

### Mike Garcia (CA-27) Research Report

The following report contains research on Mike Garcia, a Republican member of Congress in California's 27th district. Research for this research book was conducted for the DCCC's Research Department between May and June. By accepting this report, you are accepting responsibility for all information and analysis included. Therefore, it is your responsibility to verify all claims against the original documentation before you make use of it. Make sure you understand the facts behind our conclusions before making any specific charges against anyone.



## Mike Garcia

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Republican Incumbent in  
California's 27<sup>th</sup> Congressional District

### Research Book – 2024

Last Updated June 2024

Prepared by the DCCC Research Department



## Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	1
Key Findings.....	3
Thematics .....	9
Garcia Is A Threat To Women Everywhere.....	10
Garcia Has Failed Middle Class Families .....	29
Garcia’s History Of Corruption As A D.C. Swamp Creature .....	101
Garcia Was A Right-Wing Extremist Out-Of-Touch With His District.	123
Garcia Was A Threat To Democracy .....	192
Key Visuals.....	220
Personal & Professional History .....	228
Biography .....	228
Personal Finances .....	239
Professional Career.....	241
Political Career .....	245
Ethics .....	252
Political Relationships .....	262
Donald Trump.....	269
Issues .....	276
Abortion & Women’s Health Issues .....	277
Agriculture & Food Issues .....	292
Big Lie & January 6 Insurrection.....	295
Budget Issues .....	319
COVID-19 And Pandemic Relief .....	337
Consumer Issues & Regulations .....	367
Education Issues .....	369
Election Law & Campaign Finance Issues.....	376
Energy & Environment Issues .....	395
Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness .....	408
FEMA & Disaster Relief Issues.....	415
Financial Protections & Wall Street.....	416

Foreign Policy Issues .....	418
Gun Issues .....	433
Health Care Issues .....	438
Housing Issues .....	453
Immigration & Border Issues.....	457
Infrastructure & Transportation Issues.....	469
Labor & Working Families Issues .....	478
LGBTQ Issues .....	487
National Defense & Security Issues.....	489
Policing & Public Safety Issues .....	504
Seniors' Issues .....	519
Tax Issues .....	523
Trade & Outsourcing Issues.....	535
Veterans & Military Family Issues .....	538
Appendix I – Personal Financial Disclosures.....	540
Appendix II – Campaign Finance .....	550
Appendix III – Revolving Door .....	555
Appendix IV – Paid Media Summary .....	557
Appendix V – Office Expenditures.....	559
Appendix VI – Travel Expenditures .....	561
Appendix VII – Votes 118 <sup>th</sup> Congress .....	563
Appendix VIII – Votes 117 <sup>th</sup> Congress .....	769
Appendix IX – Votes 116 <sup>th</sup> Congress.....	999
Appendix X – FOIAs.....	1026

## Key Findings

### Garcia Is A Threat To Women Everywhere

**Garcia is an anti-woman extremist.** Garcia has purposefully obfuscated his position on abortion because he knows his values are not popular in his district. In 2023, Garcia told a town hall in Lancaster, CA, that he was supportive of the three exceptions (rape, incest, and if a woman's life was at risk) when it comes to abortions and that a national abortion ban was not being seriously considered in Congress. Garcia lied. In 2021, Garcia supported the Life at Conception Act, which would have effectively banned abortions nationwide and restricted access to in-vitro fertilization (IVF). In 2020, Garcia claimed to only support exceptions for abortions if the woman's life was at risk, but also signed an amicus brief in support of Mississippi's 15-week abortion ban when it faced the Supreme Court. Garcia refused to support *Roe v. Wade* on the federal level, even though his district codified *Roe's* protections into the California constitution by a wide margin. Time and time again, Garcia has shown that he is purposefully trying to make access to reproductive health care harder. Garcia voted to make the Hyde Amendment permanent and supported defunding Planned Parenthood. Garcia hasn't stopped at abortion, whether it is the gender pay gap, supporting the Equal Rights Amendment, or protecting women from domestic violence, Garcia has opposed any measure looking to address the situation. Garcia has even voted against expanding accommodations for pregnant women at work. Garcia's actions have made his values clear; he does not care about the women in his district.

### Garcia Has Failed Middle Class Families

**Garcia voted against the Inflation Reduction Act, which forced corporations and ultra-wealthy to increasingly pay their fair share.** Garcia sided with special interests to protect corporations from a larger tax burden. Garcia voted against bolstering the IRS from holding accountable the largest earners that purposefully evade paying taxes. Garcia's vote included voting against lowering costs for vulnerable Americans. The Inflation Reduction Act ensured drug price negotiations between the government and pharmaceutical companies and capped insulin prices for Medicare recipients at just \$35 a month. This is not a big surprise though, since Garcia has accepted over \$80,000 from the pharmaceutical industry, making him one of the country's top recipients among members of the House.

**Garcia has failed to lower costs for his constituents and focused instead on siding with special interests.** Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax scam that gave a massive tax cut to corporations, special interests, and the ultra-wealthy, while raising taxes on the middle class, encouraging companies to ship jobs overseas, and threatening cuts to Medicare and Social Security. Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which cut taxes for middle class families by expanding the Child Tax Credit, which benefitted over 7 million children in California, and the Earned Income Tax Credit. Garcia voted against another plan to continue the tax cuts for working families and stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs overseas, while requiring corporations and the ultra-wealthy to pay their fair share. He opposed food stamps—which make food more affordable for working families, including the 7.5% of households in Garcia's district that used them—because he thought “everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.” Garcia voted against a plan to help lower the price of gas by cracking down on greedy oil companies. Garcia voted against an emergency funding plan to address the national shortage of baby formula. Garcia also voted against a plan to decrease inflation and make the U.S. less dependent on Chinese goods by boosting American manufacturing and strengthening supply chains.

**Garcia opposed investments in California's infrastructure to create jobs and make transportation more accessible.** Garcia voted against the Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal that was projected to create 2 million jobs per year, which gave California billions in funding to make much-needed repairs and improvements to roads, bridges, power grids, water pipes, and broadband internet. Garcia also voted against a similar plan to improve roads, transit, water, broadband, schools, hospitals, and pollution. Garcia has repeatedly tried to end federal funding for



California's high-speed rail project, which as of early 2021, had already created over 5,000 jobs and generated more than \$10 billion in economic activity.

**Garcia wanted to rip away current health care protections and opposed policies to make health care more affordable.** Garcia repeatedly supported repealing the Affordable Care Act and one of his first action sin Congress was to support a taxpayer-funded lawsuit to gut the law—even though this would have ripped away protections for the more than 6 million Californians with pre-existing conditions and could have cause more than 4.2 million Californians to lose their health insurance. Garcia voted against multiple plans to improve health care access through the Affordable Care Act and to make health insurance more affordable. Garcia supported tax giveaways to the pharmaceutical companies and voted against lowering prescription drug prices. Meanwhile, he has taken \$44,000 in campaign cash from the pharmaceutical industry during his political career. Garcia has said he was “not a big fan of” Medicaid, even though roughly 15% of adults in his district benefitted from the program. He also said he was open to block granting Medicaid, which would effectively cut Medicaid funding and threaten coverage and benefits.

**Garcia was a member of the Republican Study Committee who supported policies that would make devastating cuts to health care benefits, Social Security, and law enforcement.** Garcia's committee proposed slashing Medicare funding and raising the retirement age for Social Security benefits forcing older Americans out of hard-earned benefits. The RSC's proposals include defunding portions of law enforcement and placing our community's public safety at risk.

**Garcia repeatedly supported fiscally irresponsible budget practices that risked economic crisis.** Garcia repeatedly voted against the necessary budget practice of raising the debt limit, risking a “cataclysmic” economic crisis that could destroy up to 6 million jobs and \$15 trillion in household wealth.

**Garcia opposed workers' rights.** Garcia paid lip service to workers by stating that “all union members deserve leadership and protection,” but attacked a plan to make it easier for workers to organize and collectively bargain. Garcia has voted against providing whistleblower protections to employees who report labor law violations, against prohibiting employers from hiring permanent replacements for strikers, and against a plan to fine employers who engage in unfair labor practices. Garcia opposed California's Assembly Bill 5, which would help give benefits like health insurance to gig workers by making business reclassify them as employees. Garcia has voted against prevailing wage requirements for public transportation projects.

**Garcia opposed making childcare more affordable and accessible.** Garcia repeatedly voted against making child care more accessible and affordable, including opposing a plan to help essential workers with child care during the pandemic and a plan to provide pre-kindergarten to every three- and four-year-old in America.

**Garcia opposed efforts to make housing more affordable.** Garcia voted against multiple plans to invest in affordable housing and reduce homelessness. In one case, Garcia said additional funding for homelessness was not necessary and in another case, he said that “free market capitalism” and private charities should solve the problem of homelessness.

**Garcia was bad for California seniors.** Garcia signaled that he was willing to cut Social Security and Medicare, saying he would reduce spending on “entitlement programs” to balance the budget and that he didn't want the federal government to be a safety net. Garcia repeatedly opposed plans to lower the cost of prescription drugs. Garcia said he only supported Medicare “at some levels,” voted against preventing automatic cuts to Medicare, and voted against a plan to expand Medicare coverage to include hearing benefits. Garcia voted against funding for the U.S. Postal Service that would help older American get their Social Security checks on time. Garcia voted against combatting age discrimination in the workplace.

**Garcia was bad for California students and teachers.** Garcia said he would “download funding” from the federal Department of Education to local authorities. He voted against measures to keep students safe at school during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the American Rescue Plan, which gave California more than \$15 billion to help

safely reopen schools. Garcia opposed funding for high-poverty schools and efforts to reduce education disparities. Garcia voted against making Pell Grants more accessible, even though students in Garcia's district received over \$25 million in Pell Grants from 2019 to 2020. Garcia voted repeatedly against increasing student debt relief, including voting to keep a Betsy DeVos Education Department rule that made it more difficult to receive student loan forgiveness.

**Garcia voted against measures to help veterans.** Garcia voted against strengthening consumer protections related to medical debt and credit reporting for service members. Garcia voted twice against funding for Veterans' Administration construction.

## Garcia's History of Corruption As A D.C. Swamp Creature

**Garcia has improperly failed to disclose financial assets while funneling personal wealth into his own congressional campaign.** As a Member of Congress, Garcia reported selling between \$96,000 and \$390,000 stocks that he had previously failed to disclose holding, including volatile stocks like airlines. For example, between June 3, 2020 and Nov. 13, 2020, Garcia sold Boeing stock that he previously failed to disclose while Congress debated COVID-19 relief aid for the airlines and aircraft producers. During the pandemic, Garcia also failed to disclose many of his stock trades within the time frame required by law, including airline stock. Garcia's action would need further investigating after a committee he sat on shared a damning report on Boeing's 737 Max plane. Garcia traded up to \$50,000 of Boeing Stock shortly before the report was published. Two watchdog organizations, CREW and End Citizens United, have filed ethics complaints against Garcia for his shady stock trading behavior. Between June and July 2019, Garcia gave his congressional campaign over \$125,000 dollars. However, in a July 2019 financial disclosure report for congressional candidates, Garcia did not disclose the full extent of his financial investments; he disclosed that he held a brokerage account worth between \$100,000 and \$250,000 but did not disclose the individual stocks in the account, as he was required to do.

**Garcia has repeatedly failed to pay his taxes on time and even tried to take the homestead exemption in Washington, D.C.** In December 2020, Garcia disclosed that he had purchased a condominium in Washington, D.C. According to D.C. tax records, Garcia was nearly five months overdue on property taxes before eventually paying them. Records also revealed that he had received the homestead tax deduction in Washington, D.C. for a few months before it was revoked in August 2021. Garcia also repeatedly failed to pay his company's taxes, owing at least \$1,324.65 in liens in total between 2017 and 2020, and had another \$250 debt to the California Franchise Tax board in January 2020.

**Garcia denounced the practice of ballot harvesting, even though he used ballot harvesting to help him win election to Congress.** During the 2020 special election in which Garcia won a seat in Congress, he "successfully" used the controversial practice of "ballot harvesting," whereby ballots could be picked up by third parties and dropped off at election sites on behalf of voters. After Garcia won the May special election and was gearing up for the November general election, Garcia ally Rep. Devin Nunes commented that Garcia would be in "good shape to hold onto" his seat "as long as we have a robust ballot harvest operation in November." After winning himself a full term in the November election, Garcia criticized the practice of ballot harvesting and said it had eroded Californians' trust in the election process.

**Garcia took campaign cash from political committees associated with high-profile figures who were accused of sexual misconduct.** Garcia accepted money from Steve Wynn via a joint fundraising committee after Wynn had been accused of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct. Garcia took \$2,000 from Matt Gaetz's campaign committee and refused to donate it to charity after Gaetz was accused of breaking federal sex trafficking laws. Garcia said he would only donate the money if Gaetz was indicted or resigned.

## Garcia Was A Right-Wing Extremist Out Of Touch With His District

**Garcia marched in lockstep with his D.C. party bosses and was a rubber stamp for the MAGA agenda in Congress.** Garcia was a vocal supporter of Jim Jordan’s bid for Speaker of the House. Garcia pushed for impeachment, claiming House Republicans had reached “critical mass” and would be able to vote to impeach President Biden, despite extensive reporting otherwise. Garcia was an “enthusiastic” “Trump loyalist” who received Trump’s “complete and total endorsement.” In Congress, he voted in line with Trump’s positions 84% of the time. When Trump asked Members of Congress to not allow President Biden a legislative win on immigration, Garcia did as he was told and did not support a bill to fund border personnel and stop the flow of fentanyl. Garcia voted with his party about 95% of the time and voted to elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House in January 2021. Garcia voted against penalizing Marjorie Taylor Greene and Paul Gosar for endorsing violence against Democrats and claimed he was discriminated against under the “Pelosi Regime” in D.C.

**Garcia ran for Congress as a moderate, then lurched to the right once he was elected.** During his campaign for Congress in 2020, Garcia said he was running because former Rep. Katie Hill “did not represent our moderate district.” He pledged that as a congressman, he would represent all of his constituents and bring House members of both parties together. But after he was elected, Garcia moved to the right. The Mayor of Lancaster noted that Garcia took “positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district” to become more powerful in Washington. One Santa Clarita media commentator noted that Garcia had run as someone above partisanship, but that he had “voted as a Trump acolyte continually” since entering Congress.

**Garcia opposed common sense gun safety measures to crack down on gun violence.** The NRA endorsed Garcia and gave him an “A” rating. Garcia has voted against expanded background checks for gun purchases and said he opposed “new” restrictions on guns. Garcia said that no “law in the world” could have prevented a 2019 shooting at a Santa Clarita high school—even though the shooter obtained the weapon without a background check. His response to the Uvalde school shooting was to say he was “praying for the victims and their families,” adding “prayer does matter.”

**Garcia supported harsh and uncompromising immigration policies and demonized immigrants.** Garcia voted against providing DREAMers with a pathway to citizenship and falsely claimed that DACA recipients were not subject to thorough vetting such as a criminal background check. Garcia repeatedly voted to spend taxpayer money to build a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border and voted to block payments to immigrant families who were cruelly separated under the Trump Administration. He “abhor[ed]” sanctuary cities because he said undocumented immigrants were “sucking up our tax dollars” and “degrading our quality of life.” After a group of women said they were forced to have gynecological procedures against their will while in ICE custody, Garcia voted against condemning such procedures. Garcia voted against ending Trump’s Muslim ban.

**Garcia supported policies that disproportionately harmed Californians of color.** Garcia voted repeatedly against a plan to improve policing by holding law enforcement more accountable and banning policing practices like choke holds and no-knock warrants and voted against a plan to prevent local police from using certain military equipment. Garcia opposed decriminalizing marijuana and expunging all non-violent marijuana related convictions. Garcia voted against ending the unfair sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine, which disproportionately penalized Americans of color. Garcia supported the death penalty and supported plans to try to make executions happen faster. Garcia repeatedly voted against condemning racism and hate crimes directed at Asian-Americans.

**Garcia opposed critical COVID-19 relief for Californians and opposed efforts that would help end the pandemic more quickly.** Garcia said that the government’s COVID-19 relief plans were a “two month trial subscription to socialism” and he voted against the American Rescue Plan, which provided \$1,400 direct payments, aid to state and local governments, schools, and small businesses, an expanded Child Tax Credit, and vaccine distribution funds. Garcia also opposed a plan to provide more direct payments to individual families and hazard pay for essential workers. Garcia voted against a bipartisan plan to increase accountability and transparency around how COVID-19 relief funds were being spent. He spread disinformation about COVID-19, was criticized for “raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs,” and opposed efforts to get more Californians vaccinated.

**Garcia was a right-wing extremist on energy and the environment.** Garcia claimed that California's wildfires were caused by "bad leadership" rather than climate change and that more deforestation was the solution. Garcia promised to propose a plan that would increase funding to fight wildfires in California but voted to cut funding for the government agency that oversees wildfire suppression operations, fire facilities, and provides rural fire assistance. Garcia downplayed human activity's impact on climate change and voted against efforts to fight it. Garcia voted in favor of a Trump Administration rule that weakened air pollution standards and voted against reinstating an Obama-era rule that required oil and gas companies to check for and repair dangerous leaks. Garcia repeatedly voted against funding for clean and renewable energy.

**Garcia sided with foreign adversaries and murderous regimes and supported keeping American troops stuck in failed forever-wars.** Garcia claimed that Putin invaded Ukraine because Biden showed weakness and gave Putin the "Green light." Garcia voted against a plan to hold China accountable for their unfair trade practices and make the U.S. more competitive against them. Garcia claimed that the Biden Administration—not our foreign adversaries—was the "greatest threat to our nation's security" and accused top military leaders of pushing a "woke" liberal agenda rather than focusing on defeating enemies. Garcia voted against bringing home American troops from Afghanistan and defended the Iraq War as recently as 2019, saying that he would still support it today knowing what he knows now.

**Garcia opposed equal rights for LGBTQ Californians.** Garcia voted against the Equality Act, which would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity, saying it was "contrary to American ideals."

**Garcia's self-serving behavior put California families at risk by voting against firefighter pay, and wildfire suppression funding.** Garcia voted against the Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal which helped provide millions for federal firefighter wages. Garcia and House Republicans threatened to slash firefighter pay, and Garcia would go on to vote for a cut of over \$200 million for wildfire suppression. Garcia did so despite a dangerous brush fire in his district occurred in 2019.

## Garcia Was A Threat To Democracy

**Garcia voted to overturn the results of the 2020 presidential election.** Garcia voted to object to the certification of Arizona and Pennsylvania's 2020 electoral votes, citing debunked and unsubstantiated claims about "constitutional errors," "irregularities," and "voter fraud." Garcia still voted to overturn the results of the election even after the Jan. 6 Insurrection, claiming a need to resolve "any uncertainty" about the 2020 election. Garcia further claimed that he wanted a debate about election integrity and was not trying to overturn the election. The San Francisco Chronicle wrote that Garcia's actions showed he was "unfit" to hold office, and the Monterey County Herald wrote that Garcia had sacrificed his "conservative principles" and "credibility."

**Garcia opposed efforts to investigate the January 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection, hold Trump accountable for it, and upgrade Capitol security in response to it.** Garcia issued a statement condemning the violence at the Capitol on Jan. 6<sup>th</sup>, but "remained silent on Trump's role in the insurrection." In January 2021, Garcia voted for establishing a bipartisan, 9/11-style commission to investigate the January 6<sup>th</sup> attack as an alternative to impeaching President Trump, but five months later flip-flopped and voted against establishing the commission. Garcia voted against penalizing Trump allies such as Mark Meadows and Steve Bannon for not cooperating with the January 6<sup>th</sup> congressional investigation. Garcia voted against a bill funding and upgrading emergency services and Capitol security in response to the Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection. Garcia voted against impeaching President Trump for inciting the January 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection. In February 2022, Garcia responded to a question about the Capitol Police surveilling Republican congressional offices by saying "Capitol Police leadership" was "effectively behaving as the Gestapo."

**After the January 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection, Garcia continued to promote The Big Lie by co-founding an "election integrity caucus," which collaborated with Trump allies who continued peddling 2020 election conspiracies.** A few months after the January 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection, Garcia co-founded and then co-chaired the "Election Integrity

Caucus” with Rep. Claudia Tenney to “focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system.” The Election Integrity Caucus met with former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election” and also met with Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who worked with Trump’s legal team to overturn the 2020 election.

**Garcia refused to denounce lies and conspiracy theories about January 6th and the 2020 election spread by his brother.** Garcia’s brother, Gus Garcia, was a QAnon supporter who sympathized with the January 6 Insurrectionists and posted the pictures and name of a man he said was the Capitol Police officer who shot an insurrectionist. Gus Garcia repeatedly promoted the Big Lie and said that Joe Biden lost and belonged in prison. Gus Garcia said on Facebook that everything “Q” said was “correct” and “spot” on, and he implied that since the leader of the Proud Boys “isn’t even white,” he was not a white supremacist. Garcia has not responded to requests for comment on his brother’s views and has refused to denounce them.

**Garcia repeatedly opposed efforts to make elections fairer and more secure.** Garcia voted against a plan to make elections fairer and more secure by strengthening fundraising transparency, expanding voting rights, and ending partisan gerrymandering. Garcia attacked partisan gerrymandering in blue states but voted against legislation that would outlaw it nationwide. Garcia voted against multiple plans to crack down on foreign interference in American elections. He opposed efforts to combat discriminatory voter suppression and supported efforts to make it harder to vote.

**Garcia, along with Trump and the RNC, falsely accused Democrats of trying to steal the California 25th Congressional District’s special election in 2020, in which Garcia was elected to Congress.** In 2020, Trump and the RNC claimed that Governor Newsom and other Democrats were trying to steal the CA-25 special election by opening another in-person voting site—even though it was requested by a Republican Mayor. Lancaster’s Republican Mayor, who supported Garcia, had requested the in-person voting site to make it easier for the city’s Black population to vote and because another voting center in another city was closed. He denied that it was evidence of a rigged election. However, Garcia still echoed claims that opening the new poll site was evidence that Christy Smith and the Democrats were trying to steal the election.

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# Thematics

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## Garcia Is A Threat To Women Everywhere

### Significant Findings

#### Garcia Is An Anti-Woman Extremist

- ✓ Garcia lied to hide his extreme views on abortions, which could lead to a nationwide ban.
  - ✓ In August 2023, Garcia lied to a crowd in Lancaster, CA during a town hall when he claimed to support “the three exceptions” to abortions, and that there was no national abortion ban being considered.
  - ✓ Garcia opposed abortion rights in all cases except if the woman’s life was in danger—meaning he did not support exceptions even for rape or incest. In 2020, Garcia gave a completely different answer and claimed to support abortions if the woman’s life was in danger.
- ✓ Garcia twice co-sponsored a federal personhood bill which would ban all abortions, IUDs, IVF, and some cancer treatments for women.
  - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored The Life at Conception Act in June 2020 and April 2021.
  - ✓ The Life at Conception Act would outlaw all abortions, even in cases of rape and incest, along with in-vitro fertilization, IUDs, emergency contraception, and certain cancer treatments for women.
  - ✓ The Life at Conception Act could reclassify common forms of birth control as “weapons of murder” because they prevent a fertilized egg from implanting in a uterus.
- ✓ Garcia voted in favor of a bill that would have limited retail pharmacies from being able to sell Mifepristone to patients.
- ✓ Garcia voted against codifying Roe v. Wade despite nearly 60% of his district voting in favor of enshrining abortion rights into the California constitution.
- ✓ Garcia signed an amicus brief asking the Supreme Court to uphold Mississippi’s 15-week abortion ban, which would effectively overturn Roe V. Wade.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly opposed measures to crack down on domestic violence.
  - ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) for five years, which would reauthorize measures that helped decrease the rate of intimate partner violence and expand protections for survivors of domestic abuse and stalking and help combat sexual violence, including on college campuses.
  - ✓ Garcia voted for adding an amendment to extend VAWA for only one year, instead of five.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed the bill reauthorizing the VAWA was “bad” and “encroach[ed]” on the First and Second Amendments.



- ✓ The NRA opposed reauthorizing the VAWA because it closed the “boyfriend loophole” convicted of domestic abusers and stalkers from purchasing and owning guns.
- ✓ The NRA endorsed Garcia and gave him an “A” rating.
- ✓ Oct. 2021: Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.
- ✓ The original Family Violence Prevention and Services Act created programs and services that support 1.3 million survivors of domestic violence, and the 2021 reauthorization bill increased funding and support for services for survivors of domestic violence.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Women’s Health Protection Act, which would codify abortion rights amid restrictive state laws challenging Roe v. Wade.
  - ✓ Garcia wrote in a response to a constituent that he voted against the Women’s Health Protection Act because it would repeal all state and federal level restrictions on abortion and make “abortion available on demand at any stage of pregnancy.”
- ✓ Garcia voted to make the Hyde Amendment, which banned federal money from being used to pay for abortions and health plans that covered abortions, permanent.
- ✓ Garcia supported defunding Planned Parenthood.
- ✓ Garcia opposed legislation combating gender pay discrimination.
  - ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted against the Paycheck Fairness Act.
  - ✓ The Paycheck Fairness Act aimed “to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.”
  - ✓ April 2021: Garcia opposed establishing a Department of Labor task force to coordinate efforts to enforce equal pay laws.
  - ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted for an amendment granting “safe harbor” for employers facing legal action for pay discrimination if they took “reasonable steps” to correct the disparities.
- ✓ Garcia opposed ratifying the Equal Rights Amendment.
  - ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against removing the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
  - ✓ Removing the 1982 ratification deadline would enshrine the Equal Rights Amendment into the Constitution since enough states have voted to ratify it.
- ✓ Garcia voted against expanding accommodations for pregnant workers.
  - ✓ September 2020: Garcia voted to exempt employers at religious entities from offering accommodations to pregnant workers.

- ✓ Garcia voted in favor of making Rep. Mike Johnson Speaker of the House.
- ✓ Johnson has a long history of supporting abortion bans with no exceptions and led efforts in 2020 to overturn the election in favor of Donald Trump.

## Garcia Is An Anti-Woman Extremist

### 2023: Garcia Lied To A Crowd About Supporting Exceptions For Abortions And That No National Ban Was Being Considered Despite His Past Support For The Life At Conception Act

#### 2023: Garcia Told A Town Hall No National Abortion Ban Was Being Considered And That He Supported Exceptions In Cases Of Rape, Incest, And When The Life Of The Parent Is At Risk

**When Confronted About A National Abortion Ban, Garcia Claimed There Wasn't One Being Proposed, "There's Not. There's Actually Not. There Is No Serious Legislation Right Now" Proposing To Ban Abortion At The Federal Level.** AUDIENCE: "There's a national abortion ban being proposed." GARCIA: "There's not. There's actually not. There is no serious legislation right now proposing to ban abortion at the federal level. While I am pro-life, from a constitutional perspective, it's at the state level, per the Supreme Court." [Lancaster Town Hall, [8/29/23](#)] (VIDEO) [46:48 – 47:20]

- **Garcia Told A Lancaster Town Hall "I Support The Three Exceptions" And Claimed California Had "Taken It To The Other Extreme Where You Can Have An Abortion Up To Nine Months."** AUDIENCE "You support the right of states to force a woman to bear a rapist's child?" GARCIA: "I support the three exceptions. California has taken it to the other extreme where you can have an abortion up to nine months." [Lancaster Town Hall, [8/29/23](#)] (VIDEO) [47:54 – 48:13]
- **Garcia Responded To A Question About Women Being Forced To Bear A Rapist's Child By Saying, "Parents Of Minors Should Have A Say In Any Medical Procedure."** AUDIENCE: "My daughter said she wants to have a hysterectomy because she would never have to bear a rapist's child. Do you think girls and women should be forced to bear rapists' babies? Would you vote for a national ban on abortion?" GARCIA: "Parents of minors should have a say in any medical procedure. I really don't have a say on the abortion issue." [Lancaster Town Hall, [8/29/23](#)] (VIDEO) [46:02 – 46:35]

#### 2021: Garcia Co-Sponsored Legislation That Would Effectively Ban All Abortions Even In Cases Of Rape, Incest, And When The Life Of The Parent Is At Risk

**LA Times: Garcia Co-Sponsored "Legislation That Would Effectively Ban All Abortion And Some Forms Of Birth Control."** "Rep. Mike Garcia [...] whose district includes northern Los Angeles County, omitted other parts of his record: Voting against the certification of electoral votes in Pennsylvania and Arizona that helped cement Joe Biden's presidential victory. Opposing the impeachment of President Trump for his role in the Jan. 6 insurrection. Standing against legalizing Dreamers and reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act. Cosponsoring legislation that would effectively ban all abortion and some forms of birth control." [Los Angeles Times, [7/5/21](#)]

- **LA Magazine: Garcia's Legislation Would "Pretty Much Criminalize All Abortion."** "Already, Garcia has voted against the certification of electoral votes in Pennsylvania and Arizona, and against Trump's second impeachment; he opposed the Dreamers Act and the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act; and he cosponsored legislation that would pretty much criminalize all abortion." [LA Magazine, [7/28/21](#)]

**June 15, 2020: Garcia Co-Sponsored The Life At Conception Act, Which Banned Abortion From "The Moment Of Fertilization."** According the summary of HR 616, "This bill declares that the right to life guaranteed

by the Constitution is vested in each human being at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization, cloning, or other moment at which an individual comes into being.” [HR 616, [6/15/20](#)]

- **Life At Conception Act: “This Bill Declares That The Right To Life Guaranteed By The Constitution Is Vested In Each Human Being At All Stages Of Life.”** According the summary of HR 616, “This bill declares that the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization, cloning, or other moment at which an individual comes into being.” [HR 616, [6/15/20](#)]
- **Rewire: “‘Personhood’ Laws Criminalize Abortion With No Exception.”** “‘Personhood’ laws seek to classify fertilized eggs, zygotes, embryos, and fetuses as ‘persons,’ and to grant them full legal protection under the U.S. Constitution, including the right to life from the moment of conception. ‘Personhood’ laws criminalize abortion with no exception, and also ban many forms of contraception, in vitro fertilization, and health care for pregnant people. ‘Personhood’ laws also increase an already dangerous trend of criminalizing pregnancy, by mandating that women who terminate a pregnancy be arrested, prosecuted, and even imprisoned because of the supposed injury done to a separate ‘person’—namely, the fetus. So-called fetal homicide laws are already being used in many states to arrest and prosecute individuals who miscarry pregnancies or are otherwise seen as ‘harming’ the fetus.” [Rewire, [11/7/18](#)]
- **Center For Reproductive Rights: “Extending Legal Rights To Fetuses Could Criminalize Any Conduct That Might Harm A Fetus, A Prenatal Personhood Law Could Chill Doctors From Providing The Best Medical Care To Pregnant Women.”** “Moreover, the legal impact of prenatal personhood measures extends far beyond banning abortion and other forms of reproductive health care. Because extending legal rights to fetuses could criminalize any conduct that might harm a fetus, a prenatal personhood law could chill doctors from providing the best medical care to pregnant women.” [Center for Reproductive Rights, [2012](#)]
- **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](#)]

#### **The Life At Conception Act, Which Garcia Sponsored, “Would Block Most Forms Of Contraception.”**

“Another area that really concerns me is reproductive healthcare. On April 1, Garcia signed on as a sponsor of the *Life at Conception Act*. This far-reaching federal bill would block most forms of contraception, all but sentencing women and girls to forced fertility, and take away women’s right to choose a safe and legal abortion, making efforts to end an unwanted or medically dangerous pregnancy a criminal cause of action.” [Antelope Valley Times, Hans Johnson, Op-Ed, [7/6/21](#)]

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#### **Garcia Has Been Repeatedly Inconsistent About His Position On Abortion**

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#### **Garcia Only Supported Abortion Rights When The Mother’s Life Was In Danger And Signed Onto Antiabortion Bills, Including Defining Life As Beginning At The Moment Of Conception.**

“Garcia has said he supports abortion only when the mother’s life is in danger. He joined the bulk of House Republicans in signing onto antiabortion bills, including one that would define life as beginning at the moment of conception.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

<b>Garcia Co-Sponsored The Life At Conception Act Passed, It Could Result In The Banning Abortions Nationwide Including IVF</b>
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**Garcia Co-Sponsored The Life At Conception Act In June 2020 And April 2021**

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**June 15, 2020: Garcia Cosponsored The Life At Conception Act, Which Banned Abortion From “The Moment Of Fertilization.”** According the summary of HR 616, “This bill declares that the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization, cloning, or other moment at which an individual comes into being.” [HR 616, [6/15/20](#)]

**April 23, 2021: Garcia Cosponsored The “Life At Conception Act.”** Garcia co-sponsored the “Life At Conception Act”, which “declares that the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization, cloning, or other moment at which an individual comes into being. Nothing in this bill shall be construed to authorize the prosecution of any woman for the death of her unborn child.” [HR1011, [4/23/21](#)]

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**Personhood Bills Like The Life At Conception Act Would Severely Impact And Potentially Eliminate In Vitro Fertilization**

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**The Life At Conception Act Would Grant Equal Protection Under The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment To Fetuses, Effectively Banning Abortion With No Exceptions And Eliminating Medical Choices Including In Vitro Fertilization.** “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](#)]

- **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.” [Rewire, [9/28/19](#)]

**Personhood Bills That Define Human Life To Begin At Conception Would Severely Impact Infertility Treatments, Especially IVF.** “Personhood bills aim to define human life to begin at the moment of fertilization or conception and grant constitutional rights and privileges to all persons from that moment. If these proposals were to become personhood laws, they would severely impact infertility treatments, especially IVF.” [Arc Fertility, What Do Personhood Bills & Laws Mean in IVF, accessed [2/23/24](#)]

**Arc Fertility: If Fertilized Eggs/Embryos Are Considered Full Humans, Anything That Puts An Embryo At Risk Could Be A Criminal Violation, Including IVF Treatments.** “As outlined by RESOLVE, with Personhood legislation, however, the legality of effective pro-pregnancy fertility treatments such as IVF could be called into question: if microscopic fertilized eggs/embryos are full humans, anything that puts an embryo at risk could be a criminal violation, even if its goal is the undeniable social good of helping someone have a baby.” [Arc Fertility, What Do Personhood Bills & Laws Mean in IVF, accessed [2/23/24](#)]

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**The House Version Of The Life At Conception Act Included No Exceptions For IVF**

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**The House Version Of The Life At Conception Act Did Not Include Exceptions For IVF.** “This Congress, 125 House Republicans — including Speaker Mike Johnson — have cosponsored the ‘Life at Conception Act,’ which states that the term ‘human being’ includes ‘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 does not include any exception for in vitro fertilization (IVF), a reproductive treatment that allows mothers to fertilize several eggs outside the womb in order to increase the chances of a viable pregnancy.” [Business Insider, [2/23/24](#)]

**Washington Post: The Life At Conception Act “Has No Provisions For Processes Like IVF, Meaning Access To The Procedure Would Not Be Protected.”** “But many of the same Republicans who are saying Americans should have access to IVF have co-sponsored legislation that employs an argument similar to the one the Alabama Supreme Court used in its ruling. The congressional proposal, known as the Life at Conception Act, defines a ‘human being’ to ‘include each member of the species homo sapiens at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization or cloning, or other moment at which an individual member of the human species comes into being.’ The bill would also provide equal protection under the 14th Amendment ‘for the right to life of each born and preborn human person.’ The measure has no provisions for processes like IVF, meaning access to the procedure would not be protected. It would ban nearly all abortions nationwide.” [Washington Post, [1/25/24](#)]

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### **An Alabama Ruling That Restricted Access To IVF Was Made Based On The Idea That Life Starts “At Conception”**

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**The Concurring Opinion To Restrict IVF In Alabama Cited Scripture To Apply To “Human Being[s] From The Moment Of Conception.”** “Stephanie Sy: Mary, I want to read an excerpt from the chief justice's concurring opinion. ‘The people of Alabama,’ he says, ‘have declared the public policy of this state to be that unborn human life is sacred. We believe that each human being from moment of conception is made in the image of God created by him to reflect his likeness.’ So the chief justice there invoking Scripture from the Bible in a legal ruling.” [PBS News Hour, [2/21/24](#)]

**Anti-Choice Susan B. Anthony List: “The Alabama Court Recognized What Is Obvious And A Scientific Fact — Life Begins At Conception.”** “Katie Daniel, from the group Susan B. Anthony Pro-Life America — whose mission statement is to end abortion — said Alabama’s high court made the correct decision, but that doesn’t mean all IVF procedures need to end. ‘The Alabama Court recognized what is obvious and a scientific fact — life begins at conception. That does not mean fertility treatment is prohibited. Rather it means fertility treatments need not carelessly or intentionally destroy the new life created,’ Daniel said.” [NBC News, [2/22/24](#)]

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### **The Life At Conception Act Would Reclassify Common Forms Of Birth Control As “Weapons Of Murder” Because They Prevent A Fertilized Egg From Implanting In A Uterus**

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**Dr. John Downing: The Life At Conception Act Would Reclassify Common Forms Of Birth Control As “Weapons Of Murder” Because They Prevent A Fertilized Egg From Implanting In A Uterus.** “In my recent Profile of Senator Rand Paul, Dr. John Downing, the Senator’s friend and former medical partner, expressed his worries about Paul’s sponsorship of the Life at Conception Act, also known as the personhood law. The bill would ban abortion and grant the unborn all the legal protections of the Fourteenth Amendment, beginning at ‘the moment of fertilization.’ [...] Downing’s concern was that common forms of emergency contraception—Plan B, which is sold over the counter, Ella, and others—as well as intrauterine devices (I.U.D.s), a common form of birth control, could be banned if the Life at Conception Act became law.\* Echoing the views of many opponents of personhood laws, Downing argued that these birth-control methods prevented a fertilized egg from implanting in a woman’s uterus and so, under Paul’s proposal, could instantly be reclassified as weapons of murder.” [New Yorker, [10/8/14](#)]

### **Garcia Voted For Appropriations Legislation That Would Have Limited Access To The Abortion Drug Mifepristone**

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal Year 2024 Agriculture Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide roughly \$22 billion in discretionary funding in fiscal 2024 for the Agriculture Department and related agencies. The bill would provide \$6.2 billion to the Food and Drug Administration, including \$3 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$3.2 billion in user



fees; [...] It would direct the USDA to take necessary actions to prohibit the purchase of U.S. agricultural land by non-resident aliens and foreign businesses associated with Russia, North Korea, Iran and China; nullify the FDA's January 2023 rule allowing medical providers to dispense the abortion drug mifepristone without an in-person consultation." The bill was rejected by a vote of 191-237. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #507](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **The Agriculture And FDA Appropriations Bill Failed To Pass On The Floor After Moderates Objected To Language In The Legislation That Would Limit Access To An Abortion Pill.** "House Republicans failed to pass the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food and Drug Administration appropriations bill late Thursday night after more than two dozen moderate Republicans came out against a provision that would limit access to an abortion pill. The chamber voted down the measure in a 237-191 vote, with 27 Republicans joining all Democrats in opposition." [The Hill, [9/28/23](#)]

**The Bill Would Have Nullified A Biden Administration Rule That Allowed Mifepristone To Be Sold In Retail Pharmacies.** "The funding bill was on thin ice Wednesday, when a handful of GOP moderates said they would not support the legislation because it included a provision that would limit access to mifepristone, an abortion pill. The legislation calls for nullifying a Biden administration rule allowing mifepristone to be sold in retail pharmacies and by mail with prescriptions from a certified health care provider." [The Hill, [9/28/23](#)]

- **The Fiscal Year 2024 Agriculture Appropriations Bill Was Sponsored By Republican Andy Harris.** [H.R. 4368, accessed [9/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Codifying Roe V. Wade Despite 60% Of Voters In His District Opting To Codify Abortion Rights In California's Constitution In 2022**

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### **Garcia Voted Against The Women's Health Protection Act, Which Codified Roe V. Wade**

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

costs of litigation to a prevailing plaintiff. It would require courts to "liberally construe" provisions of the bill to effectuate its purposes." The bill passed by a vote of 218-211. [HR 3655, [Vote #295](#), 9/24/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

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

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### Despite Nearly 60% Of Voters In Garcia's District Voted To Codify Abortion Rights In California's Constitution In 2022

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**Proposition 1 Guaranteed The Right To An Abortion In California's Constitution.** "California will codify its progressive abortion protections in its state Constitution after voters overwhelmingly approved Proposition 1, a measure placed on the ballot in the aftermath of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to overturn Roe vs. Wade. With its passage Tuesday, the state's Constitution will expressly guarantee a person's 'fundamental right to choose to have an abortion and their fundamental right to choose or refuse contraceptives.'" [Los Angeles Times, [11/8/22](#)]

**Proposition 1 Passed With 61% Support In California's 27<sup>th</sup> Congressional District.** [California Secretary Of State, Congressional Districts for State Ballot Measures, page 4, accessed [4/29/24](#)]

2022 Proposition 1, Constitutional Right To Reproductive Freedom In CA-27		
Vote	Vote Total	Vote Percentage
Yes	175,573	59%
No	112,243	41%

[California Secretary Of State, Congressional Districts for State Ballot Measures, page 4, accessed [4/29/24](#)]

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### Garcia Signed An Amicus Brief In Support Of Mississippi's 15-Week Abortion Ban

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#### Garcia Signed An Amicus Brief Asking The Supreme Court To Uphold Mississippi's 15-Week Abortion Ban, Which Would Effectively Overturn Roe V. Wade

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**Garcia Signed A Republican Amicus Brief Asking The Supreme Court To Uphold Mississippi's Law Banning Abortion After The First 15 Weeks Of Pregnancy.** "The Mississippi congressional delegation and the House Pro-Life Caucus today led more than 200 members of Congress in filing an amicus brief supporting the State of Mississippi in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization and urging the U.S. Supreme Court to uphold Mississippi's law protecting life. [...] In the amicus brief, the lawmakers ask 'the Court uphold Mississippi's law as effectuating important state interests, or, alternatively, return this case to the lower courts for consideration on a full evidentiary record, recognizing that certain precedents [Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey] may be reconsidered and, where necessary, be wholly or partially overruled.' [...] The State of Mississippi in 2018 enacted the Gestational Age Act, a state law prohibiting abortion after 15 weeks' gestation, except in cases of medical emergency. [...] In addition to the House sponsors, Representatives signing the brief include: [...] Mike Garcia (Calif.-25)." [Sen. Roger Wicker, Press Release, [7/29/21](#)]

- **Upholding Mississippi's 15-Week Abortion Ban Would Overturn Planned Parenthood V. Casey's Prohibition On Banning Abortions Before The Fetus Becomes Viable Outside Of The Womb.** "Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, which the Supreme Court will hear on Wednesday, is the single greatest threat to abortion rights since Roe v. Wade was handed down in 1973. It involves a Mississippi law



that prohibits nearly all abortions after the 15th week of pregnancy, a law which violates the Supreme Court’s holding in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992) that ‘a State may not prohibit any woman from making the ultimate decision to terminate her pregnancy before viability.’ ‘Viability’ refers to the moment when a fetus can live outside of the womb, which typically occurs around the 24th week of pregnancy.” [Vox, [11/29/21](#)]

- **Mississippi Presented The Supreme Court Case Surrounding Its 15-Week Abortion Ban As A Direct Challenge To *Roe V. Wade*.** “The state of Mississippi begins its brief in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* with a bold claim: The case for overruling *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), two seminal Supreme Court decisions protecting the right to an abortion, is ‘overwhelming.’ *Dobbs*, which the Court will hear this fall, concerns a Mississippi law that prohibits nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. [...] And abortion opponents have every reason to be optimistic that the Court’s new majority will use *Dobbs* to undo the right to an abortion. That probably explains why Mississippi’s brief, which argues that ‘the Constitution does not protect a right to abortion or limit States’ authority to restrict it,’ breaks with the tactics anti-abortion lawyers have used to defend restrictions on reproductive freedom.” [Vox, [7/24/21](#)]

### **Garcia Repeatedly Opposed Measures To Crack Down On Domestic Violence**

#### **March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act For Five Years, Which Would Expand Protections For Survivors Of Domestic Abuse And Stalking**

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

#### **The Original Violence Against Women Act Helped Decrease The Rate Of Intimate Partner Violence And Improved Care For Sexual Assault Victims**

**In The 15 Years After VAWA Passed, The Rate Of Serious Intimate Partner Violence Nationally Declined 72 Percent.** “Between 1994 and 2011, the rate of serious intimate partner violence against women declined 72 percent, from 5.9 to 1.6 victimizations per 1,000 women. The annual rate of rape and sexual assault perpetrated against girls and women older than age 11 declined nearly 60 percent from 1995 to 2010. While these declines are likely the product of multiple causes, evidence tells us that declines in rape and sexual assault are linked to VAWA. A study examining rape and aggravated assault data from over 10,000 jurisdictions over a seven-year period found that VAWA funding, specifically those funds most likely to support local law enforcement, was associated with reductions in these violent crimes, even after controlling for general decreasing crime rates and other justice-related funding.” [Urban Institute, [2/9/17](#)]

**VAWA Funding Prevented Sexual Assault Victims From Having To Pay For Their Forensic Exams.** “If a person seeks medical attention within four days of an assault, they may also undergo a sexual assault medical forensic exam (SAMFE). This exam collects and preserves important evidence—like DNA—that could identify a suspect and provide invaluable corroborating evidence to support the victim’s account of the crime. Before VAWA, victims could be billed by the health care provider that conducted their exam. No victim of any other crime is expected to pay for the collection and preservation of evidence. VAWA has supported programs in every state to end this practice. Our research shows that these programs have nearly reversed the billing of victims for collecting forensic evidence from their own bodies.” [Urban Institute, [2/9/17](#)]

**VAWA Funding Helped Train Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, Who Improve Both Quality Of Health Care For Survivors And The Chance Of A Successful Conviction.** “Sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) are specially trained medical personnel who conduct the SAMFE, providing care and treatment for victims of sexual assault and rigorously collecting evidence for use during investigation and prosecution. VAWA resources support

many state and local SANE programs. Exams conducted by SANEs are associated with increases in successful prosecution, even when compared with exams conducted by traditional emergency room personnel. The SANE training equips providers with the skills to create a more thorough record of all medical forensic evidence and to preserve crucial, fragile DNA evidence. Studies show that SANE programs improve the quality of health care delivered to survivors, the quality of forensic evidence, and the chances of obtaining a conviction. Eliminating VAWA would almost certainly reduce the number of SANEs available to treat sexual assault survivors, limiting important victim services and the availability of quality evidence to convict those who commit these crimes.” [Urban Institute, [2/9/17](#)]

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

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

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### **Garcia Claimed The Bill Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act Was “Bad” And “Encroach[ed]” On The First And Second Amendments**

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**Garcia Said The Bill Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act Was ‘Bad’ And Violated The First And Second Amendments.** GARCIA: “The new one [VAWA] is bad. It’s got hidden encroachments on the Constitution. I was a co-sponsor of the straight extension of the original VAWA or Violence Against Women Act. My opponents forget that obviously. But this new this new VAWA Bill has a lot of poison pills in it, but we can certainly chat about that more offline but no one no one supports violence against women. But we shouldn’t be using these types of bills to also encroach on other’s rights, especially the First Amendment and Second Amendment, which are prevalent in this current version.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 18:11)

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### **The NRA Opposed Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Because It Closed The “Boyfriend Loophole” Convicted Of Domestic Abusers And Stalkers From Purchasing And Owning Guns**

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**March 2021: The National Rifle Association (NRA) Opposed Reauthorizing VAWA Because It Banned Convicted Abusers And Stalkers From Purchasing Or Owning Guns.** “The U.S. House voted 244-172 Wednesday to reauthorize the expired Violence Against Women Act with a gun-reform provision by Michigan U.S. Rep. Debbie Dingell that has drawn the ire of the National Rifle Association [...] It aims to close the so-called ‘boyfriend’ loophole by amending federal law to prohibit convicted abusers of current or former dating partners from purchasing or owning firearms. Currently, those convicted of domestic abuse can lose their weapons only if their victim is their current or former spouse, or they have a child with the victim. Dingell’s provision also would prohibit firearm ownership by people convicted of misdemeanor stalking. The NRA opposes the legislation over the provision, arguing there are no ‘loopholes’ for domestic violence or stalking, and that the legal system has sufficient protections to prohibit dangerous individuals from possessing firearms. The gun owners group has said ‘former dating partners’ is a subjective term that could be abused and noted that some misdemeanor stalking offenses don’t include violent or threatening behavior or even personal contact. The NRA also fought the Dingell provision when the House reauthorized the bill in 2019, when the legislation died in the Republican-led Senate.” [Detroit News, [3/17/21](#)]


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### **The NRA Endorsed Garcia And Gave Him An “A” Rating**

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**The NRA Endorsed Garcia And Gave Him An “A” Rating.**

US HOUSE - 27TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 Mike Garcia Incumbent (R)	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	David Rudnick Candidate (R)	AQ
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruth Luevanos Candidate (D)	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quaye Quartey Candidate (D)	?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Christy Smith Candidate (D)	F

[NRA-PVF, accessed [5/31/22](#)]

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**Oct. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act (FVPSA)**

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**Oct. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act.** In October 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and modify programs to address domestic, dating and family violence under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. It would authorize \$328 million annually through fiscal 2026 for new and existing programs, including \$26 million for grants to state coalitions to support local and culturally specific violence prevention efforts; \$14 million for the National Domestic Violence Hotline and \$4 million for a new National Native American Domestic Violence Hotline; \$10 million for new grants to organizations serving underserved populations; and \$3.5 million for research and evaluation activities. Among other provisions, it would prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in programs funded by state formula grants. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study and issue a report, within two years of enactment, on federal programs for violence survivors, including to analyze gaps in such programs and steps taken to ensure survivors have access to programs that support their financial stability.” The bill passed by a vote of 228 to 200. [HR 1219, [Vote #336](#), 10/26/21; CQ, [10/26/21](#)]

- **Nine House Republicans Voted To Reauthorize The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act.** [HR 1219, [Vote #336](#), 10/26/21; CQ, [10/26/21](#)]

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**The Original Family Violence Prevention And Services Act Created Programs And Services That Supported 1.3 Million Survivors Of Domestic Violence**

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**The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act Created The National Domestic Violence Hotline And Grant Funding For Community Programs And Services To Support Domestic Violence Victims.** “In 1984, Congress took action to address domestic violence as a public health issue by enacting the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), authorized under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act amendments that took place at that time. This action meant that survivors of domestic violence could access help through a 24-hour confidential hotline and put grant funding in place for community programs and services.” [Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, [10/2020](#)]

- **As Of October 2020, The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act Had Helped Fund Over 1,500 Domestic Violence Shelters And Programs That Served 1.3 Million Survivors Of Domestic Violence.** “FVPSA funding reaches over 1,500 domestic violence shelters and programs, supports over 240 tribes and tribal organizations to address and prevent domestic violence [...] FVPSA Program efforts through grants and technical assistance result in: [...] Services, shelter, and support to 1.3 million survivors.” [Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, [10/2020](#)]

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**The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act 2021 Reauthorization Increased Funding And Support For Services For Survivors Of Domestic Violence**

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**The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act (FVPSA) 2021 Reauthorization Increased The Funding Authorization Level To \$270 Million.** “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Increasing the funding

authorization level to \$270 million to respond to very low per-program funding levels and provide access to FVPSA funds for programs not currently funded.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]

- **The FVPSA 2021 Reauthorization Authorized Funding For Organizations Combatting Domestic Violence In Tribal Communities.** “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Strengthening the capacity of Indian Tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to more fully respond to domestic violence in their communities and authorizes funding for tribal coalitions and the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]
- **The FVPSA 2021 Reauthorization Strengthened And Updated “The National Domestic Violence Hotline And Hotline Services For Underrepresented Populations.”** “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Strengthening and updating the National Domestic Violence Hotline and hotline services for underrepresented populations, including American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Deaf victims of domestic and dating violence.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]
- **The FVPSA 2021 Reauthorization Created A Grant Program To Support Domestic Violence Survivors In Underserved Populations.** “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Creating a new underserved populations grant program. [...] The lack of resources and severity of violence is often heightened for survivors living at the margins, such as those living in rural communities, individuals with disabilities, older adults, those identifying with faith-based communities, youth and others. These underserved populations are often reluctant to seek assistance, and when they do, they frequently look for services and support in their immediate communities. This bill creates a grant program for family centers, youth centers, senior centers, community-based organizations or vocational organizations to meet the needs of these survivors.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act, Which Would Codify Abortion Rights Amid Restrictive State Laws Challenging Roe V. Wade Despite Broad Support From His District**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act, Which Was Intended To Codify Abortion Rights Amid Restrictive State Laws Challenging Roe v. Wade**

**Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would statutorily establish that health care providers have a right to provide and patients have a right to receive abortion services, and it would prohibit certain restrictions related to abortion services. The bill would specify that rights established by the bill may not be restricted by certain requirements or limitations related to abortion services, including prohibitions on abortion prior to fetal viability, or after fetal viability if a provider determines that continuation of a pregnancy would pose a risk to a patient’s life or health; requirements that patients disclose reasons for seeking an abortion or make medically unnecessary in-person appointments; requirements that providers provide medically inaccurate information or perform specific medical tests or procedures in connection with the provision of abortion services; limitations on providers’ ability to prescribe drugs based on good-faith medical judgment, provide services via telemedicine or provide immediate services when a delay would pose a risk to a patient’s health; and requirements for facilities and personnel that would not apply to facilities providing medically comparable procedures. It would also prohibit requirements or limitations that are similar to those established by the bill or that impede access to abortion services and expressly or implicitly single out abortion services, providers or facilities. It would specify factors that courts may consider to determine whether a requirement or limitation impedes access to abortion services, including whether it interferes with providers’ ability to provide services; poses a risk to patients’ health; is likely to delay or deter patients in accessing services or necessitate in-person visits that would not otherwise be required; is likely to result in a decreased availability of services in a state or region; is likely to result in increased costs of providing or obtaining services; or imposes

penalizes that are not imposed on other health care providers for comparable conduct. It would require a party defending a requirement or limitation to establish that it significantly advances the safety of abortion services or patient health and that such goals cannot be advanced by a less restrictive alternative measure. It would authorize the Justice Department, health care providers and private individuals and entities to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for injunctive relief against any state or government official charged with implementing or enforcing a requirement or limitation challenged as a violation of rights established by the bill. It would authorize district courts to award appropriate equitable relief, including temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief, and to award costs of litigation to a prevailing plaintiff. It would require courts to "liberally construe" provisions of the bill to effectuate its purposes." The bill passed by a vote of 218-211. [HR 3655, [Vote #295](#), 9/24/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

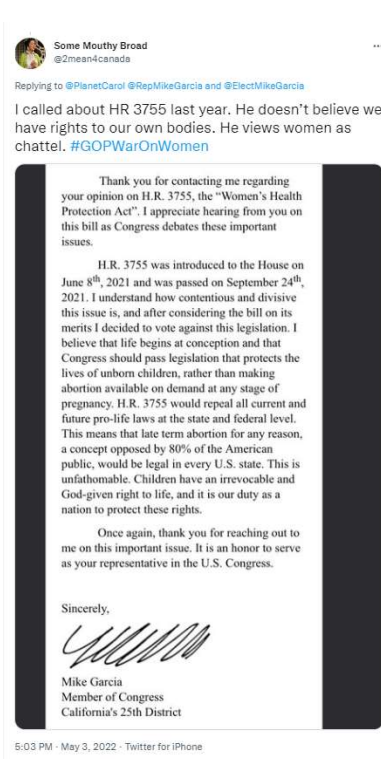
- **Passage Of The Women’s Health Protection Act Was In Response To A Restrictive Texas Abortion Law.** “Passage of the Women’s Health Protection Act is a response to a Texas law that essentially bans abortion after six weeks, before most people realize they are pregnant. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to block the law from taking effect, although the decision leaves the door open for future challenges.” [NPR, [9/24/21](#)]
- **The Women’s Health Protection Act Would Codify Abortion Rights And Overturn “Laws In 19 States That Have Sought To Severely Curb Access To Abortion Or Ban It Altogether.”** “The Senate on Monday took its first ever vote on the Women’s Health Protection Act, a bill aimed at codifying the right to an abortion. [...] The Women’s Health Protection Act would enshrine into federal law the right to access and perform an abortion, and it would supersede state laws on the issue. That’s notable because it would effectively neutralize laws in 19 states that have sought to severely curb access to abortion or ban it altogether.” [Vox, [2/28/22](#)]

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### **Garcia Wrote In A Response To A Constituent That He Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act Because It Would Repeal All State And Federal Level Restrictions On Abortion And Make “Abortion Available On Demand At Any Stage Of Pregnancy”**

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### **Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act Because It Would Repeal All State And Federal Level Restrictions On Abortion And Make “Abortion Available On Demand At Any Stage Of Pregnancy.”**



[Some Mouthy Broad, Twitter, [5/3/22](#)]



## Garcia Voted To Make The Hyde Amendment, Which Banned Federal Money From Being Used To Pay For Abortions And Health Plans That Covered Abortions, Permanent

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to, 218-209. [H Res 486, [Vote #175](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/23/21](#)]

- **The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021 Would Have Made The Hyde Amendment Permanent.** “H.R. 18 — the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021 — would make the long-standing Hyde Amendment permanent and keep in place similar provisions to ensure no federal dollars are used to pay for abortion and health plans that include abortion.” [Catholic News Service, [2/10/21](#)]
- **The Hyde Amendment Ensured That No Federal Dollars Were Used To Pay For Abortion And Health Plans That Include Abortion.** “H.R. 18 — the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021 — would make the long-standing Hyde Amendment permanent and keep in place similar provisions to ensure no federal dollars are used to pay for abortion and health plans that include abortion.” [Catholic News Service, [2/10/21](#)]

## Garcia Supported Defunding Planned Parenthood

**Garcia Opposed All Federal, State, Or Local Government Funding For Planned Parenthood.** “‘Abortion providers, including Planned Parenthood, should not receive taxpayer funds or grants from federal, state, or local governments.’ GARCIA: ‘Agree’” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

## Garcia Opposed Legislation Combating Gender Pay Discrimination

**April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act, Which Aimed “To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women”**

**April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would narrow the legal defense an employer may use in a lawsuit alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. Specifically, it would require employers to demonstrate that a difference in pay between employees is based on a business-related ‘bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience’ as opposed to being based on ‘any factor other than sex.’ It would prohibit employers from retaliating against employees involved in lawsuits under fair labor standards law; prohibit employers from relying on a prospective employee’s wage history for hiring or wage determinations; increase employers’ liability for compensatory or punitive damages related to pay discrimination violations; and provide for automatic inclusion of all affected individuals in class action lawsuits related to pay discrimination. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a new Labor Department grant program for public and private entities to carry out negotiation skills training programs to address pay disparities. It would establish an annual national award for an employer that made a ‘substantial effort to eliminate pay disparities between men and women.’ It would require the Labor Department to conduct a number of studies on sex-based pay disparities and require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect compensation data disaggregated by employees’ sex, race and national origin. It would require the Labor Department and EEOC to provide technical assistance for small businesses to comply with the bill’s provisions. It would add a definition of ‘sex’ with respect to federal fair labor standards law, which would include sexual

orientation or gender identity.” According to CNBC, the Paycheck Fairness Act “aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.” The bill passed 217 to 210. [HR 7, [Vote #108](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#); CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

- **The Paycheck Fairness Act Aimed “To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women.”** “The Paycheck Fairness Act, which aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday in a 217-210 vote [...] Biden added that a full passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act by Congress would address the wage gap by ‘closing loopholes that have allowed employers to justify gender pay disparities, strengthening provisions for holding employers accountable for systemic pay discrimination, and helping level the playing field for women and people of color by making it easier for workers to challenge pay disparities as a group. Additionally, he said the Paycheck Fairness Act would make it illegal for employers to ask employees about their salary history in the hiring process and promote pay transparency by requiring more employers to report pay data to the government. Right now, at least 18 states already have laws in place that ban employers from asking about salary history.” [CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]
- **According To The National Women’s Law Center, Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made.** [National Women’s Law Center, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

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#### **April 2021: Garcia Opposed Establishing A Department Of Labor Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws**

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**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Direct The Labor Secretary To Study The Gender Wage Gap Among Young Workers And Establish A Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would modify a requirement for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to provide for annual collection of disaggregated compensation data from employers to make collection of additional employment data optional; require employers to inform employees of their rights under the bill’s provisions through physical and electronic postings; direct the Labor secretary to establish a program to award contracts and grants for the purpose of training employers about the role that salary negotiation and other wage-setting practices can have on bias in compensation; require the Labor secretary to undertake research and commission additional studies on the gender wage gap among younger workers; and establish the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force to coordinate interagency efforts in enforcing equal pay laws.” The amendment was adopted 216 to 207. [HR 7, [Vote #106](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

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#### **April 2021: Garcia Voted For An Amendment Granting A “Safe Harbor” For Employers Facing Legal Action For Pay Discrimination If They Took “Reasonable Steps” To Correct The Disparities**

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**April 2021: Garcia Voted For An Amendment Granting A “Safe Harbor” For Employers Facing Legal Action For Pay Discrimination If They Took “Reasonable Steps” To Correct The Disparities.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Miller-Meeke, R-Iowa, for Stefanik, R-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 4 that would, among other provisions, provide a safe harbor such that employers would not be liable in legal action related to pay discrimination if the employer conducted a voluntary audit of its pay practices within the previous three years and took ‘reasonable steps’ to correct any compensation disparities found by the audit that may have violated fair labor law. It would prohibit employers from requesting or relying on the wage history of a prospective employee for consideration of employment, unless a prospective employee voluntarily discloses such information. It would make it unlawful for employers to prohibit employees from inquiring about, discussing or disclosing wages but allow employers to limit the time, place and circumstances during which employees may do so.” The amendment was rejected 183 to 244. [HR 7, [Vote #107](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

- **27 House Republicans, Not Including Garcia, Voted Against The Amendment.** [HR 7, [Vote #107](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]



## Garcia Opposed Ratifying The Equal Rights Amendment

### March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Removing The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment

**March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Removing The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would state that “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” The ERA was proposed to the states in 1972, with a seven-year deadline for ratification, which was subsequently extended through June 1982. The joint resolution would make the proposed constitutional amendment valid as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by three-fourths of the states.” The resolution passed by a vote of 222-204. [H J Res 17, [Vote #82](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

- **Removing The 1982 Ratification Deadline Would Enshrine The Equal Rights Amendment Into The Constitution Since Enough States Have Voted To Ratify It.** “The House voted Wednesday to eliminate the long-passed deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. [...] The House voted 222-204 to pass the proposal, sponsored by California Democrat Jackie Speier, which would remove the 1982 deadline for state ratification. [...] The amendment then needed the approval of three-fourths of the state legislatures before 1979, a deadline set by Congress. More than half of the states ratified the amendment within the first year, and 35 states ratified it before 1977. Congress then extended the deadline for another three years to 1982, but no additional states voted to ratify, leaving the amendment three state legislatures short of the three-fourths requirement. But in recent years, the ERA has gained new life. Illinois and Nevada both voted to ratify it, and in 2020, Virginia became the 38th state to do so — ostensibly reaching the required three-fourths threshold for the 28th Amendment to the Constitution.” [Roll Call, [3/17/21](#)]

## Garcia Voted Against Expanding Accommodations For Pregnant Workers

### September 2020: Garcia Voted To Exempt Employers At Religious Entities From Offering Accommodations To Pregnant Workers

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Exempt Employers At Religious Entities From Providing Accommodations To Pregnant Workers.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt certain employers considered to be ‘religious entities’ under current employment law from the bill’s provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 177-226. [HR 2694, [Vote #194](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

## Garcia Voted To Elect Mike Johnson, Who Held Extremist Positions On Choice, Election Fraud, And Social Security

### Garcia Vote To Elect Mike Johnson As Speaker Of The House

**Garcia Voted For Electing Mike Johnson As Speaker Of The House On The Fourth Ballot.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for : electing Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: Johnson-220, Jeffries-209. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #527](#), 10/25/23; CQ, [10/25/23](#)]

### Speaker Mike Johnson Supported Banning Abortion Without Exceptions, Led Efforts To Overturn The 2020 Election And Proposed Drastic Cuts To Social Security

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*January 2023: Johnson Cosponsored The Life At Conception Act, Which Was A National Abortion Ban*

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**Johnson Cosponsored The Life At Conception Act.** [H.R. 431, Cosponsors, [1/20/23](#)]

**The Life At Conception Act Would Implement Equal Protection Of The Right To Life For “Each [...] Preborn Human Person.”** “To implement equal protection under the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution for the right to life of each born and preborn human person. [...] To implement equal protection for the right to life of each born and preborn human person, and pursuant to the duty and authority of the Congress, including Congress’ power under article I, section 8, to make necessary and proper laws, and Congress’ power under section 5 of the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Congress hereby declares that the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being.” [Congress.gov, [1/20/23](#)]

**The Life At Conception Act Did Not List Exceptions, Including Life Of Mother, Rape, Or Incest.** [Congress.gov, [1/20/23](#)]

**NARAL President: Life At Conception Act Could Be Used “To Really Attack Issues Like Contraception And Even Fertility Treatments Like IVF.”** “Mini Timmaraju, President of NARAL, sees Mooney’s bill as a slippery slope. ‘I think life starts at conception is a line that’s used by extremist right-wing folks to really attack issues like contraception and even fertility treatments like IVF (in vitro fertilization). So, look, we know that that’s not based on science. However, that rhetoric is used to go after a much broader range of reproductive rights and services. So it’s really important that Americans understand what that’s code for. That’s code for going after your fundamental, basic, everyday medication like birth control. It’s code for going after something that we know more and more American women rely on to expand their families and to have children, which is IVF. It’s very dangerous. And we’re going to do everything we can to block any efforts at legislation that tries to do that,’ said Timmaraju.” [Gray DC, [1/25/23](#)]

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*Johnson Supported The Big Lie And Was The Lead Sponsor On An Amicus Brief Supporting The Texas Lawsuit To Overturn The 2020 Presidential Election*

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**After The 2020 Election Was Called, Johnson Went On Radio Interviews To Discuss “Credible Allegations Of Fraud And Irregularity” In The 2020 Election.** “‘There is still reason for hope’ that Mr. Trump might win, he told a conservative Louisiana talk radio host a week after the election, citing ‘credible allegations of fraud and irregularity.’ Charges that voting machines had been ‘rigged’ had ‘a lot of merit,’ he asserted in another radio interview.” [New York Times, [10/3/22](#)]

**November 8, 2020: On The Night After Biden’s 2020 Election Victory, Johnson Talked To Trump About How “Every Instance Of Fraud And Illegality Has Got To Be Prosecuted.”** “Look, I talked to the President last night. Kelly and I were on stage at a local church presenting our God Government seminar and the President called my cell and Kelly, her eyes got real big and she handed it to me. And we were live, in front a bunch of people at this church, and I said ‘y’all can I take this call, it’s the President?’ [...] I was so encouraged, Moon, to hear his resolve last night. The President is dug in on this. He wants to ensure that every single legal vote gets properly counted. And he knows that every instance of fraud and illegality has got to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law because this is bigger than the Trump/Pence campaign, it’s bigger than this election cycle, this is about the American people’s faith in our election system itself.” [Moon Griffon Show, Soundcloud, 4:32, [11/9/20](#)] (AUDIO)

**Johnson Signed An Amicus Brief That Sought To Overturn The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election.** “More than 125 House Republicans have now signed on to an amicus brief backing a lawsuit from Texas to the Supreme Court seeking to overturn the results of the election in the states of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Georgia. President-elect Joe Biden won the four battleground states in the 2020 election. The signatories include several House Republican leaders: Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy, House Minority Whip Steve Scalise and Republican Policy Committee Chairman Gary Palmer.” [CNN, [10/12/23](#)]

- **Johnson Was A Signatory On The Brief.** “Among the representatives who signed on are several members who have just won races in the very states whose elections they now allege are so rife with ‘irregularities’ that they want the court to throw out the results. There is no evidence of widespread electoral fraud. Here are their names: Rep. Mike Johnson of Louisiana’s 4th Congressional District.” [Buzzfeed News, [12/10/20](#)]

**Johnson Was The Leading Name On The Amicus Brief.** “Motion for Leave to File Brief Amicus Curiae and Brief Amicus Curiae of U.S. Representative Mike Johnson and 125 Other Members of the U.S. House of Representatives in Support of Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to File a Bill of Complaint and Motion for a Preliminary Injunction.” [CNN, [10/12/23](#)]

**Johnson Worked With Trump On The Brief.** “President Trump called me this morning to let me know how much he appreciates the amicus brief we are filing on behalf of Members of Congress. Indeed, ‘this is the big one!’” [Rep. Mike Johnson, Twitter, [12/9/20](#)]



[Rep. Mike Johnson, Twitter, [12/9/20](#)]

### *As Chair Of The Republican Study Committee, Johnson Proposed Drastic Cuts To Social Security And Medicare*

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**Johnson’s Republican Study Committee Budget Proposed Cutting Medicare By Raising The Eligibility Age.** “Adjust the Medicare Eligibility Age to Reflect Life Expectancy: Since Medicare’s creation in 1965, advances in science and medical technology have increased average life expectancy. This is a great miracle, but it does put additional stresses on the solvency of the Medicare program. As a result, the amount of time a Medicare beneficiary is expected to be covered by the program has increased from 14.6 years in 1965 to over 19 years in 2015. As beneficiaries continue to live longer, the ratio of workers to retirees shrinks threatening the solvency of Medicare. In 1965 there were 4.5 workers per Medicare beneficiary. That number shrunk to 3.3 workers in 2011, 3.1 in 2015, 2.8 in 2018 and is expected to continue to decrease to 2.3 workers per beneficiary by 2030. To address the increased demands on Medicare, this budget proposes increasing the age of Medicare so it is aligned with the normal retirement age for Social Security and then indexing this age to life expectancy, ensuring Medicare remains available for future generations.” [Republican Study Committee, Budget, [FY 2020](#)]

**Johnson’s Republican Study Committee Budget Called For Raising The Retirement Age To 69 And Eventually 70 Years Old.** “The goal of the Social Security Reform Act is to ensure the long-term solvency of Social Security for this and future generations. It does so by modernizing the program, phasing out antiquated elements and bringing together a number of commonsense ideas to make the system work better for today’s workers and retirees. Many of the specific policies included in this legislation have bipartisan support and have been included in proposals put forward by members of Congress on both sides of the aisle and well-respected non-partisan organizations. Adjust the Retirement Age to Reflect Longevity: The bipartisan Social Security Amendments of 1983 phases in an increase in the Social Security full retirement age over time, beginning at 65 and reaching 67 by 2022 for those born in 1960 and later. The Social Security Reform Act would continue this gradual increase of the normal retirement age at a rate of three months per year until it reaches 69 for those reaching age 62 in 2030. The RSC Budget recognizes that, due to Congressional inaction, the Social Security Reform Act’s retirement age increase would need to be extended, likely to age 70, to achieve long-range sustainable solvency.

Further, the existing 5-year gap between the normal and early retirement ages would be maintained as the full retirement age is incrementally adjusted.” [Republican Study Committee, Budget, [FY 2020](#)]

## Garcia Has Failed Middle Class Families

### Significant Findings

#### **Garcia Voted Against The Inflation Reduction Act, Which Forced Corporations To Increasingly Pay Their Fair Share While Reducing Health Care Costs For Americans**

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Inflation Reduction Act, siding once again with special interests
  - ✓ The Inflation Reduction Act revitalized large tax burdens off of the backs of middle-class families and focused them on big corporations. The act required large corporations to pay a minimum 15% tax on their profits, modernized the IRS to collect at least \$150 billion in taxes owed by big corporations and the wealthy, and limited deductions corporations could use to lower their tax rate.
  - ✓ The Inflation Reduction Act also allowed Medicare to negotiate drug prices, capped out of pocket Medicare costs, capped the cost of insulin at \$35, and expanded ACA subsidies. Notably, Garcia is a top recipient from Big Pharma donors having accepted over \$80,000 from pharmaceutical companies and is among the top recipients of big pharma in Congress.

#### **Garcia Has Failed To Lower Costs For His Constituents And Has Instead Focused On Siding With Special Interests And The Ultra-Wealthy Time And Time Again**

- ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax scam and repeatedly called for it to be made permanent.
  - ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax bill and claimed it created “the lowest unemployment” and “highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” Garcia called for making the 2017 Republican tax bill permanent.
  - ✓ The 2017 Republican tax scam gave a massive tax cut to corporations, special interests, and the ultra-wealthy, while raising them on the middle class, increasing incentives to offshore jobs, raising health insurance costs, and threatening cuts to Medicare and Social Security.
- ✓ Garcia stoked opposition for food stamps—which make food more affordable for working families—because he thought “everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.”
  - ✓ Garcia suggested that he was opposed to food stamps, saying that “as a purist” he would “say no” to “food stamps at a low level” because he thought “everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.”
  - ✓ Approximately 7.5% of households in CA-25 were on food stamps as of 2019.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which cut taxes for middle class families by expanding the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit.
  - ✓ The American Rescue Plan expanded the Child Tax Credit “from \$2,000 per child to \$3,000 per child for children over the age of six and from \$2,000 to \$3,600 for children under the age of six.”
  - ✓ The American Rescue Plan expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit from \$543 to \$1,502.

- ✓ Approximately 4,611,000 families with 7,513,000 children in California benefitted from the American Rescue Plan's Child Tax Credit Payments. CA-25 received at least \$38.4 million in Child Tax Credit payments under the American Rescue Plan.
- ✓ Garcia voted against Build Back Better, which would cut taxes for working families and stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs overseas.
  - ✓ Build Back Better would cut taxes for middle class and working families by extending increases in the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit.
  - ✓ Build Back Better Act would raise the State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction cap from \$10,000 to \$80,000.
    - The SALT deduction allowed taxpayers to “reduce their federal income tax liability by deducting certain taxes paid to their state and local government.”
    - The 2017 Republican tax scam's \$10,000 SALT deduction cap caused the average California taxpayer who itemized SALT to pay around \$5,500 more in taxes.
  - ✓ Build Back Better would “adopt a 15% country-by-country minimum tax on foreign profits of U.S. corporations, so that they no longer receive massive tax benefits from” shipping jobs overseas.
  - ✓ Build Back Better would close tax loopholes and “apply a 5 percent rate above income of \$10 million, and an additional 3 percent above income of \$25 million.”
- ✓ May 2022: Garcia voted against the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, which would strengthen the President and Federal Trade Commission's ability to crack down on fuel price gouging.
- ✓ May 2022: Garcia voted against \$28 million in emergency funding to help alleviate the national baby formula shortage.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the America COMPETES Act, which aimed to decrease inflation and increase the U.S.'s global economic competitiveness by bolstering supply chains and investing in domestic manufacturing.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the America COMPETES Act, a bill to protect American supply chains by investing in American manufacturing and reducing US reliance on China. The bill would:
    - Authorize \$45 billion to bolster the supply chain and increase U.S. manufacturing of “critical” goods. Invest \$3 billion in solar manufacturing to reduce the U.S.'s reliance on China. Invest \$52 billion in domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors to decrease the U.S.'s technological dependence on Asia. Fund an aid program for workers impacted by increased imports and invested in STEM education programs.
  - ✓ The National Association of Manufacturers said that the America COMPETES Act would “help address inflation and alleviate supply chain challenges we're facing today.”

**Garcia Opposed Investments In California's Infrastructure To Create Jobs And Make Transportation More Accessible**



- ✓ Garcia voted against the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which had bipartisan support and allocated \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending.
  - ✓ The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal (BID) contained broadband investments that benefited households without wireline broadband or internet access in CA-25. Nearly 23% of CA-25 households lacked access to wireline broadband while more than 12% lacked any internet access whatsoever.
  - ✓ The BID would also create around 2 million jobs per year for a decade by investing billions of dollars in roads, bridges, broadband, electricity, public transit, and other forms of infrastructure. Additional details include:
    - Included \$73 billion for power grid modernization, which Garcia said was key to address problems like frequent power outages in Simi Valley.
    - Provided California with “\$25.3 billion for federal-aid highway apportioned programs and \$4.2 billion for bridge replacement and repairs.”
    - Provided California with “\$9.45 billion over five years [...] to improve public transportation options across the state.”
    - Invested “\$3.5 billion over five years” in California’s water infrastructure to “ensure that clean, safe drinking water is a right in all communities.”
    - Spent \$1.5 billion on “infrastructure development for” California’s airports.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Moving Forward Act, a bill to provide \$1.5 trillion in infrastructure projects for roads, transit, water, broadband, schools, hospitals, and reducing pollution.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly proposed legislation to end federal funding for California’s high-speed rail project, which, as of March 2021, had already created 5,200 jobs and generated more than \$10 billion in total economic activity.
  - ✓ California’s high-speed rail project aimed to build a 200-mph bullet train between Anaheim and San Francisco.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that high-speed rail would not help California’s traffic problems.
- ✓ Garcia voted against investing in surface transportation infrastructure in southern border communities, tribal infrastructure, and lead service line replacement projects.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against \$30 million to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities along the southern border.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against \$20 billion in energy department grants for tribal infrastructure improvements.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to reauthorize funding for the EPA comprehensive lead service line replacement projects.

**Garcia Wanted To Rip Away Current Health Care Protections And Opposed Policies To Make Health Care More Affordable**



- ✓ Garcia repeatedly expressed support for repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
  - ✓ Aug 2019: Garcia believed that getting the ACA “off the books” would create a “forcing function for collectors to go out and do something.”
  - ✓ Nov. 2019: Garcia supported repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which would increase the cost of prescription drugs by \$1,000 per year for 5 million California seniors.
  - ✓ May 2020: Garcia said that supported repealing the ACA.
- ✓ One of Garcia’s first actions in Congress, five months into the Coronavirus pandemic, was to support a taxpayer funded lawsuit to repeal the ACA.
  - ✓ May 19, 2020: Garcia was first sworn into Congress.
  - ✓ July 30, 2020: Garcia voted against an amendment to prevent the Department of Justice from litigating to defund the ACA.
    - If successful, this suit could have caused more than 4.2 million Californians to lose their health insurance and gut protections for more than 6 million Californians with pre-existing conditions.
- ✓ Garcia voted against multiple bills aimed at expanding the Affordable Care Act and lowering health insurance premiums.
  - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which would expand enrollment in ACA health insurance marketplaces and eligibility for insurance subsidies.
  - ✓ February 2021: Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which expanded the Affordable Care Act’s health insurance tax credits and subsidies and led to 2.5 million more Americans enrolling on the health insurance exchanges.
  - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would help nine million Americans save an average of \$600 annually on their health insurance premiums through the ACA marketplace.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the Inflation Reduction Act, which capped insulin prices for Medicare recipients at \$35 a month.
- ✓ Garcia accepted over \$80,000 from the pharmaceutical industry during his political career and voted against lowering prescription drug prices and supported tax giveaways to the pharmaceutical industry.
  - ✓ As of June 2024, Garcia had received over \$80,000 in campaign contributions from the pharmaceutical industry during his political career.
- ✓ Garcia said he was “not a big fan of” Medicaid, even though 15% of adults in his district benefited from the program.
- ✓ Garcia said that he was open to block granting Medicaid, which would cut federal funding for states’ Medicaid programs and threaten recipients’ coverage and benefits.
  - ✓ Garcia said that he was “not necessarily opposed to block grants for Medicaid” and claimed that “block grants, block chain technologies usually do work if they’re tended to well.”

- ✓ The Commonwealth Fund estimated on March 6, 2020, that block granting would cut Medicaid funding for the median state by 10.5% by 2025. These Medicaid funding cuts “would require states to cut coverage, reduce benefits, increase cost-sharing, lower provider payment rates, or otherwise reduce Medicaid expenditures.”

### **Garcia Was A Member Of The Republican Study Committee, Whose Budget Made Devastating Cuts To Health Care Benefits, Social Security And Law Enforcement**

- ✓ Garcia was a member of the Republican Study Committee, a group supportive of policies that would defund portions of law enforcement and endanger the funding of federal agencies like the Department of Justice and the Internal Revenue Services (IRS).
- ✓ The RSC has also targeted agencies that enforce laws and regulations protecting the environment and prosecuting hate crimes like the Environment and Resources Division and the Community Relations Service with the Department of Justice.

### **Garcia Repeatedly Supported Fiscally Irresponsible Budget Practices That Risked Economic Crisis**

- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against raising the debt limit, risking a “cataclysmic” economic crisis destroying up to 6 million jobs and \$15 trillion in household wealth.
  - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted against raising the Debt Limit by \$2.5 trillion to fund the government through 2022.
  - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against the extension of the Debt Ceiling through December 16, 2022.
  - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against raising the Debt Limit.

### **Garcia Opposed Workers’ Rights**

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act, which would make it easier for workers to organize and collectively bargain.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the PRO Act which would expand the authority of the National Labor Relations Board and protect collective bargaining rights. Garcia said he voted against the PRO Act to protect the “flexibility and independence that makes [...] gig jobs attractive in the first place.”
    - The PRO Act would increase penalties for illegal union-busting, expand collective bargaining rights, weaken “right to work” laws, and allow more contractors to be reclassified as employees.
  - ✓ Garcia opposed the PRO Act despite stating “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
    - May 2021: Garcia attacked the PRO Act and claimed that similar legislation in California caused people to flee the state.
- ✓ Garcia voted against prevailing wage requirements for federal-aid highway and public transportation projects.
- ✓ Garcia voted against providing whistleblower protections to employees who report labor law violations.

- ✓ Garcia voted against prohibiting employers from hiring permanent replacements for strikers.
- ✓ Garcia voted against Build Back Better, which would have imposed financial penalties for employers who engaged in unfair labor practices, such as illegal union-busting.
- ✓ Garcia opposed California's Assembly Bill 5, which required businesses to reclassify gig workers as employees so they could get workplace benefits and claimed that 70,000 jobs had been lost since it was enacted.
  - ✓ Garcia opposed California's Assembly Bill 5, which required businesses to reclassify gig workers as employees so they can get workplace benefits, such as health insurance. Garcia claimed that Assembly Bill 5 led to 70,000 job losses in California.

### **Garcia Opposed Making Childcare More Affordable And Accessible**

- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against expanding access to affordable childcare.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act, a program that would extend “grants for states to provide family care for essential workers” in response to COVID-19.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the Child Care is Essential Act, which would create a \$50 billion child care stabilization fund to provide grant funding to child care providers.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have created universal pre-k and made childcare more affordable.
- ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against creating a national paid family leave program that would give all workers at least four weeks of paid leave when he voted against the Build Back Better Act.
  - ✓ The think tank New America stated that paid leave would help working families “defray the high cost of infant care.”

### **Garcia Opposed Efforts To Make Housing More Affordable**

- ✓ Garcia is severely out-of-touch with the intense need for affordable housing in the United States and has repeatedly been a bulwark towards a solution
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against HR 2, which invested over \$100 billion into our nation's affordable housing infrastructure to create or preserve 1.8 million affordable homes.
  - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which included \$170 billion for affordable housing and about 300,000 new housing vouchers.
  - ✓ Garcia said that “free market capitalism” and private charities could solve homelessness.
- ✓ Garcia opposed Biden's proposal for a \$500 million increase in homeless assistance grants.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that the \$500 million increase was unnecessary because the federal government had already spent \$9 billion in homeless aid since March 2020.

### **Garcia Was Bad For California Seniors**

- ✓ Garcia signaled that he was willing to cut Social Security and Medicare, saying he would reduce spending on “entitlement programs” to balance the budget and that he didn’t want the federal government to be a safety net.
  - ✓ When asked in a candidate questionnaire what government spending he would slash if given the opportunity, Garcia answered, “entitlement programs.”
  - ✓ Separately, in August 2019: Garcia said that “there should be safety nets, but I don’t want the federal government to be the safety net.”
  - ✓ Garcia said he wanted “the churches,” “the local community nonprofits,” and “our neighbors to be the safety net” rather than the federal government.
  - ✓ Aug. 2019: Garcia said he supported a social safety net via Medicare “at some levels.”
  - ✓ Garcia voted against preventing sequestration cuts to Medicare.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have expanded Medicare coverage to include hearing benefits.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly opposed efforts to lower the cost of prescription drugs for seniors.
  - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would reduce prescription co-pays, limit out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors, and cap insulin prices at \$35 a month.
  - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which would authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare.
  - ✓ Garcia supported repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which would increase the cost of prescription drugs by \$1,000 per year for 5 million California seniors.
- ✓ Garcia voted against U.S. Postal Service funding that would help older Americans get their Social Security checks on time.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against a bipartisan emergency funding bill for the U.S. Postal Service.
  - ✓ Without this funding, older Americans might not have gotten their Social Security checks on time.
- ✓ Garcia voted against combatting age discrimination in the workplace twice.
  - ✓ November 2021: Garcia voted against protections against age discrimination for job applicants.
  - ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted against the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act.

### **Garcia Was Bad For California Students And Teachers**

- ✓ Garcia has targeted the funding levels for the Department of Education in order to balance the budget.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which gave California more than \$15 billion in Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funding to help safely reopen schools.

- ✓ Garcia opposed measures to keep students safe at school during the pandemic, such as mask and vaccine rules.
- ✓ Garcia voted to require schools to resume in-person learning to receive federal funding.
- ✓ Garcia opposed funding for high-poverty schools and reducing educational disparities.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against \$130 billion in funding for high-poverty schools with facilities that endangered student and educator health.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against awarding grants to school districts that implement plans to reduce educational disparities.
- ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia voted against broadening Pell Grant eligibility even though students in Garcia's district received \$25,225,040 in Pell Grants from 2019 to 2020.
- ✓ Garcia voted repeatedly against increased student debt relief.
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against requiring the Treasury Department from making payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans.
  - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted to keep a Betsy Devos Education Department rule that narrowed the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.
- ✓ Garcia said he would support taxpayer-funded student loan relief "only if the student serves in the military."

#### **Garcia Voted Against Measures To Help Veterans**

- ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against strengthening consumer protections related to medical debt and credit reporting for service members.
- ✓ Garcia supported cuts across the whole of government including a 22% budget cut for the VA, which would directly impact the number of vulnerable vets
- ✓ Garcia twice voted against funding for Veterans' Administration construction.
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies.
  - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against \$3.4 billion in additional funding for Veterans Affairs construction.

### **Garcia Voted Against The Inflation Reduction Act, Which Forced Corporations To Increasingly Pay Their Fair Share While Reducing Health Care Costs For Americans**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The Inflation Reduction Act**

**Garcia Voted Against Concurring With The Senate Amendment That Passed The Inflation Reduction Act.**  
"Garcia voted against concurring with the Senate amendment to pass the Inflation Reduction Act which "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. It would extend through 2025 tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums for individuals under a certain income level. The bill would provide for approximately \$270 billion in new or expanded tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including production credits for electricity produced by renewable and nuclear facilities; investment tax credits for certain renewable energy equipment and facilities; and credits for advanced energy manufacturing projects, including in areas where a coal mine or power plant has closed. To incentivize emission reduction and clean fuel production, it would create or extend tax credits for carbon oxide sequestration facilities; biodiesel, renewable diesel and alternative fuels; and clean hydrogen facilities. For most of its corporate tax credits, it would add prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements and establish bonus credits for using domestic materials in facility construction. It would also expand individual tax credits for residential energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy expenses; increase credits for new energy efficient homes; and create credits for the purchase of used electric vehicles by individuals under a certain income level. It would reinstate the Superfund tax on crude oil at a rate of 16.4 cents per barrel. Among other tax provisions, the bill would establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with a book income of at least \$1 million annually and institute a 1 percent excise tax on corporate stock buybacks. It would authorize \$79.3 billion for IRS operations, including enforcement activities and systems modernization. The bill would provide funding for various activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote energy-efficient technologies and mitigate the impacts of climate change, including \$27 billion for grants to state, local and nonprofit entities for greenhouse gas emission reduction activities; \$9.7 billion for zero-emission or carbon capture rural electric systems; \$5 billion for loan guarantees to replace or reduce emissions of energy infrastructure; \$3 billion for zero-emission vehicles for the Postal Service; and \$1.6 billion for methane emissions reduction and mitigation. It would provide \$9 billion for residential energy efficiency improvement rebates; \$3 billion for new EPA environmental and climate justice block grants for community-led activities to address pollution, emission reduction, climate resiliency and public engagement; and \$3 billion for Federal Highway Administration grants for projects that address surface transportation facilities that disconnect or negatively impact communities. It would provide \$4 billion for drought mitigation in Western states; \$2.15 billion for hazardous fuel reduction and restoration projects; and \$1 billion to improve energy and water efficiency or climate resilience of affordable housing. It would require the Interior Department to accept bids for certain canceled oil and gas leases on the outer continental shelf. It would authorize wind lease sales adjacent to U.S. territories but prohibit new wind or solar development rights on federal lands for 10 years unless the department completes certain oil or gas lease sales." [HR 5376 Vote [#420](#), 8/12/22; CQ [8/12/22](#)]

### **The Inflation Reduction Act Forced Corporations And The Wealthy Pay Their Fair Share**

**The Inflation Reduction Act Required Large Corporations To Pay A Minimum 15% Tax On Their Profits.** "The Inflation Reduction Act raises \$300 billion over a decade by requiring large corporations to pay a 15 percent minimum tax on their profits and by enacting a 1 percent excise tax on stock buybacks and redemptions." [White House, [8/16/23](#)]

**The Inflation Reduction Act Enacted A 1% Excise Tax On Stock Buybacks And Redemptions.** "The Inflation Reduction Act raises \$300 billion over a decade by requiring large corporations to pay a 15 percent minimum tax on their profits and by enacting a 1 percent excise tax on stock buybacks and redemptions." [White House, [8/16/23](#)]

**The Inflation Reduction Act Modernized The IRS To Collect At Least \$150 Billion In Taxes Owed By Big Corporations And The Wealthy.** "The Inflation Reduction Act also makes a historic investment in modernizing the IRS, providing funding to hire more staff and upgrade critical technology infrastructure. [...] Over the next decade, these investments will enable the IRS to collect at least \$150 billion in taxes already owed by wealthy people and big corporations." [White House, [8/16/23](#)]



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

**The Inflation Reduction Act Allowed Medicare To Negotiate Drug Prices, Capped Out Of Pocket Medicare Costs, Capped The Cost Of Insulin At \$35, And Expanded ACA Subsidies**

**The Inflation Reduction Act Allowed Medicare To Negotiate Drug Prices.** “For the first time in history, Medicare has the ability to directly negotiate the prices of covered prescription drugs due to the Inflation Reduction Act.” [Department of Health and Human Services, [8/16/23](#)]

**The Inflation Reduction Act Capped Out-Of-Pocket Medicare Costs To \$2,000.** “Starting in 2024, there will be a cap on annual out-of-pocket costs in Medicare Part D. In 2025, this annual cap will drop to \$2,000 and will be indexed annually thereafter. The Inflation Reduction Act also includes other provisions designed to decrease spending for Part D enrollees and taxpayers.” [Department of Health and Human Services, [8/16/23](#)]

**The Inflation Reduction Act Capped The Cost Of Insulin To \$35 Per Month.** “The Inflation Reduction Act caps out-of-pocket spending at \$35 per month’s supply of each insulin product covered under Medicare. These provisions are making insulin more affordable for many people covered by Medicare.” [Department of Health and Human Services, [8/16/23](#)]

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

**The IRA Will Save Average Marketplace Enrollees \$800 A Year By Extending Enhanced Financial Assistance Through 2025 Initially Made Available By The American Rescue Plan.** “The Inflation Reduction Act lowers costs for millions of people who purchase health coverage on their own by extending the enhanced financial assistance made available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) through 2025. By making premium tax credits newly available to more middle-class families and improving the generosity of financial help for those previously eligible, the ARP helped drive marketplace enrollment to a record high of 14.5 million and the U.S. uninsurance rate to an all-time low of just 8 percent. Thanks to the ARP, the average marketplace enrollee saves \$800 per year.” [Center for American Progress, [8/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Accepted Over \$80,000 From Pharmaceutical Companies And Is Among The Top Recipients Of Big Pharma In Congress**

**2020-2024: Garcia Received \$83,419 In Contributions From The Pharmaceutical Industry.** [Open Secrets,

accessed [4/10/24](#); accessed [4/10/24](#)].

Garcia Pharmaceutical Contributions		
Year	Pharmaceuticals/Health Products	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
TOTAL:	\$72,942	\$10,477

[Open Secrets, accessed [7/1/24](#); accessed [7/1/24](#)]

**Garcia Claimed He Was Not Aware Of How Much Money He Was Taking From Pharmaceutical Companies.** AUDIENCE: “Do you take drug money?” GARCIA: “Do I take drug money? Not as far as I know. I’m not aware of taking drug money from pharmaceutical companies. We’d have to go through the list. I don’t want to talk about a campaign issue in an official role.” [Lancaster Town Hall, [8/29/23](#)] (VIDEO) [10:54 – 11:10]

### **Garcia Has Failed To Lower Costs For His Constituents And Has Instead Focused On Siding With Special Interests And The Ultra-Wealthy Time And Time Again**

#### **Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Scam And Repeatedly Called For It To Be Made Permanent**

#### **Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican tax bill And Claimed It Created “The Lowest Unemployment” And “Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time”**

**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act And Claimed It Created “The Lowest Unemployment” And “Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time.”** GARCIA: “I don’t think it was Obama hitting a home run and Trump running the bases. What I think the president has done is take off the handcuffs off of a lot of economic stimulus that was always there, levers that we could have been pulled. The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2018 (TCJA) was a big deal and it has translated into the lowest unemployment-- the highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 34:12, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Campaign Website, August 2020: “Tax Cuts Are Working For The Country.”** “Tax and spend, big government, and bloated bureaucracy — that’s the big three in Washington and Sacramento. Tax cuts are working for the country, but California taxpayers are being unfairly punished for their zip code. Californians are getting squeezed by higher property and gas taxes. California and the federal government have a spending problem, not a revenue problem. Garcia supports protecting Prop. 13 and will work to cut taxes for Californians. Smaller government and lower taxes are the keys to strong economic growth.” [Mike Garcia Campaign Website, Issues, Accessed [9/2/20](#)]

#### **Garcia Called For Making The 2017 Republican Tax Bill Permanent**

**Garcia Said He Would Vote To Make The 2017 Tax Bill Permanent.** “@MikeGarcia2020: “...Our state is throwing away your tax dollars with few tangible results. In Washington, I will stand up for your right to keep more of the money you earn. I will vote to ensure the 2017 tax cuts are made permanent.” [Instagram, @MikeGarcia2020, [2/20/20](#)]

**April 2019: Garcia Said He Would Make Trump’s Tax Plan Permanent, Calling It His Second Highest Priority.** “Garcia said that instead, he would rather focus on defense and fiscal issues. ‘That’s the top priority, supporting the president’s budgets for DoD over the next five years is critical,’ he said. ‘The second issue is supporting long term tax cuts, the temporary tax cuts were put in place a couple of years ago need to be made permanent, I think that does a lot for small business and for the average family.’” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [4/28/19](#)]

**July 2019: Garcia Said He Would Vote To Make The Tax Cuts Permanent.** [6:15] “Now, there were parts of it that were not beneficial to Californians and New Yorkers in particular. The state and local tax deduction limits of \$10,000 was meant to target Californians and New Yorkers, and we felt that. I felt it personally, and we were capped at that as a family. So that’s something that needs to be negotiated. And those 2017 tax cuts are not permanent, they’re coming up for a vote in the next few years. So the congress that will be in place there will determine what that looks like, and I don’t think a Democrat congress will negotiate a better deal for Californians. And I don’t think Representatives, if they’re Democrats from California, are going to be able to negotiate a better deal under this administration. So I think for us as the 25th District, Santa Clarita, Antelope Valley and Simi Valley, to be able to get someone to represent them and ideally make permanent the tax cuts, but also tailor the tax cuts so we’re not being punished for being Californians.” [KHTS, [7/22/19](#)]

**The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Cut Taxes On The Wealthy While Raising Them On The Middle Class, Increased Incentives To Offshore Jobs, Raised Health Insurance Costs, And Threatened Funding For Medicare And Social Security**

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**The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Decreased The Top Corporate Tax Rate And Disproportionately Benefitted The Richest Taxpayers**

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

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

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

**Institute On Taxation And Economic Policy: “The Richest 20 Percent Of Taxpayers Will Receive [...] 72 Percent Of The Law’s Benefits That Go To U.S. Taxpayers.”** “ITEP’s most recent analysis estimates the richest 5 percent of taxpayers will receive \$145 billion in tax cuts in 2020, which is half of the law’s benefits that go to U.S. taxpayers. The richest 20 percent of taxpayers will receive \$205 billion in 2020, which is 72 percent of the law’s benefits that go to U.S. taxpayers.” [Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, [8/28/19](#)]

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

**The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act “Large Corporate Tax Windfalls Have Gone Mostly Toward Lining The Pockets Of Already Wealthy Individuals.”** “So far, the large corporate tax windfalls have gone mostly toward lining the pockets of already wealthy individuals, and there is little evidence that middle- and working-class families will see real benefits.” [Center for American Progress, [12/19/19](#)]

**Trump’s Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Slashed Corporate Tax Rates From 35% To 21%.** “The TCJA slashed the corporate rate by 40 percent, from 35 percent to 21 percent. But the falloff in corporate revenue has been even sharper than expected.” [Center for American Progress, [12/19/19](#)]

**Extending Trump’s Tax Cuts Would Save The Average Taxpayer In The Top 1% Nearly \$26,000 In The First Year.** “[E]xtending the Trump tax cuts would create a windfall for the top 5 percent of income earners, who would receive nearly 40 percent of the benefits in the first year alone, making this legislation one of the most regressive and expensive tax giveaways in history. The average taxpayer in the top 1 percent would save nearly \$26,000 in just that first year.” [United States Senate Committee On The Budget, [5/15/23](#)]

**The Wealthiest 5% Of Households Received Nearly Half Of The Trump Tax Cuts.** “The wealthiest 5 percent of households received nearly half—42.6 percent—of the Trump tax cuts, with the top 0.1 percent receiving an average tax cut of \$193,380 in 2018.” [Center for American Progress, [4/14/23](#)]

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

**Trump Bragged About Lowering The Corporate Tax Rate Through The Tax Cuts And Job Act When It Was First Signed In 2017.** “The corporate tax rate, as you know, will be lowered from 35 to 21 percent. That means that more products will be made in the USA. A lot of things are going to be happening in the USA. We’re going to bring back our companies. They’ve already started coming back. I think they had certain confidence in me and they figured we were going to get this done. But they have already started. [Trump White House Archives, [12/22/17](#)]

- **Under GOP Tax Bill, Individual Tax Cuts Expired In 2025, While Reductions For Businesses Were Permanent.** “But all of the individual tax cuts are scheduled to go away after 2025. Republicans opted to make tax cuts for families temporary and reductions for businesses permanent.” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

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### **The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Would Increase Incentives To Move Jobs Overseas**

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**Tax Experts Said The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Increased Incentives For Companies To Move Jobs Overseas.** “What happened to the workers in Clinton, tax experts say, will probably happen to more Americans if the Republican tax overhaul becomes law. The legislation fails to eliminate long-standing incentives for companies to move overseas and, in some cases, may even increase them, they say. ‘This bill is potentially more dangerous than our current system,’ said Stephen Shay, a senior lecturer at Harvard Law School and former Treasury Department international tax expert in the Obama administration. ‘It creates a real incentive to shift real activity offshore.’” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

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### **The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Would Lead To More Expensive Health Insurance And 13 Million More Uninsured Americans**

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

**The Republican Tax Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Rise, And Could Lead Insurers To Drop Out Of Regional Markets.** “The final GOP plan will repeal the Affordable Care Act’s individual insurance mandate, which would allow young and healthy people to leave the insurance pool, forcing insurers to compensate by raising prices due to the higher costs of insuring only less-healthy people. Not only would premiums likely rise, but many insurers could drop out of regional markets.” [Newsweek, [12/18/17](#)]

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

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### **The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Increased The Federal Debt – And Republicans Planned To Pay For It With Cuts To Medicare And Social Security**

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

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

- **HEADLINE: “After Tax Overhaul, GOP Sets Sights on Medicare, Social Security”.** [US News, [12/7/17](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “Ryan Says Republicans To Target Welfare, Medicare, Medicaid Spending In 2018.”** [Washington Post, [12/6/17](#)]

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### **The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Capped The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction At \$10,000, Which Cost The Average California Taxpayer About \$5,500**

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**The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Capped The State And Local Tax Deduction Raising Taxes On Five Million California Families.** “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 2017 Republican Tax Scam Would Reduce State And Local Tax Deduction (SALT), Resulting In Double Taxation.** “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 SALT Deduction Allowed Taxpayers To “Reduce Their Federal Income Tax Liability By Deducting Certain Taxes Paid To Their State And Local Government.”** “Only taxpayers who itemize their deductions have the opportunity to take the state and local tax deduction, which can reduce their federal income tax liability by deducting certain taxes paid to their state and local government. The SALT deduction applies to property, sales, or income taxes already paid to state and local governments.” [U.S. News, [3/2/22](#)]

**PolitiFact: “Residents In Higher-Tax States Like California Will Be Hurt By” The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Capping State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction At \$10,000.** “The tax bill, signed into law by Trump in December 2017, cuts corporate taxes across as well as income taxes for many Americans. But residents in higher-tax states like California will be hurt by changes to the state and local tax deduction. Previously, California residents could deduct the amount they pay in state and local taxes from their federal tax bill. As part of the 2017 tax bill, deductions will be capped at \$10,000. The provision is set to end after 2025.” [PolitiFact, [9/7/18](#)]

- **The Average Taxpayer In California Who Itemized SALT Would Face A Tax Increases Of Around \$5,500 Thanks To The 2017 Republican Tax Scam.** “The average deduction in California, New York and New Jersey are all over \$17,000. If the state and local tax deduction were eliminated, ‘an average taxpayer in New York who currently itemizes SALT (state and local tax) would face a tax increase of almost \$5,500.’ That figure wouldn’t be far off for a decent chunk of Californians.” [PolitiFact, [9/7/18](#)]

**Garcia Suggested He Opposed Food Stamps—Which Make Food More Affordable For Working Families—Because He Thought “Everyone Should Have To Figure Out How To Fend For Themselves”**

**Garcia Opposed SNAP Because He Thought “Everyone Should Have To Figure Out How To Fend For Themselves”**

**Garcia On Food Stamps: “Food Stamps At A Low Level I Think Is... As A Purist I Would Say No. I Think Everyone Should Have To Figure Out How To Fend For Themselves.”** HOST: “Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?” GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure.” HOST: “What about food stamps?” GARCIA: “Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.” HOST: “Medicare?” GARCIA: “At some levels yes, as well.” HOST: “Medicaid?” GARCIA: “Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

**Garcia On Federal Assistance Programs: “There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don’t Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net.”** “Garcia: Here’s where I land on all the programs. There should be safety nets, but I don’t want the federal government to be the safety net. I want the churches, I want the local community nonprofits, I want our neighbors to be the safety net because a dollar that’s spent at the federal government level on food stamps – by the time it gets to the level where someone’s actually using those stamps and getting merchandise as a result of that – the inefficiency lost through that whole process is staggering. There’s organizations like the local Veterans Collaborative group out here. I know that when we put money into that, that money pivots right away to someone who needs that safety net. Healthcare becomes a bigger problem because of the cost and the magnitude of it.” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

**Approximately 7.5% Of Households In CA-25 Were On SNAP As Late As 2019**



**2019: Approximately 7.5% Of Households In CA-25 Participated In The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.** [Food Research & Action Center, accessed [6/1/22](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against American Rescue Plan, Which Cut Taxes For The Middle Class By Expanding The Child Tax Credit And Earned Income Tax Credit**

#### **The American Rescue Plan Expanded The Child Tax Credit “From \$2,000 Per Child To \$3,000 Per Child For Children Over The Age Of Six And From \$2,000 To \$3,600 For Children Under The Age Of Six”**

**The American Rescue Plan Expanded The Child Tax Credit “From \$2,000 Per Child To \$3,000 Per Child For Children Over The Age Of Six And From \$2,000 To \$3,600 For Children Under The Age Of Six.”** “The American Rescue Plan increased the Child Tax Credit from \$2,000 per child to \$3,000 per child for children over the age of six and from \$2,000 to \$3,600 for children under the age of six, and raised the age limit from 16 to 17. All working families will get the full credit if they make up to \$150,000 for a couple or \$112,500 for a family with a single parent (also called Head of Household).” [White House, accessed [6/1/22](#)]

#### **The American Rescue Plan Expanded The Earned Income Tax Credit From \$543 To \$1,502**

**The American Rescue Plan Expanded The Earned Income Tax Credit From \$543 To \$1,502.** “Many Americans will pocket some extra money this year and next courtesy of changes the American Rescue Plan made to a handful of tax credits. [...] The earned income tax credit is a refundable tax credit for lower-earning working families. Its amount depends on income and number of kids. Changes to the credit will largely go workers without kids, experts said. Their maximum benefit was tripled, to about \$1,502 from \$543, according to the Tax Foundation. That’s a function of raising the income level at which taxpayers can get the maximum credit and at which the maximum credit begins to phase out. (Those levels are now \$9,820 and \$11,610, respectively, for non-joint filers.)” [CNBC, [4/3/21](#)]

#### **Approximately 4,611,000 Families With 7,513,000 Children In California Benefitted From The American Rescue Plan’s Child Tax Credit Payments**

**Approximately 4,611,000 Families With 7,513,000 Children In California Benefitted From The American Rescue Plan’s Child Tax Credit Payments.** “Today, the White House American Rescue Plan (ARP) Implementation Team announced state-by-state estimates of the expansion of the Child Tax Credit (CTC), as well as state-by-state estimates of the number of workers who will benefit from the tripling of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for workers without dependent children [...] In California, this year’s historic Child Tax Credit is estimated to benefit 4,611,000 families with 7,513,000 children. [...] Thanks to the ARP, the vast majority of families in California will receive \$3,000 per child ages 6-17 years old and \$3,600 per child under 6 as a result of the increased 2021 Child Tax Credit.” [White House, [3/2022](#)]

#### **CA-25 Received At Least \$38.4 Million In Child Tax Credit Payments Under The American Rescue Plan**

**According To Estimates From The Joint Economic Committee Made Using State-Level Data From The Treasury, CA-25 Had Received \$38.4 Million In Child Tax Credit Payments As Of August 2021.** According to estimates from the Joint Economic Committee, California’s 24<sup>th</sup> Congressional District had received \$38.4 million in Child Tax Credit payments as of August 2021: “Using state-level data from the Treasury Department on advance Child Tax Credit (CTC) payments, the Joint Economic Committee estimated the number of qualifying children, total number of payments, and total payment amount by congressional district in August 2021, when the second round of CTC payments was distributed.” [Joint Economic Committee, [9/9/21](#); Joint Economic Committee, Estimates of Advance Child Tax Credit Distribution by Congressional District, [9/9/21](#)]

- **JEC Analysis Showed The CTC Had Dramatically Reduced Food Insecurity And Financial Hardship, And Was Expected To Inject Nearly \$19.3 Billion Into Local Economies Each Month.** “JEC analysis of

data from the Census Bureau show the expanded CTC is already having a major impact on family budgets, with dramatic declines in food insufficiency and financial hardship, and the JEC estimates that monthly CTC payments will inject nearly \$19.3 billion into local economies each month. The expanded CTC will generate nearly \$19.3 billion in spending in local economies across the U.S. each month. Family finances improved significantly following the first monthly expanded CTC payments in July. Data from the Census Bureau show that following the July payments, there were significant declines in the share of households with children reporting financial hardship and food insufficiency. Families are using the expanded CTC payments to meet the needs of their household. Among those who responded to the Census Bureau's survey: 47% spent their CTC payment on food, 28% spent it on internet and other utilities, 26% spent it on school expenses, and 17% of those with at least one child under age 5 spent it on child care." [Joint Economic Committee, [9/9/21](#)]

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### **Approximately 1,840,000 More Workers In California Benefitted From The American Rescue Plan's Expanded Earned Income Tax Credit**

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**Approximately 1,840,000 More Workers In California Benefitted From The American Rescue Plan's Expanded Earned Income Tax Credit.** "Today, the White House American Rescue Plan (ARP) Implementation Team announced state-by-state estimates of the expansion of the Child Tax Credit (CTC), as well as state-by-state estimates of the number of workers who will benefit from the tripling of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for workers without dependent children [...] The expanded Earned Income Tax Credit will benefit an estimated 1,840,000 workers without dependent children in California. [...] The ARP nearly tripled the EITC to roughly \$1,500 for workers without dependent children, providing the first real increase since 1993. [...] For the first time, younger (ages 19-24) and older (65 and over) workers without dependent children in California are eligible for the EITC." [White House, [3/2022](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill, Which Was Estimated To Reduce Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill**

**Garcia Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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 \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade**

**Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade.** “With billions of dollars for clean energy, the Build Back Better legislation has the potential to substantially and rapidly cut heat-trapping emissions in the U.S. [...] The legislation earmarked \$555 billion for renewable energy and clean transportation incentives over a decade in the country's largest climate change investment ever. The policies are crucial for President Biden's goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions 50%-52% by 2030, compared with 2005 levels.” [NPR, [12/20/21](#)]

### **The Center For American Progress Calculated That Build Back Better Would Reduce Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household**

**Center For American Progress: The Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Clean Electricity And Energy Efficiency, Reducing Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household.** “Build Back Better helps break the United States’ dependence on fossil fuels—an industry that’s particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, which has and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change—consumer energy costs will be reduced. Specifically, proposed investments in clean electricity and energy efficiency will make energy costs more affordable, saving the average household approximately \$500 a year in reduced energy costs. This much-needed investment in clean energy would come at a time when energy prices have pushed up inflation for consecutive months.” [Center for American Progress, [11/16/21](#)]

### **Build Back Better Would Cut Taxes For Working Families, Make The Ultra-Wealthy And Corporations Pay Their Fair Share, And Stop Rewarding Corporations For Shipping Jobs Overseas**

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### **Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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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](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would Cut Taxes For Middle Class And Working Families By Extending Increases In The Child Tax Credit And The Earned Income Tax Credit**

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**Build Back Better Would Lower Taxes On Middle Class And Working Families By Extending Increases In The Child Tax Credit And The Earned Income Tax Credit.** “Cut taxes for families and workers. Prior to the pandemic, 8% of children under the age of 18 in Kansas lived in poverty. The Build Back Better framework will bolster financial security and spur economic growth in Kansas by reducing taxes on the middle class and those striving to break into it. The framework will extend Child Tax Credit (CTC) increases of \$300/month per child under 6 or \$250/month per child ages 6 to 17. This will continue the largest one-year reduction in child poverty in history. And critically, the agreement includes permanent refundability for the Child Tax Credit, meaning that the neediest families will continue to receive the full Child Tax Credit over the long-run. The framework will also provide a tax cut of up to \$1,500 in tax cuts for 163,700 low-wage workers in Kansas by extending the American Rescue Plan’s Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) expansion.” [White House, accessed [4/22/22](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would Raise The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction Cap From \$10,000 To \$80,000**

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**Build Back Better Would Raise The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction Cap From \$10,000 To \$80,000.** “The U.S. House of Representatives took a major step toward repealing the SALT cap Friday when it passed the Build Back Better bill. The House voted to dramatically increase the cap, which limits the deductibility of state and local taxes. [...] The House raised the SALT deduction from \$10,000 to \$80,000.” [CBS2, [11/19/21](#)]

- **The SALT Deduction Allowed Taxpayers To “Reduce Their Federal Income Tax Liability By Deducting Certain Taxes Paid To Their State And Local Government.”** “Only taxpayers who itemize their deductions



have the opportunity to take the state and local tax deduction, which can reduce their federal income tax liability by deducting certain taxes paid to their state and local government. The SALT deduction applies to property, sales, or income taxes already paid to state and local governments.” [U.S. News, [3/2/22](#)]

- **The 2017 Republican Tax Scam’s \$10,000 SALT Deduction Cap Caused The Average California Taxpayer Who Itemized SALT To Pay Around \$5,500 More In Taxes.** “One big issue in the race: President Donald Trump's 2017 tax overhaul. [...] As part of the 2017 tax bill, deductions will be capped at \$10,000. The provision is set to end after 2025. [...] The average deduction in California, New York and New Jersey are all over \$17,000. If the state and local tax deduction were eliminated, ‘an average taxpayer in New York who currently itemizes SALT (state and local tax) would face a tax increase of almost \$5,500.’ That figure wouldn’t be far off for a decent chunk of Californians.” [PolitiFact, [9/7/18](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would “Adopt A 15% Country-By-Country Minimum Tax On Foreign Profits Of U.S. Corporations, So That They No Longer Receive Massive Tax Benefits From” Shipping Jobs Overseas**

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**Build Back Better Would “Adopt A 15% Country-By-Country Minimum Tax On Foreign Profits Of U.S. Corporations, So That They No Longer Receive Massive Tax Benefits From” Shipping Jobs Overseas.** “President Biden is announcing a framework for the Build Back Better Act. [...] Stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs and profits overseas. President Biden has led the world to stop the race to the bottom in corporate taxes, while also calling for an end to incentives that encourage corporations to ship jobs and profits overseas. That’s why the President won an agreement among 136 countries on a 15% global minimum tax. This framework will help finish the job. Consistent with that agreement, it’d adopt a 15% country-by-country minimum tax on foreign profits of U.S. corporations, so that they no longer receive massive tax benefits from shifting profits and jobs abroad. And, these reforms would ensure that other countries abide by the agreement by imposing a penalty rate on any foreign corporations based in countries that do not. Other countries will not be able to take advantage by pursuing a race to the bottom.” [White House, [10/28/21](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would Close Tax Loopholes And “Apply A 5 Percent Rate Above Income Of \$10 Million, And An Additional 3 Percent Above Income Of \$25 Million”**

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**Build Back Better Would Close Tax Loopholes And “Apply A 5 Percent Rate Above Income Of \$10 Million, And An Additional 3 Percent Above Income Of \$25 Million.”** “The Build Back Better framework includes a new surtax on the income of multi-millionaires and billionaires – the top 0.02 percent of Americans. It would apply a 5 percent rate above income of \$10 million, and an additional 3 percent above income of \$25 million. The Build Back Better framework will also close the loopholes that allows some wealthy taxpayers to avoid paying the 3.8 Medicare tax on their earnings.” [White House, accessed [6/5/22](#)]

### **May 2022: Garcia Voted Against The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, Which Would Strengthen The President And Federal Trade Commission’s Ability To Crack Down On Fuel Price Gouging**

**May 19, 2022: Garcia Voted Against HR 7699, The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act.** [Congress.gov, [Vote #232](#), 5/19/22]

- **HR 7699 Would Authorize The President “To Issue An Energy Emergency Proclamation That Would Make It Unlawful For Companies To Increase Fuel Prices To ‘Unconscionably Excessive’ Levels.”** “The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, introduced by Reps. Kim Schrier, D-Wash., and Katie Porter, D-Calif., would give the president the authority to issue an energy emergency proclamation that would make it unlawful for companies to increase fuel prices to ‘unconscionably excessive’ levels.” [ABC News, [5/19/22](#)]
- **HR 7699 Would Allow “The Federal Trade Commission To Investigate Alleged Price Gouging” In The Energy Industry.** “The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act [...] would also expand the powers of

the Federal Trade Commission to investigate alleged price gouging in the industry and would direct any penalties toward funding weatherization and low-income energy assistance.” [ABC News, [5/19/22](#)]

### **May 2022: Garcia Voted Against \$28 Million In Emergency Funding To Help Alleviate The National Baby Formula Shortage**

**May 18, 2022: Garcia Voted Against HR 7790, The Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act.** [Congress.gov, [Vote #220](#), 5/18/22]

- **HR 7790 “Would Provide \$28 Million In Emergency Funding For The US Food And Drug Administration” To Help Alleviate The National Baby Formula Shortage.** “The House of Representatives passed a pair of bills on Wednesday aimed at addressing a nationwide baby formula shortage, an issue that has sparked outcry across the country and put pressure on lawmakers to act. [...] One of the bills passed by the House Wednesday evening -- HR 7790 -- would provide \$28 million in emergency funding for the US Food and Drug Administration in an effort to help alleviate the current shortfall and head off future shortages. The bill was approved by a tally of 231 to 192.” [CNN, [5/18/22](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Which Aimed To Decrease Inflation And Increase The U.S.’s Global Economic Competitiveness By Bolstering Supply Chains And Investing In Domestic Manufacturing**

**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act**

**Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Aimed At Increasing The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, comprising a package of provisions related to scientific research and development and international competitiveness, including provisions to authorize more than \$135 billion over five years for federal investment in scientific research and development programs; provide more than \$52 billion in supplemental appropriations for the U.S. semiconductor industry; and require various actions related to U.S. technological competitiveness and foreign policy, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would authorize \$78 billion through fiscal 2026 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$13.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support use-inspired research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change, global competitiveness in critical technologies, cybersecurity, national security, social and economic inequality, and education and workforce development in science and technology. It would authorize \$50.2 billion through fiscal 2026 for Energy Department science activities, including research and development related to climate issues, alternative energy sources and quantum technologies. It would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2026 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST functions to include information security and cybersecurity research and development activities. Among supply chain provisions, it would provide \$52.7 billion through fiscal 2026 in supplemental appropriations to fund a program to incentivize research, development and workforce development related to the production of semiconductors, established by the fiscal 2021 defense authorization law. It would establish a Commerce Department office to lead federal efforts to strengthen supply chains and domestic manufacturing in critical industries, and it would authorize \$45 billion through fiscal 2027 for grants and loans under the office. It would appropriate \$1.5 billion through fiscal 2031 to support 5G wireless network development. Among foreign policy provisions, it would require the president and State Department to develop diplomatic engagement strategies to address global economic and security development, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence and economic coercion. It would authorize more than \$2 billion in bilateral and regional foreign assistance and \$1.25 billion for diplomatic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region for fiscal 2022, as well as over \$1 billion through fiscal 2026 for foreign military financing and security programs in the region. It would include various provisions related to global action on climate change, including to establish an interagency task force to monitor climate change in relation to national security risks and authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund. It would extend a wide range of duty reductions and suspensions;



update certain trade policies to include standards related to environmental, labor, human rights and intellectual property protections; and establish a U.S. Trade Representative committee to review and potentially block overseas investments in foreign adversary nations that could impact U.S. critical capabilities. Among workforce and economic development provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Labor Department national apprenticeship system; authorize several new or expanded NSF programs related to expanding science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, workforce development and participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; create a new class of nonimmigrant ‘W’ visas for entrepreneurs associated with U.S. start-up companies; and reauthorize and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support individuals and communities that have been adversely impacted by international trade.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #31](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

- **The America COMPETES Act Authorized \$45 Billion To Bolster The Supply Chain And Increase U.S. Manufacturing Of “Critical” Goods.** “The House bill would provide \$45 billion over six years in grants and loans to improve the nation's supply chains and to boost American manufacturing of goods deemed critical for national security and the US economy -- like products for public health, communications technology and food - - according to a summary of the bill provided by House Democrats. Similar to the Senate bill, it would create a new initiative within the Department of Commerce to help promote the resiliency of the nation's supply chains. The House bill would establish an office that would monitor supply chains, identify vulnerabilities and designate which products are critical. The agency would also be tasked with building up stockpiles to prevent shortages of goods in the event of a future supply chain shock.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Invested \$3 Billion In Solar Manufacturing To Reduce The U.S.’s Reliance On China.** “The House legislation would set aside billions of dollars to bolster research and manufacturing. [...] It would set aside another \$3 billion for the nation's solar manufacturing supply chain, aiming to reduce the country's reliance on China for parts.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Invested \$52 Billion In Domestic Manufacturing And Research Of Semiconductors To Decrease The U.S.’s Technological Dependence On Asia.** “The House voted Friday to pass the America COMPETES Act, a bill that aims to increase U.S. competitiveness with China and to address the country’s shortage of semiconductors by strengthening the country’s supply chain. [...] The bill includes \$52 billion to support domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors, the chips that are used in electronic devices and have faced shortages throughout the pandemic, contributing to delays and increased costs. The incentives for semiconductor production come as the U.S. has increasingly relied on imports for computer chips. Twelve percent of the world's chips are made in the U.S., down from 37% in the 1990s, according to industry officials. About 80% are made in Asia.” [USA Today, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Funded An Aid Program For Workers Impacted By Increased Imports And Invested In STEM Education Programs.** “The measure, known as the America COMPETES Act, passed 222-210 in a near-party-line vote. [...] The legislation would also fund a government program to aid workers who lost jobs or saw their pay cut as a result of increased imports, as well as boost funds for the National Science Foundation and STEM education programs.” [New York Post, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The American COMPETES Act Provided “More Than \$1 Billion Toward Increasing Diversity” In Science And Technology To Increase STEM Employment.** “Congress is aiming to reshape America’s workforce through new legislation that would direct more than \$1 billion toward increasing diversity of the scientists, researchers and technologists who drive the innovation economy. The measure includes \$900 million for grants and partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities, \$164 million to study barriers for people of color in the field and \$17.5 million to combat sexual harassment. They’re part of a expansive package of bills known as the America Competes Act, which lawmakers hope will ensure the United States continues to lead the global economy. [...] A report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine estimated the United States will need 1 million more people employed in those sectors over the next decade than it is currently on track to produce. The group said the country will not reach that goal without substantially increasing diversity in the labor force.” [CNBC, [2/4/22](#)]

- **The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations.** “The legislation includes provisions to strengthen US relations with Taiwan, new sanctions for officials in Xinjiang accused of ‘systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilisation, or involuntary contraceptive implantation policies and practices’ and an authorisation for millions of dollars in funding to counter Chinese government censorship and disinformation. [...] Advocacy groups supporting human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong applauded the bill. The Washington-based Hong Kong Democracy Council said it was ‘elated’, and the non-profit Uyghur Human Rights Project said it was ‘encouraged that Congress continues to put rhetoric into action’. ‘We are particularly encouraged by provisions meant to provide safe haven for Uyghurs fleeing atrocities, and to tighten scrutiny on Chinese companies complicit in these abuses,’ said Uyghur Human Rights Project executive director Omer Kanat.” [South China Morning Post, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To “Offset China’s Market-Distorting Trade Practices.”** “The U.S. House of Representatives on Friday narrowly passed a multibillion-dollar bill aimed at increasing American competitiveness with China and boosting U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, despite Republican opposition. [...] It includes changes to U.S. trade rules intended to offset China's market-distorting trade practices, including by strengthening anti-dumping rules.” [Reuters, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The American COMPETES Act Authorized \$10 Billion To Help Developing Countries Address Climate Change.** “The bill also authorizes \$8.8 billion this year for Energy Department research and development programs, with that amount increasing each year through fiscal 2026. And it authorizes as much as \$8 billion to help developing countries address climate change over the next two years and another \$2 billion annually to help developing countries deploy clean energy technologies, expand zero-emission vehicles, promote sustainable land use, and adapt to the effects of climate change.” [Bloomberg, [2/4/22](#)]

### **The National Association Of Manufacturers Said That The America COMPETES Act Would “Help Address Inflation And Alleviate Supply Chain Challenges We’re Facing Today”**

**National Association Of Manufacturers: The America COMPETES Act Would “Help Address Inflation And Alleviate Supply Chain Challenges We’re Facing Today.”** “The introduction of the America COMPETES Act, which includes many components of the overwhelmingly bipartisan U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, is a major step forward, and lawmakers can feel confident that supporting this bill means supporting the future of manufacturing in America. Not only would its provisions help address inflation and alleviate supply chain challenges we’re facing today, but the bill provides significant investment in U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, which would also help us avert future crises. This bill also includes funding for a Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response Office at the Department of Commerce. I’ve discussed the programs that this office would oversee with Secretary Raimondo, and manufacturers strongly back these initiatives, which would include game-changing grants, loans and loan guarantees.” [National Association of Manufacturers, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

### **Garcia Opposed Investments In California’s Infrastructure To Create Jobs And Make Transportation More Accessible**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Which Had Bipartisan Support And Allocated \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending**

#### **November 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Providing \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending**

**Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Providing \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending, including for surface transportation, broadband, water and energy infrastructure. In supplemental appropriations

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

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### **August 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package**

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**Garcia Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package.** In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14). It would provide for up to one hour of general debate each on HR 4 and on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684. It would require the House to consider the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684 on Sept. 27, 2021, if the motion is not offered prior to that date. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 4 that would, among other provisions, clarify and expand considerations related to court evaluation of voting rights violations, including to require that courts consider whether a voting practice was designed to and does advance a "valid and substantiated" state interest. The manager's amendment would specify that a provision related to violations in the case of voting practices that have not yet been implemented would apply to practices enacted on or after Jan. 1, 2021, and it would add an "administrative bailout" provision allowing political subdivisions to apply for exemptions to the bill's preclearance requirements for changes to voting practices if they meet certain eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H Res 601, [Vote #258](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

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## **The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Create Around 2 Million Jobs Per Year For A Decade By Investing Billions Of Dollars In Roads, Bridges, Broadband, Electricity, Public Transit, And Other Forms Of Infrastructure**

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**The White House Projected The \$1 Trillion Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Add About 2 Million Jobs Per Year For A Decade.** “The \$1 trillion infrastructure plan that now goes to President Joe Biden to sign into law has money for roads, bridges, ports, rail transit, safe water, the power grid, broadband internet and more [...] The new law promises to reach almost every corner of the country. It’s a historic investment that the president has compared to the building of the transcontinental railroad and Interstate Highway System. The White House is projecting that the investments will add, on average, about 2 million jobs per year over the coming decade.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Provide \$110 Billion For Repairs To Highways, Bridges, And Roads.** “The bill would provide \$110 billion to repair the nation’s aging highways, bridges and roads. According to the White House, 173,000 total miles or nearly 280,000 kilometers of America’s highways and major roads and 45,000 bridges are in poor condition. And the almost \$40 billion for bridges is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the national highway system, according to the Biden administration.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$65 Billion In Broadband Access For Rural Areas, Low-Income Families, And Tribal Communities.** “The legislation’s \$65 billion for broadband access would aim to improve internet services for rural areas, low-income families and tribal communities. Most of the money would be made available through grants to states.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$44 Billion On Water And Wastewater Infrastructure, Including \$15 Billion To Replace Lead Pipes And \$10 Billion To Address PFAS Water Contamination.** “The legislation would spend \$55 billion on water and wastewater infrastructure. It has \$15 billion to replace lead pipes and \$10 billion to address water contamination from polyfluoroalkyl substances — chemicals that were used in the production of Teflon and have also been used in firefighting foam, water-repellent clothing and many other items.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$65 Billion To Improve The Reliability Of The Power Grid And Boost Clean Power Generation.** “To protect against the power outages that have become more frequent in recent years, the bill would spend \$65 billion to improve the reliability and resiliency of the power grid. It would also boost carbon capture technologies and more environmentally friendly electricity sources like clean hydrogen.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$7.5 Billion In Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations And \$5 Billion In Electric And Hybrid School Buses.** “The bill would spend \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging stations, which the administration says are critical to accelerating the use of electric vehicles to curb climate change. It would also provide \$5 billion for the purchase of electric school buses and hybrids, reducing reliance on school buses that run on diesel fuel.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$39 Billion To Expand Public Transit, Improve Accessibility For People With Disabilities, And Fund Purchase Of Low-Emission Buses.** “The \$39 billion for public transit in the legislation would expand transportation systems, improve accessibility for people with disabilities and provide dollars to state and local governments to buy zero-emission and low-emission buses. The Transportation Department estimates that the current repair backlog is more than 24,000 buses, 5,000 rail cars, 200 stations and thousands of miles of track and power systems.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$66 Billion In Amtrak, The Largest Federal Investment In The Service Since Its Founding.** “To reduce Amtrak’s maintenance backlog, which has worsened since Superstorm Sandy nine years ago, the bill would provide \$66 billion to improve the rail service’s Northeast Corridor (457



miles, 735 km), as well as other routes. It's less than the \$80 billion Biden — who famously rode Amtrak from Delaware to Washington during his time in the Senate — originally asked for, but it would be the largest federal investment in passenger rail service since Amtrak was founded 50 years ago.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$25 Billion In Airport Improvements.** “The bill would spend \$25 billion to improve runways, gates and taxiways at airports and to improve terminals. It would also improve aging air traffic control towers.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Be Funded Through Unspent Pandemic Relief, Unused Federal Unemployment Insurance, And An “Array Of Smaller Pots Of Money.”** “The five-year spending package would be paid for by tapping \$210 billion in unspent COVID-19 relief aid and \$53 billion in unemployment insurance aid some states have halted, along with an array of smaller pots of money, like petroleum reserve sales and spectrum auctions for 5G services.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Contained Broadband Investments That Benefitted Households Without Wireline Broadband Or Internet Access In CA-25**

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**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$65 Billion In Broadband Access For Rural Areas, Low-Income Families, And Tribal Communities.** “The legislation’s \$65 billion for broadband access would aim to improve internet services for rural areas, low-income families and tribal communities. Most of the money would be made available through grants to states.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

- **2017: 22.8% Of Households In California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District Did Not Have Wireline Broadband Such As Cable, Fiber Optic Or DSL.** [National Digital Inclusion Alliance, Congressional District Home Broadband/Internet Access Statistics from the American Community Survey, accessed [2/16/22](#)]
- **2017: 12.1% Of Households In California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District Did Not Have Home Internet Access Of Any Kind.** [National Digital Inclusion Alliance, Congressional District Home Broadband/Internet Access Statistics from the American Community Survey, accessed [2/16/22](#)]

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### **Garcia Said Power Grid Modernization Was Key To Fix Power Outages In Simi Valley But Voted Against BID Even Though It Included \$73 Billion For Power Grid Modernization**

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**Oct. 10, 2021: Garcia Said That America Needed To Modernize Its Power-Grid To Address Problems Like Frequent Power Outages In Simi Valley.** “Residents of a Simi Valley neighborhood have had it with the frequent power outages. They say they had to endure three lengthy Southern California Edison maintenance outages in a six-week period overnight on Aug. 5, 19 and Sept. 13. [...] Woodward said she has also turned to the office of Rep. Mike Garcia R-Santa Clarita, who represents much of Simi Valley in California's 25th Congressional District. Woodward said the office told her they were working on her complaint. In a statement Friday, Garcia didn't address the outages in Woodward's neighborhood. But he said that even though Public Safety Power Shutoffs aren't under federal jurisdiction, he remains ‘committed to doing all I can to find a solution that could significantly reduce the problems posed by the frequent PSPS shutdowns.’ ‘We need to enact real solutions like modernizing our power-grid and improving fire prevention,’ Garcia said.” [Ventura County Star, 10/10/21]

**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package Included \$73 Billion For Power Grid Modernization.** “President Joe Biden is expected soon to sign a \$1 trillion bipartisan infrastructure bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on Friday. The bill includes about \$73 billion to modernize the U.S. power grid, according to energy experts - to be spent in a number of ways.” [Reuters, [11/8/21](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Provided California With “\$25.3 Billion For Federal-Aid Highway Apportioned Programs And \$4.2 Billion For Bridge Replacement And Repairs”**

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**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Provided California With “\$25.3 Billion For Federal-Aid Highway Apportioned Programs And \$4.2 Billion For Bridge Replacement And Repairs.”** “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Repair and rebuild our roads and bridges with a focus on climate change mitigation, resilience, equity, and safety for all users, including cyclists and pedestrians. In California, there are 1,536 bridges and over 14,220 miles of highway in poor condition. Since 2011, commute times have increased by 14.6% in California and on average, each driver pays \$799 per year in costs due to driving on roads in need of repair. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the interstate highway system. Based on formula funding alone, California would expect to receive \$25.3 billion for federal-aid highway apportioned programs and \$4.2 billion for bridge replacement and repairs under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act over five years.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Provided California With “\$9.45 Billion Over Five Years [...] To Improve Public Transportation Options Across The State”**

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**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Provided California With “\$9.45 Billion Over Five Years [...] To Improve Public Transportation Options Across The State.”** “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Improve healthy, sustainable transportation options for millions of Americans. Californians who take public transportation spend an extra 66.6% of their time work commuting and non-White households are 1.6 times more likely to commute via public transportation. 16% of transit vehicles in the state are past useful life. Based on formula funding alone, California would expect to receive \$9.45 billion over five years under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to improve public transportation options across the state.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Invested “\$3.5 Billion Over Five Years” In California’s Water Infrastructure**

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**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Invested “\$3.5 Billion Over Five Years” In California’s Water Infrastructure To “Ensure That Clean, Safe Drinking Water Is A Right In All Communities.”** “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Deliver clean drinking water to every American and eliminate the nation’s lead service lines and pipes. Currently, up to 10 million American households and 400,000 schools and child care centers lack safe drinking water. Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, based on the traditional state revolving fund formula, California will expect to receive \$3.5 billion over five years to improve water infrastructure across the state and ensure that clean, safe drinking water is a right in all communities.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Spent \$1.5 Billion On “Infrastructure Development For” California’s Airports**

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**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Spent \$1.5 Billion On “Infrastructure Development For” California’s Airports.** “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Improve our nation’s airports. The United States built modern aviation, but our airports lag far behind our competitors. Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, airports in California would receive approximately \$1.5 billion for infrastructure development for airports over five years.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Moving Forward Act, A Bill To Provide \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects For Roads, Transit, Water, Broadband, Schools, Hospitals, And Reducing Pollution**



**Garcia Voted Against HR 2, Which Authorized \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for ‘green’ transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate ‘Build America’ bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China.” The bill passed by a vote of 233 – 188. [HR 2, [Vote #138](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

- **The Moving Forward Act Would Increase Spending On Roads And Transit, Water Projects, Broadband, Schools, Hospitals, And Reducing Pollution.** “The House on Wednesday passed a \$1.5 trillion infrastructure bill that would sharply increase spending on roads and transit, push for deep reductions in pollution, direct billions to water projects, affordable housing, broadband and schools, and upgrade hospitals and U.S. Postal Service trucks. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) said Democrats were making good on a promise to rebuild America with ‘green, resilient, modern and job-creating infrastructure,’ adding that the Moving Forward Act ‘shows that everything in our country is connected, from the education of our children to the technologies of the future to the road map to get there.’ The bill is meant, in part, to address the expiration in September of a law authorizing spending on highways, transit and other transportation programs. Backers, including Transportation Committee Chairman Peter A. DeFazio (D-Ore.), said the bill represents an ambitious, years-in-the-making push to buttress and expand aging infrastructure in a sustainable way. Supporters said it marks a departure from traditional surface transportation legislation because of its emphasis on maintaining roads and bridges, building transit and reducing transportation-related pollution, the nation’s top source of greenhouse gases causing climate change.” [Washington Post, [7/1/20](#)]
- **HR 2 Delivers Better Roads And Bridges Faster With More Than \$300 Billion Of Investment.** “H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, is a more than \$1.5 trillion plan to rebuild American infrastructure—not only our roads, bridges, and transit systems, but also our schools, housing, broadband access, and so much more. [...] Delivers better roads and bridges faster with more than \$300 billion of investment that prioritizes fixing what we already have, including tens of thousands of structurally deficient bridges. - Invests more than \$100 billion in transit to put more zero-emission buses on the road, add new routes, and provide more reliable service, resulting in better transit options and fewer single-occupant cars clogging highways. - Modernizes

infrastructure to reduce gridlock and address bottlenecks, and makes roads smarter and safer for all users, including pedestrians and bicyclists. - Invests in programs, projects, and materials that emphasize resiliency while reducing carbon pollution from the transportation sector, including \$1.4 billion in alternative fuel charging infrastructure. - Triples funding for Amtrak to \$29 billion, allowing for upgrades and expansion of the passenger rail network, and improves rail crossing safety and addresses increasingly long trains that block crossings for 10+ minutes, which impacts local traffic and emergency response times. - Keeps cargo moving by funding the essential dredging and upkeep of American harbors, ports, and channels.” [House Transportation Committee, Moving Forward Act Fact Sheet, Accessed [8/19/20](#)]

### **Garcia Repeatedly Proposed Legislation To End Federal Funding For California’s High-Speed Rail Project, Which Had Already Created 5,200 Jobs And Generated More Than \$10 Billion In Total Economic Activity**

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#### **Garcia Supported Blocking Federal Funding For California’s High-Speed Rail Project**

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##### **March 2021: Garcia Supported Blocking Federal Funding For California’s High-Speed Rail Project.**

“Meanwhile, Rep. Michelle Steel, R-Seal Beach, on Monday introduced legislation that would block any federal funding from being used to support California’s high-speed rail project, which she called a ‘failure.’ A slate of local Republicans have signed on to support Steel’s bill, including Reps. Young Kim of La Habra, Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita and Ken Calvert of Corona.” [Orange County Register, 3/2/21]

**EDITORIAL: Garcia Supported Legislation That Would End Federal Support For The California High-Speed Rail Project.** “Rep. Michelle Steel, R-Costa Mesa, joined by several other California Republican members of Congress, has introduced legislation to end federal support for the boondoggle. ‘The California high-speed rail project is a failure. Costs have continued to rise, while people and businesses have lost their properties, and the sections of the high-speed rail that do exist are inoperable,’ Steel said in a statement. ‘This is an unacceptable and an embarrassing waste of taxpayer dollars.’ Steel is right about all of that. Appropriately, Steel’s proposal is called the Stop the High-Speed Money Pit Act. Steel’s effort is backed by many Southern California representatives, including Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Rep. Young Kim, R-Brea, Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, and Rep. Jay Obernolte, R-Big Bear Lake.” [San Bernardino Sun, Editorial, 3/10/21]

**July 2021: Garcia Proposed An Amendment To Bipartisan Infrastructure Plan To Block Federal Funding For California High-Speed Rail, Which He Called “Franken-Rail.”** “The committee’s most heated battle over the bill was a flare-up in a longstanding fight over a troubled high-speed rail project in California. Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., introduced an amendment that would bar federal money for the project, which has suffered skyrocketing costs and construction delays. ‘This isn’t high-speed rail, this is Franken-Rail,’ he said, adding that the proposed project was ‘not smart, clumsily meandering through our communities and scaring the hell out of our residents.’ He said his state does not want the project. But Transportation-HUD Subcommittee Chairman David E. Price, D-N.C., said the spending bill made no specific reference to California high-speed rail. Instead, he said, it provides ‘robust funding’ for competitive grants. Jessica Wehrman and Caitlin Reilly have more on the Transportation-HUD bill markup here.” [CQ Budget Tracker, 7/19/21]

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#### **California’s High-Speed Rail Project Aimed To Build A 200-MPH Bullet Train Between Anaheim And San Francisco**

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**California’s High-Speed Rail Project Aimed To Build A 200-MPH Bullet Train Between Anaheim And San Francisco.** “Plans to build a 200-mph bullet train that would carry passengers from Anaheim to San Francisco in under three hours have been discussed for decades as a way to reduce highway congestion, smog, commute times and dependence on foreign oil. The project began in earnest in 2008. That’s when voters approved nearly \$10 billion in bonds for the train, including money to link the project with transit hubs stretching from Sacramento to San Diego.” [Orange County Register, 3/2/21]

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**March 2, 2021: California's High-Speed Rail Project Already Created 5,200 Jobs And Generated \$10.5 To \$11.4 Billion In Total Economic Activity**

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**March 2, 2021: California's High-Speed Rail Project Already Created 5,200 Jobs And Generated \$10.5 To \$11.4 Billion In Total Economic Activity.** “Despite its problems, the project already has created 5,200 jobs and generated \$10.5 to \$11.4 billion in total economic activity, according to Kyle Simerly, spokesman for California’s High Speed Rail Authority.” [Orange County Register, 3/2/21]

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**Garcia Claimed That High-Speed Rail Would Not Help California's Traffic Problems**

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**Garcia Declared That High-Speed Rail Would Not Help California's Traffic Problems.** “Others, such as Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., cautioned Buttigieg about spending tax dollars on California's controversial high-speed rail project, saying the project is more than a decade behind schedule, and costs \$100 billion after initial estimates put it at \$33 billion. ‘I will go on the record as high-speed rail in California will not help our traffic problems,’ he said.” [Roanoke Times, 4/26/21]

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**Garcia Voted Against Investing In Surface Transportation Infrastructure In Southern Border Communities, Tribal Infrastructure, And Lead Service Line Replacement Projects**

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**Garcia Voted Against \$30 Million To Repair And Maintain Surface Transportation Infrastructure In Communities Along The Southern Border**

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**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$150 Million To The Department Of Transportation Rural Communities Transportation Infrastructure Safety Program, \$30 Million For Infrastructure In Communities Along The Southern Border, And \$6 Million For Research Into The Effects Of Transportation Planning On Low-Income And Minority Communities.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “A DeFazio, D-Ore., en bloc amendments no. 1 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize an additional \$150 million in total for fiscal 2023 and 2024 for the Transportation Department rural communities transportation infrastructure safety program; authorize \$10 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities near the U.S.-Mexico border; authorize \$2 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the department to research how surface transportation planning impacts low-income and minority populations; and modify a number of department grant programs related to expanding access to transit for low-income and rural areas.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 229-189. [H.R. 2, [Vote #132](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against \$20 Billion In Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements**

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**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize Funding For The EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects**

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**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize Funding For The EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 3H that would reauthorize funding for Environmental Protection Agency comprehensive lead service line replacement projects through fiscal 2025, increasing the annual authorization from \$60 million to \$4.5 billion annually. The amendment would require the agency to give priority in awarding funds to entities that serve disadvantaged communities and environmental justice communities. It also would establish a federal cost share of 100 percent for such projects.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 – 181. [HR 2, [Vote #136](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

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**Garcia Wanted To Rip Away Current Health Care Protections And Opposed Policies That Made Health Care More Affordable**

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**Garcia Repeatedly Expressed Support For Repealing The Affordable Care Act (ACA)**

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**Garcia Believed That Getting The ACA “Off The Books” Would Create A “Forcing Function For Collectors To Go Out And Do Something”**

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**Aug. 2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Getting The ACA “Off The Books” To Create A “Forcing Function For Collectors To Go Out And Do Something.”** GARCIA: “So does Katie Hill, she calls it a marker. She says we’re putting these markers out-- but you gotta progress toward these markers. That’s the case if it’s a start, then where’s the next evolution? What have you done? No one has the answer, if anybody says they do, they’re lying. But you’ve gotta have some evolution. I think the ACA or the ‘Unaffordable Care Act’ is flawed enough to start over, so if you get it off the books, you’re creating a forcing function for collectors to go out and do something.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19]

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**Garcia Repeatedly Said He Was In Favor Of Repealing The Affordable Care Act**

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**Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Underwood Jacobs, a bank executive, says she’ll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength.” [LA Times, 11/16/19]

**May 2020: Garcia Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “One Democratic ad interspersed the president's statements downplaying the coronavirus with news accounts of its spread and footage of Garcia extolling Trump's performance as president. Another said Garcia would fail to protect people with preexisting conditions -- a reference to a statement he made last summer favoring repeal of the Affordable Care Act – ‘and hike up costs for lifesaving drugs.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/10/20]

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**One Of Garcia’s First Actions In Congress Was To Support A Taxpayer Funded Lawsuit To Repeal The Affordable Care Act Five Months Into The Coronavirus Pandemic**

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**May 19, 2020: Garcia Was First Sworn Into Congress**

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**May 19, 2020: Garcia Was First Sworn Into Congress.** “Former Navy pilot and defense executive Mike Garcia was sworn into Congress on Tuesday, a week after beating Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith in the special election for a seat in the Los Angeles suburbs.” [Los Angeles Times, [5/19/20](#)]



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**July 30, 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Department Of Justice From Litigating To Defund The ACA**

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**July 30, 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Department Of Justice From Litigating To Defund The ACA.** In July, 2020, Garcia voted against an amendment to “prevent the Department of Justice from using federal funds for litigation that undermines the Affordable Care Act.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 234-181. [H.Amdt. 865 to H.R. 7617, [Vote #175, 7/30/20](#); CQ, [7/28/20](#)]

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**If Successful, The Suit Would Have Caused More Than 4.2 Million Californians To Lose Their Health Insurance**

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**Repealing The ACA Would Lead To Total Coverage Loss In California Of 4,227,000 People.** [Center for American Progress, [6/24/20](#)]

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**... And Gut Protections For The More Than 6 Million Non-Elderly Adult Californians With Pre-Existing Conditions**

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**Repeal Of The ACA Would Deny Coverage To People With Pre-Existing Conditions.** “As many as 133 million Americans — roughly half the population under the age of 65 — have pre-existing medical conditions that could disqualify them from buying a health insurance policy or cause them to pay significantly higher premiums if the health law were overturned, according to a government analysis done in 2017. An existing medical condition includes such common ailments as high blood pressure or asthma, any of which could require someone buying insurance on their own to pay much more for a policy, if they could get one at all. Under the A.C.A., no one can be denied coverage under any circumstance, and insurance companies cannot retroactively cancel a policy unless they find evidence of fraud. The Kaiser Family Foundation estimated that 52 million people have conditions serious enough that insurers would outright deny them coverage if the A.C.A. were not in effect, according to an analysis it did two years ago. Its estimates are based on the guidelines insurers had in place about whom to cover before the federal law was enacted.” [New York Times, [7/9/19](#)]

- **Oct. 4, 2019: 6,093,000 Non-Elderly Adult Californians Had Declinable Pre-Existing Conditions Under Pre-ACA Practices.** [Kaiser Family Foundation, [10/4/19](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Multiple Bills Aimed At Expanding The Affordable Care Act And Lowering Health Insurance Premiums.**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In ACA Health Insurance Marketplaces And Eligibility For Insurance Subsidies**

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**Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS "navigator" program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It



would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans." The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

- **The Bill Was “The First Significant Expansion Of The Affordable Care Act [...] Expanding Eligibility For Insurance Subsidies” And Promoting Medicaid Expansion.** “The House Monday passed the first significant expansion of the Affordable Care Act since its birth a decade ago, providing Democrats a high-wattage platform to castigate President Trump for his efforts to overturn the landmark law during a pandemic and an election year [...] The legislation would add to some of the ACA’s central elements by expanding eligibility for insurance subsidies to those at higher incomes and pressuring more than a dozen states to expand Medicaid. It also would blunt some of the ways the Trump administration has watered down the law.” [Washington Post, [6/29/20](#)]

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**February 2021: Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan, Which Expanded The Affordable Care Act’s Health Insurance Tax Credits And Subsidies And Led To 2.5 Million More Americans Enrolling On The Health Insurance Exchanges**

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**Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act.** In February 2021, Garcia 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 Enabled People With Incomes Up To 150% Of The Federal Poverty Line To “Get Silver Plans For Zero Premium With Vastly Reduced Deductibles.”** “Under ARP, ACA marketplace premium subsidies are substantially enhanced for people at every income level and, for the first time, offered to those with income above 4 times the federal poverty level (FPL). People up to 150% FPL can now get silver plans for zero premium with vastly reduced deductibles. Previously, marketplace premium subsidies were partial; no matter how poor, people had to contribute something toward the cost of the benchmark silver plan (i.e., the second lowest cost silver plan in their area). [...] Now under ARP, the benchmark marketplace plan will be fully subsidized for people earning up to 150% FPL. Cost sharing subsidies were already most generous at this income level (the average silver plan deductible for people at 150% FPL is \$177 this year). As a result, low income people now can qualify for premium-free silver plans with modest deductibles for covered health benefits.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [3/17/21](#)]
- **The American Rescue Plan Expanded Health Insurance Tax Credits And Subsidies To All Americans With Incomes Up To 400% Of The Federal Poverty Line.** “Under ARP, ACA marketplace premium subsidies are substantially enhanced for people at every income level and, for the first time, offered to those with income above 4 times the federal poverty level (FPL). [...] Premium subsidies will also increase for people at higher income levels among those currently eligible for help with incomes up to 400% of the poverty level. Premium tax credits will increase for people at every income level. (Figure 1) People with income of 200% FPL had been required to contribute \$1,664 toward the cost of the benchmark marketplace plan this year; now under the ARP they will have to contribute just \$510. At income of 400% FPL, people were required to contribute up to \$5,017 toward the benchmark plan premium, now they will be required to contribute no more than \$4,338 toward that plan.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [3/17/21](#)]
- **The American Rescue Plan Increased Enrollment In The Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplaces By 2.5 Million People.** “The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 made pivotal investments in the nation’s recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis, including by making health coverage more affordable and accessible. Building on the Affordable Care Act (ACA), ARPA contributed to record-high enrollment of 14.5 million people in the marketplaces—a 2.5 million increase over the year prior—and significant reductions in uninsurance.” [Center for American Progress, [4/19/22](#)]

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### November 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Lower The Cost Of Health Insurance Premiums Through The ACA Marketplace

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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 Would Help Nine Million Americans Save An Average Of \$600 Annually On Their Premiums.** “By voting against Build Back Better, Representatives Andrew Garbarino (NY-02), Claudia Tenney (NY-22), and John Katko (NY-24) voted against lowering health care costs for working families — despite overwhelming support from their own constituents. [...] Republicans Voted Against Helping Nine Million Americans Save On Monthly Premiums. Representatives Garbarino, Tenney, and Katko voted against helping nine million Americans save an average of \$600 annually on their premiums when they buy insurance on their own through the ACA Marketplaces. For a family of four making \$80,000 a year, premiums will drop nearly \$250 a month, or nearly \$3,000 a year.” [Protect Our Care, [11/30/21](#)]

**Garcia Accepted Over \$80,000 From Pharmaceutical Companies, Is Among The Top Recipients Of Big Pharma In Congress And Supports Tax Giveaways To The Pharmaceutical Industry**

**2020-2024: Garcia Received \$83,419 In Contributions From The Pharmaceutical Industry.** [Open Secrets, accessed [4/10/24](#); accessed [4/10/24](#)].

Garcia Pharmaceutical Contributions		
Year	Pharmaceuticals/Health Products	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$72,942</b>	<b>\$10,477</b>

[Open Secrets, accessed [7/1/24](#); accessed [7/1/24](#)]

**Garcia Claimed He Was Not Aware Of How Much Money He Was Taking From Pharmaceutical Companies.** AUDIENCE: “Do you take drug money?” GARCIA: “Do I take drug money? Not as far as I know. I’m not aware of taking drug money from pharmaceutical companies. We’d have to go through the list. I don’t want to talk about a campaign issue in an official role.” [Lancaster Town Hall, [8/29/23](#)] (VIDEO) [10:54 – 11:10]

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**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Reduce Prescription Co-Pays, Limit Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors, And Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 A Month**

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**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

- **The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit in Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]



- **The Build Back Better Act Would Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 Per Month.** “President Biden, citing the “outrageously expensive” cost of insulin and other prescription drugs in the U.S., called on Congress Monday to pass his Build Back Better bill, which contains provisions to lower drug prices. In brief remarks at the White House, the president pointed to the cost of insulin needed to treat Type 1 diabetes, which Biden says affects some 1.5 million Americans, who pay anywhere from \$375 to \$1,000 per month for the drug. The House-passed measure would cap insulin prices at \$35 per month.” [NPR, [12/6/21](#)]

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Authorize Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS “navigator” program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a “maximum fair price” for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug’s average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

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**Garcia Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act (ACA), Which Would Increase The Cost Of Prescription Drugs By \$1,000 Per Year For 5 Million California Seniors**

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**2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Underwood Jacobs, a bank executive, says she’ll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength.” [LA Times, 11/16/19]

**2020: Garcia Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “One Democratic ad interspersed the president’s statements downplaying the coronavirus with news accounts of its spread and footage of Garcia extolling Trump’s performance as president. Another said Garcia would fail to protect people with preexisting conditions -- a reference to a statement he made last summer favoring repeal of the Affordable Care Act -- ‘and hike up costs for lifesaving drugs.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/10/20]

**Repealing The ACA Would Increase The Cost Of Prescription Drugs By \$1,000 Per Year For 5 Million California Seniors While Giving Pharmaceutical Companies An Additional \$2.8 Billion.** “Striking down the ACA would also transfer billions of dollars from seniors to pharmaceutical companies. Eliminating the ACA’s branded drug fee would cut taxes for pharmaceutical companies by \$2.8 billion each year. At the same time, at least 5 million seniors would pay at least \$1,000 more per year, on average, for prescription drugs because eliminating the ACA would reopen the Medicare ‘donut hole’: a range of beneficiaries’ drug spending where the Medicare prescription drug benefit initially provided no coverage, requiring beneficiaries to pay 100 percent of the costs.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [11/4/19](#)]

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### **Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Scam, Which Gave Drug Companies Billions In Tax Giveaways**

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**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** GARCIA: “I don’t think it was Obama hitting a home run and Trump running the bases. What I think the president has done is take off the handcuffs off of a lot of economic stimulus that was always there, levers that we could have been pulled. The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2018 (TCJA) was a big deal and it has translated into the lowest unemployment-- the highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 34:12, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Campaign Website, August 2020: “Tax Cuts Are Working For The Country.”** “Tax and spend, big government, and bloated bureaucracy — that’s the big three in Washington and Sacramento. Tax cuts are working for the country, but California taxpayers are being unfairly punished for their zip code. Californians are getting squeezed by higher property and gas taxes. California and the federal government have a spending problem, not a revenue problem. Garcia supports protecting Prop. 13 and will work to cut taxes for Californians. Smaller government and lower taxes are the keys to strong economic growth.” [Mike Garcia Campaign Website, Issues, Accessed [9/2/20](#)]

**Garcia Said He Would Vote To Make The 2017 Tax Cuts Permanent.** “@MikeGarcia2020: “...Our state is throwing away your tax dollars with few tangible results. In Washington, I will stand up for your right to keep more of the money you earn. I will vote to ensure the 2017 tax cuts are made permanent.” [Instagram, @MikeGarcia2020, [2/20/20](#)]

**The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Gave U.S.-Based Drug Companies A One-Time Tax Reduction On Profits Earned And Kept Abroad, Which Was A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers.”** “The bill, H.R. 1 (115), lowers the corporate tax rate and would offer a one-time reduction on profits U.S.-based multinational companies earn and keep abroad. The repatriation provision is seen as a major victory for pharma manufacturers who store boatloads of cash in countries where tax rates are lower.” [Politico, [12/4/17](#)]

- **Pharmaceutical Companies Were “One Of The Biggest Beneficiaries” Of The Provision, And Were Seen As Likely To Return Money To Their Shareholders, Rather Than Invest In Research And Innovation.** “U.S. drugmakers will be one of the biggest beneficiaries of the repatriation portion of the bill. They’ve been sitting on billions of dollars in overseas earnings and can now bring home that cash at a reduced rate. While the

tax bill has been promoted by Republicans as a job creator, the reality is that drug companies are more likely to return the money to shareholders, or use it to make acquisitions.” [Bloomberg, [12/20/17](#)]

- **Tax Bill Was Estimated To Save Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies \$42.7 Billion.** “The tax proposal supported by President Donald Trump and congressional Republicans would give five top pharmaceutical corporations a \$42.7 billion tax break.” [Public Citizen and ITEP, [11/20/17](#)]

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### **Pharmaceutical Companies Used Savings From The Tax Bill To Benefit Shareholders, Rather Than To Bring Down The Cost Of Drugs Or Invest In New Research And Development**

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**Pharmaceutical Companies Were Predicted To Use Savings From Tax Bill To Invest In Mergers And Acquisitions In An Effort To Preserve Patents And Prevent Competitors From Producing Cheaper, Generic Drugs.** “Blue-chip drugmakers holding \$200 billion in cash, mostly overseas, will start investing more of it in mergers and acquisitions after President Trump’s tax overhaul slashed the cost of spending the money in the U.S., debt-ratings firm Moody’s predicts. [...] Amgen, Pfizer, Gilead, and Celgene are the most likely to seek deals, Moody’s projects, as they grapple with challenges from a shrinking market for some medications to the expiration of patents on others that will enable rivals to produce cheaper generic versions.” [Washington Examiner, [1/9/18](#)]

**Nine Pharmaceutical Companies Announced \$50 Billion In Share Buybacks After Tax Bill Passed, “A Sum That Towers Over Investments In Employees Or Drug Research And Development.”** “The pharmaceutical industry is using a large portion of its windfall from Republicans’ corporate tax cuts to boost its stock prices. Nine drug companies are spending a combined \$50 billion on new share buyback programs, a sum that towers over investments in employees or drug research and development. The bottom line: All of those buybacks were announced during or after the passage of the Republican tax bill. That money is enriching hedge funds, other Wall Street investors and top drug company executives, but it isn’t necessarily helping patients.” [Axios, [2/22/18](#)]

- **HEADLINE: Pharma’s \$50 Billion Tax Windfall For Investors.** [Axios, [2/22/18](#)]
- **HEADLINE: Big Pharma Investors Cash In On Trump’s Tax Plan.** [Salon, [2/22/18](#)]

### **Garcia Said He Was “Not A Big Fan Of” Medicaid, Even Though 15% Of Adults In His District Benefited From The Program**

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#### **Aug. 2019: Garcia Was “Not A Big Fan Of” Medicaid**

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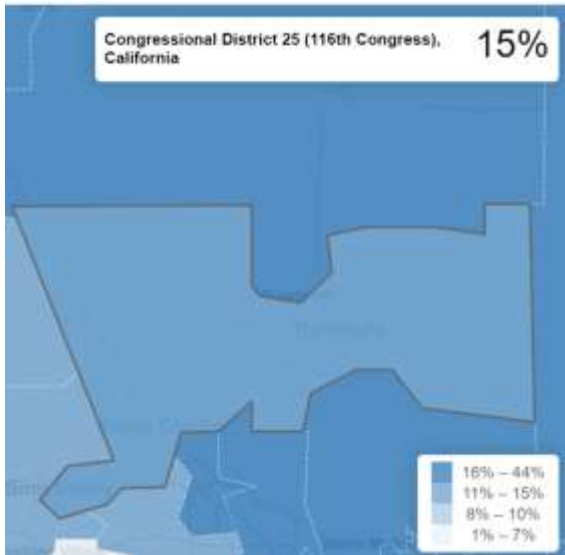
**Aug. 2019: Garcia Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid, Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” And Said He Opposed Food Stamps On A Philosophical Level.** “HOST: “Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?” GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure.” HOST: “What about food stamps?” GARCIA: “Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.” HOST: “Medicare?” GARCIA: “At some levels yes, as well.” HOST: “Medicaid?” GARCIA: “Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

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#### **In CA-25, 15% Of Adults Were On Medicaid**

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**2018: 15 Percent Of CA-25 Adults Were Covered By Medicaid.** [Georgetown University Health Policy Institute, Percent of Adults Covered by Medicaid by Congressional District – 2018, accessed [2/16/22](#)]



[Georgetown University Health Policy Institute, Percent of Adults Covered by Medicaid by Congressional District – 2018, accessed [2/16/22](#)]

**Garcia Said That He Was Open To Block Granting Medicaid, Which Would Cut Federal Funding For States’ Medicaid Programs And Threaten Recipients’ Coverage And Benefits**

**Garcia Said That He Was “Not Necessarily Opposed To Block Grants For Medicaid” And Claimed That “Block Grants, Block Chain Technologies Usually Do Work If They’re Tended To Well”**

**Garcia Said That He Was “Not Necessarily Opposed To Block Grants For Medicaid” And Claimed That “Block Grants, Block Chain Technologies Usually Do Work If They’re Tended To Well.”** GARCIA: “I’m not necessarily opposed to block grants for Medicaid. I’d like to see a little more detail on how that functions and the devil is in the details. And make sure that we’re not short-shifting folks and that it actually leads to more inefficiencies. Block grants, block chain technologies usually do work if they’re tended to well. But you know again the execution on that matters. So it’s not necessarily a bad idea, it’s all about execution and what exactly the construct of it looks like.” [KHTS, Eye on the Valley, 42:00, [4/23/20](#)] (AUDIO)

**Block Granting Medicaid Would Cap Federal Medicaid And Cut Medicaid Funding For The Median State By 10.5% By 2025, Which Would “Require States To Cut Coverage, Reduce Benefits, Increase Cost-Sharing, Lower Provider Payment Rates, Or Otherwise Reduce Medicaid Expenditures”**

**Block Granting Would Cap Federal Medicaid Spending And Give “States A Set Amount Of Money For Their Medicaid Programs.”** “Congressional Republicans have consistently tried to alter the current Medicaid payment structure; two of their long-standing proposals have been to adopt a block grant and a per-capita cap structure. [...] A block grant program would cap total federal spending on the program and fix federal funding to a preset formula determined by previous cost estimates that include projected growth and inflation. [...] Both the proposed block grant program and per-capita caps undermine funding guarantees, giving states a set amount of money for their Medicaid programs while also likely weakening the programs’ benefits and eligibility requirements.” [Center for American Progress, [8/17/19](#)]

**March 6, 2020: The Commonwealth Fund Estimated That Block Granting Would Cut Medicaid Funding For The Median State By 10.5% By 2025.** “States that take up the block grant would see substantial reductions in Medicaid funding. Under our baseline scenario, the median state would face a reduction of 5.7 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2021; 14.6 percent in FY 2025; and 10.5 percent over the 2021–2025 period. The five-year median reduction in funding would be significantly larger if per enrollee spending growth is 1 percentage point above projections (13.9%), if enrollment grows at recent historical levels rather than projections (19.7%), or if a state reduces

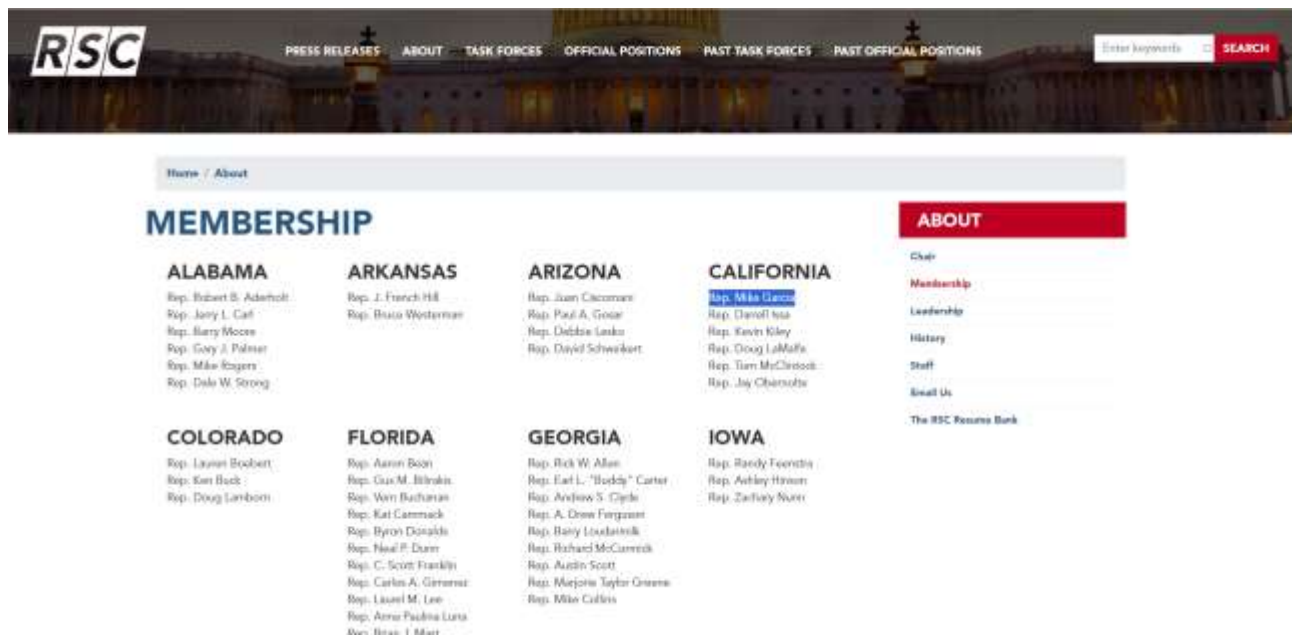
expenditures to capture “shared savings” (27.6%). Under all scenarios, the vast majority of Medicaid savings resulting from the funding reductions accrue to the federal government.” [Commonwealth Institute, [3/6/20](#)]

- **These Medicaid Funding Cuts “Would Require States To Cut Coverage, Reduce Benefits, Increase Cost-Sharing, Lower Provider Payment Rates, Or Otherwise Reduce Medicaid Expenditures.”** “Consistent with the fundamental ‘bargain’ of all block grant proposals, our estimates show that states would receive significantly less federal funding and be subject to increased financial risks if they take up the block grant option. The magnitude of the cuts would vary based largely on each state’s recent expenditure growth, but the basic picture is the same across the country: the caps would require states to cut coverage, reduce benefits, increase cost-sharing, lower provider payment rates, or otherwise reduce Medicaid expenditures as compared to current law spending levels or expected spending levels for states implementing new expansions.” [Commonwealth Institute, [3/6/20](#)]

## Garcia Was A Member Of The Republican Study Committee, Supported Policies That Made Devastating Cuts To Health Care Benefits, Social Security And Law Enforcement

### Garcia Was A Member Of The Republican Study Committee

Garcia Was A Member Of The Republican Study Committee. [Republican Study Committee, accessed [4/10/24](#)]



[Republican Study Committee, accessed [4/10/24](#)]

## The RSC Budget Supported Policies That Would Make Communities Less Safe By Defunding The Police And Federal Enforcement Agencies Like The Department Of Justice And IRS Agents

### The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed Defunding Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

**The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed Defunding Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).** “Reduce funding for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) COPS was created in the 1990s as a means to support state and local law enforcement agencies with expenses like salaries, court programs, and juvenile justice programs.509 Conservatives support our men and women and blue but should question whether the government

should involve itself in state and local law enforcement, even if it is only a matter of funding.” [Republican Study Committee, [3/20/24](#)]

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### **The COPS Program Funded Law Enforcement Agencies By Providing Grants To Hire Police Officers**

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**The COPS Program Was Established To Provide Grants For Hiring Police Officers.** “Under the initial authorization for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program (Title I of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, P.L. 103-322, ‘the 1994 Crime Act’), grants could be awarded for (1) hiring new police officers or rehiring police officers who have been laid off to engage in community policing, (2) hiring former members of the armed services to serve as career law enforcement officers engaged in community policing, and (3) supporting community policing nonhiring initiatives, such as training law enforcement officers in crime prevention and community policing techniques or developing technologies that support crime prevention strategies.” [Congressional Research Service, [2/17/23](#)]

**COPS Granted Money For Law Enforcement Agencies To Hire Law Enforcement Professionals.** “The Department of Justice today announced more than \$139 million in grant funding through the department’s Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) COPS Hiring Program (CHP). The awards provide direct funding to 183 law enforcement agencies across the nation, allowing those agencies to hire 1,066 additional full-time law enforcement professionals.” [Department of Justice, Press Releases, [11/18/21](#)]

**COPS Invested Over \$14 Billion In Community Policing.** “As the leading community policing experts at the U.S. Department of Justice, we’ve invested over \$14 billion in community policing since Congress established our office in 1994.” [Community Oriented Policing Services, Grants, accessed [3/21/24](#)]

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### **The RSC Budget Proposed Defunding The Department Of Justice**

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#### *The RSC Budget Proposed Defunding The Environmental And Natural Resources Division And The Community Relations Service Of The Department Of Justice*

**The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed Preventing Department Of Justice Funding For The Environmental And Natural Resources Division.** “Prevent Funding for Woke Activities at the Environmental and Natural Resources Division and the Civil Rights Division within the Department of Justice The DOJ’s Environmental and Natural Resources Division has been linked with the practice of sue-and-settle to reward left-wing special interests. Taxpayer dollars should not be used to support the left’s ‘environmental justice’ agenda.” [Republican Study Committee, [3/20/24](#)]

**The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed Eliminating The Community Relations Service Of The Department Of Justice.** “Eliminate the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice The DOJ’s Community Relations Services Program deviates from the core purpose of the DOJ to investigate and prosecute violations of federal law. Instead, the entity attempts to act as ‘peacemaker’ in local disputes and has been used by the Biden Administration to push its woke gender and CRT ideologies. In FY 2023, the federal government spent \$25 million on this program.” [Republican Study Committee, [3/20/24](#)]

#### *The Environment And Resources Division Prosecuted Those Who Violated Environmental Laws*

**The Environment And Resources Division Prosecuted Those Who Violated Environmental Laws.** “The Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) is responsible for bringing cases against those who violate the nation’s environmental laws as well as defending the federal government in litigation arising under a broad range of environmental statutes.”

#### *The Community Relations Service Built Capacity To Respond To Hate Crimes*



**The Community Relations Service Built Capacity To Respond To Hate Crimes.** “CRS provides facilitation, mediation, training, and consultation services that improve communities’ abilities to problem solve and build capacity to prevent and respond to conflict, tension, and hate crimes based on race, color, national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability.” [Community Relations Service, accessed [3/21/24](#)]

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### **The RSC Budget Proposed A Reduction In IRS Enforcement, Which Was Used To Combat Tax Fraud, Human Trafficking, Fentanyl, And Terrorism**

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#### *The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed A Reduction In IRS Enforcement*

**The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed A Reduction In IRS Enforcement.** “Stop Unfair IRS Enforcement Along with rescinding the unused mandatory budgetary authority from the Inflation Reduction Act to hire 87,000 new IRS agents, the RSC Budget would additionally reduce discretionary funding for IRS enforcement. This budget would simplify the tax code which would significantly reduce the need for enforcement funds and would protect lower- and middle-class Americans from these intrusive audits, 526 and would stop politically driven harassment.” [Republican Study Committee, [3/20/24](#)]

#### *The IRS Enforcement Division Worked To Limit Criminal Tax Fraud And Tax Evasion, Bust Human Trafficking Rings, Seize Fentanyl, And Stop The Financing Of Terrorist Groups*

**The Internal Revenue Service Enforcement Division Worked To Limit Criminal Tax Fraud, Bust Human Trafficking Rings, Seize Fentanyl, And Stop The Financing Of Terrorist Groups.** “The truth is, the IRS has a modest but critically important team of law enforcement personnel. They work on [dccc.org](#) busting human trafficking rings, drug cartels, and enablers of child exploitation. They root out individuals and groups financing terrorists. They help crack down on criminal tax fraud and evasion, including the kind of evasion the Finance Committee identified with our two-year investigation of how Swiss bank Credit Suisse enabled a group of dual U.S. and foreign citizens to cheat on paying U.S. taxes. At this moment, the IRS Criminal Investigation division is working with partners in Ukraine to hunt down crooks who are evading sanctions on Russia. And recently the Criminal Investigation division collaborated with the FBI, the Department of Justice and law enforcement partners around the world on the largest fentanyl distribution takedown in history. It resulted in hundreds of arrests and the seizure of \$54 million and 850 kilograms of drugs, including the equivalent of millions of lethal doses of fentanyl.” [Senate Committee on Finance, [5/16/23](#)]

**The Internal Revenue Service Funds Were Intended To Help Crack Down On Tax Evasion.** “Democrats included an extra \$80 billion for the I.R.S. in last year’s Inflation Reduction Act, which passed over Republican opposition, saying it would help the agency crack down on tax evaders and ensure that the government was collecting the taxes it was owed. The money will be used to hire 87,000 I.R.S. employees and modernize the agency’s antiquated technology systems. That investment is expected to generate \$180 billion in revenue over 10 years.” [New York Times, [1/9/23](#)]

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### **The RSC Budget Proposed Eliminating A Grant Program To Prevent Targeted Violence And Terrorism**

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**The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed Eliminating Targeted Violence And Terrorism Prevention Grants.** “Eliminate funding for the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants The Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program was created to provide funding for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; nonprofits; and institutions of higher education with funds to establish or enhance capabilities to prevent targeted violence and terrorism. However, under the Biden administration grants have been awarded in recent years to fight domestic extremism—particularly ‘right wing extremism.’ The FY 2023 Omnibus provided \$20 million to this program. The House-passed FY 24 Homeland Security appropriations bill defunded this program. The RSC Budget would also eliminate this program.” [Republican Study Committee, [3/20/24](#)]

- **The Targeted Violence And Terrorism Prevention Grant Program Provided Funding To Prevent Targeted Violence And Terrorism.** “The Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grant Program provides funding for state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; nonprofits; and institutions of higher education with funds to establish or enhance capabilities to prevent targeted violence and terrorism. Acts of targeted violence and terrorism are often preventable. The TVTP Grant Program provides financial assistance to develop sustainable, multidisciplinary prevention capabilities in local communities, pilot innovative prevention approaches, and identify prevention best practices that can be replicated in communities across the country. TVTP Grantees leverage an approach informed by public health research, by bringing together mental health providers, educators, faith leaders, public health and safety officials, social services, nonprofits, and others in communities across the country to help people who are on a pathway to violence before harm occurs.” [Department of Homeland Security, accessed [3/21/24](#)]

## **The RSC Budget Proposed Policies That Would Increase Health Care Costs And Lead To Medicare Cuts**

### **The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed A Premium Support Model For Medicare, Which Would Shift Costs Onto Beneficiaries**

#### *The RSC Budget Proposed A Premium Support Model For Medicare*

**The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed A Premium Support Model For Medicare.** “Implementing a Premium Support Model The RSC Budget is committed to protecting current retirees from the across-the-board 11 percent cut to benefits and subsequent rationing that would result from the bankruptcy of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund. To achieve this, the RSC budget would implement a premium support model where private, Medicare Advantage (MA) plans would compete with a federal Medicare plan (the ‘Fed Plan’) that would offer the traditional Medicare benefits received through Part A, B, and D. Medicare Advantage (MA) plans provide the same services as Medicare but are administered by private health insurance providers.” [Republican Study Committee, [3/20/24](#)]

#### *Premium Support Models Shifted Costs Onto Beneficiaries*

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

## **The RSC Budget Proposed Increasing The Retirement Age For Social Security, Cutting Americans’ Hard-Earned Benefits**

### **The RSC Budget Proposed Increasing The Retirement Age For Social Security Benefits**

**The RSC Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Proposed Increasing The Retirement Age For Social Security Benefits.** “For instance, the RSC Budget would make modest changes to the primary insurance amount (PIA) benefit formula for individuals who are not near retirement and earn more than the wealthiest PIA benefit factor. It would also make modest adjustments to the retirement age for future retirees to account for increases in life expectancy. Finally, for these individuals, it would limit and phase out auxiliary benefits for high income earners.” [Republican Study Committee, [3/20/24](#)]

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## Raising The Social Security Age Would Cut Benefits And Affect Lower- And Middle-Income Beneficiaries The Most

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**Raising The Social Security Age Even By Three Years Would Cut Currently Scheduled Benefits By Nearly 20%.** “The last major Social Security overhaul, in 1983, gradually raised the age to 67, effectively cutting benefits by 13 percent. Now there is renewed talk of moving the age to 70, which would effectively cut currently scheduled benefits by nearly 20 percent.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [4/25/23](#)]

**The Impact Of Raising The Social Security Age Would Affect Lower- And Middle-Income Beneficiaries The Most.** “Some policymakers, such as those on the Republican Study Committee, have proposed to raise Social Security’s full retirement age to 70 and beyond. Raising the retirement age cuts benefits for all new retirees — that is, those claiming Social Security benefits for the first time. These cuts could be deep, and they would fall hardest on lower- and middle-income beneficiaries because they rely most heavily on Social Security benefits.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [4/25/23](#)]

## Garcia Repeatedly Supported Fiscally Irresponsible Budget Practices That Risked Economic Crisis

### Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit, Which Would Spark A “Cataclysmic” Economic Crisis Destroying Up To 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth

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#### Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion To Fund The Government Through 2022

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**Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion To Fund The Government Through 2022.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would increase the statutory limit on federal debt by \$2.5 trillion.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-209. [S. J. Res. 33, [Vote #449](#), 12/15/21; CQ, [12/15/21](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “House Passes Debt Ceiling Increase, Sending It To Biden To Avoid Default Hours Before Deadline.”** [CNBC, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Congress Passed A Debt Limit Increase Early The Day The Debt Limit Would Have Been Reached.** “Congress early Wednesday voted to raise the nation's debt limit by \$2.5 trillion, officially staving off default and the economic peril that would come if the U.S. were unable to pay its bills. [...] Lawmakers managed to get the measure passed just in time to avoid an economic scare. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen told lawmakers she estimated the United States would reach its debt ceiling by Wednesday. If lawmakers didn't address the debt limit by then, the U.S. would have defaulted on its debts for the first time, which could lead to a global recession, Treasury Department officials and experts said.” [USA Today, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Considering Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 852) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution to increase the debt limit (S J Res 33). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #446](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Replacing Democrats’ FY 2022 Spending Plan With Deficit Reduction Legislation.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider an amendment to the Democrats' fiscal year 2022 budget resolution to replace the socialist \$5 trillion tax-and-spend reconciliation instructions with new instructions for authorizing committees

to produce legislation to reduce the deficit to combat runaway inflation currently fueling the highest price spike in 40 years and to get Americans back to work.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #445](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

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**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Extension Of The Debt Ceiling Through December 16, 2022**

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**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Extension Of The Debt Ceiling Through December 16, 2022.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended by a House substitute, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [S. 1301, [Vote #310](#), 9/29/21; CQ, [9/29/21](#)]

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**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit**

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**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit, Providing Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels; provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance; and suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022. It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses. It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” The resolution passed by a vote of 220 - 211. [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]

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**Failure To Raise The Debt Limit Would Spark A “Cataclysmic” Economic Crisis Destroying Up To 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth**

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**Moody’s Analytics: If Congress Failed To Raise The Debt Limit, The U.S. Economy Would Lose 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth And The Unemployment Rate Would Surge To 9 Percent.** “The United States could plunge into an immediate recession if Congress fails to raise the debt ceiling and the country

defaults on its payment obligations this fall, according to one analysis released Tuesday. Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Analytics, found that a prolonged impasse over the debt ceiling would cost the U.S. economy up to 6 million jobs, wipe out as much as \$15 trillion in household wealth, and send the unemployment rate surging to roughly 9 percent from around 5 percent." [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Moody's Analytics: "This Economic Scenario Is Cataclysmic. ... The Downturn Would Be Comparable To That Suffered During The Financial Crisis" Of 2008.** "This economic scenario is cataclysmic. ... The downturn would be comparable to that suffered during the financial crisis' of 2008, said the report, written by Zandi and Bernard Yaros, assistant director and economist at Moody's Analytics." [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Threatened \$20 Billion In Social Security Payments For Seniors.** "If Congress fails to increase the debt limit, Treasury would be unable to pay debts as they come due. Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen said earlier this week that such a default would be unprecedented in U.S. history. Moody's 'best estimate' is that this date is Oct. 20, although Treasury has not given a more precise day. At that point, Treasury officials would face excruciating choices, such as whether to fail to pay \$20 billion owed to seniors on Social Security, or to fail to pay bondholders of U.S. debt — a decision that could undermine faith in U.S. credit and permanently drive federal borrowing costs higher." [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Would Raise Consumer Costs And Interest Rates And Lead To A Long-Term Decline In The U.S. Dollar.** "Failure to raise the debt limit would have catastrophic impacts on global financial markets. Interest rates would spike as investors demand a higher rate of return for the risk of taking on U.S. debt given uncertainty about repayment. An increase in interest rates would ripple through the economy, raising costs not only for taxpayers but also for consumers and other borrowers. The value of the U.S. dollar would also decline long term as investors questioned the security of purchasing U.S. treasuries. The cost of auto and home loans would rise." [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

## Garcia Opposed Workers' Rights

### Garcia Voted Against The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act, Which Would Make It Easier For Workers To Organize And Collectively Bargain

#### Garcia Voted Against The PRO Act Which Would Expand The Authority Of The National Labor Relations Board And Protect Collective Bargaining Rights

**Garcia Voted Against The PRO Act Which Would Expand The Authority Of The National Labor Relations Board And Protect Collective Bargaining Rights.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues and to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to \$50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB to seek temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference or participation in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees' right to strike is



protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. It would modify definitions of ‘employee’ and ‘supervisor,’ particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining. It would also authorize the use of collective bargaining agreements that require employees to pay fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-206. [HR 842, [Vote #70](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

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**The PRO Act Would Increase Penalties For Illegal Union-Busting, Expand Collective Bargaining Rights, Weaken “Right To Work” Laws, And Allow More Contractors To Be Reclassified As Employees**

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**HEADLINE: House Passes Bill To Rewrite Labor Laws And Strengthen Unions.** [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

**The PRO Act Would Increase Fines For Companies That Illegally Retaliate Against Workers Seeking To Unionize, Expand Collective Bargaining Rights, And Weaken “Right To Work” Laws.** “The Protecting the Right to Organize Act, known as the PRO Act, would amend some of the country’s decades-old labor laws to give workers more power during disputes at work, add penalties for companies that retaliate against workers who organize and grant some hundreds of thousands of workers collective-bargaining rights they don’t currently have. It would also weaken ‘right-to-work’ laws in 27 states that allow employees to forgo participating in and paying dues to unions. The House passed the bill with a vote of 224 to 194, mostly along party lines.” [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

**The PRO Act Would Allow More People Classified As Contractors To Be Given Employee Status, Which Would Allow Them To Unionize.** “The bill would also allow more people currently classified as contractors to be given the status of employees for the purposes of union organizing, potentially paving the way for gig workers at companies like Lyft, Uber and DoorDash to organize with unions or among themselves.” [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

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**Garcia Said He Voted Against The PRO Act To Protect The “Flexibility And Independence That Makes [...] Gig Jobs Attractive In The First Place”**

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**Garcia Said He Voted Against The PRO Act To Protect The “Flexibility And Independence That Makes [...] Gig Jobs Attractive In The First Place.”** “‘Once again, the far-left is attempting to implement failed California policies at the federal level,’ said Garcia. ‘This is why I voted against the job-killing PRO Act. This act would essentially designate most gig workers as full-time employees, taking away their flexibility and independence that makes the gig jobs attractive in the first place. AB5 killed tens of thousands of jobs in California and nearly drove out companies like Uber and Lyft and devastated the livelihoods of many individuals. The PRO Act would kill jobs and further harm our already crippled economy. We must protect the nation against further economic destruction already experienced by California.’” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/9/21](#)]

**Garcia Opposed The PRO Act Despite Stating “All Union Members Deserve Leadership And Protection”**

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**May 2021: Garcia Attacked The PRO Act And Claimed That Similar Legislation In California Caused People To Flee The State**

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**Garcia Attacked The PRO Act And Claimed That Similar Legislation In California Caused People To Flee The State.** “U.S. Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., attacked the PRO Act after the president’s address, saying he saw people flee his home state after it was enacted. ‘We already saw similar legislation in the form of AB5 fail...’ he said. ‘We need to stop using [California] as the blueprint for America. Did no one pay attention to the census?’” [Washington Examiner, [5/3/21](#)]

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**November 2021: Garcia Tweeted “All Union Members Deserve Leadership And Protection”**

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**Nov. 1, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That “All Union Members And Workers Deserve Leadership And Protection.”**

Mike Garcia  
@ElectMikeGarcia

All union members and workers deserve leadership and protection. From day one of the pandemic, our first responders have been on the front lines protecting us. Now the County is threatening to fire those heroes over a personal medical choice...



signalscv.com  
Sheriff predicts 'pandemic of chaos' if vaccine mandates enforced  
The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and Sheriff  
Alex Villanueva continued their ongoing clash over the imposed vaccine ...

2:35 PM · Nov 1, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/1/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Prevailing Wage Rules For Federal-Aid Highway And Public Transportation Projects**

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Repeal A Requirement That Federal-Aid Highway And Public Transportation Projects Must Meet Prevailing Wage Requirements.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Foxx, R-N.C., amendment no. 1H that would repeal a requirement that federal-aid highway and public transportation projects must meet prevailing wage requirements under the 1931 law (PL 71-798) known as the Davis-Bacon Act, for all laborers and mechanics.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147 – 274. [HR 2, [Vote #135](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Whistleblower Protections For Employees Who Report Labor Law Violations**

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Union Elections To Be Held Electronically And Providing Whistleblower Protections To Employees Who Report Labor Law Violations.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require the National Labor Relations Board to implement a system and procedures to conduct union representation elections remotely using an electronic voting system; direct the National Labor Relations Board to promulgate regulations requiring employers to provide notices informing each new employee of their employee rights and protections in a language spoken by the employee; provide whistleblower protections to employees, including those employed by labor unions, who report violations of the 1959 federal labor law related to employer relations with labor organizations; and require arbitration panels settling disputes in initial collective bargaining agreements under the bill's provisions to render a decision ‘as soon as practicable’ and within 120 days, absent ‘extraordinary circumstances’ or agreement of the parties.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227 - 196. [HR 842, [Vote #67](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Employers From Hiring Permanent Replacements For Strikers**

**Garcia Voted For Removing Provisions To Prohibit Employers From Replacing Employees On Strike And Enforcing Unions That Require Dues From All Employees.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among provisions, strike a provision providing for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements that require all employees to contribute fees to a labor organization notwithstanding any state or territorial laws to the contrary; require unions to receive annual written consent from an employee before using his or her union dues for purposes other than collective bargaining; and strike a provision that would make it

illegal for employers to permanently replace workers participating in a strike.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185 - 243. [HR 842, [Vote #68](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill, Which Increased Financial Penalties For Employers Who Engaged In Unfair Labor Practices, Such As Illegal Union-Busting**

**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Increased Financial Penalties For Employers Who Engaged In Unfair Labor Practices, Such As Illegal Union-Busting**

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**Build Back Better Would Fine Employers Up To \$50,000 For Each “Unfair Labor Practice, And Up To \$100,000 In Cases Where A Worker Was Illegally Fired For Union Organizing.** “Although it’s still subject to changes, the current version of the Build Back Better framework includes a potentially landmark reform to labor law: monetary penalties for union busting. The latest iteration of the bill released by House and Senate leaders

Thursday would fine employers up to \$50,000 for each ‘unfair labor practice,’ and up to \$100,000 in cases where a worker was illegally fired.” [Huffington Post, [10/29/21](#)]

- **An “Unfair Labor Practice” Or ULP “Is A Violation Of The National Labor Relations Act,” Which “Protects The Right Of Workers To” Unionize And Collectively Bargain.** “An unfair labor practice — commonly called a ULP — is a violation of the National Labor Relations Act, the New Deal-era law that protects the right of workers to form unions or join together to improve their working conditions.” [Huffington Post, [10/29/21](#)]

**Before Build Back Betters, Employers Who Committed Unfair Labor Practices Only Had To Offer Reinstatement And Backpay.** “These fines would have big impact because currently, there’s almost no downside to breaking the law. If an employer is found to have illegally fired union supporters, the most they have to do is offer reinstatement and backpay. And the backpay is ‘mitigated’ — meaning any other wages the worker earned elsewhere after getting fired would be subtracted from what the scofflaw employer owes the person it fired. In many cases, an employer found to have committed ULPs merely has to hang a poster in the workplace acknowledging they did so. With such weak penalties, employers are acting rationally when they violate the law, which is why ULPs are so common in organizing drives. But with monetary penalties, employers might make a different calculation.” [Huffington Post, [10/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, Which Required Businesses To Reclassify Gig Workers As Employees So They Could Get Workplace Benefits, And Claimed That 70,000 Jobs Had Been Lost Since It Was Enacted**

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**Garcia Opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, Which Required Businesses To Reclassify Gig Workers As Employees So They Can Get Workplace Benefits, Such As Health Insurance**

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**Garcia Opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, Which Required Businesses To Reclassify Gig Workers As Employees So They Can Get Workplace Benefits.** “Garcia continued to run on an anti-tax, pro-deregulation, strong national defense platform while backing Trump’s economic policies. Smith continued to push for public investment in education, infrastructure and healthcare. Garcia slammed Smith over her support of Assembly Bill 5, state legislation that requires businesses to reclassify gig workers as ‘employees’ so they can get workplace benefits.” [Mercury News, 12/1/20]

**California’s Assembly Bill 5 Reclassified Gig Workers As Employees To Give Them Access To Benefits Such As Health Insurance.** “Take AB 5, the state Assembly bill requiring firms to reclassify gig workers as employees with the goal of giving them health insurance protections. It’s become a telling flashpoint. For Smith, who supported the bill during her time in the Assembly, it was about establishing essential worker protections while the Trump administration is seeking to gut the Affordable Care Act. For Garcia, the legislation was an affront to a market economy that hurt businesses and workers.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

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**Garcia Claimed That Assembly Bill 5 Led To 70,000 Job Losses In California**

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**Garcia Claimed That Assembly Bill 5 Was “Killing Literally Thousands Of Jobs Here In California.”** “Garcia was among several GOP representatives who co-sponsored the Gig Worker Equity Compensation Act, designed to ‘pre-empt’ a bill like AB 5 from success in Congress. It’s ‘killing literally thousands of jobs here in California,’ Garcia said, pointing to the threatened departure from California of companies like Uber and Lyft as evidence. ‘I look at everything California has done... and we need to do the opposite of that at the federal level,’ Garcia said, adding that voters could expect policy choices more in line with the principles that underpinned his AB 5 resistance.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

**Garcia Claimed That 70,000 Jobs Had Been Lost Since Assembly Bill 5 Was Enacted.** “In a mostly cordial debate, they locked horns over California’s controversial Assembly Bill 5, the law that limits employers’ use of



independent contractors. Smith said the measure is aimed at correcting job misclassifications that cost the workers and the government money. Garcia said 70,000 jobs have been lost since the law was enacted. ‘Turn off AB5 right now,’ he said.” [Ventura County Star, 4/26/20]

**Garcia Claimed That Assembly Bill 5 And High Taxes Were To Blame For California’s High Unemployment Rate While Smith Claimed That It Was Due To COVID.** “‘AB5 has killed our economy here in California,’ Garcia said, lamenting it throughout the hour-long forum as a top reason, along with high taxes, why people and companies are leaving the state. ‘She chose not to repeal it. It was low-hanging fruit.’ Smith, who as an assemblywoman supported the bill, pushed back on Garcia, arguing that the law was an outgrowth of a California Supreme Court decision that put the burden on employers to prove that workers were not ‘employees’ but ‘independent contractors.’ It ‘left every local small business potentially exposed to frivolous misclassification lawsuits, so in fact the unemployment that is occurring right now is absolutely driven by COVID,’ she said.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/21/20]

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### **Garcia Co-Sponsored Federal Legislation That Would Preempt Bills Like California’s Assembly Bill 5**

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**Garcia Co-Sponsored Federal Legislation That Would Preempt Bills Like California’s Assembly Bill 5 That Reclassified Gig Workers As Employees.** “In the short time he’s been in office, Garcia has co-sponsored a bill that he said will ‘preserve the flexibility [that] the gig workforce needs and preempt job-killing bills like AB 5 from creeping to the national level.’ Garcia declined to be interviewed for this article but provided a statement criticizing both ‘liberal career politicians’ and Assembly Bill 5, the California law that limits when a company can classify workers as independent contractors, requiring more of them to be hired as employees and provided an array of workplace benefits.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

### **Garcia Opposed Making Childcare More Affordable And Accessible**

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#### **Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Expanding Access To Child Care**

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#### **Garcia Voted Against The Child Care For Economic Recovery Act, A Program That Would Extend “Grants For States To Provide Family Care For Essential Workers” In Response To COVID-19 Pandemic**

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**Garcia Voted Against The “Child Care For Economic Recovery Act,” A Program To Extend “Grants For States To Provide Family Care For Essential Workers.”** “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” [HR 7327, Vote #172 [7/29/20](#), CQ [7/29/20](#)]



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**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act, Which Would Create A \$50 Billion Child Care Stabilization Fund To Provide Grant Funding To Child Care Providers**

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**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish and provide \$50 billion in emergency appropriations for Health and Human Services Department child care stabilization block grants to states. It would require HHS to award such funds to states within 30 days of the bill’s enactment. Under the bill’s provisions, state agencies that administer existing child care block grants would make subgrants to child care providers affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency to cover payroll and other operating costs, including to reimburse costs prior to the award and to account for increased costs due to the emergency, such as implementation of practices related to social distancing, limited group sizes and sanitization. The bill would require subgrant recipients to certify that their operations were impacted by the public health emergency; provide full compensation and benefits to all employees; implement federal and state health guidances; provide relief from copayments and tuition for enrolled families; and prioritize providing care to children whose parents are essential workers or students, homeless children, children with disabilities, foster children and children at risk of abuse or neglect. It would also require agencies to prioritize subgrants to providers that operate during non-traditional hours; operate in communities with a low supply of child care; or serve certain populations, including dual language learners, infants and toddlers, and low-income families.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-163. [H R 7027, [Vote #171](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

- **The Child Care Is Essential Act Would Create A \$50 Billion Child Care Stabilization Fund To Provide Grant Funding To Child Care Providers.** “The House today passed H.R. 7027, the Child Care is Essential Act, urgently-needed legislation to immediately address the problems child care providers have in staying open and covering their increased operating costs with limited revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] The Child Care Is Essential Act creates a \$50 billion Child Care Stabilization Fund to provide grant funding to child care providers to stabilize the child care sector and support providers to safely reopen and operate.” [House Appropriations Committee, Press Release, [7/29/20](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Have Created Universal Pre-Kindergarten And Made Child Care More Affordable**

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would Cap Child Care Costs And Help Ensure Access To Quality Affordable Care**

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**Build Back Better Would Ensure That Eligible Families Paid No More Than 7% Of Their Income On Child Care.** “The Build Back Better Act provides a historic, transformative investment in child care and early education. [...] In 32 states, a typical family’s child care costs would be lowered by \$5-\$6,000, and about 5 million families would pay nothing. Additionally, no eligible families will pay more than 7 percent of their income on child care based on a sliding fee scale, regardless of the number of children they have—and many families will pay much less. Families earning below 75 percent SMI would pay nothing.” [CLASP, [11/12/21](#)]

**Build Back Better Would Guarantee Child Care For 9 Out Of 10 Families With Children Under Age 6.** “The Build Back Better Act provides a historic, transformative investment in child care and early education. [...] Under this legislation, 9 out of 10 families with children under age 6 could be eligible for guaranteed child care assistance. Eligible families include those who are income eligible—earning up to 2.5x state median income (SMI)—and who participate in a wide range of eligible activities including employment, job search, job training, education, health treatment, and family or medical leave, among others.” [CLASP, [11/12/21](#)]

**Build Back Better Would Provide Child Care For 2.2 Million Children In California Between Ages 0 And 5.** “The Build Back Better framework will: [...] Provide access to affordable child care. Child care is a major strain for families in California, where the average annual cost of a child care center for an infant is \$17,384, meaning that a California family with two young children would on average spend 30% of their income on child care for one year. The lack of affordable options also makes it difficult for parents, and especially mothers, to remain in their jobs, contributing to the 26.2% gender gap in workforce participation between mothers and fathers in California. The Build Back Better framework will enable California to provide access to child care for over 2.2 million young children (ages 0-5) per year from families earning under 2.5 times the California median income (about \$233,758 for a family of 4), and ensure these families pay no more than 7% of their income on high-quality child care. The plan will cover the families of 9 in 10 young children in the state.” [White House, accessed [5/6/22](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would Provide Universal Access To Pre-K For Every Three And Four Year Old**

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**Build Back Better Would Provide Universal Access To Pre-K For Every Three And Four Year Old.** “The Build Back Better Act provides a historic, transformative investment in child care and early education. [...] The proposal builds on existing state programs to provide federal dollars to support equitable, free, and inclusive access to high quality pre-K for every three- and four-year-old in child care programs, schools, Head Start centers, and family-based settings. It also includes support for raising wages for early educators.” [CLASP, [11/12/21](#)]

**Build Back Better Would “Expand Access To Free, High-Quality Preschool To More Than 781,000 Additional 3- And 4-Year-Olds Per Year” In California.** “The Build Back Better framework will: [...] Provide universal, high-quality, free preschool for every 3- and 4-year old in America. Today, only about 17% 3- and 4-year-olds in California have access to publicly-funded preschool, and it costs about \$8,600 per year for those who can’t access a publicly-funded program. The Build Back Better framework will enable California to expand access to free, high-quality preschool to more than 781,000 additional 3- and 4-year-olds per year and increase the quality of preschool for children who are already enrolled. Parents will be able to send their children to the preschool setting of their choice—from public schools to child care providers to Head Start—leading to lifelong educational benefits, allowing more parents to go back to work, and building a stronger foundation for California’s future economic competitiveness.” [White House, accessed [5/6/22](#)]

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**November 2021: Garcia Voted Against Providing Four Weeks Of Paid Leave To All Workers**

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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### **The House Version Of The Build Back Better Act Included Four Weeks Of Paid Leave For All Workers**

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**The House Version Of The Build Back Better Act Included A National Paid Leave Program That Would Give All Workers At Least Four Weeks Of Paid Leave.** “The Build Back Better Act [...] includes federal investments in a first-ever permanent national paid family and medical leave program. A national commitment to paid family and medical leave would set a floor, guaranteeing paid leave for the first time to an estimated 18.5 million workers each year who do not have paid family or medical leave through their jobs to care for a new child, a seriously ill or injured loved one, or address their own serious health condition. [...] The House proposal includes four work weeks, or 20 working days, of paid leave benefits for providing or receiving care in a year. The time can be used all at once or intermittently (banked in one-hour increments called a ‘caregiving hour’). A minimum of four caregiving hours in any given week is required in order to receive a benefit for that week.” [New America, [11/12/21](#)]

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### **New America Stated That Paid Leave Would Help Working Families “Defray The High Cost Of Infant Care”**

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**New America: Paid Leave Would Help Working Families “Defray The High Cost Of Infant Care.”** “Infant care is the most expensive kind of child care, because it requires more teachers with smaller groups of babies and more one-on-one care than does care for older children. The Care Index found that center-based infant care costs, on average, 12 percent more than care for older children. The Index also found that the average cost of center-based care for infants is more than the cost of in-state tuition at a four-year college in 33 states. [...] Paid leave could help address these issues, and more, by helping families to defray the high cost of infant care and making it easier to combine breadwinning and caregiving responsibilities without penalty.” [New America, accessed [6/1/22](#)]

## **Garcia Refuses To Make Housing More Affordable**

### **Garcia Has Proven To Be Repeatedly Out-Of-Touch With How To Solve The Housing Crisis In This Country, And Has Chosen To Be An Obstacle For Progress**

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#### **July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for “green” transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million



annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China. Passed 233-188. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. 30 members voted remotely by proxy, pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965 during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19." [HR 2, Vote #138 [7/1/20](#), CQ [6/11/20](#)]

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### **HR 2 Would Have Invested Over \$100 Billion Into Our Nation's Affordable Housing Infrastructure To Create Or Preserve 1.8 Million Affordable Homes**

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**HR 2 Would Have Invested Over \$100 Billion Into Our Nation's Affordable Housing Infrastructure To Create Or Preserve 1.8 Million Affordable Homes.** "H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, is a more than \$1.5 trillion plan to rebuild American infrastructure—not only our roads, bridges, and transit systems, but also our schools, housing, broadband access, and so much more. [...] Invests over \$100 billion into our nation's affordable housing infrastructure to create or preserve 1.8 million affordable homes, helping to reduce housing inequality, create jobs, and stimulate the broader economy, increase community and household resiliency in the face of natural disasters, improve hazardous living conditions, and increase the environmental sustainability of our housing stock. - Increases federal investment in low-income housing through a robust expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit with new, targeted housing incentives for rural and tribal communities and individuals at risk of homelessness. - Establishes a new Neighborhood Investment tax credit that would subsidize certain development costs to encourage the rehabilitation of vacant homes or construction of new homes in distressed areas. The credit requires homes to be owner-occupied and contains other limits meant to maintain affordable housing prices in these communities." [House Transportation Committee, Moving Forward Act Fact Sheet, Accessed [8/19/20](#)]

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### **Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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 \$170 Billion For Affordable Housing And About 300,000 New Housing Vouchers.** “The House-passed Build Back Better legislation contains more than \$170 billion in housing investments to begin to address this unmet need. The legislation includes funds for about 300,000 new housing vouchers, a particularly urgent measure right now because vouchers could quickly reduce the cost of housing for renters who receive them, at a time when rents are surging in much of the country. It also includes other housing investments that would benefit households with the greatest need, including affordable housing development through the national Housing Trust Fund and badly needed renovations to the nation’s public housing.” [Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, [2/10/22](#)]

### **Garcia Believed That “Free Market Capitalism” Could Help Solve Homelessness And Expand Affordable Housing**

**Garcia Believed That “Free Market Capitalism” Could Help Solve Homelessness And Expand Affordable Housing.** “Garcia said the problems the district faces — from homelessness to housing — can be chipped away at by adherence to the Constitution, improving free market capitalism and protecting Social Security. With regard to homelessness, “I believe the churches and local charity organizations can give a hand up to our homeless,” he said, adding such organizations can ‘help them earn skill sets and ... get the tools to get them back on their feet.’ Homelessness and affordable housing — like in many of the nation’s communities — emerged as issues on Friday night. While Garcia saw a free market approach to dealing with the issues, including mental health and addiction, others saw more room for government intervention.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, [2/23/20](#)]

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### **Garcia Said That Homelessness Could Be Addressed By Adhering To The Constitution And Private Charities**

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**Garcia Said That Homelessness Could Be Addressed By Adhering To The Constitution And Private Charities.** “Garcia said the problems the district faces — from homelessness to housing — can be chipped away at by adherence to the Constitution, improving free market capitalism and protecting Social Security. With regard to homelessness, ‘I believe the churches and local charity organizations can give a hand up to our homeless,’ he said, adding such organizations can “help them earn skill sets and ... get the tools to get them back on their feet.’ Homelessness and affordable housing — like in many of the nation’s communities — emerged as issues on Friday night. While Garcia saw a free market approach to dealing with the issues, including mental health and addiction, others saw more room for government intervention.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, [2/23/20](#)]

## Garcia Opposed Biden's Proposal For A \$500 Million Increase In Homeless Assistance Grants

**April 2021: House Republicans Objected To Biden's Proposal For A \$500 Million Increase In Homeless Assistance Grants.** "Republican appropriators raised objections to a Biden administration push for more aid for the homeless in the coming fiscal year. Biden's discretionary spending request for fiscal 2022 calls for a \$500 million increase in homelessness assistance grants, bringing total funding for the program to \$3.5 billion. But at a hearing Wednesday of the House Transportation-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, Republicans questioned Housing and Urban Development Secretary Marcia L. Fudge on why the increase is needed." [CQ Budget Tracker, 4/23/21]

- **Garcia Claimed That The \$500 Million Increase Was Unnecessary Because The Federal Government Had Already Spent \$9 Billion In Homeless Aid Since March 2020.** "Only about 6 percent of the \$4 billion provided through a March 2020 pandemic relief package (PL 116-136) has been spent so far, said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif. And the relief measure Biden signed last month (PL 117-2) provided an additional \$5 billion in homelessness aid. 'If I do the math, 585,000 homeless, if we were to purchase a home for each one of those folks at \$250,000 per home, that comes out to \$145 billion, which is a small fraction of what we are actually already spending on these programs,' Garcia said." [CQ Budget Tracker, 4/23/21]

## Garcia Was Bad For California Seniors

### Garcia Signaled That He Was Willing To Cut Social Security And Medicare, Saying He Would Reduce Spending On "Entitlement Programs" To Balance The Budget

#### Garcia Said He Would Reduce Spending On "Entitlement Programs" To Balance The Budget

**Garcia Said He Would Reduce Spending On "Entitlement Programs" And The Department Of Education To Balance The Budget.** "What government spending would you reduce in order to balance the budget?" GARCIA: 'Entitlement programs. I would download funding for Federal Dept of Education to local school boards and schools themselves. The local school districts are more effective and efficient than the federal government.'" [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

### Garcia Said He Didn't Want The Federal Government To Be A Safety Net

#### Garcia Said That "There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don't Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net"

**Aug. 2019: Garcia On Federal Assistance Programs: "There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don't Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net."** "Garcia: Here's where I land on all the programs. There should be safety nets, but I don't want the federal government to be the safety net." [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

#### Garcia Said That He Wanted "The Churches," "The Local Community Nonprofits," And "Our Neighbors To Be The Safety Net" Rather Than The Federal Government

**Garcia Said He Wanted "The Churches," "The Local Community Nonprofits," And "Our Neighbors To Be The Safety Net" Rather Than The Federal Government.** "I want the churches, I want the local community nonprofits, I want our neighbors to be the safety net because a dollar that's spent at the federal government level on food stamps – by the time it gets to the level where someone's actually using those stamps and getting merchandise as a result of that – the inefficiency lost through that whole process is staggering. There's organizations like the local Veterans Collaborative group out here. I know that when we put money into that, that money pivots right away to someone who needs that safety net. Healthcare becomes a bigger problem because of the cost and the magnitude of it." [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

## **Garcia Voted Against U.S. Postal Service Funding That Would Help Older Americans Get Their Social Security Checks On Time**

### **Garcia Voted Against A Bipartisan Emergency Funding Bill For The U.S. Postal Service**

**Garcia Voted Against The Delivering For America Act.** “House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

### **Without This Funding, Older Americans Might Not Have Gotten Their Social Security Checks On Time**

#### **The Delivering For America Act Provided Additional Funding For The USPS And Would Direct The Postal Service To Reverse Any Initiative Or Action That Is Causing A Delay In Mail Processing Or Delivery.**

“House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

**Around Half A Million People Still Receive Social Security Checks By Mail.** “Longoria Bastón said, ‘Social Security beneficiaries count on the post office to get their checks.’ That’s true for some beneficiaries, but not for most. Around half a million people still receive paper checks in the mail. The vast majority — more than 63 million — get their payments electronically. The transition to electronic deposits started more than 10 years ago during the Obama administration to cut back on paper waste.” [Politifact, [8/17/20](#)]

## **Aug. 2019: Garcia Said He Supported A Social Safety Net Via Medicare “At Some Levels”**

**Aug. 2019: Garcia Said He Supported A Social Safety Net Via Medicare “At Some Levels.”** “HOST: “Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?” GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure.” HOST: “What about food stamps?” GARCIA: “Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.” HOST: “Medicare?” GARCIA: “At some levels yes, as well.” HOST: “Medicaid?” GARCIA: “Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

**Garcia Repeatedly Opposed Efforts To Lower The Cost Of Prescription Drugs For Seniors**

**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Reduce Prescription Co-Pays, Limit Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors, And Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 A Month**

**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

- **The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit in Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’



expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]

- **The Build Back Better Act Would Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 Per Month.** “President Biden, citing the “outrageously expensive” cost of insulin and other prescription drugs in the U.S., called on Congress Monday to pass his Build Back Better bill, which contains provisions to lower drug prices. In brief remarks at the White House, the president pointed to the cost of insulin needed to treat Type 1 diabetes, which Biden says affects some 1.5 million Americans, who pay anywhere from \$375 to \$1,000 per month for the drug. The House-passed measure would cap insulin prices at \$35 per month.” [NPR, [12/6/21](#)]

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### **June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Authorize Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS “navigator” program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a “maximum fair price” for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug’s average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]



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**Garcia Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act (ACA), Which Would Increase The Cost Of Prescription Drugs By \$1,000 Per Year For 5 Million California Seniors**

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**2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Underwood Jacobs, a bank executive, says she’ll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength.” [LA Times, 11/16/19]

**2020: Garcia Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “One Democratic ad interspersed the president’s statements downplaying the coronavirus with news accounts of its spread and footage of Garcia extolling Trump’s performance as president. Another said Garcia would fail to protect people with preexisting conditions -- a reference to a statement he made last summer favoring repeal of the Affordable Care Act – ‘and hike up costs for lifesaving drugs.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/10/20]

**Repealing The ACA Would Increase The Cost Of Prescription Drugs By \$1,000 Per Year For 5 Million California Seniors While Giving Pharmaceutical Companies An Additional \$2.8 Billion.** “Striking down the ACA would also transfer billions of dollars from seniors to pharmaceutical companies. Eliminating the ACA’s branded drug fee would cut taxes for pharmaceutical companies by \$2.8 billion each year. At the same time, at least 5 million seniors would pay at least \$1,000 more per year, on average, for prescription drugs because eliminating the ACA would reopen the Medicare ‘donut hole’: a range of beneficiaries’ drug spending where the Medicare prescription drug benefit initially provided no coverage, requiring beneficiaries to pay 100 percent of the costs.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [11/4/19](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare**

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**Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare And Providing The Senate With Procedures To Increase The Debt Limit**

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

## Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Have Extended Medicare Coverage To Hearing Services

**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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 Would Add Coverage Of Hearing Services To Medicare Part B.** “Section 30901 of the Build Back Better Act would add coverage of hearing services to Medicare Part B, beginning in 2023. Coverage for hearing care would include hearing rehabilitation and treatment services by qualified audiologists, and hearing aids. Hearing aids would be available once per ear, every 5 years, to individuals diagnosed with moderately severe, severe, or profound hearing loss. Hearing services would be subject to the Medicare Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. Hearing aids would be covered similar to other Medicare prosthetic devices and would also be subject to the Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. For people in traditional Medicare who have other sources of coverage such as Medigap or Medicaid, their cost sharing for these services might be covered. Payment for hearing aids would only be on an assignment-related basis. As with other Medicare-

covered benefits, Medicare Advantage plans would be required to cover these hearing benefits.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [11/23/21](#)]

## Garcia Voted Against Combatting Age Discrimination In The Workplace Twice

### November 2021: Garcia Voted Against Protections Against Age Discrimination For Job Applicants

**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Protections Against Age Discrimination For Job Applicants.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit an employer from discriminating against a job applicant in a way that would deprive the job applicant of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect the applicant's status based on the applicant's age.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-200. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #358](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Conduct A Disparate Impact Claims Study On Job Applicants, Delaying The Effective Date For Age Discrimination Protections.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Keller, R-Pa., amendment no. 2 that would delay the bill's effective date until the Government Accountability Office conducts a study and reports to Congress on whether not allowing job applicants to file disparate impact claims has a negative impact on such applicants. It would stipulate that the bill's provisions would not take effect if the study shows there is not a significant negative impact on such applicants.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 197-228. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #357](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Conduct A Study On Job Applicants' Age Discrimination Claims.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 1 that would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to conduct a study, within one enactment, to determine the number of pending or filed claims, including claims in closed cases, by individuals who may have been adversely impacted by age discrimination in the job application process. It would require the commission to submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on study results including recommendations for best practices to address age discrimination in the hiring process.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-201. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #356](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

### June 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act

**June 2021: Garcia Voted Against Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act Of 2021.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would specify a that adverse actions by an employer in which age was a motivating factor shall be considered unlawful under federal employment law regarding age discrimination. It would specify that a complaining party under such law would not be required to demonstrate that age was the sole motivating factor of an adverse action, thus effectively reversing the 2009 Supreme Court decision in Gross v. FBL Financial Services, Inc. It would establish the same standard of proof in the case of employment discrimination based on disability or retaliation against an employee who opposes unlawful employment practices or participates in investigations or litigations related to such practices. In age-based employment discrimination cases where a court determines that an adverse action would have been taken in the absence of age-based motivation, the bill would allow courts to grant declaratory or injunctive relief and attorneys fees, but prohibit courts from awarding damages or ordering reparative actions by the respondent. As amended, it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit reports to Congress on the number of age discrimination in employment claims brought under the bill's provisions; disparities faced by individuals with characteristics protected under existing anti-discrimination law in pursuing employment discrimination relief under the mixed-motive evidentiary standard; and the number of pending or filed claims by women impacted by age-based employment discrimination.” The bill passed, 247-178. [HR 2062, [Vote #180](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

## Garcia Was Bad For Students And Teachers

## Garcia Said He Would Slash Funding From The Department Of Education To Balance The Budget

**In A Candidate Questionnaire, When Asked What Government Spending He Would Reduce In Order To Balance The Budget, Garcia Said He Would “Download Funding For Federal Dept Of Education To Local School Boards And Schools Themselves”**

**Garcia Said He Would Reduce Spending On “Entitlement Programs” And The Department Of Education To Balance The Budget.** ““What government spending would you reduce in order to balance the budget?”

GARCIA: ‘Entitlement programs. I would download funding for Federal Dept of Education to local school boards and schools themselves. The local school districts are more effective and efficient than the federal government.’” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

## Garcia Voted Against Measures To Keep Students Safe At School During The Pandemic

### Garcia Opposed Mask Mandates In Schools

**August 8, 2021: Garcia Said That Masks In School Were Unnecessary.** “Here in California, our kids are getting ready to go back to school in masks unnecessarily, but the political elites can party maskless with hundreds of guests in Martha’s Vineyard. Let’s hope the far left’s elitism, arrogance and hypocrisy aren’t contagious.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/8/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Unmask Our Kids Act, Which Would Block Federal Funds From Schools That Engage In Remote Learning And Maintain Student Mask Mandates.** In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6619, the Unmask Our Kids Act. This legislation would block education agencies from receiving Federal funding unless schools are open for in-person learning and school mask mandates allow parents to opt out on behalf of their children.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** Motion agreed to by a vote of 221-205. [H. Res. 912, [Vote #35](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#); Congressional Record, [2/8/22](#)]

## Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan, Which Gave California More Than \$15 Billion In Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief Funding To Help Safely Reopen Schools

### Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan

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

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### **California Received Over \$15 Billion In Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief Through The American Rescue Plan To Help Safely Reopen Schools**

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**California Received Over \$15 Billion In Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief Through The American Rescue Plan To Help Safely Reopen Schools.** California received over \$25 billion in Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief through the American Rescue Plan: "This document outlines the American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021, Public Law 117-2, enacted on March 11, 2021. ARP ESSER provides a total of nearly \$122 billion to States and school districts to help safely reopen and sustain the safe operation of schools and address the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the nation's students. In addition to ARP ESSER, the ARP Act includes \$3 billion for special education, \$850 million for the Outlying Areas, \$2.75 billion to support non-public schools, and additional funding for homeless children and youth, Tribal educational agencies, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives." [ARP ESSER Methodology and Allocation Table Revised, [6/25/21](#); Department of Education, Fact Sheet, [3/17/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted To Require Schools To Resume In-Person Learning In Order To Receive Federal Funding**

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill That Would Require Schools To Resume In-Person Instruction In Order To Receive Certain Federal Funds.** In January 2022, Garcia voted against: "Perlmutter D-Colo. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, "Madam Speaker, that is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act." **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** Motion agreed to by a vote of 219-203. [H Res. 860, [Vote #2](#), 1/11/22; CQ, [1/11/22](#); Congressional Record, [1/11/22](#)]

### **Garcia Opposed Funding For High-Poverty Schools And Reducing Educational Disparities**

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### **Garcia Voted Against \$130 Billion In Funding For High-Poverty Schools With Facilities That Endangered Student And Educator Health**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2.** "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion



through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for "green" transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China. Passed 233-188. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. 30 members voted remotely by proxy, pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965 during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19." [HR 2, Vote #138 [7/1/20](#), CQ [6/11/20](#)]

- **HR 2 Would Have Invested \$130 Billion Targeted At High-Poverty Schools With Facilities That Endanger The Health And Safety Of Students And Educators.** "H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, is a more than \$1.5 trillion plan to rebuild American infrastructure—not only our roads, bridges, and transit systems, but also our schools, housing, broadband access, and so much more. [...] Invests in schools with the Reopen and Rebuild America's Schools Act, which invests \$130 billion targeted at high-poverty schools with facilities that endanger the health and safety of students and educators. This investment will help students get back to school and create over 2 million jobs to help workers get back to work. - Leverages a 5-year, \$10 billion federal investment in addressing structural challenges and upgrading child care facilities to generate additional state and private investments in making sure that child care settings are safe, appropriate, and able to comply with current and future public health directives." [House Transportation Committee, Moving Forward Act Fact Sheet, Accessed [8/19/20](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against Awarding Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities**

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**Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against The Strength in Diversity Act, Which Awarded Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill that would authorize such sums as may be necessary for fiscal 2020 through 2026 for the Education Department to award grants to state and local school districts or educational agencies to develop and implement plans to increase the racial and socioeconomic diversity of students at public schools to improve academic outcomes, particularly for students of color and low-income students. Specifically, it would authorize one-year planning grants for assessing and developing options to reduce educational disparities by race and socioeconomic status, based on community preferences. It would authorize three-year implementation grants for activities such as teacher and staff recruitment for expanded schools and programs to encourage inter-district school attendance, including through transportation planning. It would require the Education Department to establish performance measures for grant-funded programs, including to assess progress in improving academic and other outcomes for a number of demographic subgroups and improving student readiness for postsecondary education and careers. It would also allow the department to reserve up to 5 percent of funds authorized to carry out research and development activities related to school diversity." The bill passed 387 to 33. [H R 2639, [Vote #189](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against Expanding Pell Grants Even Though Students In Garcia's District Received \$25,225,040 In Pell Grants**

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**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Broadening Pell Grant Eligibility**

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**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Broaden Pell Grant Eligibility To Include Short Term Skills And Job Training Programs And Establish A Data System For Postsecondary Student Academic And Economic Outcomes.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment no. 260 that would create a Pell Grant award for career and technical education programs that provide job training and industry-based credentials. It also would require the National Center for Education Statistics, within four years of the bill's enactment, to establish a data system containing information about postsecondary student academic and economic outcomes.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 238-193. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #29](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

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**2019-2020: Students In Garcia's District Received \$25,225,040 In Pell Grants**

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**2019-2020: California's 25<sup>th</sup> District Students Were Awarded 6,738 Pell Grants Worth \$25,225,040.** [National Association of Independent Colleges & Universities, Federal Student Aid Programs by Congressional Districts, [2019-2020](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Repeatedly Against Increased Student Debt Relief**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Dean, D-Pa., amendment no. 11 that would require the Treasury Department to carry out a program to make payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans. It also would require loan holders that receive payments under the program to modify the loan to lower monthly payments by the borrower.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-198. [HR 6395, [Vote #149](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted To Keep A Betsy Devos Education Department Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against Overriding President Trump's Veto Of Legislation Disapproving Of Education Department's New Rule On Federal Student Loan Forgiveness.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage, over President Donald Trump's May 29, 2020 veto, of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2019 Education Department rule establishing new policies related to federal student loan forgiveness for borrowers who attended schools that committed fraud or any type of institutional misrepresentation, requiring such borrowers to demonstrate financial harm as a result of the fraud to receive complete or partial cancellation of student loan debt. The rule would also allow for mandatory arbitration agreements related to such claims and require borrowers to file claims within three years of leaving an institution. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2019 rule would have no force or effect, and October 2016 rules that provide for complete cancellation of federal student loan debt for defrauded borrowers would be effectively maintained..” The bill was rejected by a vote of 210-173. [H J RES 76, [Vote #120](#), 6/26/20; CQ, [6/26/20](#)]

- **House Democrats Failed To Override Trump's Veto Of A Bill To Overturn The Secretary Of Education's New Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness.** “The House of Representatives failed to override President Donald Trump's veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill. In a big win for Education Secretary Betsy DeVos, House Democrats failed to override Trump's veto of a

major student loan forgiveness bill by a vote of 238-173. A two-thirds majority is required to override a presidential veto. Last month, Trump vetoed congressional legislation that would have overturned a key student loan forgiveness rule drafted by DeVos and the U.S. Education Department. In March, the U.S. Senate voted 53-42 to overturn a new student loan forgiveness rule that critics say would limit student loan forgiveness for students when a college closes due to fraud. [...] DeVos rewrote the rules —which were drafted during the Obama administration — to narrow the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.” [Forbes, [6/27/20](#)]

### **Garcia Said He Would Support Taxpayer-Funded Student Loan Relief “Only If The Student Serves In The Military”**

**Garcia Only Supported Student Debt Cancellation For Students Who Served In The Military.** ““Under what circumstances should taxpayers help pay off existing student loans?” GARCIA: ‘Only if the student serves in the military.’” [iVoterGuide, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Measures To Help Veterans**

### **Garcia Voted For GOP Debt Ceiling Legislation That Cut Government Spending By 22%**

**Garcia Voted For Suspending The Debt Limit Through March 2024 Or Until \$1.5 Trillion Has Been Reached And Capping Federal Spending For FY 2024 At 2022 Levels With A Capped 1% Per Year Growth.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through March 31, 2024, or until an additional \$1.5 trillion has been borrowed — whichever occurs first. It would also include a range of provisions to limit federal spending, as well as the text of a previously passed energy and permitting policy package. The bill would set base discretionary spending limits through fiscal 2033, capping spending for fiscal 2024 at the fiscal 2022 level of \$1.47 trillion — a reduction from current spending levels — and raising the cap by 1 percent annually through fiscal 2033. It would also include similar annual cap adjustments for specified programs, including for wildfire suppression, disability reviews and redeterminations, health care fraud and abuse control, and disaster reemployment services and eligibility assessments. The bill would rescind unobligated amounts from various funds provided by the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package (PL 117-169) for COVID-19 relief, IRS enforcement, and certain climate- and infrastructure-focused initiatives, as well as all unobligated funding from the March 2021 coronavirus relief reconciliation package (PL 117-2) and earlier coronavirus response laws. The bill would expand or establish work requirements for Medicaid beneficiaries aged 19 to 55 and raise from 49 to 55 the oldest age at which existing work requirements would apply for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program beneficiaries. It would also modify various work standards for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, including to update the baseline for calculating certain state workforce participation standards and require states to collect certain data related to work outcomes for TANF participants. To limit regulatory spending, the bill would nullify pending executive actions suspending student loan payments and prohibit the Education Department from implementing any substantially similar actions without congressional approval. It would also establish a process to require congressional approval of all “major” federal rules that would have an annual impact of at least \$100 million, cause a major increase in prices, or cause significant adverse effects to economic competitiveness. Among energy- and climate-focused provisions, the bill would repeal, phase out or narrow a variety of climate-focused tax credits under the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package, including repealing new credits for solar and wind projects, sustainable aviation fuel and clean fuel production. It would also include the full text of the House-passed energy and permitting package (HR 1) that would require a number of actions to boost the domestic production of fossil fuels and certain critical minerals and accelerate the construction of natural gas pipelines and other energy infrastructure, while reversing or repealing certain presidential actions taken and laws enacted during the Biden administration related to energy policy and climate change.” The bill passed by a vote of 217-215. [H.R. 2811, [Vote #199](#), 4/26/23; CQ, [4/26/23](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “GOP-Led House Passes Bill To Hike Debt Limit And Slash Spending.”** [CBS News, [4/26/23](#)]

- **New York Times: The Republican Debt Limit Bill Did Not Include Many Specifics On What Government Spending Would Be Cut.** “Their bill, which would raise the country’s borrowing limit for a year in exchange for a decade of spending reductions, does not include many specifics. It achieves most of its savings with spending caps for discretionary spending — the part of the budget allocated annually by Congress that is not automatic like Social Security payments — but it doesn’t say what discretionary programs should be cut and which ones should be spared.” [New York Times, [5/8/23](#)]
- **The House Republican Debt Limit Plan Was Expected To Force 22% In Cuts Across The Federal Government.** “The legislation Congressional Republicans introduced sets overall appropriations for Fiscal Year 2024 at the same level as FY 2022. At this level, all appropriated funding—including both defense and domestic programs—would be cut deeply. However, Congressional Republicans have indicated that they are not willing to cut defense funding at all, which means that everything else in annual appropriations—from cancer research, to education, to veterans’ health care—would be cut by much more. The math is simple, but unforgiving. At their proposed topline funding level—and with defense funding left untouched as Republicans have proposed—everything else is forced to suffer enormous cuts. In fact, their bill would force a cut of 22 percent—cuts that would grow deeper and deeper with each year of their plan.” [The White House, [4/20/23](#)]

### **The Legislation Would Have Cut Billions In VA Funding Resulting In Less Outpatient VA Visits And More Vulnerable Vets**

**Cutting Federal Spending By 22% Meant 31 Million Fewer Veteran Outpatient Visits And 81,000 Layoffs Across The Veterans Health Administration, Leaving Vets Vulnerable.** “Cutting funding by 22 percent would mean 30 million fewer veteran outpatient visits, and 81,000 jobs lost across the Veterans Health Administration—leaving veterans unable to get appointments for care including wellness visits, cancer screenings, mental health services, and substance use disorder treatment.” [The White House, [4/20/23](#)]

**Recouping Unspent Pandemic Aid Was Expected To Take Away Billions From The VA That Would Limit The Availability Of Healthcare Services For Veterans.** “Democrats are jumping on the House GOP plan to recoup unspent pandemic aid in their debt limit bill, charging that the move will harm agencies counting on that funding, including the Department of Veterans Affairs. [...] But few issues carry the political resonance as potential cuts to veterans benefits, and Democrats have been aiming their fire particularly at over \$2 billion sitting in VA health accounts that the debt limit bill would cancel. Rescinding that money would “dramatically limit the ability for VA to provide healthcare services both within and outside of VA by clawing back needed funding for medical care,” according to the Democrats’ memo.” [Roll Call, [4/25/23](#)]

### **Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Strengthening Consumer Protections Related To Medical Debt And Credit Reporting For Service Members**

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strengthen Service Member Consumer Protections Related To Medical Debt And Credit Reporting.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 11 that would strengthen servicemember consumer protections with regard to medical debt collections and credit reporting, including by prohibiting the collection of medical debt for two years after a first payment is due and prohibiting debt arising from medically necessary procedures from ever appearing on servicemember credit reports.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 203. [HR 4350, [Vote #271](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

### **Garcia Twice Voted Against Investing Veterans’ Administration Construction**

**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$115.5 Billion For The Veterans Affairs Department, Military Construction, And Related Agencies**

**Garcia Voted Against \$115.5 billion For The Veterans Affairs Department, Military Construction, And Related Agencies.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment appropriations package, as amended, that would provide \$259.5 billion in discretionary funding for four of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$65.9 billion for the State Department and related agencies, \$24 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies, and \$36.8 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies. Within total funding, the bill would provide \$8.35 billion in overseas contingency operations funding and \$37.5 billion in emergency funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic, veterans’ healthcare, and infrastructure projects, not subject to discretionary spending caps.” The motion passed 224 to 189. [HR 7608, [Vote #166](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For Veterans Affairs Construction**

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**Garcia Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of H.R. 2, A \$1.5 Trillion Infrastructure Package As Well As \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For VA Construction, And Increasing Funding For The Forest Service And DOT Research Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2). It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeFazio, D-Ore., manager’s amendment that would, among other provisions, require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet federal prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; authorize \$3.4 billion for Veterans Affairs Department construction and maintenance efforts; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; double the cap for the U.S. Forest Service reforestation trust fund to \$60 million per fiscal year; and authorize \$30 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the Transportation Department to establish a demonstration program for advanced transportation technologies in small- and mid-sized communities. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of a total of 170 amendments to the measure, including 167 amendments contained in six en bloc packages and three standalone amendments.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-183. [H Res 1028, [Vote #131](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]



## Garcia's History Of Corruption As A D.C. Swamp Creature

### Significant Findings

#### **Garcia Has Improperly Failed To Disclose Financial Assets While Funneling Personal Wealth Into His Own Congressional Campaign**

- ✓ Garcia traded up to \$50,000 of Boeing stock a month before a committee he sat on published a damning report on Boeing – Garcia has perpetuated a trend of being notably shady when it comes to his stock trading
  - ✓ On September 16th, 2020, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure released its final report on its Boeing 737 Max investigation. Garcia failed to report the trade until after the election he narrowly won. Garcia also traded additional stocks valued at nearly \$400,000 which he had previously failed to disclose after his election.
  - ✓ CREW and End Citizens United filed an ethics complaint against Garcia and called for an investigation into Garcia's trades and potential violations of the STOCK Act, which required members of Congress to report stock transactions within 45 days.
  - ✓ After he was elected to Congress, Garcia sold at least \$96,012 to \$390,000 worth of stocks that he previously failed to disclose. In 2020, Rep. Mike Garcia reported four late transactions totaling between \$46,004 and \$155,000.
    - On 7/9/20, Garcia purchased American Airlines stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – three months later than he was supposed to.
    - On 7/29/20, Garcia purchased Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares worth \$1,001-\$5,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – three months later than he was supposed to.
    - On 8/10/20, Garcia sold Boeing stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – two months later than he was supposed to.
    - On 9/4/20 Garcia purchased Tesla stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – more than a month later than he was supposed to.
  - ✓ June 3, 2020-Nov. 11, 2020: Garcia Reported Selling Between \$30,002 And \$100,000 More Of Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS), Than He Reported Purchasing
- ✓ Mike Garcia Repeatedly Failed To Disclose The Contents Of His Brokerage Account As Required By Law, And Sold Stocks He Had Not Previously Disclosed Owning
  - ✓ Garcia was required under House Ethics Rules to disclose the individual stocks in his brokerage account but repeatedly failed to do so.
  - ✓ In a July 2019 financial disclosure report, Garcia disclosed that he held a brokerage account worth \$100,001 to \$250,000, but not the individual stocks in the account.
- ✓ June-July 2019: Garcia spent over \$125,000 of his own money on his 2020 congressional campaign.

**Garcia Repeatedly Failed To Pay His Company's Taxes, Owing At Least \$1,324.65 In Liens In Total Between 2017 And 2020.**

- ✓ June-July 2017: Garcia founded Rhino Estates, LLC and was the sole proprietor.
- ✓ May 2019-March 2020: Rhino Estates had \$1,324.65 in tax liens in Tulare County.
  - ✓ March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector declared that both of Garcia's liens were released.
- ✓ Jan. 2020: Rhino Estates owed \$250 to the California Franchise Tax Board. The status of that debt was unclear as of June 2022.

**Garcia Was Delinquent On Paying Taxes On His DC Condo For Months And Attempted To Take The Homestead Deduction In DC, Which Was Later Revoked**

- ✓ December 2020: Garcia disclosed purchasing a DC condo, which was located at 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610. According to DC tax records on the morning of August 11, 2021, Garcia was nearly five months overdue on property taxes, owing a \$1,492 balance plus \$261 in interest and penalties.
  - ✓ DC property taxes for the first half of the 2021 billing period were due March 31, 2021.
- ✓ On the afternoon of August 11, 2021, Garcia paid his property taxes after being asked about it. As of June 2024, Garcia had paid all of his property taxes for 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610 since 2019
- ✓ Garcia received the homestead deduction in DC for a short time before it appeared to have been revoked.
  - ✓ Feb. 2021: Garcia's DC property tax bill showed that he was receiving the homestead deduction.
  - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia was issued another DC property tax bill which no longer showed a homestead deduction.
  - ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia was issued another DC property tax record which no longer showed a homestead deduction.

**In June 2021, Mike Garcia purchased GameStop stock, several months after investigations began into market manipulation surrounding the stock.**

- ✓ February-March 2021: Federal Prosecutors and the House Financial Services Committee investigated possible market manipulation after a surge in GameStop trading.
- ✓ June 21, 2021: Garcia purchased between \$1,001 and \$15,000 in GameStop stock

**Garcia Denounced Ballot Harvesting Even Though He Engaged In Ballot Harvesting When He Ran For Congress In 2020**

- ✓ Garcia used "ballot harvesting" to help him win election to Congress in 2020.
  - ✓ 2020 Special Election: Garcia "successfully" used ballot harvesting, whereby ballots could be picked up by third parties and dropped off at election sites on behalf of consenting voters.
  - ✓ Garcia: ballot harvesting is "legal because it's legal."

- ✓ In May 2020, Rep. Devin Nunes said Garcia was in “good shape to hold onto” his seat “as long as we have a robust ballot harvest operation in November.”
- ✓ 2021: Garcia criticized the practice of “ballot harvesting” soon after he was elected to Congress.
  - April 2021: Garcia claimed ballot harvesting eroded Californians’ trust in the election process.
  - July 2021: Garcia praised the Supreme Court’s decision upholding Arizona’s ban on “ballot harvesting” and referenced his work “co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus.”

### **Garcia Took Campaign Cash From Political Committees Associated With High-Profile Figures Accused Of Sexual Misconduct**

- ✓ Garcia accepted money from a Steve Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee after Wynn was accused of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct.
- ✓ Garcia refused to donate \$2,000 his campaign received from Matt Gaetz to charity after allegations surfaced that Gaetz broke federal sex trafficking laws, saying he would only donate the money if Gaetz was convicted.
  - ✓ Garcia accepted \$2,000 in campaign contributions from Matt Gaetz during the 2020 election cycle.
  - ✓ Garcia said in April 2021 that he would donate Matt Gaetz’s campaign contributions to a women’s shelter if Gaetz was “indicted or resigns.”

### **Garcia Has Improperly Failed To Disclose Financial Assets While Funneling Personal Wealth Into His Own Congressional Campaign**

#### **Garcia Traded Up To \$50,000 Of Boeing Stock A Month Before A Committee He Sat On Published A Damning Report On Boeing – Garcia’s Stock Trading Habits Have Been Notably Shady**

**Garcia Traded Up To \$50,000 Of Boeing Stock A Month Before A Committee He Sat On Released A Damning Report On Boeing, Then Garcia Failed To Report The Trade Until After The Election He Narrowly Won.** “The congressional stock trading scandal of 2020 claimed its share of political victims, but one member’s curiously well-timed trades that year flew under the radar—because he appears to have broken the law about disclosing them. In August 2020, Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA) sold up to \$50,000 in shares of aerospace giant Boeing, weeks before his committee released the damning results of its investigation into deadly crashes involving the company’s 737 Max airliner. But while other incumbent campaigns were dogged by blockbuster stock scandals that year, the Garcia campaign never had to answer for this trade. That’s because Garcia blew the mandated deadline to report the transaction, only filing the paperwork on Nov. 23—more than two months after the 45-day reporting window had closed. When he finally did disclose the sale, it was two weeks after the 2020 general election votes were cast, and three days after Garcia declared victory. He won by 333 votes.” [Daily Beast, [12/13/23](#)]

- **Ethics Experts Called The Trade A Blatant Violation Of Congressional Ethics Rules.** “Legal experts called the delay an ‘egregious’ ethics violation, and they said the circumstances of the stock sale raise concerns about whether Garcia was using his government position to trade on privileged inside information. Delaney Marsco, senior counsel for ethics at nonpartisan watchdog Campaign Legal Center, called Garcia’s reporting ‘just a blatant violation’ of congressional ethics rules. ‘You can’t file transaction reports after that period,’ Delaney told The Daily Beast. ‘When members file late, this is the cost—it deprives voters of the information

to assess it themselves.” [Daily Beast, [12/13/23](#)]

- **The STOCK Act Required Members Of Congress To Report Stock Transactions Within 45 Days.** “In addition, the Representative Louise McIntosh Slaughter Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act (STOCK Act) amended the EIGA to add a requirement for Members, officers, and certain employees of the House to report certain securities transactions over \$1,000 within 30 days of notice of the transaction, but in no case later than 45 days after the transaction. These STOCK Act filings are known as Periodic Transaction Reports (PTRs).” [House Committee on Ethics, [CY 2020](#)]

**Garcia Also Failed To Report Owning Any Boeing Stock On His Previous Financial Disclosures.** “But it’s unclear how Garcia was selling those stocks in the first place. That’s because neither of his annual reports—one as a candidate in 2019 and the other as a member in June 2020—listed any individual stocks at all, which Marsco and Libowitz cited as another apparent violation. As a result, voters who carried Garcia to victory in the special election in May would have had the impression that Garcia didn’t own any stocks. The public could only have learned that Garcia actually held stakes in Apple, Boeing, Starbucks, Tesla, Uber, UBS, and VanEck Vectors Oil Services from PTRs that Garcia filed later in 2020, which reported sales of those holdings. And Garcia appears to have withheld some of that crucial information until after the election.” [Daily Beast, [12/13/23](#)]

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### **The House Committee On Transportation And Infrastructure Released A Report Critical Of Boeing Safety And Design Of Their 737 MAX Planes**

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**On September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020, The House Committee On Transportation And Infrastructure Released Its Final Report On Its Boeing 737 MAX Investigation.** “Today, Chair of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Peter DeFazio (D-OR) and Chair of the Subcommittee on Aviation Rick Larsen (D-WA) released the Committee’s final report on the Boeing 737 MAX. This report, prepared by Majority Staff, lays out the serious flaws and missteps in the design, development, and certification of the aircraft, which entered commercial service in 2017 before suffering two deadly crashes within five months of each other that killed a total of 346 people, including eight Americans. The Committee’s 238-page report, which points to repeated and serious failures by both The Boeing Company (Boeing) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), contains five central themes and includes more than six dozen investigative findings.” [House Transportation And Infrastructure Democrats, [9/16/20](#)]

- **The Report Claimed Boeing Withheld Crucial Information From The FAA, Its Customers, And 737 MAX Pilots About Safety Flaws.** “Culture of Concealment. Boeing withheld crucial information from the FAA, its customers, and 737 MAX pilots, including internal test data that revealed it took a Boeing test pilot more than 10 seconds to diagnose and respond to uncommanded MCAS activation in a flight simulator, a condition the pilot described as ‘catastrophic.’ Federal guidelines assume pilots will respond to this condition within four seconds.” [House Transportation And Infrastructure Democrats, [9/16/20](#)]
- **The Report Also Claimed Boeing Made Faulty Design And Performance Assumptions About Its 737 MAX Aircraft.** “Faulty Design and Performance Assumptions. Boeing made fundamentally faulty assumptions about critical technologies on the 737 MAX, most notably with MCAS, the software designed to automatically push the airplane’s nose down in certain conditions. Boeing also expected that pilots, who were largely unaware that MCAS existed, would be able to mitigate any potential malfunction.” [House Transportation And Infrastructure Democrats, [9/16/20](#)]

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### **Two Watchdog Organizations Filed Ethics Complaints Against Garcia, Calling For Investigations Into His Stock Trades**

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**Two Ethics Complaints Were Filed Against Garcia, Calling For Investigations Into His Well-Timed Stock Trades.** “Several lawmakers had to answer for well-timed stock trades amid the 2020 pandemic, but newly elected Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA) was not one of them—until now. On Wednesday, watchdog group Citizens for

Responsibility and Ethics in Washington filed a complaint with the Office of Congressional Ethics, accusing Garcia of breaking disclosure laws and the STOCK Act when he failed to properly report multiple transactions in the run-up to the 2020 election—including the sale of Boeing stock weeks before a committee he sat on released a damning report about the firm’s role in deadly crashes involving its 737 MAX airliner. The CREW filing is the second complaint against Garcia in a week, prompted by The Daily Beast’s reporting on the transactions last Wednesday, following a complaint from Democratic transparency advocacy organization End Citizens United last Friday, alleging that Garcia broke multiple ethics rules, violated the STOCK Act, and potentially engaged in insider trading with the Boeing sale.” [The Daily Beast, [12/20/23](#)]

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### **The Stock Trading Allegations Caught The Attention Of National And Local Press**

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**Daily Beast: “GOP Rep. Mike Garcia Secretly Sold Boeing Stock Ahead Of Damning Report.”** [Daily Beast, [12/13/23](#)]

**Daily Beast: “Two Complaints Target Gop Lawmaker’s Stock Trading Violations.”** [The Daily Beast, [12/20/23](#)]

**KTLA 5: Santa Clarita Congressman’s Stock Sale Under Scrutiny.** [KTLA 5, [12/14/23](#)]

**CBS Los Angeles: “Congressman Garcia Accused Of Selling Boeing Stock Before Devastating Report.”** [CBS Los Angeles, [12/14/23](#)] (VIDEO)

**KTLA 5 Headline: “Santa Clarita Congressman’s Stock Sale Under Scrutiny.** [KTLA5, [12/14/24](#)]

**Politico Ca Headline: “Day Trader – California Republican Rep. Mike Garcia Swatted Away Allegations Of Insider Trading.”** [Politico, [12/14/23](#)]

**La Opinion: “Republicano Mike García Habría Vendido Acciones Tras Conocer Su Cambio De Valores.”** [La Opinion, [12/14/23](#)]

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### **The STOCK Act Required Members Of Congress To Report Stock Transactions Within 45 Days**

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**The STOCK Act Required Members Of Congress To Report Stock Transactions Within 45 Days.** “In addition, the Representative Louise McIntosh Slaughter Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act (STOCK Act) amended the EIGA to add a requirement for Members, officers, and certain employees of the House to report certain securities transactions over \$1,000 within 30 days of notice of the transaction, but in no case later than 45 days after the transaction. These STOCK Act filings are known as Periodic Transaction Reports (PTRs).” [House Committee on Ethics, [CY 2020](#)]

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### **After He Was Elected To Congress, Garcia Sold At Least \$96,012 To \$390,000 Worth Of Stocks That He Previously Failed To Disclose**

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**Since He First Entered Congress In May 2020, Garcia Reported Selling At Least \$96,012 To \$390,000 In Stocks That He Had Previously Failed To Disclose Holding.** The following table depicts stocks that Garcia reported selling while in Congress. He did not previously disclose holding these stocks despite being required to:

Rep. Mike Garcia’s Undisclosed Stocks		
Asset Name	Date Sold	Transaction Amount
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	5/21/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Boeing Company (BA)	6/3/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000



Uber Technologies Inc. (UBER)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Boeing Company (BA)	6/5/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Starbucks Corporation (SBUX)	6/16/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Boeing Company (BA)	8/10/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Uber Technologies Inc. (UBER)	11/5/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
UBS Group AG Registered Ordinary Shares (UBS)	11/9/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Boeing Company (BA)	11/13/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF (OIH)	11/18/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
<b>Total Undisclosed Stock Sell Amount: \$96,012-\$390,000</b>		

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [6/17/20](#); Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]

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**June 3, 2020-Nov. 11, 2020: Garcia Reported Selling Between \$30,002 And \$100,000 More Of Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS), Than He Reported Purchasing**

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**Garcia Sold Between \$46,004 And \$165,000 Worth Of Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares, Which Was Between \$16,002 And \$65,000 More Than He Reported Purchasing.** Garcia reported selling \$30,002 to \$100,000 more in Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS) than he reported purchasing:

Rep. Mike Garcia's Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares Transactions		
Transaction Type	Date	Transaction Amount
Sell	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Purchase	7/9/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Purchase	10/26/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Sell	11/5/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Sell (partial)	11/9/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Sell	11/11/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
<b>Total Disclosed Purchase Amount:</b>		<b>\$16,002-\$65,000</b>
<b>Total Disclosed Sell Amount:</b>		<b>\$46,004-\$165,000</b>

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [6/17/20](#); Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]

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**Between 2020 – 2024 Rep. Mike Garcia Reported Transactions Totaling Between \$196,014 And \$655,000**

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**Nov. 23, 2020: Garcia Reported Four Stock Trades Late Worth Between \$46,004 And \$155,000.** On November 23, 2020, Rep. Mike Garcia reported four transactions late. These transactions had a combined worth between \$46,004 and \$155,000. The following table depicts Garcia's late transactions:

Rep. Mike Garcia's Late-Reported Stock Trades					
Asset Name	Transaction Type	Date of Transaction	Date Garcia Was Required to Report Transaction	Date Garcia Reported Transaction	Transaction Amount
American Airlines Group, Inc. (AAL)	Purchase	7/9/20	8/23/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS)	Purchase	7/9/20	8/23/20	11/23/20	\$1,001-\$5,000
Boeing Company (BA)	Sell	8/10/20	9/24/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	Purchase	9/4/20	10/19/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000

**Total Transaction Amount: \$46,004-\$155,000**

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]

**2021: Garcia Reported Between \$75,005 And \$250,000 In Transactions.** [Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

2021 Garcia Transactions						
SP/ DC /JT	Asset	Type	CG > \$200?	Date	Amount Of Transaction	
					Min	Max
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	5/9/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	S	No	10/4/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	S	No	10/25/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	2/23/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	5/16/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$75,005</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>

[Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

**2022: Garcia Reported Between \$75,005 And \$250,000 In Transactions.** [Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

2022 Garcia Transactions						
SP/ DC /JT	Asset	Type	CG > \$200?	Date	Amount Of Transaction	
					Min	Max
	AMC Entertainment Holdings	P	Yes	8/12/22	\$1,001	\$15,000
	Charlie Chamber	S	Yes	6/28/22	\$250,001	\$500,000
	DC Apartment	S	Yes	7/20/22	\$500,001	\$1,000,000
	DC Condo	S	Yes	12/23/22	\$250,001	\$500,000
JT	Niklaus	P	No	10/18/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla Inc	P	No	1/25/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla Inc	P	No	2/23/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla Inc	P	No	2/29/22	\$50,001	\$100,000
	Tesla Inc	S	No	12/20/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Textron Inc	S	Yes	7/12/22	\$50,000	\$100,000
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$1,161,009</b>	<b>\$2,415,000</b>

[Garcia 2022 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [6/20/23](#)]

**Rep. Mike Garcia Repeatedly Failed To Disclose The Contents Of His Brokerage Account As Required By Law, And Sold Stocks He Had Not Previously Disclosed Owning**

**House Ethics Rules Required Candidates And Members To Disclose The Contents Of Brokerage Accounts In Their Personal Financial Disclosures...**

**House Ethics Rules Required Candidates And Members To Disclose The Individual Contents Of Brokerage Accounts.** “For brokerage accounts, you must provide information about specific holdings of the account in the same detail as assets and income held outside an account. That is, you must individually list in Block A each of the assets held in the account (i.e., the specific stocks, mutual funds, or other assets in which your money is invested within the account) that meet the reporting thresholds, disclose the individual value of each of those holdings at the end of the reporting period in Block B, and disclose the type and amount of income earned by each asset in the account during the reporting period in Blocks C and D. You must report the income earned even if it was simply reinvested in the account.” [House Committee on Ethics, [CY 2020](#)]

**...But Garcia Repeatedly Failed To Do So, Disclosing That He Held A Brokerage Account Worth \$100,001 To \$250,000, But Not The Individual Stocks In The Account**

**July 2019: In A Personal Financial Disclosure Covering CY 2018, Garcia Disclosed That He Had A Brokerage Account Worth \$100,001-\$250,000 But Did Not Disclose The Individual Stocks In The Account.** [Mike Garcia, Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
		\$100,000			
LOCATION: valencia, CA, US DESCRIPTION: personal use/pleasure vehicle					
car 2 [RP]		\$50,001 - \$100,000	None		
LOCATION: valencia, CA, US DESCRIPTION: personal use/pleasure vehicle					
Etrade Brokerage account [BA]		\$100,001 - \$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$2,501 - \$5,000
DESCRIPTION: etrade stock brokerage account					

[Mike Garcia, Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**June 2020: In A Personal Financial Disclosure Covering CY 2019, Garcia Disclosed That He Had A Brokerage Account Worth \$100,001-\$250,000 But Did Not Disclose The Individual Stocks In The Account.** [Mike Garcia, Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [6/17/20](#)]

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
		\$100,000			
LOCATION: valencia, CA, US DESCRIPTION: personal use/pleasure vehicle					
Etrade Brokerage account [BA]		\$100,001 - \$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$2,501 - \$5,000
DESCRIPTION: etrade stock brokerage account					

[Mike Garcia, Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [6/17/20](#)]

**Garcia Spent \$125,000 Of His Own Money On His Own 2020 Congressional Campaign**

**June 2019: Garcia Gave \$125,000 Of His Own Money To His Congressional Campaign**

**June 24, 2020: Garcia Gave \$125,000 Of His Own Money To His Congressional Campaign.** [FEC.gov, accessed [6/1/22](#)]

**July 2019: Garcia Gave \$786 Of His Own Money To His Congressional Campaign**

**July 1, 2019: Garcia Gave \$786 Of His Own Money To His Congressional Campaign.** [FEC.gov, accessed [6/1/22](#)]

**2017 – 2020: Garcia Had A History Of Failing To Pay His Company’s Taxes, Owing At Least \$1,324.65 In Liens In Total**

**June-July 2017: Garcia Founded Rhino Estates, LLC And Was The Sole Proprietor**

**June 2017: Garcia Filed Articles Of Incorporation And A Statement Of Information For Rhino Estates, LLC,** A Real Estate Corporation. [California Secretary of State, Rhino Estates, LLC, Articles of Organization, filed [6/19/17](#); California Secretary of State, Rhino Estates LLC, Statement of Information, filed [6/29/17](#)]

**July 2019: Garcia Was The Sole Proprietor Of Rhino Estates.** [Clerk of the US House of Representatives, Mike Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**SCHEDULE E: POSITIONS**

Position	Name of Organization
Senior Director, Programs	Raytheon Company
Sole Proprietor of LLC	<b>Rhino Estates</b>

[Clerk of the US House of Representatives, Mike Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**May 2019-March 2020: Rhino Estates LLC Had \$1,324.65 In Active Tax Liens In Tulare County**

**May 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector Filed Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC; The Tax Lien Was Worth \$876.57**

**May 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector Filed A Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC; The Tax Lien Was Worth \$876.57** [Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 5/21/19; Tulare County Tax Collector, accessed [1/28/20](#); Tulare County Recorder, accessed [1/16/20](#)]

- **May 2019: The Tulare County Tax Collector Issued A Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC Worth \$803.28.**



Recording requested by:  
TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR  
221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E  
VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593

When recorded, return to Tax Collector:  
TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR  
221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E  
VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593

2019-0026314  
Recorded  
Tulare County Of  
Tulare  
ROLAND P. HILL  
Clerk Recorder  
4:30PM 2/28/2020  
Page 1 of 1

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR  
221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E  
VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593

LWRN No. 00000000

**CERTIFICATE OF LIEN**

[Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 5/21/19]

<u>ASSESSEE AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>YEAR / PARCEL / ACCOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
RHINO ESTATES LLC 28148 ANVL VALENCIA CA 91354	2018-2019 990-284-875-000 006-008 121-272-013-000 2500 W CALDWELL AVE VISALIA	603.28

[Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 5/21/19]

- **Jan. 28, 2020: The Tulare County Tax Collector Showed That Rhino Estates LLC’s Tax Lien Was Worth \$876.57.**

Select	Account No.	Year	Due Date	Balance Due	Physical Address	Instalment Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	990-284-676-000 2018	2018	4/30/2019	\$876.57	2500 W CALDWELL AVE VISALIA	1	<a href="#">View Invoice</a> <a href="#">Related Invoices</a> <a href="#">Remind Me</a>

[Tulare County Tax Collector, accessed [1/28/20](#)]

- **March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector Declared That Garcia’s \$876.57 Tax Lien Was Released.**

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016410		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000073		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [3/15/22](#)]

**Sep. 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector Filed A Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC, Which Was Worth \$448.08**

Sept. 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector Filed A Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC, The Tax Lien Was Worth \$448.08. [Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 9/24/19; [Tulare County Tax Collector, accessed [1/28/20](#); [Tulare County Recorder, accessed [1/16/20](#)]

- **Sept. 2019: The Tulare County Tax Collector Issued A Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC Worth \$431.32.**

Recording requested by: TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593  When recorded, return to Tax Collector: TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593	2019-0054623 Recorded Official Records County Of Tulare ROLAND P. HILL Clerk-Recorder 4/20/19 28-Sep-2019 Fee Fee: \$00 Auto Page 1 of 1 SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593 Lien No. 20190054623 CERTIFICATE OF LIEN
--	---

[Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 9/24/19]



ASSESSOR AND ADDRESS	YEAR / PARCEL / ACCOUNT	AMOUNT
RHINO ESTATES LLC 28146 ANVL VALENCIA CA 91334	2019-2020 802-936-948-000 2018 000-000 121-272-013-000 2600 W CALDWELL VISALIA IA-PRORATE FOR TIME O WNED 7/1/18-1/1/19	421.32

[Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 9/24/19]

- Jan. 28, 2020: The Tulare County Tax Collector Showed That Rhino Estates LLC’s Tax Lien Was Worth \$448.08.

Select	Account No.	Year	Due Date	Balance Due	Physical Address	Installment Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	802-936-948-000 2018	2018	8/31/2019	\$448.08	2500 W CALDWELL VISALIA- PRORATE FOR TIME OWNED 7/1/18-1/1/19	1	<a href="#">View Invoice</a> <a href="#">Related Invoices</a> <a href="#">Remind Me</a>

[Tulare County Tax Collector, accessed [1/28/20](#)]

- March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector Declared That Garcia’s \$448.08 Tax Lien Was Released.

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Refine Search						
Searched for: RHINO ESTATES		From 01/01/1900 to 3/15/2022		Searchable Indices: Official Records Exclusion Business Name (DBA)		
Records Found: 7		Showing record: 1 to 7		Set: 1 of 1		
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016420		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000073		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/
End Of List						

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [3/15/22](#)]

**March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector Declared That Both Of Garcia’s Liens Were Released**

**March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector Declared That Both Of Garcia’s Liens Were Released.**

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Refine Search						
Searched for: RHINO ESTATES		From 01/01/1900 to 3/15/2022		Searchable Indices: Official Records Exclusion Business Name (DBA)		
Records Found: 7		Showing record: 1 to 7		Set: 1 of 1		
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016420		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000073		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/
End Of List						

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [3/15/22](#)]

- The Tulare County Tax Collector’s \$876.57 Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC Was Still Active As Of Jan. 2020.

**Official Records Database Search Results**  
Tulare County Recorder's Office

Refuge Search  
Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 3/21/19 to 1/16/20  
ESTATES Showing records: 1 to 2 Set: 1 of 1

Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-061402		TAX LIEN	3/21/2019	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-061402		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	

End Of 1 set

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [1/16/20](#)]

- **The Tulare County Tax Collector’s \$448.08 Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC Was Still Active As Of Jan. 2020.**

**Official Records Database Search Results**  
Tulare County Recorder's Office

Refuge Search  
Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 3/21/19 to 1/16/20  
ESTATES Showing records: 1 to 2 Set: 1 of 1

Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-061402		TAX LIEN	3/21/2019	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-061402		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	

End Of 1 set

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [1/16/20](#)]

**Jan. 2020: Rhino Estates Owed \$250 To The California Franchise Tax Board**

**Jan. 2020: Rhino Estates Owed \$250 To The California Franchise Tax Board.** [California State Franchise Board via Freedom of Information Act request, 1/15/20]

BUSINESS ENTITY NAME	RHINO ESTATES, LLC
BUSINESS ENTITY ADDRESS	28146 ANVIL CT VALENCIA, CA 91354-4500
BUSINESS ENTITY ACCOUNT NUMBER	201717410268
DATE OF INCORPORATION	06.19.2017
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS IN CA	06.19.2017
FTB CLASSIFICATION CODE	LLC General
CURRENT FTB STATUS	Active
EFFECTIVE DATE OF CURRENT FTB STATUS	06.19.2017
RECEIVED CERTIFICATE OF RELIEF FROM CONTRACT VOIDABILITY	No Record
EXEMPT STATUS / DATE	None
ACCOUNT PERIOD ENDING DATE	12.31
DUE DATE OF TAXES	03.15
LAST RETURN FILED / DATE FILED	No Record
TOTAL BALANCE DUE	\$250.00
NAME, DATE, AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING THE RETURN	No Record

[California State Franchise Board via Freedom of Information Act request, 1/15/20]

*NOTE: It was not clear as of June 2024 if Rhino Estates had resolved its \$250 debt; public records requests had been filed to obtain this information, but no responsive records had yet been received.*

**Garcia Was Delinquent On Paying Taxes On His DC Condo For Months And Attempted To Take The Homestead Deduction In DC, Which Was Later Revoked**

**December 2020: Garcia Disclosed Purchasing A DC Condo, Which Was Located At 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610**

**August 10, 2021: Rep. Mike Garcia Filed A Personal Financial Disclosure Showing That He Purchased A Condo In DC December 21, 2020.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, 2020 Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [8/10/21](#)]

Asset	Owner	Date	Tx. Type	Amount	Cap. Gains > \$200?
DC Condo [RP]		12/21/2020	P	\$250,001 - \$500,000	
LOCATION: Washington/DC, DC, US					
DESCRIPTION: Personal Quarters in DC					

[Rep. Mike Garcia, 2020 Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [8/10/21](#)]

**DC Deed Records Showed That The Address For Garcia’s Condo Was 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610.**



Document Info    Related Inst.

Number of Pages: 5  
Consideration Amt.: \$420,000.00

**Name Information**

Grantor:  
HAYES STEPHEN J  
HAYES STEPHEN W

Grantee:  
GARCIA MICHAEL JOSEPH  
GARCIA REBECCA JANE

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 601 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW #610  
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

PARAGON CASE #: 2447-20

TITLE INSURER: FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

AFTER RECORDATION  
PLEASE RETURN TO: \_\_\_\_\_

[Office of Tax and Revenue, Recorder of Deeds, accessed 8/11/21]

**According To DC Tax Records On The Morning Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Was Nearly Five Months Overdue On Property Taxes, Owning A \$1,492 Balance Plus \$261 In Interest And Penalties**

As Of The Morning Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Had Failed To Pay His Property Taxes For The First Half Of The Year, Which Were Due On March 31, 2021, And Owed \$261.20 In Penalties And Interest. As of the morning of August 11, 2021, Garcia had failed to pay his property taxes for the first half of the year, which were due on March 31, 2021. He had yet to pay taxes for the second half of the year, due on September 15, 2021. He owed \$1,492.33 for the first half of the year, \$111.90 in interest, and \$149.23 in penalties. [DC Office of Tax Revenue, accessed [8/11/21](#)]



Current Year		
2021 Second Half		
Description	Amount	Balance
Real Property Tax	\$1,816.82	\$1,816.82
2021 First Half		
Description	Amount	Balance
Real Property Tax	\$1,492.33	\$1,492.33
Real Property Interest	\$111.90	\$111.90
Real Property Penalty	\$149.23	\$149.23

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

**D.C. Property Taxes For The First Half Of The 2021 Billing Period Were Due March 31, 2021**

**D.C. Property Taxes For The First Half Of The 2021 Billing Period Were Due March 31, 2021.**

Real Property Tax Bill Payment Due Dates

Billing	Period	Due Date**
1 <sup>st</sup> Half	October 1 - March 31	March 31
2 <sup>nd</sup> Half	April 1 - September 30	September 15

[DC Office of Tax Revenue, accessed [5/16/22](#)]

**On The Afternoon Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Paid His Property Taxes After Being Asked About It**

**Garcia Paid Property Taxes On August 11, 2021 After A Reporter Inquiry And Asserted He Was Not Responsible For Paying Property Taxes For The First Half Of 2021 Because The Seller Had Done So.** Garcia paid property taxes on August 11, 2021 after a reporter inquiry. Garcia’s assertion that he was not responsible for paying property taxes for the first half of 2021 because the seller had taken care of it is false. [Reporter Inquiry Phone Call, 8/11/21]

- **Garcia’s Assertion Was False; The Seller Last Paid Property Taxes On September 15, 2020 For The September 15, 2020 Deadline And Garcia Was Responsible For Paying Taxes By The March 31, 2021.** The seller last paid property taxes on September 15, 2020 for the September 15, 2020 deadline. Garcia was responsible for paying taxes by the March 31, 2021 deadline and failed to do so until he was caught.

Property Details

SSL: 0459- -2062 > Make a Payment

Premise Address: 601 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW # 610 WASHINGTON DC 20004 Balance: \$0.00

Details	Assessment	Tax Information	Features	Map	Applications and Actions
Tax Summary	Tax History	Billing History	Payment History		

Payments				Help
Deposit Date	Payment Type	Status	Payment Amount	
11-Aug-2021	ACH Debit	Pending	\$3,570.28	
15-Sep-2020	Wire Transfer	Posted	\$1,453.33	
31-Mar-2020	Wire Transfer	Posted	\$1,341.33	

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

**Garcia Received The Homestead Deduction In DC For A Short Time Before It Appeared To Have Been Revoked**

**Feb. 2021: Garcia’s DC Property Tax Bill Showed That He Was Receiving The Homestead Deduction**

**Garcia’s February 18, 2021 Tax Bill Showed That He Was Receiving The Homestead Deduction.**



Additional Information				(Please see reverse side for important information)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Real Property Tax is based on the Taxable Assessment of \$364,430.00 at a rate of \$0.85 per \$100</li> <li>16% of your Tax Year 2021 Real Property Tax is used to pay the General Obligation Bonds debt service requirement.</li> <li><b>Your Homestead Deduction reduced your real property taxes by \$648.98</b></li> </ul>							
If paid by:	Apr 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$1,663.94	If paid by:	Jun 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$1,708.70
If paid by:	May 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$1,686.32	If paid by:	Jul 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$1,731.08

----- RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE AND/OR CORRESPONDENCE -----

MICHAEL J. GARCIA & REBECCA GARCIA  
601 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW # 610  
WASHINGTON DC 20004

Media Number: 91413749  
Notice Number: L0005438007  
Tax Type: Real Property Tax  
Account ID: 700-001442015  
SSL: 0459- -2062  
Due Date: 31-Mar-2021  
Amount Due: 1,492.33

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

**Aug. 2021: Garcia Was Issued Another DC Property Tax Bill Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction**

**Garcia Was Issued Another Tax Bill On August 6, 2021 Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction.**

PROPERTY TAX BILL							
Square	Suffix	Lot	Property Address			Bill Year	Assessment
0459		2062	601 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW #610			2021	\$440,780
Description	Class	Tax	Penalty	Interest	Credit	Total	
2021 Second Half Tax	1	\$1,816.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,816.82	
2021 First Half Tax	1	\$1,492.33	\$149.23	\$111.90	\$0.00	\$1,753.46	
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$3,309.15</b>	<b>\$149.23</b>	<b>\$111.90</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>		
Amount Due By August 31, 2021							\$3,570.28
Amount Due By September 15, 2021							\$3,592.66
Additional Information				(Please see reverse side for important information.)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Real Property Tax is based on the Taxable Assessment of \$440,780.00 at a rate of \$0.85 per \$100. Estimated annual tax amount \$3,746.63.</li> <li>16% of your Tax Year 2021 Real Property Tax is used to pay the General Obligation Bonds debt service requirement.</li> <li>Our records indicate that the original tax bill was requested by your mortgage company on your behalf.</li> <li><b>Your real property is receiving the Trash Credit for Tax Year 2021 of \$113.00, split equally between the first half and second half bill.</b></li> <li>Your real property is <b>NOT</b> receiving Homestead Deduction/Senior/Disabled Tax Relief.</li> </ul>							
Forecasted Amounts for Late Payments							
If paid by:	Sep 16, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,801.59	If paid by:	Oct 16, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,851.22
If paid by:	Oct 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,823.97	If paid by:	Nov 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,873.60

----- RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE AND/OR CORRESPONDENCE -----

MICHAEL J. GARCIA & REBECCA GARCIA  
601 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW # 610  
WASHINGTON DC 20004

Media Number: 101734881  
Notice Number: L0006290625  
Tax Type: Real Property Tax  
Account ID: 700-001442015  
SSL: 0459- -2062  
Due Date: 15-Sep-2021

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610, accessed [8/11/21](#)]



**Feb. 2022: Garcia Was Issued Another DC Property Tax Record Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction**

**Garcia Was Issued Another Tax Record On February 15, 2022 Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction.**

PROPERTY TAX BILL							
Square	Suffix	Lot	Property Address			Bill Year	Assessment
0459		2062	601 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW #610			2022	\$445,430
Description		Class	Tax	Penalty	Interest	Credit	Total
2022 First Half Tax		1	\$1,834.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,834.58
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$1,834.58</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1,834.58</b>
<b>Amount Due By March 31, 2022</b>							<b>\$1,834.58</b>
<b>Additional Information</b> (Please see reverse side for important information.)							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Real Property Tax is based on the Taxable Assessment of \$445,430.00 at a rate of \$0.85 per \$100. Estimated annual tax amount \$3,786.16.</li> <li>16% of your Tax Year 2022 Real Property Tax is used to pay the General Obligation Bonds debt service requirement.</li> <li>Our records indicate that the original tax bill was requested by your mortgage company on your behalf.</li> <li><b>Your real property is receiving the Trash Credit for Tax Year 2022 of \$117.00, split equally between the first half and second half bill.</b></li> <li>Your real property is <b>NOT</b> receiving Homestead Deduction/Senior/Disabled Tax Relief.</li> </ul>							
<b>Forecasted Amounts for Late Payments</b>							
If paid by:	Apr 1, 2022	Amount Due	\$2,045.56	If paid by:	Jun 1, 2022	Amount Due	\$2,100.60
If paid by:	May 1, 2022	Amount Due	\$2,073.08	If paid by:	Jul 1, 2022	Amount Due	\$2,128.12

----- RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE AND/OR CORRESPONDENCE -----

MICHAEL J. GARCIA & REBECCA GARCIA  
601 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW # 610  
WASHINGTON DC 20004

Media Number: 108467588  
Notice Number: L0007089336  
Tax Type: Real Property Tax  
Account ID: 700-001442015  
SSL: 0459- -2062  
Due Date: 31-Mar-2022  
Amount Due: \$1,834.58

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

**As Of June 2022, Garcia Had Paid All Of His Property Taxes For 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610 Since 2019**

**June 2022: Garcia Had Paid All Of His Property Taxes For 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610 Since 2019.**

## Property Details

SSL : 0459- -2062

[> Make a Payment](#)

Premise Address : 601 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW # 610 WASHINGTON DC 20004

Balance : \$0.00

Details			Assessment			Tax Information			Features			Map			Applications and Actions		
Tax Summary			Tax History			Billing History			Payment History								
<b>Tax Summary</b>															<a href="#">Help</a>		
2022																	
Half			Tax Type												Balance		
Second Half			Real Property Tax												\$0.00		
First Half			Real Property Tax												\$0.00		
2021																	
Half			Tax Type												Balance		
Second Half			Real Property Tax												\$0.00		
First Half			Real Property Tax												\$0.00		
2020																	
Half			Tax Type												Balance		
Second Half			Real Property Tax												\$0.00		
First Half			Real Property Tax												\$0.00		
2019																	
Half			Tax Type												Balance		
Second Half			Real Property Tax												\$0.00		
First Half			Real Property Tax												\$0.00		

*For more historical data, please contact OTR Customer Service at (202) 727-4TAX.*

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For 601 Pennsylvania Ave NW #610, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

## June 2021: Mike Garcia Purchased GameStop Stock, Several Months After Investigations Began Into Market Manipulation Surrounding The Stock

### February-March 2021: Federal Prosecutors And The House Financial Services Committee Investigated Possible Market Manipulation After A Surge In GameStop Trading

**February 2021: Federal Prosecutors Launched An Investigation Into Market Manipulation After A Surge In GameStop Trading.** “Federal prosecutors are investigating whether market manipulation or other types of criminal misconduct fueled the rapid rise last month in prices of stocks such as GameStop Corp. and AMC Entertainment Holdings Inc., according to people familiar with the matter. The Justice Department’s fraud section and the San Francisco U.S. attorney’s office have sought information about the activity from brokers and social-media

companies that were hubs for the trading frenzy, the people said. Prosecutors have subpoenaed information from brokers such as Robinhood Markets Inc., the popular online brokerage that many individual investors used to trade GameStop and other shares, the people said.” [Wall Street Journal, [2/11/21](#)]

**February 2021: The House Financial Services Committee Held Its First Hearing About The GameStop Controversy.** “The ‘meme stock’ saga that began with wild swings in the price of GameStop stock last month opened a new chapter today: a House Financial Services Committee hearing with questioning of players involved in major aspects of the story. [...] ‘The market volatility surrounding GameStop has highlighted how many people feel that the cards are stacked against them,’ said Committee Chairwoman Maxine Waters. Waters titled the hearing titled ‘Game Stopped? Who Wins and Loses When Short Sellers, Social Media, and Retail Investors Collide.’” [NPR, [2/18/21](#)]

**March 2021: The House Financial Services Committee Held Its Second Hearing Surrounding The Trading Of GameStop’s Stock.** “The House Financial Services Committee’s second hearing on the January stock market frenzy surrounding GameStop again focused on the practice that had given rise to commission-free trading apps and allowed trading by individual investors to boom.” [New York Times, [3/17/21](#)]

**June 21, 2021: Garcia Purchased Between \$1,001 And \$15,000 In GameStop Stock**

**June 21, 2021: Mike Garcia Purchased Between \$1,001 And \$15,000 In GameStop Stock:**

**FILER INFORMATION**

**Name:** Hon. Michael Garcia  
**Status:** Member  
**State/District:** CA25

**TRANSACTIONS**

ID	Owner Asset	Transaction Type	Date	Notification Date	Amount	Cap. Gains > \$200?
	Gamestop Corporation (GME) [ST]	P	06/21/2021	06/21/2021	\$1,001 - \$15,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
FILING STATUS: New						

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [7/13/21](#)]

**Garcia Used “Ballot Harvesting” To Help Win His Congressional Seat, But Then Criticized The Practice After He Was Elected**

**Garcia Used “Ballot Harvesting” To Help Him Win Election To Congress In 2020**

**2020 Special Election: Garcia “Successfully” Used Ballot Harvesting, Whereby Ballots Could Be Picked Up By Third Parties And Dropped Off At Election Sites On Behalf Of Consenting Voters**

**2020: Garcia Planned To Deploy “Ballot Harvesting,” In Which Ballots Can Be Picked Up From Voters By Campaigns And Dropped Off At Election Sites, During The 2020 Election.** “At the tavern, Garcia told his supporters his path to victory includes energizing new voters such as evangelicals who have been sitting out elections, along with driving a strong turnout in Republican-rich Simi Valley. He also plans to deploy widespread

‘ballot harvesting’ that was used by Democrats with great effect in 2018, in which ballots can be picked up from voters by campaigns and dropped off at election sites, much like a piece of mail.” [NBC - 10 WLSL, 2/2/20]

**Washington Examiner: Garcia “Successfully” Used Ballot Harvesting, Which Involved A Third Party Collecting And Casting Ballots For Consenting Voters Who Already Filled Out Their Own Ballots, During The 2020 Special Election.** “After losing seven seats in the last midterm election, California Republicans have built up their get-out-the-vote operations to avoid another wipeout. This included establishing a ‘ballot harvesting’ or ‘ballot collection’ operation to compete with Democrats, who have proven better at the campaign, which involves a third party collecting and casting ballots for consenting voters who already filled out their own ballots. This process became legal in the state in 2016, and the Garcia campaign used it successfully during the special election. According to Garcia, their campaign followed all regulations during their own ballot collection deployments.” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

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### **Garcia: Ballot Harvesting Is “Legal Because It’s Legal”**

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**Garcia: Ballot Harvesting Is “Legal Because It’s Legal.”** ““In the wake of stay-at-home orders, we’ve been very focused on staying compliant, and so we [had] not been doing the door-to-door canvassing, but we were in a position to do so, and that was obviously a lesson learned from 2018,” Garcia told the Washington Examiner in an interview Monday, just before he beat Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith to serve out the remainder of the term of former Rep. Katie Hill, a Democrat who resigned in November. ‘The value of the volunteers is that you do have an army to help you now go door to door. You have an army to make phone calls to get the vote out,’ Garcia said. ‘So the bottom line is, it’s legal, and because it’s legal, we need to be able to operate on that coordinate system on that playing field just as well as the Democrats have been able to do it in previous elections.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

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### **In May 2020, Rep. Devin Nunes Said Garcia Was In “Good Shape To Hold Onto” His Seat “As Long As We Have A Robust Ballot Harvest Operation In November”**

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**Nunes: “Even Though We Don’t Like” Ballot Harvesting “We Are Forced To Have To Ballot Harvest Because It’s The Only Way To Win.”** “Mr. Trump pointed to California, which allows a practice known as ‘ballot harvesting’ in which volunteers can collect other people’s absentee ballots, as a prime example. Rep. Devin Nunes said on Wednesday that Democrats have forced the GOP to adopt the tactic or get left behind. ‘Even though we don’t like it, we don’t want to, but we are forced to have to ballot harvest because it’s the only way to win,’ the California Republican said on Fox News.” [Washington Times, 5/15/20]

- **Nunes: Garcia Was In Good Shape To Win Re-Election In 2020 If He Had A Good Ballot Harvesting Operation.** “Republican Mike Garcia defeated Democrat Christy Smith in a special congressional election in California this week that was conducted largely by mail. ‘As long as we have a robust ballot harvesting operation in November, and I hate saying that because it’s illegal in 49 states, I think Mike Garcia is in good shape to hold onto that seat,’ Mr. Nunes said.” [Washington Times, 5/15/20]

### **2021: Garcia Criticized The Practice Of “Ballot Harvesting” Soon After He Was Elected To Congress**

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### **April 2021: Garcia Claimed Ballot Harvesting Eroded Californians’ Trust In The Election Process**

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**April 2021: Garcia Said “California’s Failed Election Policies” Including “Ballot Harvesting” Had Of “Eroded The Public’s Trust In The Election Process.”** “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping

policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American's confidence in the election process." [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

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### July 2021: Garcia Praised The Supreme Court's Decision Upholding Arizona's Ban On "Ballot Harvesting" And Referenced His Work "Co-Chairing The Election Integrity Caucus"

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**Garcia Praised The Supreme Court's Decision Upholding Arizona's Ban On "Ballot Harvesting."** "Today's decision by the Supreme Court upholding AZ's ban on ballot harvesting is the right one. I'm co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress because it is imperative that we safeguard our elections and ensure states are able to... administer their own electoral systems. The last thing we need is a federal takeover of our electoral process."



Mike Garcia  @ElectMikeGarcia

Today's decision by the Supreme Court upholding AZ's ban on ballot harvesting is the right one. I'm co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress because it is imperative that we safeguard our elections and ensure states are able to...



washingtonexaminer.com  
Supreme Court upholds Arizona voting rules, including ballot-harvesting ban  
The Supreme Court on Thursday upheld two Republican-supported Arizona voting laws they say are intended to ensure election integrity.

1:06 PM - Jul 1, 2021 - Twitter for iPhone

18 Retweets 1 Quote Tweet 79 Likes

Tweet your reply [Reply](#)

Mike Garcia  @ElectMikeGarcia · Jul 1, 2021  
Replying to @ElectMikeGarcia  
administer their own electoral systems. The last thing we need is a federal takeover of our electoral process.

4 6 40

[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [7/1/21](#)]



**Garcia Took Campaign Cash From Political Committees Associated With High-Profile Figures Implicated In Sexual Misconduct**

**Garcia Accepted Money From A Steve Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee After Wynn Was Accused Of A Decades-Long Pattern Of Sexual Misconduct**

**Multiple Republican Politicians Returned Campaign Contributions From Casino Mogul Steve Wynn After He Was Accused Of A Decades-Long Pattern Of Sexual Misconduct, Including Pressuring Employees To Perform Sex Acts.** “When billionaire casino mogul and top Republican donor Steve Wynn was accused of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct in the midst of the #MeToo movement, elected officials across the country quickly distanced themselves from him. The news broke in January 2018, and some Republicans immediately called on their colleagues to return donations from Wynn, who was accused of pressuring employees to perform sex acts. Sen. Susan Collins told CNN, ‘I don't even think it's a close call to return the money.’ Sen. Lindsey Graham also chimed in: ‘We should do of ourselves what we ask of the Democratic Party. So I don't think we should have a double standard for ourselves.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/5/21]

- Garcia Accepted Campaign Contributions From A Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee During The 2020 Election Cycle.** “Within months, Wynn started to donate again, and by 2020, he was once again a major GOP donor, giving millions of dollars to conservative super PACs, President Trump's reelection campaign, candidates and state Republican parties across the nation. This year, Wynn gave more than three-quarters of a million dollars to a joint fundraising committee aimed at helping Republicans retake control of the U.S. House of Representatives, and that group donated to dozens of incumbents across the country, including nearly every member of California's GOP delegation to Congress. The recipients include Reps. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita and David Valadao of Hanford, whose seats will be hotly contested in next year's midterm elections because they are key to GOP hopes to retake control of the House.” [Los Angeles Times, 5/5/21]

**Garcia Refused To Donate \$2,000 His Campaign Received From Matt Gaetz’s Campaign To Charity After Allegations Surfaced That Gaetz Broke Federal Sex Trafficking Laws, Saying He Would Only Donate The Money If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns”**

**Garcia Accepted \$2,000 In Campaign Contributions From Matt Gaetz During The 2020 Election Cycle**

**Garcia Accepted \$2,000 In Campaign Contributions From Matt Gaetz During The 2020 Election Cycle.** “The New York Times reported last week that Gaetz is under investigation by the Department of Justice over whether he had a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old and paid for her to travel with him. It is against federal laws to transport minors across state lines to engage in sex in exchange for money or something of value. [...] Valadao isn't the only California congressman who received money from Gaetz. Reps. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Doug LaMalfa, R-Richvale, and Darrell Issa, R-San Marcos, also each received \$2,000 donations from Friends of Matt Gaetz in the 2020 election.” [Fresno Bee, 4/5/21]

**Garcia Took \$2,000 From Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Committee.**

Source name	Recipient	Election	State	Receipt date	Amount
FRIENDS OF MATT GAETZ	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	GENERAL	FL	10/29/2020	\$2,000.00

Results per page: 30 | Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

[Federal Election Commission, [10/29/20](#)]

- Fellow California Republican Rep. Valadao Donated The Money He Received From Gaetz To Charity After Allegations That Gaetz Broke Federal Sex Trafficking Laws Surfaced.** “A California Republican congressman donated campaign contributions given to him by Rep. Matt Gaetz, who is reportedly under

investigation related to allegations that he broke federal sex trafficking laws. Rep. David Valadao, R-Hanford, said Friday he would be donating any contributions given to him by Gaetz, R-Florida, to a Fresno organization that supports victims of domestic abuse. ‘The Valadao for Congress Campaign has donated the contributions to the Marjaree Mason Center in Fresno to support victims of domestic abuse,’ said Andrew Renteria, spokesman for Valadao's campaign.” [Fresno Bee, 4/5/21]

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**Garcia Said In April 2021 That He Would Donate Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Contributions To A Women’s Shelter If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns”**

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**April 2021: Garcia Said He Would Donate Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Contributions To A Women’s Shelter If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns.”** “Rep. John Katko (R-N.Y.) on Thursday told Forbes he donated a \$2,000 campaign contribution from the campaign committee of scandal-plagued Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-Fla.) to a local charity, the third House Republican to do so – though others indicated they have no plans to return their donations. [...] But others have said they won’t give away the money while a Department of Justice probe into Gaetz is ongoing, including Reps. Maria Salazar (R-Fla.), Brian Mast (R-Fla.) and Mike Garcia (R-Calif.), who told Forbes Gaetz ‘deserves due process’ but that if he’s indicted or resigns, he will donate the money to a women’s shelter.” [Forbes, [4/15/21](#)]

## Garcia Was A Right-Wing Extremist Out-Of-Touch With His District

### Significant Findings

#### **Garcia Marched In Lockstep With His DC Party Bosses And Was A Rubber Stamp For The MAGA Agenda In Congress**

- ✓ Garcia Backed Jim Jordan's Bid For Speaker Of The House
  - ✓ Garcia endorsed Jim Jordan for Speaker of the House then went on to vote for him three times.
  - ✓ Jordan is a staple of the MAGA movement, and a notoriously useless politician who has not passed a single bill during his time in office. Jordan played an infamous role during the January 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection and is a devout Trump-loyalist.
- ✓ Garcia Supported Impeaching President Biden
  - ✓ Garcia pushed to move forward with impeaching President Biden, alleging that House Republicans had reached “critical mass” and it was time for a vote. Garcia was bluffing, House Republicans were never in agreement about impeaching President Biden, and the inquiry ended without asserting the claims it sought to prove.
- ✓ Garcia consistently voted with Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and other House Republicans.
  - ✓ Garcia voted with the Republican Party about 95% of the time since he first entered Congress in May 2020.
    - ✓ 2020-2022: According to ProPublica, Garcia voted with his party 95.1% of the time.
    - ✓ 2020-2021: According to CQ Vote Study, Garcia voted with his party 93% of the time.
- ✓ Garcia voted against penalizing Marjorie Taylor Greene and Paul Gosar for endorsing violence against Democrats.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene from her Committee assignments for endorsing violence against Democrats and trafficking in unfounded, antisemitic, and Islamophobic conspiracy theories.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against censuring Rep. Paul Gosar and removing him from his committee assignments. Gosar was censured and stripped of his committee assignments for posting a video to social media showing him appearing to kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Biden.
- ✓ Garcia was a “Trump loyalist,” repeatedly voting in line with Trump's positions in Congress.
  - ✓ Garcia voted in line with Trump's positions 84.2% of the time, the 9th most of California's Congressional Delegation.

- ✓ Garcia said he voted for Trump in the 2016 Republican Primary, but he didn't vote in the general election because "he was out of town on business [...] and did not make provisions to vote by mail."
- ✓ Garcia ran as "an enthusiastic supporter of" Trump in 2020. Garcia called Trump "a good President" and said his policies made sense. The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board called Garcia a "Trump loyalist."
- ✓ Trump gave Garcia his "complete and total endorsement" and said he was "a great candidate."
- ✓ Garcia claimed the Senate immigration deal needed to "die in the Senate" effectively doing the bidding of Donald Trump
  - ✓ Donald Trump encouraged members of Congress to tank the immigration deal crafted by the Senate. Trump did not want President Biden to have a legislative win to campaign on, and Republicans like Garcia folded immediately.
  - ✓ The immigration deal would've brought on an addition 1,500 border and customs personnel and focused on providing technology to stop the flow of fentanyl.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he was discriminated against under the "Pelosi Regime" in D.C. because he was a conservative.

### **Garcia Ran For Congress As a Moderate, Then Lurched To The Right Once He Was Elected**

- ✓ Garcia ran as a moderate in 2020.
- ✓ Garcia said he ran for Congress because former Rep. Katie Hill "did not represent our moderate district." Garcia pledged that as a Congressman he would represent all of his constituents and bring House members of both parties together.
- ✓ Garcia moved right when he entered Congress to become a power player in Washington.
  - ✓ Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris: Garcia had "to take positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district" to become more powerful in Washington.
  - ✓ Stephen Daniels, host of the Talk of Santa Clarita podcast: Garcia ran in 2020 as someone above partisanship, but "he has voted as a Trump acolyte continually" since entering Congress.

### **Garcia Opposed Common Sense Gun Safety Measures To Crack Down On Gun Violence**

- ✓ The NRA endorsed Garcia and gave him an "A" rating.
- ✓ Nov. 2019: Garcia said that he opposed "new" restrictions on guns.
- ✓ Garcia voted against expanded background checks for gun purchases.
  - ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against extending the timeframe for FBI notification on background checks to 20 days, from three days under current law.
  - ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against expanding background checks to include most gun sales, including those between private parties.

- ✓ Garcia said that no “law in the world” could have prevented a 2019 shooting at Saugus High School in Santa Clarita, California—even though the shooter obtained the weapon without a background check.
- ✓ Garcia responded to the Uvalde school shooting by offering prayers “for the victims and their families.”
  - ✓ Garcia said he and his wife were “heartbroken” by the Uvalde school shooting and that they were “praying for the victims and their families.”
  - ✓ Garcia said in response to the Uvalde school shooting that “prayer does matter, especially for these young souls and their families.”

### **Garcia Supported Harsh And Uncompromising Immigration Policies And Demonized Immigrants**

- ✓ Garcia voted against providing DREAMers with a pathway to citizenship.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the Dream and Promise Act, which would provide residency status for undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as children or from TPS-designated nations.
- ✓ Garcia falsely claimed that DACA recipients were not subject to thorough vetting including a criminal background check.
  - ✓ Garcia complained that a “40-year-old convicted felon” could be protected under DACA.
  - ✓ DACA renewals underwent vetting for “issues of national security, criminality or public safety” through background checks.
- ✓ Garcia supported building a taxpayer-funded wall along the U.S.-Mexico border and repeatedly voted in favor of doing so.
  - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted to resume construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
  - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against blocking the Border Security for America Act, which would resume construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted to fund construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
  - ✓ Aug. 2019: Garcia said he supported “fully” funding building a wall “across the entire” the U.S.-Mexico border.
- ✓ Garcia voted to block payments to immigrant families separated under the Trump Administration.
- ✓ Garcia opposed sanctuary cities because undocumented immigrants were “sucking up our precious tax dollars” and “degrading our quality of life.”
  - ✓ Garcia said that he “actually abhor the idea of having sanctuary states and sanctuary cities.”
  - ✓ Garcia said he opposed sanctuary cities because undocumented immigrants were “sucking up our precious tax dollars” and “degrading our quality of life.”
- ✓ Garcia suggested that sanctuary cities and states should be cut of federal funding.
  - ✓ When Trump threatened to cut federal funding for so-called sanctuary cities, funding for law enforcement was imperiled.



- ✓ Garcia co-sponsored legislation that would make it easier for people to sue sanctuary cities.
  - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored a bill allowing crime victims in a sanctuary city to sue the city if an undocumented immigrant committed the crime and the city ignored a detainer request.
- ✓ Garcia voted against condemning the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures in ICE detention centers after a group of women alleged they were subject to nonconsensual gynecological procedures while in custody.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the NO BAN Act, which would terminate a number of Trump's Executive Orders and proclamations restricting access into the U.S. from certain Muslim-majority countries.

### **Garcia Voted For Extreme Proposals That Would Have Cut Funding To Help Law Enforcement Keep Communities Safe And Fight Crime**

- ✓ Garcia voted for a continuing resolution that would have cut 30% all of government.
  - ✓ A cut that substantial would have decimated vital social programs, and entire federal agencies. Law enforcement agencies would have lost hundreds of millions of dollars of funding meant to target transnational crime, hate crimes, missing persons, and fentanyl trafficking.
- ✓ Garcia voted for the Default on America Act, which would have cut billions of dollars from border security.

### **Garcia Supported Policies That Disproportionately Harmed Californians Of Color**

- ✓ Garcia twice voted against the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which would overhaul policing laws.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act in March 2021 and June 2020.
  - ✓ The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act would...
    - Reform qualified immunity and revise federal law on prosecuting police misconduct.
    - Create federal bans on chokeholds and no-knock warrants.
    - Establish a national registry of misconduct by law enforcement officers.
    - Require states to report use of force to the Justice Department and require that deadly force be used only as a last resort.
    - Require police to increase the use of body and dashboard cameras.
- ✓ Garcia attacked the Black Lives Matter movement.
  - ✓ Garcia said that politicians who marched with Black Lives Matter needed to be held accountable. Garcia called the Black Lives Matter movement a liberal policy that compromised the integrity of law enforcement officers.
- ✓ Garcia opposed decriminalizing marijuana and expunging all non-violent marijuana related convictions.

- ✓ Garcia voted against decriminalizing the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level.
- ✓ Garcia opposed the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act, which would decriminalize marijuana and expunge all non-violent marijuana related convictions.
- ✓ Garcia blamed California marijuana black market on Democrats, prosecutors, and the Biden Administration being soft on crime and failing to secure the border.
  - ✓ Garcia blamed California’s marijuana black market on Democrats’ “calls to defund the police and the Biden Administration's failure to secure the border.” Garcia blamed the rise of criminal activity related to illegal marijuana growing on prosecutors who refuse to charge offenders unless they also commit more serious crimes.
  - ✓ Garcia blamed the Biden Administration’s supposed failure to secure the border for the rise of illegal marijuana growing operations in southern California.
- ✓ Garcia voted against eliminating the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine, which disproportionately penalized Americans of color.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the elimination of the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine, which have disproportionately impacted low-income communities and communities of color.
  - ✓ Unlike Garcia, a “majority of House Republicans” voted to end the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine.
- ✓ Garcia said that he was in favor of the death penalty and supported initiatives to expedite executions.
- ✓ Garcia twice voted against condemning racism and hate crimes directed towards Asian-Americans.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against condemning the “heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence” targeting Asian-owned businesses that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021.
- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against condemning all forms of Anti-Asian sentiment as related to COVID-19.

### **Garcia Opposed Critical COVID-19 Relief For Californians And Opposed Efforts That Would Help End The Pandemic More Quickly**

- ✓ Garcia said that the government’s COVID-19 relief initiatives were a “two month trial subscription to socialism.”
  - ✓ Garcia said he supported COVID-19 relief initiatives, but also said they were a “two month trial subscription to socialism.”
- ✓ Garcia opposed the American Rescue Plan and other COVID relief legislation.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which provided \$1,400 direct payments, aid to state and local governments, schools, and small businesses, an expanded Child Tax Credit, and vaccine distribution funds.
    - Individuals in California Received Over \$29.6 billion in third round economic impact payments of up to \$1,400 through the American Rescue Plan.

- The American Rescue Plan also provided \$350 billion in state and local funding to hire law enforcement officials, pay overtime for community policing, and restore law enforcement to pre-pandemic levels.
- ✓ Garcia opposed the HEROES Act, which would have provided nearly \$1 trillion for state and local governments, another round of direct payments to individuals and families, and hazard pay for essential workers.
  - Garcia opposed the HEROES Act because it contained “too many extras” and would “give money to illegal immigrants and defund the police.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$200 billion in housing relief in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ Garcia voted against bipartisan legislation increasing accountability and transparency of Coronavirus relief funds.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$400 million for activities and grants to improve immunization information systems.
- ✓ Garcia spread disinformation about COVID and raised “unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs.”
  - ✓ Punchbowl News criticized Garcia for spreading misinformation after “raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs”
    - Garcia criticized vaccine and mask mandates and falsely claimed the virus had low infection rates.
- ✓ Garcia opposed efforts to get more Californians vaccinated against COVID-19, including all forms of vaccine mandates.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that vaccine mandates made unvaccinated people “second class citizens.”
  - ✓ Garcia opposed a Los Angeles ordinance requiring attendees for most indoor public spaces to show proof of full COVID-19 vaccination.
  - ✓ Garcia supported the Supreme Court ruling overturning the Biden Administration’s workplace vaccine mandate.
  - ✓ Garcia said requiring cops to get the vaccine was insane and tyrannical and said he opposed vaccine mandates because “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
  - ✓ Garcia vowed to would campaign against any school board member in his district who voted to mandate COVID-19 vaccines for students.
- ✓ Garcia opposed masking and other COVID mitigation efforts, as well as legislation to make the U.S. better able to deal with pandemics.
  - ✓ Garcia held rallies without masks during the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020.
  - ✓ Garcia opposed mask mandates and cast doubt on the efficacy of masking to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

- ✓ Garcia said COVID-19 safety protocols encroached upon the Constitution, and Democrats used them for their political agenda.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Global Health Security Act, which codified American investments in public health emergency preparedness, even though 90 other House Republicans voted for it.
  - The Global Health Security Act increased public health interagency coordination and codified American investments in public health emergency preparedness.

### **Garcia Was A Right-Wing Extremist On Energy And The Environment**

- ✓ Garcia promised to propose a plan that would increase funding to fight wildfires in California but voted to cut funding for the Department of the Interior, which oversees wildfire suppression operations, fire facilities, and provides rural fire assistance.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that California’s wildfires were caused by “bad leadership” rather than climate change and that more deforestation was the solution.
- ✓ Garcia downplayed human activity’s impact on climate change and voted against efforts to fight it.
  - ✓ Garcia said he believed human activity had only “some implications” to climate change.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against American participation in U.N. efforts to fight climate change.
  - ✓ Garcia voted for striking the rule exempting climate legislation from spending caps and pay-go rules from the 2021 House rules package.
- ✓ Garcia supported prohibiting the president from declaring a moratorium on fracking without congressional authorization.
- ✓ Garcia voted against blocking a Trump Administration plan to make it faster and easier to approve oil and gas pipelines.
  - ✓ The Trump Administration proposed an overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act regulations to make it faster and easier to approve the construction of pipelines and highways.
- ✓ Garcia voted to cut funding for the Environmental Protection Agency and supported Trump-era environmental rules that weakened protections against air pollution
- ✓ Garcia voted to preserve the Trump Administration’s EPA rule that weakened air pollution standards by maintaining existing particulate quality standards rather than enforcing greater emissions cuts.
- ✓ Garcia voted against restoring an Obama-era standard requiring oil and gas companies to check for and repair methane leaks
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against funding for clean and renewable energy.
  - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the ‘Build Back Better’ budget reconciliation bill, which included \$555 billion for renewable energy and clean transportation incentives.
  - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against a 50% increase in renewable energy funding through Fiscal Year 2025.

- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against investing \$135 billion in renewable energy research and energy efficiency.
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against \$20 billion for financing clean energy projects.
- ✓ Garcia voted against designating 1.4 million acres of federal lands and protected rivers that included areas in California.

### **Garcia Sided With Foreign Adversaries And Murderous Regimes And Supported Keeping American Troops Stuck In Failed Forever-Wars**

- ✓ Garcia claimed that Putin invaded Ukraine because Biden showed weakness and adopted “pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.”
  - ✓ Jan. 2022: Garcia accused Biden of giving Putin a “green light” to invade Ukraine.
  - ✓ Jan. 2022: Garcia claimed that Biden’s failure “to demonstrate the fortitude to act as a meaningful deterrent to Putin” led to Russia’s aggression towards Ukraine.
  - ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia blamed Russia’s invasion of Ukraine on Biden showing weakness on the world stage and our adoption of “pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against the America COMPETES Act, a bill to hold China accountable for unfair trade practices and make the U.S. more competitive against them. The bill would:
  - ✓ Invest in U.S. manufacturing to decrease our reliance on Chinese goods.
  - ✓ Hold China accountable for human rights violations.
  - ✓ Offset China’s “market-distorting trade practices.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that the Biden Administration was “the greatest threat to our nation’s security” and weakened America in relation to China and Russia.
- ✓ Garcia said Pentagon leadership was pushing a “woke” liberal agenda [...] rather than focusing on defeating an enemy.
- ✓ Garcia voted against bringing home American troops from Afghanistan.
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against establishing a policy framework for the accelerated withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan.
  - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia called on Biden to rescind the August 31st deadline for withdrawing troops from Afghanistan and accused him of making “some sort of drug deal with the Taliban.”
  - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia claimed Biden’s decision to pull American troops from Afghanistan emboldened terrorist organizations and called for him to resign.
- ✓ Garcia defended the Iraq War as late as August 2019.



- ✓ August 2019: Garcia said that he supported the Iraq War “given the intelligence that the Administration had at the time” and would still support it today knowing what he knew now.
- ✓ Garcia supported American arms sales to Saudi Arabia and opposed ending American support for Saudi Arabia’s war in Yemen.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against prohibiting arms sales or transfers to Saudi Arabia for 120 days.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against ending American support for Saudi Arabia’s war in Yemen.

### **Garcia Opposed Equal Rights For LGBTQ Californians**

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Equality Act, which would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity.
  - ✓ Garcia said that the Equality Act was “contrary to American ideals.”

### **Garcia’s Self-Serving Behavior Put California Families At Risk, Voting Against Firefighter Pay And Fire Suppression Funding While Being Bankrolled By Those Responsible For Destructive Brush Fires**

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal which included a pay raise for federal firefighters.
  - ✓ Garcia’s vote not only targeted firefighter pay but included slashing \$2.4 billion in funding for wildfire suppression. Garcia’s district has suffered from the impact of wildfires recently at 2019.

## **Garcia Marched In Lockstep With His DC Party Bosses And Was A Rubber Stamp For The MAGA Agenda In Congress**

### **Garcia Publicly Supported Jim Jordan’s Bid For Speaker Of The House**

#### **Garcia Endorsed Jim Jordan’s Attempt At Speaker And Voted For Him Repeatedly**

**Garcia Endorsed Jim Jordan’s Speaker Bid.** “Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., is also backing Jordan, but said he would see who else runs and that the ‘candidate forum matters. The debate actually matters. The policies matter.’ A full House vote was not expected Friday, but Garcia said if the nominee was within 20 votes it could move to the floor quickly to pressure holdouts. ‘In the end, I think the great equalizer is the floor, and the great clarifier is the floor, the lights, the pressure and the public opinion.’ Garcia acknowledged Jordan’s pugnacious style and hard right conservative politics might make him less palatable to moderates and members in swing districts. His district voted for Biden in 2020. ‘I can tell you [my constituents] priority is that we have a functioning government. And if that means that I support someone that may be more conservative than me and may be a political lightning rod, but I’m willing to do that, especially if he’s the only candidate.’” [WBUR, [10/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted To Elect Jim Jordan As Speaker Of The House On The First Ballot.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: electing Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: Jordan-200, Jeffries-212 votes, Scalise-7, McCarthy-6, Zeldin-3 Garcia (Mike)-1, Emmer-1, Cole-1, and Massie-1. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #521](#), 10/17/23; CQ, [10/17/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted To Elect Jim Jordan As Speaker Of The House On The Second Ballot.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: electing Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: Jordan-199, Jeffries-212 votes,

Scalise-7, McCarthy-5, Zeldin-3, Donalds-1, Garcia (Mike)-1, Boehner-1, Emmer-1, Granger-1, and Westerman-1, Candice Miller-1. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #523](#), 10/17/23; CQ, [10/18/23](#)]

**October 18, 2023: Garcia Suggested Taking Internal GOP Meetings On A Speaker Replacement To Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.** [Andrew Solender, Twitter, [10/18/23](#)]



[Andrew Solender, Twitter, [10/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted To Elect Jim Jordan As Speaker Of The House On The Third Ballot.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: electing Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: Jordan-194, Jeffries-210, Scalise-8, McHenry-6, Zeldin-4 . Donalds-2, McCarthy-2, Garcia (Mike)-1, Emmer-1, Westerman-1, and Not Voting-4. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #525](#), 10/20/23; CQ, [10/20/23](#)]

**Headline: “Orphaned By McCarthy, California Republicans Stand Alone.”** “Rep. Kevin McCarthy’s unceremonious ouster and the ensuing weeks of morass landed a one-two blow to California Republicans representing Biden-won House districts. Not only did the half-dozen GOP members in swing seats lose their loyal patron, but each also voted to install, as McCarthy’s replacement, a hardliner in Ohio Republican Jim Jordan. He fell way short and gave up on the speakership, but not before California’s GOP delegation all put themselves on the record with a vote Democrats are salivating to use in next year’s elections. ” [Politico, [10/24/23](#)]

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## **Jim Jordan Was An Extremist And Ineffective Lawmaker Who Tried To Overturn The 2020 Election**

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*Jordan Has Been A Wildly Ineffective Member Of Congress*

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**Jordan Has Sponsored 30 Bills Since 2007.** [House Of Representatives, Accessed [10/15/23](#)]

**Of Jordan’s 30 Sponsored Bills, Zero Have Passed The House Or Been Signed Into Law.** [House Of Representatives, Accessed [10/15/23](#)]

*Jordan Promoted The Big Lie And Sought To Overturn The 2020 Presidential Election*

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**Jordan Signed An Amicus Brief That Sought To Overturn The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election.** “More than 125 House Republicans have now signed on to an amicus brief backing a lawsuit from Texas to the Supreme Court seeking to overturn the results of the election in the states of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Georgia. President-elect Joe Biden won the four battleground states in the 2020 election.” [CNN, [10/12/23](#)]

- **Jordan Was A Signatory On The Brief.** “Among the representatives who signed on are several members who have just won races in the very states whose elections they now allege are so rife with ‘irregularities’ that they want the court to throw out the results. There is no evidence of widespread electoral fraud. Here are their names: [...] Rep. Jim Jordan of Ohio’s 4<sup>th</sup> Congressional District.” [Buzzfeed News, [12/10/20](#)]

**Jordan Was A Premier Promoter Of The Big Lie, Even After January 6<sup>th</sup>, And Before The Insurrection, Repeatedly Called January 6<sup>th</sup> The “Ultimate Date Of Significance.”** “Over the course of the past year, congressman Jim Jordan (R-OH), the ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, has engaged in a systematic effort to cast doubt on the integrity of the 2020 U.S. presidential election. He also led efforts to create an image in the minds of Trump supporters of Jan. 6 as the ‘ultimate date of significance’ (his words, repeated several times). He helped spearhead the effort to oppose certification of the election in Congress. He has continued to promote the ‘Big Lie’ even after the events on Jan. 6 and subsequent FBI and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) warnings that this conspiracy is propelling domestic violent extremists.” [Just Security, [8/9/21](#)]

**The Morning Of January 6<sup>th</sup>, Jordan Praised The Attendees At The Ellipse And Said The “Future Of This Country” Was At Stake.** “In the morning, Jordan praises the attendees at the Ellipse that says “the future of this country” is at stake on this day. He praises the attendees of the rally and continues to support the protestors into the early afternoon when rioters are violently clashing with police but before rioters breach the Capitol building.” [Just Security, [8/9/21](#)]

**Jordan Voted To Overturn The Results Of The 2020 Election.** [New York Times, [1/7/21](#)]

### Garcia Supported Impeaching President Biden

**Garcia On Biden Impeachment: “I Think We’ve Got Enough Substantiation For It To Move Forward, We’ve Got Critical Mass.”** “‘I think we’ve got enough substantiation for it to move forward, we’ve got critical mass,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Calif.), who represents a district Biden carried by nearly 13 points in 2020. ‘What I tell my constituents is we seek clarity, right, I think that’s what most Americans want is clarity. So let’s go get all the facts and data behind it. We’ve gotten some but not everything that we want to see.’” [The Hill, [9/12/23](#)]

- **Garcia Initially Declined To Comment On Biden’s Impeachment.** “House Speaker Kevin McCarthy said Tuesday that he is directing a House committee to open an impeachment inquiry into President Biden. But the GOP’s narrow majority in the House is at risk in the 2024 election, and the move toward impeaching Biden — especially without compelling evidence of high crimes or misdemeanors — will put the chamber’s most vulnerable Republicans in a tough spot. Impeachment is unpopular in the 18 districts that Biden won in 2020 that are held by House Republicans, according to an August poll commissioned by the Congressional Integrity Project, a Democratic-aligned nonprofit. Five of those districts are in California, represented by John Duarte of Modesto, Young Kim of La Habra, David Valadao of Hanford, Michelle Steel of Seal Beach and Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita. [...] California’s five most vulnerable GOP incumbents don’t seem to want to discuss impeachment. Their offices all declined to comment or did not respond when The Times reached out last week to ask about it.” [LA Times, [9/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Said He Would Have Voted For An Impeachment Inquiry.** “Yet moderate Republicans representing districts that Biden won in 2020 over Trump and who are most at risk in next year’s election generally were supportive of McCarthy’s decision to launch the impeachment probe. ‘I would have voted for it,’ Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., said about the impeachment inquiry. Garcia said, ‘There’s smoke there so we have a requirement to go investigate that and see if there’s fire there.’ Rep. Nick LaLota of New York, another one of the Republicans from districts Biden won, said he wasn’t worried about any backlash back home. ‘I think my constituents deserve some answers,’ he said.” [Spectrum News, [9/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Claimed That His Electoral Victories Were Evidence That Impeaching Biden Was Not Unpopular With Swing Voters.** “For months, House Republicans were split on whether to pursue impeachment against President Biden. Some of the most outspoken GOP opponents of impeachment came from the most competitive House districts that could decide control of the House in 2024. But after House Speaker Kevin McCarthy announced an impeachment inquiry was happening, many of these lawmakers said they support the probe. NPR congressional correspondent Deirdre Walsh reports. [...] MIKE GARCIA: There’s smoke there, right? So we have a requirement to go investigate that to see if there’s actually fire there. WALSH: But the three committees who have been investigating the president and his family for months have not found any direct link between the

president's son's business income and the president. Garcia pushes back at the idea that investigating the president without first showing that link is a bad idea politically. (SOUNDBITE OF ARCHIVED RECORDING) GARCIA: There seems to be this national narrative that people in swing districts don't want accountability and truth, right? That's not the case. There's a reason why I still win in a district that Biden won in 13%. WALSH: The head of the House Republicans' campaign arm, Richard Hudson, who has been arguing impeachment wasn't a top-tier issue with voters, agrees now it's OK to move ahead with it." [NPR Little Rock, [9/20/23](#)]

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**President Biden’s Impeachment Inquiry Did Not Have The Support Of The Majority Of House Republicans**

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**HEADLINE: “House Republicans See Biden Impeachment Slipping Out Of Reach”** [Axios, [2/23/24](#)]

**HEADLINE “James Comer’s Biden Impeachment Crusade Finally Ends With a Whimper”** [New Republic, [6/5/24](#)]

**HEADLINE: “‘Fictitious’ Facts And ‘Imagined’ History: GOP Rep. Ken Buck Slams Biden Impeachment Effort”** [Politico, [9/16/23](#)]

**Politico: House Republicans Acknowledged They “Don’t Have The Votes To Impeach President Joe Biden.”** “House Republicans are increasingly acknowledging that they don’t have the votes to impeach President Joe Biden, leaving them in search of other ways to antagonize the White House.” [Politico, [3/13/24](#)]

**Garcia Consistently Voted With McCarthy And Other House Republicans**

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**Garcia Voted With His Party About 95% Of The Time**

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**According To ProPublica, Garcia Voted With The Republican Party 95.1% Of The Time.** According to ProPublica, Garcia has only voted against the majority of other House Republicans 4.9% of the time since he first entered Congress in May 2020. [ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

Party Unity		
Congress	Support	Oppose
117 <sup>th</sup>	95.2%	4.8%
116 <sup>th</sup>	94.4%	5.6%
<b>Lifetime Total</b>	<b>95.1%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

[ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#); ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

**2020-2021: According To CQ Vote Study, Garcia Voted With The Republican Party 93% Of The Time On Average.** According to CQ Vote Study, between 2020 and 2021, Garcia has voted with other members of the Republican Caucus 93% of the time on average. [CQ Vote Study, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Party Unity		
Year	Support	Oppose
2021	94%	6%
2020	92%	8%
<b>Lifetime Average</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>7%</b>

[CQ Vote Study, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

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**Garcia Voted For Kevin McCarthy For Speaker Of The House**

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**January 2021: Garcia Voted To Elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy Speaker Of The House.** In January 2021, Garcia voted for Rep. Kevin McCarthy to be Speaker of the House for the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress. Rep. Nancy Pelosi was elected by a vote of 216 to McCarthy’s 209. [Election to the Speaker, [Vote #2](#), 1/3/21]

## Garcia Voted Against Penalizing Marjorie Taylor Greene And Paul Gosar For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats

### Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats And Trafficking In Unfounded, Antisemitic, And Islamophobic Conspiracy Theories

**Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would remove Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene, R-Ga., from the House Budget and Education and Labor committees. It would state that, under the rules of the House, members and employees must ‘behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House’ and that Rep. Greene should be removed ‘in light of conduct she has exhibited.’” The resolution passed 230 to 199. [H Res 72, [Vote #25](#), 2/4/21; CQ, [2/4/21](#)]

- **Greene Was Stripped Of Her Committee Assignments For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats And Trafficking In Unfounded, Antisemitic, And Islamophobic Conspiracy Theories.** “Prior to her election to Congress last year, Greene expressed support on social media for the assassination of Speaker Nancy Pelosi; agreed with those who said the mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla., in 2018 was a ‘false flag’ operation; questioned whether a plane hit the Pentagon on 9/11; said President Barack Obama was Muslim; posted a photo of herself on Facebook holding a gun to images of Democratic Reps. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Ilhan Omar, and Rashida Tlaib; mused that a space laser aligned with Jewish financial interests caused devastating wildfires in California; and aligned herself with QAnon, a baseless belief about an anti-Trump ‘deep state’ that engages in child sex trafficking and satanism.” [Roll Call, [2/4/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Stripping Marjorie Taylor Greene Of Her Congressional Committee Posts.** “The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee [...] rolled out a television and digital ad Monday in English and Spanish tying Valadao to lightning-rod GOP Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of Georgia, who has espoused violent conspiracy theories. Valadao, like Garcia and most Republicans, voted against stripping Greene of her congressional committee posts.” [Los Angeles Times, 2/8/21]

### Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar And Removing Him From His Committee Assignments

**Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar, R-Arizona And Condemning “Threats Of Violence.”** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would censure Rep. Paul Gosar R-Ariz., and remove him from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees for posting a manipulated video on his social media accounts depicting himself killing Rep. Ocasio-Cortez D-N.Y., and attacking President Joe Biden. It would require Gosar to present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. The resolution would condemn ‘threats of violence’ against members of Congress and the president, stating that ‘depictions of violence can foment actual violence and jeopardize the safety of elected officials.’” Passed by a vote of 223-207. [H Res 789, [Vote #379](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering A Resolution That Would Censure Rep. Gosar, R-Arizona And Remove Him From His Committee Assignments.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 795) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 789) censuring Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz. It would provide for one hour of debate on the resolution and provide for automatic adoption of a Deutch, D-Fla., manager's amendment that would remove Gosar from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees.” Adopted by a vote of 222-208. [H Res 795, [Vote #378](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]



**Gosar Was Censured And Stripped Of His Committee Assignments For Posting A Video To Social Media Showing Him Appearing To Kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez And Attacking President Biden**

**Gosar Was Censured And Stripped Of His Committee Assignments For Posting A Video To Social Media Showing Him Appearing To Kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez And Attacking President Biden.** “The House of Representatives voted Wednesday to approve a resolution that censures Rep. Paul Gosar and strips him of his two committee assignments, the first time a sitting House member has been censured in more than 10 years. The action led by House Democrats represents a major rebuke to the Arizona Republican for posting a photoshopped anime video to social media showing him appearing to kill Democratic Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Joe Biden.” [CNN, [11/17/21](#)]

**Garcia Was A “Trump Loyalist,” Repeatedly Voting In Line With Trump’s Positions In Congress**

**Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation**

**FiveThirtyEight: Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation.** [FiveThirtyEight, accessed [3/5/22](#)]

California Delegation Votes In Line With Trump			
Member	Party	District	Trump Score
Kevin McCarthy	R	CA-23	97.30%
Ken Calvert	R	CA-42	96.80%
David G. Valadao	R	CA-21	96.80%
Devin Nunes	R	CA-22	96.20%
Duncan D. Hunter	R	CA-50	95.30%
Paul Cook	R	CA-08	94.40%
Doug LaMalfa	R	CA-01	94.10%
Tom McClintock	R	CA-04	86.50%
<b>Mike Garcia</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>CA-25</b>	<b>84.20%</b>
Jim Costa	D	CA-16	26.50%
Dianne Feinstein	D	Senator	24.20%
Ami Bera	D	CA-07	22.90%
J. Luis Correa	D	CA-46	22.30%
Raul Ruiz	D	CA-36	21.90%
Salud Carbajal	D	CA-24	21.70%
Scott Peters	D	CA-52	20.50%
Julia Brownley	D	CA-26	19.20%
John Garamendi	D	CA-03	17.80%
Nancy Pelosi	D	CA-12	17.60%
Jimmy Panetta	D	CA-20	17.60%
Pete Aguilar	D	CA-31	17.40%
Kamala Harris	D	Senator	16.40%
Norma Torres	D	CA-35	16.20%
Eric Swalwell	D	CA-15	15.30%
Adam Schiff	D	CA-28	14.90%

Susan Davis	D	CA-53	14.20%
Mike Thompson	D	CA-05	14.10%
Ro Khanna	D	CA-17	13.40%
Anna G. Eshoo	D	CA-18	13.30%
Zoe Lofgen	D	CA-19	13.10%
Brad Sherman	D	CA-30	13.00%
Ted Lieu	D	CA-33	12.80%
Jackie Speier	D	CA-14	12.80%
Jimmy Gomez	D	CA-34	12.80%
Jay McNerney	D	CA-09	12.60%
Mark Takano	D	CA-41	12.40%
Jared Huffman	D	CA-02	12.10%
Doris Matsui	D	CA-06	11.80%
Nanette Díaz Barragán	D	CA-44	11.80%
Linda Sánchez	D	CA-38	11.60%
Tony Cárdenas	D	CA-29	11.50%
Juan Vargas	D	CA-51	11.40%
Judy Chu	D	CA-27	11.30%
Alan Lowenthal	D	CA-47	10.90%
Lucille Roybal-Allard	D	CA-40	10.80%
Grace Napolitano	D	CA-32	10.50%
Barbara Lee	D	CA-13	9.20%
Karen Bass	D	CA-37	9.10%
Maxine Waters	D	CA-43	9.10%
Mark DeSaulnier	D	CA-11	8.70%
Harley Rouda	D	CA-48	6.80%
Gil Cisneros	D	CA-39	6.70%
Katie Porter	D	CA-45	6.60%
Josh Harder	D	CA-10	5.40%
Mike Levin	D	CA-49	5.40%

[FiveThirtyEight, accessed [3/5/22](#)]

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### **Garcia Said He Voted For Trump In The 2016 Republican Primary, But He Didn't Vote In The General Election Because "He Was Out Of Town On Business [...] And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail"**

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**Garcia Voted For Trump In The 2016 Republican Presidential Primary.** "Garcia, endorsed by the Ventura County and Los Angeles County Republican parties, declared his candidacy long before Hill resigned and says his goal is to keep the nation from following the path of Democratic-controlled California. He said he supports the president and voted for Trump in the 2016 primary." [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

- **Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election Because "He Was Out Of Town On Business [...] And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail" And Was "Ashamed Of That."** "But he was out of town on business for the general election and did not make provisions to vote by mail. 'I'm ashamed of that,' said Garcia who aimed his own bombshell at Knight. He said the day Hill announced her resignation, he reached out to Knight." [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

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**Garcia Ran As “An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020**

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**Garcia Ran “As An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020.** “Garcia has been running as an enthusiastic supporter of the president, but so far Trump has not become involved in the race. The president is widely unpopular in California, outside his loyal GOP base.” [Monterey County Herald, 4/14/20]

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**Garcia Called Trump “A Good President” And Said His Policies Made Sense**

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**Garcia Said That Trump’s Policies Made Sense.** “Garcia mirrors many other local and national Republican candidates, who narrow Trump’s abrasive comments and actions to issues of style. ‘Not everyone’s in love with his style,’ Garcia said. ‘But the policy makes sense....When you look at what this administration has achieved, when you look at the economic prosperity and the national security accomplishments, before COVID, and hopefully very soon now as we start navigating toward the last phases of COVID, we are going to an amazing level of growth and stability here.’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

**Garcia Supported Trump’s Economic Policies.** “Garcia continued to run on an anti-tax, pro-deregulation, strong national defense platform while backing Trump’s economic policies.” [Whittier Daily News, 12/1/20]

**July 2020: While Speaking In The Rose Garden, Garcia Thanked Trump For His “Leadership.”** “I hope so. I think it’s the beginning of something great in California personally, Mr. President, thank you for the honor of being here today. It’s a huge honor to be here with my Hispanic brothers and sisters, leaders in your communities, leaders in your respective businesses. I am the American dream. I am a first generation American. My dad immigrated here from Mexico when he was nine years old. I had the opportunity to serve my country in the US Navy, flying the most powerful strike fighter jets in the world the F 18 off aircraft carriers and combat operations. And now I’m sitting here as a member of Congress on the on the lawn of the White House. I’d like to just echo the President’s comments that now is the time where we need to unite as Americans and really realize what this fight is all about. It’s about freedom. It’s about liberties. It’s about fighting like it’s 1776 all over again. That’s how real this fight is. So I’m proud to be here. I’m proud to be serving my country again at this most critical time in our nation’s history. And Mr. President, thank you for your leadership. Brothers and sisters. Thank you for being here today. Thank you, Donna. Thank you.” [Garcia Official Facebook, 0:25 – 1:30, [7/9/20](#)]

**2019: Garcia Said that He Was A Strong Supporter Of Trump.** “On the Republican side, the two top local candidates are Knight, the former congressman whom Hill defeated in 2018, and Garcia, who’s been organizing in the district for months. Both are painting themselves as strong supporters of Trump.” [Mercury News, [12/16/19](#)]

**Garcia Called Trump “A Good President.”** “Garcia: I support the president. I think he’s a good president.” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

**Garcia: “I Think Trump Is A Good President, Absolutely I Support The President.”** GARCIA: “I think Trump is a good President, absolutely. I support the President.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 32:14, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

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**The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board Called Garcia A “Trump Loyalist”**

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**Los Angeles Times Editorial Board: Garcia Was A “Trump Loyalist.”** “And Garcia offers no record to examine for clues. He has never been elected or appointed to office, and his platform consists of vague statements of values. We don’t know what his real policy goals are. But the fact that he’s Trump loyalist who describes himself as more conservative than most Republicans should give every voter in this district pause. Congress needs unity right now, not more partisan extremism.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial Board, [4/17/20](#)]

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**Trump Gave Garcia His “Complete And Total Endorsement” And Said He Was “A Great Candidate”**

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**Trump Endorsed Garcia For Congress In 2020.** “Both candidates have presidential support. Trump tweeted his endorsement of Garcia April 20, tweeting that the Republican ‘will be a tremendous fighter for the U.S. and the State of California.’ ‘An Annapolis graduate, he served our Country as a highly decorated Navy Fighter Pilot and will be a great Congressman (#CA25),’ Trump tweeted. ‘Loves our Military, and Vets...’ Trump also wrote two tweets Monday in support of Garcia.” [City News Service, 5/11/20]

**May 2020: Trump Tweeted That Garcia Had His “Complete And Total Endorsement!”** “Last week, the president tweeted his endorsement of Republican businessman Mike Garcia, who is running against Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith in the May 12 election for a House district covering parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Garcia, the president tweeted, ‘is Strong on Crime, the Border, and Second Amendment. Mike has my complete and total endorsement!’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/2/20]

**Trump Called Garcia “A Great Candidate.”** “Trump: ‘Oh, he's a great candidate. Like Mike Garcia. This is the first time in 22 years we took back a seat from California. And it wasn't even close. I think was 19,000 votes. We finished 19,000 votes. And we also won big in Wisconsin on Tuesday. Two races, two seats, and we won big. Conor Lamb has turned out to be a big disappointment. He's a he's just, uh, you know he's, he will do anything Nancy Pelosi tells him to. And that's not for his district. So I think Sean is gonna win.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

### Garcia Claimed The Senate Immigration Deal Needed To “Die In the Senate”

**February 5, 2024: Garcia Claimed That The Border Security Supplemental Should Die In The Senate.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, X, [2/5/24](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, X, [2/5/24](#)]

### Trump Called On Republican Members Of Congress To Reject The Senate’s Bipartisan Immigration Legislation

**January 2024: CNN Headline: “GOP Senators Seethe As Trump Blows Up Delicate Immigration Compromise”** [CNN, [1/25/24](#)]

- **January 2024: Trump Lobbied Republicans To Oppose The Bipartisan Immigration Deal To Avoid Granting Democrats A Political Win.** “Senior Senate Republicans are furious that Donald Trump may have killed an emerging bipartisan deal over the southern border, depriving them of a key legislative achievement on a pressing national priority and offering a preview of what’s to come with Trump as their likely presidential nominee. In recent weeks, Trump has been lobbying Republicans both in private conversations and in public statements on social media to oppose the border compromise being delicately hashed out in the Senate, according to GOP sources familiar with the conversations – in part because he wants to campaign on the issue this November and doesn’t want President Joe Biden to score a victory in an area where he is politically vulnerable.” [CNN, [1/25/24](#)]

**The Senate Immigration Deal Was A Bipartisan Deal Endorsed By The Border Patrol That Would Have Hired 1,500 New Customs And Border Protection Personnel And Fund Technology To Stop Fentanyl**

**The National Border Patrol Council Endorsed The Senate Immigration Deal.** “As conservatives in Congress

have blasted the new bipartisan border agreement for not going far enough, the legislation earned a key endorsement on Monday: the labor union that represents U.S. Border Patrol agents. The National Border Patrol Council — which represents more than 18,000 agents — said the bill would ‘drop illegal border crossings nationwide and will allow our agents to get back to detecting and apprehending those who want to cross our border illegally and evade apprehension.’ It’s a significant statement of support from a group that endorsed former President Donald Trump in 2020 and has repeatedly railed against President Joe Biden’s handling of the border.” [NBC News, [2/5/24](#)]

**January 2024: CNN Headline: “GOP Senators Seethe As Trump Blows Up Delicate Immigration Compromise”** [CNN, [1/25/24](#)]

- **January 2024: Trump Lobbied Republicans To Oppose The Bipartisan Immigration Deal To Avoid Granting Democrats A Political Win.** “Senior Senate Republicans are furious that Donald Trump may have killed an emerging bipartisan deal over the southern border, depriving them of a key legislative achievement on a pressing national priority and offering a preview of what’s to come with Trump as their likely presidential nominee. In recent weeks, Trump has been lobbying Republicans both in private conversations and in public statements on social media to oppose the border compromise being delicately hashed out in the Senate, according to GOP sources familiar with the conversations – in part because he wants to campaign on the issue this November and doesn’t want President Joe Biden to score a victory in an area where he is politically vulnerable.” [CNN, [1/25/24](#)]

**The Bipartisan Immigration Agreement Would Have Hired 1,500 New Customs And Border Protection Personnel.** “At the President’s request, the agreement included over \$20 billion for border security. The agreement would provide critical resources at the border and significant policy changes, including: At the President’s request, the agreement included over \$20 billion for border security. The agreement would provide critical resources at the border and significant policy changes, including: Border Patrol: Border Patrol staffing has remained roughly flat over the last four years, despite border encounters increasing by 250 percent over the same period. Today, there are just shy of 20,000 Border Patrol Agents. The bipartisan Senate bill would add more than 1,500 new Customs and Border Protection personnel.” [The White House, Fact Sheet, [2/29/24](#)]

**The Bipartisan Immigration Agreement Would Fund Inspection Machines To Help Detect Fentanyl Coming Across The Border.** “At the President’s request, the agreement included over \$20 billion for border security. The agreement would provide critical resources at the border and significant policy changes, including: [...] Combatting Drug Trafficking: We continue our fight against the trafficking of fentanyl and other illicit drugs. The bipartisan agreement would fund the installation of 100 cutting-edge inspection machines to help detect fentanyl at our Southwest Border ports of entry. It would also give the President the authority to impose sanctions on foreign nationals knowingly involved in significant trafficking of fentanyl by a transnational criminal organization.” [The White House, Fact Sheet, [2/29/24](#)]

**Garcia Claimed That He Was Discriminated Against Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. Because He Was A Conservative**

**Garcia Claimed That His Entire Life He Never Felt He Was Discriminated Against Until He Was A Conservative Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C.** “My entire life I’ve never felt I was discriminated against until I was a conservative in Washington D.C. underneath this Pelosi regime.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 12:11)



## Garcia Ran For Congress As A Moderate, Then Lurched To The Right Once He Was Elected

### Garcia Ran As A Moderate In 2020...

#### Garcia Said He Ran For Congress Because Katie Hill “Did Not Represent Our Moderate District”

**Garcia Said He Ran For Congress Because Katie Hill “Did Not Represent Our Moderate District.”** “Garcia is a former Navy pilot who said he was inspired to vie for the post because Hill ‘did not represent our moderate district. I have the choice to stand on the sidelines and see what happens but that is not in my DNA. This is an extension of my desire to serve, this time to fight for my district.’” [City News Service, 11/3/20]

#### Garcia Pledged That As A Congressman He Would Represent All Of His Constituents And Bring House Members Of Both Parties Together

**Dec. 1, 2020: Garcia Pledged To Represent “All Constituents In CA-25.”** “The political divide in the district did not appear to elude Garcia on Monday. ‘My focus is on representing all constituents in CA-25,’ he said. ‘In the short term, this means pushing to get federal relief to those who are most impacted by COVID (individuals and small businesses).’” [Mercury News, 12/1/20]

**McCarthy Claimed That Garcia Was A Uniter Who Could Bring The House Together.** “Garcia was introduced by a COVID-ready, mask-and-glove-wearing Rep. Brad Sherman, a Democrat who represents the south-neighboring 30th Congressional District in the San Fernando Valley, and by House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy, a Republican who represents the neighboring 23rd District, to the north. McCarthy cited Garcia’s qualities as a uniter, and a new member of Congress who could help unify the politically polarized body during a tumultuous time.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/20/20]

**Garcia Wanted To Bring Bipartisanship To Washington D.C.** [47:39] “Yeah I’m looking forward to leading and being a part of the solution and not the problem in Washington D.C. To bring a level of bipartisan support to make sure we’re bringing answers, especially in this time of need.” [CA-25 Candidate Forum, [4/24/20](#)]

### ...But He Moved Right When He Entered Congress To Become A Power Player In Washington

#### Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris: Garcia Had “To Take Positions That I Think Sometimes Are Not Supported By His District” To Become More Powerful In Washington

**Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris: Garcia Had “To Take Positions That I Think Sometimes Are Not Supported By His District” To Become More Powerful In Washington.** “A Republican who supports Garcia doesn’t agree with some of his votes but thinks the congressman is positioning himself to be a rising star if the GOP takes control of the House and he wins reelection. ‘Let’s be honest about it - he’s between a rock and a hard place. In order to be effective in D.C., he’s got to take positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district,’ said R. Rex Parris, the GOP mayor of Lancaster. ‘He’s walking that tightrope more than any other man in Congress right now.’” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

- ✓ **Parris: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act, Permanent Residency For DREAMers, And Certifying The 2020 Election Results “To Become A Power In The House.”** “Parris disagrees with Garcia’s opposition to issues such as a path for permanent residency for young people brought into this country illegally, the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and the certification of the electoral college results in Arizona and Pennsylvania. ‘I think he was recognizing in order for him to become a power in the House, there were certain things he had to do, and he did them, and I think the district will benefit as a result,’ he said. ‘A lot of people have a bad taste in their mouth because of it, but I would much rather have

someone in there who can help the district in things that matter. And that's money.” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

- ✓ **Stephen Daniels, Host Of The Talk Of Santa Clarita Podcast: Garcia Ran In 2020 As Someone Above Partisanship, But “He Has Voted As A Trump Acolyte Continually” Since Entering Congress.** ““He doesn't care about his district. He cares about his base,” said Stephen Daniels, host of the Talk of Santa Clarita podcast. Daniels is among the locals who say that Garcia has changed since he first ran for office in a campaign that leaned heavily on his biography as a native son of the district whose parents were Mexican immigrants. He was a fighter jet pilot who flew dozens of combat missions during the Iraq War and later worked in the defense industry. Daniels found the candidate likable despite their opposing political views when they taped a podcast together early in his 2020 run. ‘He struck me as a really nice guy, someone who is more about logic and looking at the facts than partisanship.’ Daniels said, adding they developed a friendship and exchanged texts for a period. ‘That's changed completely. He has voted as a Trump acolyte continually.’” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

**In Response To Trump’s Statement That Jewish Democrats “Hates Their Religion,” Garcia Said, “I Think A Lot Of Jewish Voters Have Felt Like The Democrat Party Has Abandoned Them On This Issue, And I Think He's Trying To Reflect That.”** “Republican lawmakers are uncomfortably trying to navigate former President Trump's comment that any Jew who votes for Democrats ‘hates their religion.’ Why it matters: It's a dynamic with which Republicans on the Hill will need to re-familiarize themselves as Trump steps back into the political spotlight. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Calif.), another swing-district Republican, told Axios: ‘I think a lot of Jewish voters have felt like the Democrat Party has abandoned them on this issue, and I think he's trying to reflect that.’” [Axios, [3/19/24](https://www.axios.com/2023/03/19/garcia-jewish-voters)]

**November 13, 2023: Garcia Claimed Governor Newsom Cared More About A “Visiting Communist Dictator” Than His Own Constituents.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/13/23](https://twitter.com/RepMikeGarcia/status/1723456789)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/13/23](https://twitter.com/RepMikeGarcia/status/1723456789)]

**Garcia: “Imagine A Governor Who Cares About Impressing His Constituents As Much As A Communist Dictator.”** [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/13/23](https://twitter.com/RepMikeGarcia/status/1723456789)]



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Tabling The Resolution To Censure Rep. Tlaib.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clark, D-Mass., motion to the table the resolution (H Res 829) that would censure Rep. Tlaib, D-Mich.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-186. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #559](#), 11/1/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Expel Representative George Santos.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would expel Rep. Santos, R-N.Y., from the House of Representatives.” The resolution was rejected by a vote of 179-213. [H. Res. 773, [Vote #564](#), 11/1/23; CQ, [11/1/23](#)]

**Mike Garcia Paid For Twitter / X.** “Twitter, now known as X, has seen Elon Musk panhandling for platform users to pay \$8 toward X Premium (formerly known as Twitter Blue). Now, government documents reveal that some of Congress’ best and brightest fell for the scheme by spending taxpayer dollars on the subscription service that ultimately does nothing. [...] Mike Garcia (R-CA)” [Gizmodo, [9/6/23](#)]

## Garcia Opposed Common Sense Gun Safety Measures To Crack Down On Gun Violence

### The NRA Endorsed Garcia And Gave Him An “A” Rating

The NRA Endorsed Garcia And Gave Him An “A” Rating.

US HOUSE - 27TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 *Mike Garcia Incumbent (R)	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	David Rudnick Candidate (R)	AQ
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ruth Luevanos Candidate (D)	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quaye Quartey Candidate (D)	?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Christy Smith Candidate (D)	F

[NRA-PVF, accessed [5/31/22](#)]

### Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Opposed “New” Restrictions On Guns

**Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Opposed “New” Restrictions On Guns.** “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Underwood Jacobs, a bank executive, says she’ll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength.” [LA Times, [11/16/19](#)]

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### Garcia Voted Against Expanded Background Checks For Gun Purchases

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#### March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Closing The Charleston Loophole

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

- **HR 1446 Would Extend The Period For Gun Background Checks From 3 Days Under Current Law To Close The “Charleston Loophole,” Named For The 2015 Mass Shooting There.** “The House passed two bills Thursday that would tighten gun sales regulations, sending the measures to a divided Senate. H.R. 8 would expand background checks on individuals seeking to purchase or transfer firearms, and the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021 would close the ‘Charleston loophole,’ a gap in federal law that lets gun sales proceed without a completed background check if three businesses days have passed [...] The other bill passed Thursday, H.R. 1446, is linked to a shooting in 2015 in Charleston, South Carolina, where a white supremacist used the loophole to obtain firearms he used to kill nine Black people during a Bible study at Mother Emanuel AME Church.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

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#### March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Closing The Gun Show Loophole

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

- **HR 8 Would Expand The Cases Where A Background Check Is Required For Gun Sales, Closing The “Gun Show Loophole.”** “H.R. 8, a background checks package meant to enhance reviews of those seeking firearms, would not create a registry or other federal mechanisms for review. Instead, the legislation would expand the cases in which a background check is required for the sale or transfer of a firearm, including for private individuals and groups, closing the ‘Gun Show Loophole.’ The requirements would apply to online sales. The bill would make it illegal for anyone who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer or dealer

to trade or sell firearms to another person; current federal law requires background checks only for licensed gun dealers.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

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**Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The 2019 Shooting At Saugus High School In Santa Clarita, California**

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**Nov. 14, 2019: A 16-Year-Old Gunman Killed Two Students And Wounded Three Others At Saugus High School In Santa Clarita, California**

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**Nov. 14, 2019: A 16-Year-Old Gunman Killed Two Students And Wounded Three Others At Saugus High School In Santa Clarita, California.** “A teenage gunman opened fire at a Southern California high school Thursday morning, killing two students and wounding three others, before shooting himself in the head, officials said. The suspect, whom authorities described as an Asian male who turned 16 on Thursday, was in critical condition at a hospital, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department said Thursday night. Surveillance video showed the shooter pull a gun from his backpack in the quad area of Saugus High School, shoot five people and then shoot himself, it said. [...] A 16-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy died, authorities said. Three other students — two girls, 14 and 15, and a 14-year-old boy — were also shot before classes began, officials said. They were listed as stable on Thursday night. [...] An earlier version of this story misstated the status of the suspect in the shooting at Saugus High School in Santa Clarita, California.” [NBC News, [11/14/19](#)]

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**Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School In Even Though The Shooter Obtained The Weapon Without A Background Check**

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**Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School.** GARCIA: “First of all, there wasn’t a law in the world that could have been written that would have prevented the shooting at Saugus High School. It was absolutely heartbreaking to watch the quad that I hung out, on watching kids have CPR performed on them real time on live TV, absolutely heartbreaking. We had friends that were involved in the shooting as victims as well. But unfortunately, there wasn’t a law that would have prevented that shooting.” [CBSLA, 1/9/20] (VIDEO)

- **The Gun That Was Used At The Saugus High School Shooting Was A Homemade Gun That Lacked Serial Numbers And Wasn’t Subject To A Backgrounds Check.** “Homemade guns that lack serial numbers are sometimes called ghost guns because authorities can’t track their sale or trace their ownership. The parts from which they’re assembled aren’t subject to a background check, and law enforcement and gun control advocates have long raised concerns that the kits could put firearms into dangerous hands.” [BuzzFeed, [11/21/19](#)]

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**Garcia Responded To The Uvalde School Shooting By Offering Prayers “For The Victims And Their Families”**

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**Garcia Said He And His Wife Were “Heartbroken” By The Uvalde School Shooting And That They Were “Praying For The Victims And Their Families.”**

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**Garcia Said He And His Wife Were “Horrified” By The Uvalde School Shooting And That They Were “Praying For The Victims And Their Families.”**





[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [5/25/22](#)]

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### Garcia Said In Response To The Uvalde School Shooting That “Prayer Does Matter, Especially For These Young Souls And Their Families”

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### Garcia Said In Response To The Uvalde School Shooting That “Prayer Does Matter, Especially For These Young Souls And Their Families.”



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [5/25/22](#)]

## Garcia Supported Harsh And Uncompromising Immigration Policies And Demonized Immigrants

### Garcia Voted Against Providing DREAMers With A Pathway To Citizenship

### Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The U.S. As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations

**Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The U.S. As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals.” The bill passed 228 to 197. [HR 6, [Vote #91](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide A Path To Citizenship For Immigrants Who Were Brought Into The Country Illegally As Children.** “Reps. David Valadao, R-Hanford, voted to approve the Dream and Promise Act, which would provide a path to citizenship for immigrants who were brought into the country illegally as children, known as Dreamers. It also grants a path to citizenship for immigrants in the country with temporary protected status or other protections. [...] Other battleground district California Republicans, such as Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, voted against the bill. Garcia said while he ‘sympathized’ with dreamers, Congress should focus instead on comprehensive immigration reform. ‘Providing amnesty to dreamers while ignoring the crisis at the border is like cleaning up spilled water before fixing the broken pipe,’ Garcia said in a floor speech Thursday. ‘If Congress fails to reform our immigration system and fails to secure our borders, future migrants will be subjected to the same situation in which dreamers today find themselves.’” [Sacramento Bee, 3/18/21]

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**Garcia Falsely Implied That DACA Recipients Were Not Subject To Thorough Vetting, Including A Criminal Background Check**

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**Garcia Complained That A “40-Year-Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA**

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**Garcia Complained That A “40-Year-Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA.** GARCIA: “Yeah, DACA people are a subset, which is okay, let’s have a debate about that, but it goes beyond that. There’s no age limit. You can be a 40-year-old convicted felon and you fell under the auspices of the Hope and DREAM Act and that’s one of the problems. They create these acts and they use the language and it’s a political thing, right, so probably both parties are guilty of it in the same way. You give it a name that sounds like what everyone wants-- the American Promise Act or the PATRIOT Act. And that’s one of the problems we’re seeing on that right now. The House is writing bills that at first blush don’t look that offensive and the natural reaction is ‘Senator McConnell, why don’t you bring this up for debate,’ but when you read through it, you find Easter eggs. Things like no age stipulation. A 40-year-old pedophile would fall under the act.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 1:03:00, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

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**DACA Renewals Underwent Vetting For “Issues Of National Security, Criminality Or Public Safety” Through Background Checks**

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**DACA Renewals Underwent Vetting For “Issues Of National Security, Criminality Or Public Safety” Through Background Checks.** “USCIS’ current goal is to process DACA renewal requests within 120 days. You may submit an inquiry about the status of your renewal request after it has been pending more than 105 days. To submit an inquiry online, please visit [egov.uscis.gov/e-request](http://egov.uscis.gov/e-request). Please Note: Factors that may affect the timely processing of your DACA renewal request include, but are not limited to: Failure to appear at an Application Support Center (ASC) for a scheduled biometrics appointment to obtain fingerprints and photographs. No-shows or rescheduling appointments will require additional processing time. Issues of national security, criminality or public safety discovered during the background check process that require further vetting. Issues of travel abroad that need additional evidence/clarification. Name/date of birth discrepancies that may require additional evidence/clarification. The renewal submission was incomplete or contained evidence that suggests a requestor may not satisfy the DACA renewal guidelines and USCIS must send a request for additional evidence or explanation.” [US Citizenship and Immigration Services, DACA Renewal, Accessed [8/21/20](#)]

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**Garcia Supported Building A Taxpayer-Funded Wall Along The U.S.-Mexico Border And Repeatedly Voted In Favor Of Doing So**

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**Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted To Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall**

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**Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Resuming Construction On The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Raskin D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr.

Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for the additional consideration of H.R. 2729, the Finish the Wall Act, authored by Representative Higgins.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 848, [Vote #441](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

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### Sept. 2021: Garcia Supported The Border Security For America Act, Which Would Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

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**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking The Border Security For America Act.** In August 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4828, the Border Security for America Act, for immediate consideration.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H Res. 667, [Vote #263](#), 9/21/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [9/21/21](#)]

- **The Border Security For America Act Of 2021 Would Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall.** “In response to the ongoing, record-breaking crisis at the nation’s southern border, Rep. John Katko (R-NY), lead Republican of the House Committee on Homeland Security, joined by Homeland Security Republicans, American Security Task Force members, House Border Caucus members, and House Republican leadership, proposed a multi-faceted solution to secure our borders and prioritize the safety of Americans. The Border Security for America Act of 2021 would require that the federal government secure our nation’s international borders through the renewal of border wall construction contracts, investments in advanced technologies, and bolstering support for federal law enforcement officers and specialists.” [House Homeland GOP, Press Release, [7/29/21](#)]

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### July 2020: Garcia Voted To Fund Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted For Adopting The Republican En Bloc Amendment Of 16 On The Appropriations Bill.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 3, consisting of 16 amendments.” The amendment failed 187-230: Democrats 3-228, Republicans 184-1, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #161](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Republican En Bloc Amendment To The Spending Bill Contained Amendments To Protect Border Wall And Police Funding And To Fund Gas Industry Innovation.** Congresswoman Carol Miller said, “Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of three amendments I have submitted in the Republican en bloc. An amendment to stop my colleagues across the aisle from cutting funding for our border wall. We still have a crisis on our southern border, and we need to stop illegal drugs from entering our country. An amendment to support innovation in the gas industry. American energy is clean, affordable, and efficient. We must capitalize on our American energy dominance to rebuild our economy, expand trade, and create stable jobs. And an amendment to make sure our police remain funded. We cannot let our liberal colleagues defund the police. This overcorrection will lead our country to a dark place. Our police officers protect our communities and keep us safe. I am proud to support our police.” [Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

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### Aug. 2019: Garcia Supported “Fully” Funding Building A Wall “Across The Entire” The U.S.-Mexico Border

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**Aug. 2019: Garcia Said He Was In Favor Of Fully Funding The Construction Of A Southern Wall “ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER.”** “I visited the US Mexico border and border patrol facilities near Yuma, Arizona in July. I wanted to see the situation on the ground first hand and get the facts and data straight from the experts. This video is focused on the border barrier itself. (See full video on Facebook @ElectMikeGarcia) I was surprised to learn that there are 4 different types of ‘walls’ within a few miles on the border. The old structures are ineffective. But I was encouraged to see the new 3 layer system making good progress: This section of the border

has yet to be penetrated with the new system in place. Wherever the triple layered fence has been built, illegal drug traffic has dropped to ZERO. THIS NEEDS TO BE FULLY FUNDED AND COMPLETED ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER! @repkatiehill is for open borders and turning California into a sanctuary state. I firmly stand behind securing the border and enforcing our laws!" [mikegarcia2020, Instagram, [8/26/19](#)]

### **Garcia Voted To Block Payments To Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration**

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Preventing Settlement Payments For Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: "McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, "If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Illegal Immigrant Payoff Prohibition Act, introduced by Mr. MCCLINTOCK. This bill will prevent the Attorney General from making settlement payments to individuals and families who have entered the country illegally for claims arising out of the illegal entry." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #371](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#); Congressional Record, [11/5/21](#)]

### **Garcia Opposed Sanctuary Cities Because Undocumented Immigrants Were "Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars" And "Degrading Our Quality Of Life"**

#### **Garcia: "I Actually Abhor The Idea Of Having Sanctuary States And Sanctuary Cities"**

**Garcia: "I Actually Abhor The Idea Of Having Sanctuary States And Sanctuary Cities."** GARCIA: "My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds." [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 1/4/20]

#### **Garcia Said He Opposed Sanctuary Cities Because Undocumented Immigrants Were "Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars" And "Degrading Our Quality Of Life"**

**Garcia Said That His Opposition To Sanctuary Cities "Has Got To Do With People Who Are Breaking The Laws, Committing Felonies, Coming Into Our Country, Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars That We Are All Investing In, Using Up Our Infrastructure, And Degrading Out Quality Of Life."** GARCIA: "My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds." [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 23:39, [1/4/20](#)]

### **Garcia Suggested That Sanctuary Cities And States Should Be Cut Of Federal Funding**

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country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds.” [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 1/4/20]

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### **When Trump Threatened To Cut Federal Funding For So-Called Sanctuary Cities, Funding For Law Enforcement Was Imperiled**

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**Trump’s Executive Order Withheld Federal Funds From The Department Of Justice And Homeland Security For So-Called “Sanctuary Cities.”** “Trump’s Jan. 25 executive order asked the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security to withhold ‘federal funds, except as mandated by law’ from sanctuary cities. This unclear wording that puzzled elected officials and municipal attorneys. Homeland Security funds could include money allocated to cities for counterterrorism.” [Washington Post, [1/18/17](#)]

- **CNN: “The Bulk Of The Funds” Threatened By The Executive Order Went To Police And Corrections Departments.** “Across the nation, so-called ‘sanctuary cities’ are scrambling to assess what they stand to lose if the Trump administration carries out a threat to take away federal funds from jurisdictions it says do not comply with immigration laws. What’s at stake? [...] New York received about \$53 million from the Justice Department in fiscal 2017, according to city officials. That’s a small fraction of its total budget. The bulk of the funds went to the police and corrections departments for crime lab equipment, drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs. About \$17.5 million were for the purchase of new ballistic helmets and vests for the country’s largest police force, city officials say.” [CNN, [4/21/17](#)]

**Threatened Funding Paid For Crime Lab Equipment, Protective Equipment, Drug And Gang Task Forces, Crime Prevention And Domestic Violence Programs.** “The bulk of the funds went to the police and corrections departments for crime lab equipment, drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs. About \$17.5 million were for the purchase of new ballistic helmets and vests for the country’s largest police force, city officials say.” [CNN, [4/21/17](#)]

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### **Garcia Co-Sponsored Legislation That Would Make It Easier For People To Sue Sanctuary Cities**

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#### **Garcia Co-Sponsored A Bill Allowing Crime Victims In A Sanctuary City To Sue The City If An Undocumented Immigrant Committed The Crime And The City Ignored A Detainer Request**

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**Garcia Co-Sponsored A Bill Allowing Crime Victims In A Sanctuary City To Sue The City If An Undocumented Immigrant Committed The Crime And The City Ignored A Detainer Request.** “A congressman representing parts of northern Los Angeles County announced today he is co-sponsoring a bill that would allow victims of crimes committed by immigrants in the country without legal permission in Los Angeles and other so-called ‘sanctuary cities’ to sue the city if it did not honor an immigration detainer request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, said in a statement he is co-sponsoring the Justice for Victims of Sanctuary Cities Act to hold cities ‘accountable for their inactions.’ The bill was first introduced in the Senate by Sen. Thom Tillis, R-North Carolina, in July 2019.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]

- **Sanctuary Cities Limited Local Authorities’ Cooperation With Federal Law Enforcement On Immigration Enforcement.** “The term sanctuary city generally applies to municipalities that limit cooperation with federal authorities on immigration enforcement. California has been a sanctuary state since 2017, when then-Gov. Jerry Brown signed a bill stopping local and state agencies from cooperating with Immigration and Customs Enforcement regarding undocumented immigrants who have committed misdemeanors.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]



- **A Department Of Homeland Security Detainer Request Called For Local Authorities To Detain An Undocumented Immigrant Before Deciding Whether To Take The Person Into Federal Custody.** “Victims would be able to sue a sanctuary city if it ignored an immigration detainer from DHS. A detainer, or ‘immigration hold’ is used by ICE agents to apprehend immigrants in the country without legal permission who come into contact with local law enforcement agencies. It is a written request for a local jail or agency to detain a person for an additional 48 hours to give ICE agents time to decide if they will take the person into federal custody, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]
- **Garcia’s Bill Would Deny Certain Federal Grants To States Who Did Not Allow Individuals To Sue Sanctuary Cities In Federal Court.** “Because the U.S. Constitution’s 11th Amendment is often interpreted as preventing individuals from suing states in federal court without consent, the bill would require states and their political subdivisions to give consent for being sued as a condition of receiving certain federal grants, according to the National Immigration Forum, an immigrant advocacy group based in Washington, D.C.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures In ICE Detention Centers After A Group Of Women Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual Gynecological Procedures While In Custody**

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE’s Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga.** In October 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their full, informed consent -- particularly with regard to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga. It would express that ‘everyone deserves to control their own reproductive choices and make informed choices about their bodies’ and that further accountability and transparency is necessary to protect people in custody of ICE. The resolution would call on the Homeland Security Department to pause the removal of individuals who experienced any medical procedure at the Irwin County Detention Center; allow individuals who may have experienced an unnecessary or nonconsensual procedure to have immediate access to appropriate medical treatment; comply with investigation and records requests related to the detention center; ensure that impacted individuals are able to participate in investigations; and hold individuals involved accountable.” The resolution passed 232-157. [HR 1153, [Vote #217](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

- **A Group Of Immigrant Women Detained By ICE Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual And Invasive Gynecological Procedures While In Custody.** “A group of immigrant women detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is seeking a class-action lawsuit against the agency, alleging they received subpar gynecological care — or faced retaliation for speaking out about it — while being held at a facility in Georgia. A complaint filed Monday in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia cites sworn testimony from at least 35 detainees at Irwin County Detention Center, who say they were subject to nonconsensual and invasive procedures by Mahendra Amin, a physician in Ocilla, Ga.” [Washington Post, [12/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Which Would Terminate A Number Of Trump’s Executive Orders And Proclamations Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries**

**Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Prohibiting The President From Banning Individuals Seeking Immigrant Visas Based On Their Religion.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking immigrant visas, nonimmigrant visas or other entry into the United States. It would limit the president’s ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would

require the State and Homeland Security departments to notify Congress prior to the issuance of any such restriction and provide information regarding its justification and planned duration; brief Congress within 48 hours of its issuance; and report Congress every 30 days during the restriction on its continued justification and how visa applicants are impacted. It would terminate the restriction, absent intervening congressional action, if the briefing or reports are not provided. The bill would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek declaratory or injunctive relief through a U.S. district court. It would also require the State and Homeland Security departments to submit a report to Congress describing the implementation of proclamations by former President Donald Trump that restricted the entry of individuals from certain countries, including the number of refugees admitted and the number of visa applicants admitted or rejected, disaggregated by country and visa category.” The bill passed 218 to 208. [HR 1333, [Vote #127](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Terminating A Number Of Executive Orders And Proclamations By The President Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would terminate a number of executive orders and proclamations by the president restricting entry into the United States from certain countries, including Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek relief. Title I would also prohibit drug manufacturers from engaging in ‘product hopping’ in which drug manufacturers make small changes to a drug so as to receive a new period of patent protection and impede the entry of generic or biosimilar products. It would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to impose penalties or bring suit against manufacturers in violation of the prohibition. It would also restrict the practice of ‘patent thickening’ in which manufacturers file additional unused patents that they assert are being infringed by generic and biosimilar products, by limiting the number of such patents a manufacturer may file.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-183. [HR 2486, [Vote #153](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The NO BAN Act Would Vacate Trump’s Existing Travel Bans On Countries His Administration Deemed To Be Threats To National Security And Put Measures In Place To Prevent Similar Bans In The Future.** “The No Ban Act would vacate Trump’s existing travel bans on countries his administration deems to be threats to national security, as well as put in place measures to prevent future such bans. Under the first version of Trump’s travel ban, unveiled in January 2017, citizens of seven majority-Muslim countries, including those who held US green cards and dual US citizenship, were held for questioning for many hours at airports across the country and were denied entry to the US. A de facto ‘Muslim ban,’ the policy appeared to be the execution of Trump’s call on the campaign trail for a ‘total and complete shutdown’ of Muslims entering the US and sparked widespread protests throughout the country. [...] The No Ban Act would dial back the president’s authority to issue such bans under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which was ‘not intended to provide carte blanche authority to the president to ban large categories of individuals without justification, or to rewrite immigration laws with which he disagrees,’ Chair Jerrold Nadler said on the House floor Wednesday.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]
- **The NO BAN Act Would Amend Current Law To Require That Any Travel Ban Be Temporary, Based On Credible Evidence, Subject To Congressional Oversight, And Be Created Only In Response To Specific Actions Foreign Entities Have Taken To Threaten The U.S.** “The No Ban Act would amend the current law to require that any travel ban be temporary, based on credible evidence, subject to congressional oversight, and be created only in response to specific actions foreign entities have taken to threaten the US. The bill also states that a ban must also advance a compelling government interest in the least restrictive way possible.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

## Garcia Voted For Extreme Proposals That Would Have Cut Funding To Help Law Enforcement Keep Communities Safe And Fight Crime

### Garcia Voted For A Continuing Resolution That Made Nearly 30% Cuts Across The Government

**Garcia Voted For A Continuing Resolution With Republican Riders And Nearly 30% Cuts Across The Government.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Oct. 31, 2023, with a 29.9 percent cut from fiscal 2023 levels for most programs. It would fund veterans’ programs, the Department of Homeland Security, national security programs and disaster assistance at full fiscal 2023 levels. It would also implement nearly all provisions of House Republicans’ border security and immigration bill (HR 2), which the House passed in May 2023. It would provide an increase in funding for the Defense Department at rates set forth in House Republicans’ fiscal 2024 defense appropriations bill (HR 4365), which would provide for a 3.6 percent funding increase over fiscal 2023. It would also provide funding increases for the Agriculture Department and provide an additional \$220 million above fiscal 2023 levels for Energy Department nuclear programs. Among its border security and immigration provisions, it would require DHS, within seven days of enactment, to resume all activities related to “border wall” construction on the U.S.-Mexico border that were underway or planned prior to Jan. 20, 2021; require DHS to reopen or restore, no later than Sept. 30, 2023, the use of all Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities that were in operation on Jan. 20, 2021; and require DHS to return all unaccompanied children to their country of origin, regardless of whether they are from a contiguous country to the U.S. In addition to provisions of HR 2, it would place limitations on the use of DHS funding provided by the bill, including prohibitions on removing existing U.S.-Mexico border barriers, transporting inadmissible adults into the U.S., and the use of Customs and Border Protection’s “CBP One” app to facilitate the parole of an individual into the U.S. It also would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to initiate or resume any project or activity not funded during fiscal 2023 and would establish a congressional fiscal commission tasked with identifying policies to “improve the fiscal situation.” The bill was rejected by a vote of 198-232. [H.R. 5525, [Vote #511](#), 9/29/23; CQ, [9/29/23](#)]

**The Continuing Resolution Would Have Cut Funding For All Government Programs By 29.9%, With Exceptions For U.S. Defense, Department Of Veterans Affairs, And Disaster Relief Programs.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Oct. 31, 2023, with a 29.9 percent cut from fiscal 2023 levels for most programs [...] It would provide an increase in funding for the Defense Department at rates set forth in House Republicans’ fiscal 2024 defense appropriations bill (HR 4365), which would provide for a 3.6 percent funding increase over fiscal 2023. It would also provide funding increases for the Agriculture Department and provide an additional \$220 million above fiscal 2023 levels for Energy Department nuclear programs.” [H.R. 5525, CQ, [9/29/23](#)]

### Republicans’ Failed Bills Would Have Cut Funding To Help Law Enforcement Keep Communities Safe And Fight Crime

#### The CR Would Have Subjected Funding Through The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 To Cuts

**The CR Would Have Subjected Funding Through The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 To Cuts.** “Sec. 101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2023 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2023, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts: (1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117–328). (2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division B of Public Law 117–328). (3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (division C of Public Law 117–328). (4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act,

2023 (division D of Public Law 117–328), except the first proviso under the heading ‘Department of Energy—Energy Programs—SPR Petroleum Account’. (5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (division E of Public Law 117–328). (6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2023 (division F of Public Law 117–328), including title III of division O of Public Law 117–328. (7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division G of Public Law 117–328). (8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division H of Public Law 117–328). (9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2023 (division I of Public Law 117–328). (10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division J of Public Law 117–328). (11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117–328). (12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division L of Public Law 117–328).” [HR 5525, Introduced [9/18/23](#)]

### **That Budget Allocated \$550 Million For Law Enforcement Efforts To Combat Drug Trafficking And Transnational Crime**

**The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$550,458,000 For Collaboration With State And Local Law Enforcement To Investigate And Prosecute Transnational Organized Crime And Drug Trafficking.** “For necessary expenses for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking organizations, transnational organized crime, and money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, \$550,458,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$550,458,000 Is \$164,586,942.**

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### **That Budget Allocated Millions To Help Law Enforcement Respond To Hate Crimes And Civil Rights-Related Crimes**

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**The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$3.5 Million To Help State And Local Law Enforcement Respond To Criminal Offenses Involving Civil Rights.** “(18) \$3,500,000 for grants to State and local law enforcement agencies for the expenses associated with the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses involving civil rights, authorized by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–325);” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$3.5 Million Is \$1,046,500.**

**The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$25 Million To Help State And Local Law Enforcement Conduct Outreach On Hate Crimes And To Investigate And Prosecute Them.** “(19) \$25,000,000 for grants to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies to conduct educational outreach and training on hate crimes and to investigate and prosecute hate crimes, as authorized by section 4704 of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (Public Law 111–84);” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$25 Million Is \$7,475,000.**



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**That Budget Allocated Millions To Programs That Help Locate Missing Persons**

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**The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$3.5 Million For The National Missing And Unidentified Persons System.** “\$3,500,000 is for the operation, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$3.5 Million Is \$1,046,500.**

**The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$3 Million To The Missing Americans Alert Program.** “\$3,000,000 is for the Missing Americans Alert Program (title XXIV of the 1994 Act), as amended by Kevin and Avonte’s Law” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$3 Million Is \$897,000.**

**The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$6 Million To Grants Under The Missing Persons And Unidentified Remains Act.** “\$6,000,000 is for grants authorized under the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–277);” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$6 Million Is \$1,794,000.**

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**That Budget Allocated \$95 Million To Upgrades To The Background Check System For People Buying Firearms And Explosives**

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**The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$95 Million For Grants To Upgrade Criminal And Mental Health Records For The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).** “(8) \$95,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, of which no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for grants made under the authorities of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180) and Fix NICS Act of 2018;” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$95 Million Is \$28,405,000.**

**The NICS Is Used To Conduct Background Checks On People Buying Firearms Or Explosives As Required By Law.** “The NICS conducts background checks on people who want to own a firearm or explosive, as required by law.” [FBI, accessed [10/10/23](#)]

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**That Budget Allocated \$10 Million To Train Law Enforcement To Respond To Individuals With Mental Illness Or Disabilities**

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**The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$10 Million To Programs To Train State And Local Law Enforcement To Respond To Individuals With Mental Illness Or Disabilities.** “\$10,000,000 is for a grant program for State and local law enforcement to provide officer training on responding to individuals with mental illness or disabilities” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$10 Million Is \$2,990,000.**



**Garcia Voted For The Default On America Act That Cut Billions For Border Security**

**April 2023: Garcia Voted For Suspending The Debt Limit Through March 2024 Or Until \$1.5 Trillion Has Been Reached And Capping Federal Spending For FY 2024 At 2022 Levels With A Capped 1% Per Year Growth.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through March 31, 2024, or until an additional \$1.5 trillion has been borrowed — whichever occurs first. It would also include a range of provisions to limit federal spending, as well as the text of a previously passed energy and permitting policy package. The bill would set base discretionary spending limits through fiscal 2033, capping spending for fiscal 2024 at the fiscal 2022 level of \$1.47 trillion — a reduction from current spending levels — and raising the cap by 1 percent annually through fiscal 2033. It would also include similar annual cap adjustments for specified programs, including for wildfire suppression, disability reviews and redeterminations, health care fraud and abuse control, and disaster reemployment services and eligibility assessments. The bill would rescind unobligated amounts from various funds provided by the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package (PL 117-169) for COVID-19 relief, IRS enforcement, and certain climate- and infrastructure-focused initiatives, as well as all unobligated funding from the March 2021 coronavirus relief reconciliation package (PL 117-2) and earlier coronavirus response laws. The bill would expand or establish work requirements for Medicaid beneficiaries aged 19 to 55 and raise from 49 to 55 the oldest age at which existing work requirements would apply for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program beneficiaries. It would also modify various work standards for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, including to update the baseline for calculating certain state workforce participation standards and require states to collect certain data related to work outcomes for TANF participants. To limit regulatory spending, the bill would nullify pending executive actions suspending student loan payments and prohibit the Education Department from implementing any substantially similar actions without congressional approval. It would also establish a process to require congressional approval of all “major” federal rules that would have an annual impact of at least \$100 million, cause a major increase in prices, or cause significant adverse effects to economic competitiveness. Among energy- and climate-focused provisions, the bill would repeal, phase out or narrow a variety of climate-focused tax credits under the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package, including repealing new credits for solar and wind projects, sustainable aviation fuel and clean fuel production. It would also include the full text of the House-passed energy and permitting package (HR 1) that would require a number of actions to boost the domestic production of fossil fuels and certain critical minerals and accelerate the construction of natural gas pipelines and other energy infrastructure, while reversing or repealing certain presidential actions taken and laws enacted during the Biden administration related to energy policy and climate change.” The bill passed by a vote of 217-215. [H.R. 2811, [Vote #199](#), 4/26/23; CQ, [4/26/23](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “GOP-Led House Passes Bill To Hike Debt Limit And Slash Spending.”** [CBS News, [4/26/23](#)]
- **New York Times: The Republican Debt Limit Bill Did Not Include Many Specifics On What Government Spending Would Be Cut.** “Their bill, which would raise the country’s borrowing limit for a year in exchange for a decade of spending reductions, does not include many specifics. It achieves most of its savings with spending caps for discretionary spending — the part of the budget allocated annually by Congress that is not automatic like Social Security payments — but it doesn’t say what discretionary programs should be cut and which ones should be spared.” [New York Times, [5/8/23](#)]
- **The House Republican Debt Limit Plan Was Expected To Force 22% In Cuts Across The Federal Government.** “The legislation Congressional Republicans introduced sets overall appropriations for Fiscal Year 2024 at the same level as FY 2022. At this level, all appropriated funding—including both defense and domestic programs—would be cut deeply. However, Congressional Republicans have indicated that they are not willing to cut defense funding at all, which means that everything else in annual appropriations—from cancer research, to education, to veterans’ health care—would be cut by much more. The math is simple, but unforgiving. At their proposed topline funding level—and with defense funding left untouched as Republicans have proposed—everything else is forced to suffer enormous cuts. In fact, their bill would force a cut of 22 percent—cuts that would grow deeper and deeper with each year of their plan.” [The White House, [4/20/23](#)]

**The Default On America Cut Would Have Cut \$3.8 Billion From CBP And \$2 Billion From ICE.** “The GOP Default on America Act’s 22% spending cut would slash nearly \$17 billion in funding for federal law enforcement, courts, and prisons that support public safety. Republicans are gambling with Americans’ safety by threatening to not raise the debt limit. [...] After endless rhetoric about the border, the GOP plan guts funding for border security. The bill cuts over \$3.8 billion in funding for U.S. Customs and Border Protection and almost \$2 billion from U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement. The DOA would reject President Biden’s \$4.7 billion proposed investment to strengthen security at the Southwestern Border. This plan shrinks investments in the science and technology that make the Department of Homeland Security more effective by almost \$200 million.” [Joint Economic Committee, Press Release, [4/26/23](#)]

## Garcia Supported Policies That Disproportionately Harmed Californians Of Color

### Garcia Twice Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Which Would Overhaul Policing Laws

#### March 2021: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act

**March 2021: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Which Overhauled Policing Laws.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a “last resort” to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or “less lethal” force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would eliminate “qualified immunity” protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting “in good faith” or the purported absence of “clearly established” law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. It would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 212. [HR 1280, [Vote #60](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Bill Banned Chokeholds, Ended Qualified Immunity For Law Enforcement, Banned No-Knock Warrants In Federal Drug Cases, Mandated Data Collection On Police Encounters, And Created A Nationwide Police Misconduct Registry.** “The [George Floyd Justice in Policing Act] would ban chokeholds and end qualified immunity for law enforcement — the legal protection for police officers that limits victims’ ability to sue for misconduct. It would ban no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, mandate data collection on police encounters and create a nationwide police misconduct registry to help hold problematic officers accountable. The bill would also prohibit racial and religious profiling and redirect funding to community-based policing programs.” [NPR, [4/21/21](#)]

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, To Establish Reporting And Requirements Related To Police Data And Restrict Multiple Police Practices By Federal Law Enforcement And State And Local Agencies That Receive Federal Funding.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a “last resort” to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or “less lethal” force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. It would eliminate “qualified immunity” protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting “in good faith” or the purported absence of “clearly established” law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. As amended, it would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2023 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed 208-181. [HR 7120, [Vote #119](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Reform Qualified Immunity And Revise Federal Law On Prosecuting Police Misconduct.** “The new bill would change one very significant word in federal law when it comes to prosecuting police: ‘willful.’ That word means prosecutors charging police have to demonstrate there was willful intent on the part of the police officer to kill or harm someone — which can be extremely difficult to prove and successfully prosecute. The bill would change that word to the phrase ‘knowingly or with reckless disregard.’ It would also define a ‘death resulting’ as any act that was a ‘substantial factor contributing to the death’ of an individual. In addition, the bill changes something called qualified immunity, which courts have interpreted to give police officers and other public officials broad immunity from being sued in civil court if they have violated the constitutional rights of an individual. The bill would make it easier for plaintiffs to recover damages against police officers if the officer is sued and found guilty.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Create Federal Bans On Chokeholds And No-Knock Warrants.** “The Democratic bill would ban these kinds of no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, but also condition federal funding for state and local law enforcement agencies on prohibiting their use as well [...] The legislation would put a federal ban in place on the use of police chokeholds, which is defined by the bill as an act putting pressure on an individual’s throat or windpipe that impedes their ability to breathe. Such bans have already been supported by localities across the country including, most recently, Minneapolis. A federal chokehold ban would further condemn the use of this tactic by police and give the Justice Department more power to levy charges against law enforcement officers who use this maneuver.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Establish A National Registry Of Misconduct By Law Enforcement Officers.** “There’s currently very little data available about police misconduct, making it difficult to pin down past offenders and ensure that they don’t receive jobs in new places. According to a USA Today report, punishment for misconduct also varies at the state level, with some requiring police to decertify while others are far less punitive. Creating a national registry about misconduct would enable lawmakers to better understand its frequency and craft targeted responses to combat it.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require States To Report Use Of Force To The Justice Department, And Require That Deadly Force Be Used Only As A Last Resort.** “Similarly, little is currently known about the frequency with which police officers currently use force, something the bill is striving to change. By mandating state documentation of use of force, law enforcement agencies can begin to determine how often police engage in such actions [...] The bill would change the use-of-force standard for federal officers from ‘reasonableness’ to only when it is necessary to either prevent death or ‘serious bodily injury.’ It would require federal officers to use deescalation techniques and only resort to force as a last resort, and would condition federal funds to state and local agencies on their adoption of the same standard.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require Police To Increase The Use Of Body And Dashboard Cameras.** “The bill would require federal police officers to wear body cameras and put dashboard cameras on all federal police vehicles. It requires state and local departments to use existing federal funds to increase body camera use, which has been on the rise since the 2014 shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. However, research has shown that more cameras aren’t the whole story; police don’t always turn them on or review the footage while writing an incident report, and footage is not always made public.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

## Garcia Attacked The Black Lives Matter Movement

### Garcia Said That Politicians Who Marched With Black Lives Matter Needed To Be Held Accountable

Garcia: “We Should Hold Politicians Who Supported Defunding The Police Or Marched With BLM Accountable.”



[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [1/25/22](#)]

### Garcia Called The Black Lives Matter Movement A Liberal Policy That Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement Officers



**Garcia Said The Black Lives Matter Movement Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement.** GARCIA: “The very liberal policies...combined with open borders, defunding the police, and a BLM movement that has compromised the integrity of our law enforcement officers...is leading to a Wild West scenario.” [FOX Business, Varney & Co., [1/4/22](#)] (VIDEO, 00:19)

### **Garcia Opposed Decriminalizing Marijuana And Expunging All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions**

#### **Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Marijuana At The Federal Level**

**Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level, Provide For The Expungement Of All Previous Cannabis-Related Arrests, And Establish The Cannabis Justice Office At The Department Of Justice, Among Other Provisions.** In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for non-violent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5% for two years and gradually increasing to 8%. It would also create an annual ‘occupational tax’ of \$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust fund from tax proceeds, from which 40% would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry and 60% would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department. The new office would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related business and prohibit the denial of any federal public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Labor Statistics Bureau to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ in existing law and replace them with ‘cannabis.’” The bill passed 228 to 164. [HR 3884, [Vote #235](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

#### **Garcia Opposed The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment And Expungement (MORE) Act, Which Would Decriminalize Marijuana And Expunge All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions**

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act.** In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1244) that would provide for floor consideration of the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act (HR 3884). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill. The manager’s amendment would maintain the authority of the Transportation Department and Coast Guard to regulate and screen for the use of marijuana along with other controlled substances; specify that the expungement of federal cannabis offenses under the bill applies to non-violent offenses; specify that individuals who received increased sentences for organizing or leading criminal activity related to a cannabis offense would not be eligible for expungement; and require a Government Accountability Office study on the societal impact of recreational cannabis legalization by states to include uses of marijuana related to the health, including the mental health, of veterans.” The Rule was adopted by a vote of 225 to 160. [H.RES. 1244, [Vote #231](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

- **The MORE Act Would Decriminalize Marijuana At The Federal Level And Expunge All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions From Individuals’ Criminal Records.** “Today, Assistant Speaker-elect Katherine Clark (MA-5) celebrated the passage of the Marijuana Opportunity, Reinvestment, and Expungement (MORE) Act, legislation that would decriminalize marijuana at the federal level, expunge convictions for non-



violent offenses from people's records, promote equitable participation in the legal industry, and make medical access to marijuana easier for our veterans.” [Rep. Katherine Clark, Press Release, [12/4/20](#)]

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**Garcia Blamed California Marijuana Black Market On Democrats, Prosecutors, And The Biden Administration Being Soft On Crime And Failing To Secure The Border**

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**Garcia Blamed California’s Marijuana Black Market On Democrats’ “Calls To Defund The Police And The Biden Administration’s Failure To Secure The Border”**

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**Garcia Blamed California’s Marijuana Black Market On Democrats’ “Calls To Defund The Police And The Biden Administration’s Failure To Secure The Border.”** “U.S. Rep. Mike Garcia, who represents a mostly rural and suburban area north of Los Angeles, used one such recent bust to make political hay. In an op-ed published by the Fox News website, Garcia included ‘dope on the table’ photos and characterized the black market as being a problem caused by ‘Democrats’ [...] He mentioned neither the federal illegality of weed, which is the main reason such grow operations exist to begin with, nor high taxes in California, which is why they continue to thrive. But he did declare, inanely and with zero basis, that the problem of the illicit market has been ‘significantly worsened in recent months, fueled by both calls to defund the police and the Biden administration’s failure to secure the border.’” [East Bay Express, 8/11/21]

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**Garcia Blamed The Rise Of Criminal Activity Related To Illegal Marijuana Growing On Prosecutors Who Refuse To Charge Offenders Unless They Also Commit More Serious Crimes**

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**Garcia And Other California Republicans Sent A Letter To The Attorney General Drawing Attention To “Dangerous Criminal Activity Across Southern California Related To Illegal Marijuana Grow Operations.”** “Legislators from California joined forces to ask the Attorney General to address the growing crisis in regard to illegal marijuana grows in Southern California. Representatives Mike Garcia (CA-25), Kevin McCarthy (CA-23), Jay Obernolte (CA-08) and Ken Calvert (CA-42) led the signatories on a letter from the California Republican Congressional Delegation to U.S. Department of Justice Attorney General Merrick Garland regarding the dangerous increase of illegal marijuana grows in southern Californian. The letter was drafted and sent due to an alarming escalation in dangerous criminal activity across Southern California related to illegal marijuana grow operations.” [Big Bear Grizzly, 5/17/21]

- **Garcia Blamed The Rise Of Criminal Activity Related To Illegal Marijuana Growing On Prosecutors Who Refuse To Charge Offenders Unless They Also Commit More Serious Crimes.** ““The growth is fueled in part by the knowledge that criminals who are arrested will ultimately face no consequences,’ the lawmakers wrote. ‘We have heard from local, state and federal law enforcement who are frustrated that their hard work is routinely rendered pointless by prosecutors who refuse to charge offenders unless they commit additional, ‘more serious’ crimes as well. When prosecutors wait for violent or other serious crimes to occur before charging these criminals, our constituents pay the price.’” [Big Bear Grizzly, 5/17/21]

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**Garcia Blamed The Biden Administration’s Supposed Failure To Secure The Border For The Rise Of Illegal Marijuana Growing Operations In Southern California**

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**Garcia Blamed The Biden Administration’s Supposed Failure To Secure The Border For The Rise Of Illegal Marijuana Growing Operations In Southern California.** “In Southern California’s high desert, there are thousands of large-scale illegal marijuana grows run by transnational criminal organizations and worked by indentured servants and illegal immigrants. These grows are bad for the environment, wasting natural resources, not regulated or taxed, funneling money to foreign nations, and a threat to citizens’ livelihoods. [...] Currently, we have a presidential administration that fails to address the crisis at the border, a state that fails to enforce laws, and a reckless call by the radical Left to defund the police — a recipe for disaster. The lack of manpower paired with open borders allowing for the transnational criminal organization leaders to expand their workforce through human

trafficking is only causing the illegal activity in Southern California to grow and more people to suffer.”  
[Washington Examiner, Mike Garcia Op-Ed, 5/24/21]

### **Garcia Voted Against Eliminating The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine, Which Disproportionately Penalized Americans Of Color**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine, Which Have Disproportionately Impacted Low-Income Communities And Communities Of Color**

**Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would eliminate the federal sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine by repealing a law that authorizes higher penalties for crack cocaine offenses compared to powder cocaine offenses, with the repeal effective retroactively. It would authorize sentencing courts to impose reduced sentences under the new guidelines for individuals convicted prior to the bill's enactment.” The motion passed by a vote of 361-66. [H.R. 1693, [Vote #297](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

- **The Harsher Sentences For Crack Cocaine Have Disproportionately Impacted Low-Income Communities And Communities Of Color.** “Crack cocaine, which is typically smoked, tends to be less expensive than powder cocaine, which is snorted in through the nose. The lower price of crack cocaine made it more easily accessible to people in lower-income communities, which subsequently meant that members of marginalized groups were more likely to face longer prison sentences compared to the lower ones for powder cocaine offenses. ‘The burden has disproportionately fallen on African American communities,’ said Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (D-N.Y.), the House Democratic caucus chairman and chief author of the bill. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, a law signed by then-President Reagan as part of the ‘War on Drugs,’ established a five-year minimum sentence for possessing at least five grams of crack, while an individual would have to possess at least 500 grams of powder cocaine to receive the same sentence.” [The Hill, [9/28/21](#)]

#### **Unlike Garcia, A “Majority Of House Republicans” Voted To End The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine**

**Unlike Garcia, A “Majority Of House Republicans” Voted To End The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine.** “The House passed legislation on Tuesday that would eliminate the federal disparity in prison sentences for crack and powder cocaine offenses, in an effort to enact criminal justice reform on a bipartisan basis. The bill, which lawmakers passed 361-66, is meant to address a gap that its proponents say has largely fallen on Black people and other people of color. The House passed the measure handily, but the vote divided Republicans. A majority of House Republicans voted for the bill with all Democrats, but the 66 votes in opposition all came from the GOP.” [The Hill, [9/28/21](#)]

### **Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Death Penalty And Supported Initiatives To Expedite Executions**

**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Death Penalty And Supported Initiatives To Expedite Executions.** “AG Barr announced that the Federal Government will be resuming Capital Punishment (the Death Penalty). I support the death penalty and I support initiatives to expedite the appeals process leading to execution. This includes assigning a lawyer at the time of sentencing rather than waiting several years to do so.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]

- **Garcia: “There Are No Innocent People On Death Row In California.”** “There are no innocent people on death row in California. ‘Congress has expressly authorized the death penalty through legislation adopted by the people’s representatives in both houses of Congress and signed by the President,’ Barr said in a statement.

‘Under Administrations of both parties, the Department of Justice has sought the death penalty against the worst criminals, including these five murderers, each of whom was convicted by a jury of his peers after a full and fair proceeding.’ Governor Gavin Newsom signed executive order placing a moratorium on California’s death penalty in March 2019. At the time, 737 people sat on death row. Representative Katie Hill thinks Governor Gavin Newsom is ‘Incredible’. Voters of CA don’t agree. 3 years ago, California voters rejected the repeal of the death penalty.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]



[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]

**Garcia Twice Voted Against Condemning Racism And Hate Crimes Directed Towards Asian-Americans**

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” Targeting Asian-Owned Businesses That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021**

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” Targeting Asian-Owned Businesses That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the ‘heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence’ that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021, and any racism or sexism in the choice of the shooter to target Asian-owned businesses and kill seven women, six of whom were of Asian descent. It would also state that the House honors the memory of the victims, recognizes the ‘long and difficult’ healing process for affected communities, and reaffirms the commitment of the U.S. government to combat hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent similar acts in the future.” The resolution was passed 245 to 180. [H Res 275, [Vote #149](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

**Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19**

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of

Representatives to condemn all manifestations of expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance, and specifically to call on public officials to condemn and denounce all forms of anti-Asian sentiment. It would recognize that the health and safety of all Americans is of "utmost priority" and call on law enforcement officials to investigate reports of hate crimes and threats against the Asian American community, document any increase in incidents due to COVID-19, and hold perpetrators accountable. It would also recommit U.S. leadership to building more 'inclusive, diverse, and tolerant' societies to prioritize language access and inclusive communication practices and to combat misinformation and discrimination that put Asian Americans at risk." The motion passed by a vote of 243-164. [H Res 908, [Vote #193](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

## **Garcia Opposed Critical COVID-19 Relief For Californians And Opposed Efforts That Would Help End The Pandemic More Quickly**

### **Garcia Said That The Government's COVID-19 Relief Initiatives Were A "Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism"**

#### **Garcia Said He Supported COVID-19 Relief Initiatives, But Also Said They Were A "Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism"**

**Garcia Referred To The Government Response To COVID-19 As A "Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism" That Was "Ugly."** "And we can't blame the youth, right? Because they haven't seen firsthand how these things evolve. They've started to see a glimpse of it. I think we had a two month trial subscription to socialism during COVID-19. And it was ugly and none of us liked it. I don't think so. It's up to the parents. It's up to the parents to instill the values and explain why capitalism is good. Explain why competition is good." [Reagan Foundation Virtual Event With Mike Garcia, 38:39, [6/12/20](#)]

**Garcia Said He Supported The COVID-19 Initiatives That Added \$3 Trillion To The Debt, Even Though It Was A "Pill" To "Unfortunately, Swallow."** "Yeah, and unfortunately, you know, we were we were compelled to aggravate that, obviously with the COVID-19 case. And in that environment, I obviously supported the initiatives that the addition of \$3 trillion was it was a pill we had, unfortunately, swallow. Look it to me the besides the two bears outside of the 10th that we were talking about the national debt is probably our Achilles tendon more than anything else. If we don't start addressing that, in some form or fashion and take the time to mitigate it and ultimately eradicate the debt, it will be the bane of us. And in some form or fashion, we can't just keep pushing this off. What I think is happening with our party, it's both parties, frankly, it's it's all hands that are probably guilty on this is, it's hard." [Reagan Foundation Virtual Event With Mike Garcia, 23:32, [6/12/20](#)]

### **Garcia Opposed The American Rescue Plan And Other COVID Relief Legislation**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan, Which Provided \$1,400 Direct Payments, Aid To State And Local Governments, Schools, And Small Businesses, An Expanded Child Tax Credit, And Vaccine Distribution Funds**

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

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### **Individuals In California Received Over \$29.6 Billion In Third Round Economic Impact Payments Of Up To \$1,400 Through The American Rescue Plan**

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**Individuals In California Received Over \$29.6 Billion In Third Round Economic Impact Payments Of Up To \$1,400 Through The American Rescue Plan.** California received \$29.6 billion in Third Round Economic Impact Payments through The American Rescue Plan Act: "The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released state-by-state data through early June for the 163.5 million Economic Impact Payments (EIPs) totaling nearly \$390 billion received by individuals through the American Rescue Plan Act. With this round of payments, the IRS and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS) have delivered more EIPs and more total direct relief than in any previous round of direct relief. All 50 states saw more total relief with this round of payments than in previous rounds. [...] The EIPs under the American Rescue Plan included payments of up to \$1,400 per qualifying dependent, a significant increase over the \$500 and \$600 per qualifying child from the first and second rounds of payments, respectively." [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [6/29/21](#)]

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### **The American Rescue Plan Provided \$350 Billion In State And Local Funding To Hire Law Enforcement Officials, Pay Overtime For Community Policing, And Restore Law Enforcement To Pre-Pandemic Levels**

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**The American Rescue Plan Provided \$350 Billion In State And Local Funding To Hire Law Enforcement Officials, Pay Overtime For Community Policing, And Restore Law Enforcement To Pre-Pandemic Levels.** "Today, the Treasury Department is highlighting that communities experiencing a surge in gun violence as a result of the pandemic may use the American Rescue Plan's \$350 billion in state and local funding for purposes such as: Hiring law enforcement officials – even above pre-pandemic levels – or paying overtime where the funds are directly focused on advancing community policing strategies in those communities experiencing an increase in gun violence associated with the pandemic. [...] In addition, the Treasury Department is clarifying that any community



may use ARP state and local aid for the above strategies and any other public safety programs, up to the level of revenue loss the jurisdiction experienced during the pandemic. And any community may use ARP funds to rehire police officers and other public servants to restore law enforcement and courts to their pre-pandemic levels.” [White House, Press Release, [6/23/21](#)]

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

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

**Garcia Opposed The HEROES Act, Which Would Have Provided Nearly \$1 Trillion For State And Local Governments, Another Round Of Direct Payments To Individuals And Families, And Hazard Pay For Essential Workers**

**Garcia Claimed That The HEROES Act Would “Give Money To Illegal Immigrants And Defund The Police.”** “Garcia has gotten a front-row seat to that logjam in the five months since his stunning special election win over Smith in May to fill out the remainder of Hill’s term. [...] Even while railing against partisan toxicity and his intention to not put party over patriotism, he points to House Speaker Nancy Pelosi as the reason. ‘She’s wanting to give money to illegal immigrants and defund the police ... in this latest HERO’s version,’ he said, referring to federal aid legislation the Democrats have put on the table. ‘There’s some true poison pills that aren’t good for the country and frankly are being added for political showmanship rather than actually helping anyone. She’s catering to her base rather than the care of the nation.’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

**Garcia Opposed The HEROES Act Because It Contained “Too Many Extras.”** “Garcia favors an infrastructure bill, but not an increase in the federal gas tax. He favors another COVID relief package, but in the range of \$750 billion to \$1 trillion, not the \$3 trillion package supported by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, which he said has ‘too many extras’ in it. Garcia also favors another round of Paycheck Protection Loans for businesses now feeling the strain of supply chain disruptions during the pandemic.” [San Gabriel Valley Tribune, Editorial, 9/17/20]

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**The HEROES Act Would Provide Nearly \$1 Trillion For State And Local Governments, Another Round Of Direct Payments, And Hazard Pay For Essential Workers**

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**May 2020: The House Of Representatives Passed The HEROES Act Which Proposed \$3 Trillion To Address The Economic Impacts Of The Coronavirus.** “House Democrats on Friday passed a \$3 trillion tax cut and spending bill aimed at addressing the devastating economic fallout from the coronavirus outbreak by directing huge sums of money into all corners of the economy. But the White House and Senate Republicans have decried the measure’s design and said they will cast it aside, leaving uncertain what steps policymakers might take as the economy continues to face severe strains. The sweeping legislation, dubbed the ‘Heroes Act’, passed 208-199.” [Washington Post, [5/15/20](#)]

**The HEROES Act Provided Nearly \$1 Trillion For State And Local Governments, Another Round Of Direct Payments To Individuals And Families, And Hazard Pay For Essential Workers.** “The 1,800-page legislation contains a large number of provisions: nearly \$1 trillion for state, local and tribal governments; another round of direct payments to individuals, up to \$6,000 per family, including to unauthorized immigrants; \$200 billion for hazard pay for essential workers; \$75 billion for coronavirus testing and tracing; increased spending on food stamps; \$175 billion in housing support; student loan forgiveness; and a new employee retention tax credit and extension of unemployment benefits.” [Washington Post, [5/15/20](#)]

**The HEROES Act Would Provide \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the HEROES Act “would provide roughly \$3 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including almost \$1 trillion for direct aid to state and local governments; \$200 billion for a fund to provide hazard pay for essential workers; \$75 billion for a national testing program; and funding for state and federal response related to health care, education, housing, and food supply. It would extend federal funding of expanded unemployment compensation benefits.” The bill passed 208 to 199. [HR 6800, [Vote #109](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

<b>Garcia Voted Against \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic</b>
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**Garcia Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic.** In June 2020 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize a number of housing assistance grants and programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It would authorize \$100 billion for Housing and Urban Development Department emergency housing assistance grants to support state and local rental assistance programs for individuals at risk of homelessness. It would authorize \$75 billion for a Treasury Department homeowner assistance fund to support state housing finance agency assistance to help homeowners avoid mortgage defaults, foreclosures and loss of utility services. It would prohibit all tenant evictions through March 2021, prohibit all foreclosures for six months after enactment and allow any homeowner facing financial hardship to request mortgage forbearance. It would also require the Federal Reserve to establish a program to provide low-cost loans to residential rental property owners. The bill would authorize over \$24 billion for a number of HUD housing and homelessness assistance programs, including \$11.5 billion for HUD grants supporting state and local homeless assistance activities; \$3 billion for a tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes rent for low-income families; \$2 billion for a public housing operating fund; \$715 million for supportive housing programs for elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities and individuals with AIDS; \$100 million for housing counseling services; and \$14 million for programs and grants related to fair housing initiatives. It would also authorize \$309 million for Agriculture Department rural rental assistance.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-180. [HR 7301, [Vote #128](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

- **The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act Was Spearheaded By Rep. Maxine Waters To Provide Housing And Rental Relief To Those Most Affected By The Pandemic Economic Downturn.** “Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), who is the Chairwoman of the U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, is sounding the alarm on what she says will be an eviction crisis in the U.S. after the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] But the resulting economic shutdown has led to over 40 million people filing for unemployment — over 20

percent of the U.S. labor force. On June 29, nearly 60 days ago, Rep. Waters introduced H.R. 7301, the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020. However, typical of the state of play with a U.S. House run by Democrats and a U.S. Senate run by Republicans, Waters' legislation remains stalled by Republican Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell. Speaking on the House floor, Waters said, 'this bill includes several provisions that were included in the Heroes Act and independently led by a number of Members of the Financial Services Committee. Some people hearing about this bill won't understand what we are trying to do in this bill today. As I said, this was part of the Heroes Act that passed this House, but we have been waiting on the Senate to take up the Heroes Act. They are not taking it up, they don't seem to care, they don't seem to understand that there are people out there who are going to be evicted, and so we have pulled it out of the Heroes Act and we are taking it up independently so that we can send a message to the Senate that we want this measure heard and so we have a number of Members who participated in putting this legislation together and who had independent bills to do so.'" [Seattle Medium, [8/28/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Bipartisan Legislation Increasing Accountability And Transparency Of Coronavirus Relief Funds**

**Garcia Voted Against The TRUTH Act.** "This bill requires the Small Business Administration (SBA) to make information regarding economic relief measures implemented in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) publicly available. Specifically, with respect to the Paycheck Protection Program and economic injury disaster loans and emergency grants, the SBA must publish (1) the identity of each recipient of assistance and an explanation of the decision-making process underlying such disbursement; (2) the number of employees of each recipient and the date on which such assistance was disbursed; (3) an identification of each lender or intermediary through which assistance was disbursed; and (4) the amount of assistance disbursed to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans." [HR 6782, Vote #113 [5/28/20](#), CQ [5/8/20](#)]

**The TRUTH Act Aimed To "Make Information Regarding Economic Relief Measures Implemented In Response To COVID-19 (I.E., Coronavirus Disease 2019) Publicly Available."** "This bill requires the Small Business Administration (SBA) to make information regarding economic relief measures implemented in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) publicly available. Specifically, with respect to the Paycheck Protection Program and economic injury disaster loans and emergency grants, the SBA must publish (1) the identity of each recipient of assistance and an explanation of the decision-making process underlying such disbursement; (2) the number of employees of each recipient and the date on which such assistance was disbursed; (3) an identification of each lender or intermediary through which assistance was disbursed; and (4) the amount of assistance disbursed to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans." [HR 6782, Vote #113 [5/28/20](#), CQ [5/8/20](#)]

### **Garcia Spread Disinformation About COVID And Raised "Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs"**

#### **Punchbowl News Criticized Garcia For Spreading Misinformation After "Raising Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs"**

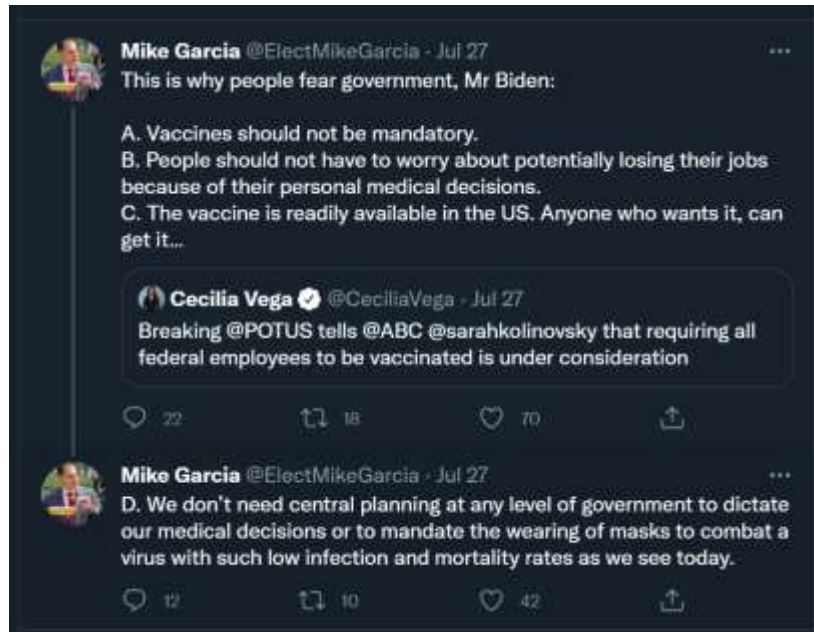
**July 21, 2021: Punchbowl News Called Out Garcia For Spreading Misinformation After "Raising Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs".** "With U.S. vaccine drive slowing, House GOP pushes misinformation It's truly stunning how many House Republicans are raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs. If you listen to some GOP lawmakers, federal agents are going door-to-door demanding Americans take the Covid-19 vaccine or they're going to take their guns and Bibles away. Or something like that. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Calif.) on Twitter in response to Biden's comments: 'This is dangerous. At this point, infection & transmission rates are extremely low & virtually all Americans have access to the vaccine. Everyone who wants to be vaccinated can be. We can't continue to infringe upon people's Constitutional rights under the guise of public health.'" [Punchbowl News, [7/21/21](#)]

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**Garcia Criticized Vaccine And Mask Mandates And Falsely Claimed The Virus Had Low Infection Rates**

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**July 27, 2021: Garcia Criticized Vaccine And Mask Mandates And Falsely Claimed The Virus Had Low Infection Rates.**



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/27/21](#)]

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**Garcia Opposed Efforts To Get More Californians Vaccinated Against COVID-19, Including All Forms Of Vaccine Mandates**

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**Garcia Claimed That Vaccine Mandates Made Unvaccinated People “Second Class Citizens”**

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**August 10, 2021: Garcia Said That LA County Was Looking To Make Unvaccinated People “Second Class Citizens.”** “LA politicians are looking to make unvaccinated residents second-class citizens over personal medical decisions. Americans have the right to make their own choices regarding their health, & such radical, punitive restrictions have no place in this country.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/10/21](#)]

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**Garcia Opposed A Los Angeles Ordinance Requiring Attendees For Most Indoor Public Spaces To Show Proof Of Full COVID-19 Vaccination**

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**Garcia Opposed A Los Angeles Ordinance Requiring Attendees For Most Indoor Public Spaces To Show Proof Of Full COVID-19 Vaccination.** “Patronizing indoor restaurants, bars, gyms, shopping centers, entertainment venues and personal care establishments in Los Angeles will soon require proof of full COVID-19 vaccination under an ordinance approved today by the City Council and signed by Mayor Eric Garcetti. [...] The ordinance applies to establishments that serve food or beverages, gyms and fitness venues, entertainment and recreation venues, including movie theaters, shopping centers and personal care establishments. Retail establishments such as grocery stores and pharmacies are not included in the ordinance. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia also criticized the ordinance.” [Los Angeles Sentinel, 10/6/21]

- **Garcia Claimed That The Ordinance Would “Kill Struggling Businesses And Effectively Remove 30 Percent Of LA Residents From Public Life.”** “‘Hospitalizations and deaths are down 45% from last month, but the City is now putting in place the most radical measures yet,’ Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, tweeted. ‘These



restrictions will kill struggling businesses and effectively remove 30 percent of LA residents from public life. This is absolutely discriminatory and unconstitutional! Let the lawsuits fly!” [Los Angeles Sentinel, 10/6/21]

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### **Garcia Supported The Supreme Court Ruling Overturning The Workplace Vaccine Mandate**

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**Garcia Praised The Supreme Court Ruling Overturning The Workplace Vaccine Mandate.** "A victory for employers & workers across the country. It's become clear that vaccine mandates are ineffective, and SCOTUS confirmed today what I've been saying from the beginning: They're unconstitutional. It is & always should be an individual's right to make their own health decisions without the fear of losing their job. And we should never erode guaranteed rights in the Constitution. To recover from this pandemic, we need less restrictions on businesses and individuals, not more." [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [1/13/22](#)]

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### **Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was “Insane” And “Tyranny”**

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**Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical.** GARCIA: “We’re now firing good cops because they didn’t want to get the vaccine which is absolutely insane. It is the tyranny of the very far left.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 49:40)

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### **Garcia Vowed To Would Campaign Against Any School Board Member In His District Who Voted To Mandate COVID-19 Vaccines For Students**

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**August 19, 2021: Garcia Said He Would Campaign Against Any School Board Member In His District Who Voted To Mandate COVID-19 Vaccines In Schools.** “I will actively and publicly campaign against any local school board member within CA-25 district lines who votes to support mandatory COVID vaccines for our kids.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Opposed Masking And Other COVID Mitigation Efforts, As Well As Legislation To Make The U.S. Better Able To Deal With Pandemics**

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#### **Garcia Held Rallies Without Masks During The Coronavirus Pandemic In 2020**

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**Garcia Held Rallies Without Masks During The 2020 Election.** “With a resurgent coronavirus raging across California and anti-racism rallies and protests a near-daily occurrence, there's a brand-new focus as candidates gear up for the fall campaign.[...] Assemblywoman Christy Smith, D-Santa Clarita (Los Angeles County), argued in a fundraising email last month that with Trump and GOP Rep. Mike Garcia, whom she will face in November, holding rallies without masks, ‘an outside observer might think that the pandemic is coming to an end. They'd be wrong. Dead wrong.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 7/3/20]

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#### **Garcia Opposed Mask Mandates And Cast Doubt On The Efficacy Of Masking To Reduce The Spread Of COVID-19**

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**July 20, 2021: Garcia Said That LA County’s Mask Mandate Was “Virtue Signaling.”** “LA County's move to reinstate the mask mandate, including for vaccinated folks, goes against the science & Biden's own CDC. We must stop imposing restrictions that are simply meant to virtue signal and are not backed by data. Californians are tired of it!” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/20/21](#)]

**July 29, 2021: Garcia Claimed That Mask Mandates Were A Ploy By Progressives To Distract From Other Issues.** “With half the country vaccinated, overall rates of death and serious illness from COVID have plummeted. Progressives aren't bringing back restrictions to keep us safe – they’re trying to distract from rising inflation, spiking crime rates...out-of-control spending and the crisis at the border.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/29/21](#)]



**Garcia Claimed That Universal Masking And Other COVID-19 Restrictions “That Have Been Implemented By Progressive Politicians Throughout The Pandemic Have Seldom Been Based On The Science.”** ““There is consensus among all leading authorities — including the CDC, CDPH and the American Academy of Pediatrics — that universal masking is the safest and surest approach to full in-person instruction,’ according to the CDC. But that consensus has not come without major pushback in a society polarized over masks and vaccinations. ‘The arbitrary restrictions that have been implemented by progressive politicians throughout the pandemic have seldom been based on the science, and the recent resurgence of these measures is further proof,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Saugus, in a statement reacting to the measures. ‘It is time to stand up to government overreach, allow Americans to choose for themselves how best to protect their health and get our communities back to normal.’” [Pasadena Star-News, 7/29/21]

- **Physicians And Public Health Experts, Including The CDC, Affirmed That Masking And Vaccinations Remained The Best Tools To Deal With COVID-19.** ““There is consensus among all leading authorities — including the CDC, CDPH and the American Academy of Pediatrics — that universal masking is the safest and surest approach to full in-person instruction,’ according to the CDC. [...] But in L.A. County, many physicians and public health experts say masking and vaccinations remain the top tools they have to deal with a mutant strain of COVID-19 that threatens millions who have not gotten their shots.” [Pasadena Star-News, 7/29/21]

**August 8, 2021: Garcia Said That Masks In School Were Unnecessary.** “Here in California, our kids are getting ready to go back to school in masks unnecessarily, but the political elites can party maskless with hundreds of guests in Martha’s Vineyard. Let’s hope the far left’s elitism, arrogance and hypocrisy aren’t contagious.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/8/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Unmask Our Kids Act, Which Would Block Federal Funds From Schools That Engage In Remote Learning And Maintain Student Mask Mandates.** In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6619, the Unmask Our Kids Act. This legislation would block education agencies from receiving Federal funding unless schools are open for in-person learning and school mask mandates allow parents to opt out on behalf of their children.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** Motion agreed to by a vote of 221-205. [H. Res. 912, [Vote #35](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#); Congressional Record, [2/8/22](#)]

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### **Garcia Said COVID-19 Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution, And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda**

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**Garcia Said COVID Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda.** GARCIA: “In the last two years we have encroached upon our own Constitution under this guise of public safety when in reality it’s for political agenda.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 52:10)

### **Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act, Which Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness, While 90 Other House Republicans Voted For It**

**Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against a bill that “directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda, an initiative launched by nearly 30 nations to address global infectious disease threats. The council’s responsibilities include (1) providing policy recommendations on agenda-related goals, objectives, and implementation; (2) helping federal agencies with implementation; and (3) reviewing the progress and challenges in achieving U.S. commitments, including assistance to help other countries meet agenda targets. The bill also directs the federal agencies involved with the agenda to prioritize its implementation and to take certain steps to achieve that goal. The President shall also appoint a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security to coordinate and report

on the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies.” The bill passed 307 to 112. [HR 391, [Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

- **90 House Republicans Voted For The Global Health Security Act.** [[Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

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### **The Global Health Security Act Increased Public Health Interagency Coordination And Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness**

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#### **The Global Health Security Act, Which Had Bipartisan Support, Created A “Permanent Designated Official Responsible For Coordinating The Interagency Response To A Global Health Security Emergency.”**

“Congressman Steve Chabot (R-OH), a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Congressman Gerry Connolly (D-VA), President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, reintroduced the Global Health Security Act. The legislation, which passed the House in September 2020, reaffirms the United States’ commitment to promoting global health security and is crucial to combatting the current coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. The legislation is cosponsored by 55 members of the House. The Global Health Security Act seeks to address two main issues – that U.S. global health security staffing and activities are largely reliant on an executive order and not specifically supported in law, and that the U.S. needs a permanent designated official responsible for coordinating the interagency response to a global health security emergency. These issues are particularly urgent in light of the threat posed by the rapid spread of COVID-19 across the globe.” [Rep. Steve Chabot, Press Release, [1/21/21](#)]

#### **The Global Health Security Act Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness.**

“The Global Health Security Act codifies U.S. investments in the ability to prepare for and respond to public health threats and reduce or prevent their spread across borders. In particular, this bill bolsters U.S. commitments under the Global Health Security Agenda, which is a multilateral initiative to build countries’ capacity to manage infectious disease threats and elevate health security as a global priority.” [Rep. Steve Chabot, Press Release, [1/21/21](#)]

## **Garcia Was A Right-Wing Extremist On The Environment**

### **Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change And Called For More Deforestation**

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#### **Garcia Claimed That California’s Wildfires Were Caused By “Bad Leadership” Rather Than Climate Change And That More Deforestation Was The Solution**

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**Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change, And Said They Were “Man Made” And A Result Of “Bad Leadership.”** GARCIA: “The fires are not a result of climate change. They are usually man made. These power shutdowns and what Edison is doing [...] It is not Climate Change. It is man made and bad leadership and bad policy. I think it is a cop out to say it is climate change and there are defiantly concrete things we can do.” [YouTube, joycemediainc, [12/10/19](#)] (VIDEO)

#### **Garcia Blamed Forest Fires In California On Poor Forest Management Rather Than Climate Change.**

“‘Climate change is real,’ said Smith, linking the issue to the spate of blazes. ‘What we are experiencing here in California, everything from sea level rise to the significant wildfires where there is devastating property damage, has a real economic impact. And we are at a huge loss if we don’t begin to address the root causes, as well as the possible solutions.’ Garcia accused his opponent of ‘burying her head in the sand’ by attributing the fires to climate change. [...] ‘What we’re experiencing here is the end result of Sacramento, and frankly, the federal government, not investing in deforestation programs, not getting rid of the dead brush and the leaves that have been accumulating over the last 40 years,’ Garcia said.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

- **Garcia Called For Deforestation In Response To Wildfires Even Though He Admitted That Climate Change Was Real.** “Garcia [...] said that the planet is warming and that he drives an electric car to reduce

emissions, but also called for deforestation in response to the wildfires. ‘What we’re experiencing here is the end result of Sacramento, and frankly, the federal government, not investing in deforestation programs, not getting rid of the dead brush and the leaves that have been accumulating over the last 40 years,’ Garcia said.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

### **Garcia Promised To Propose A Plan That Would Increase Funding To Fight Wildfires In California...**

**May 2020: Garcia Said He Would Soon Unveil A Plan To Help “Bolster” Efforts To Fight Wildfires In California.** “While I believe being on the front lines in D.C. is important, my primary focus is here in Southern California helping our small businesses and their workers, working with our local community leaders ensuring they are receiving all the federal assistance available during this pandemic, helping California secure the necessary federal resources during wildfire season and protecting our national security. Getting people access to their federal representative is critical, which is why I am quickly establishing offices in each of the district’s valleys – Antelope, Santa Clarita and Simi. Wildfire season for California is quickly approaching. Our federal government must do more to aide our battle against these wildfires, and I will soon unveil a plan that will bolster our efforts on that front.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Garcia Editorial, [5/23/20](#)]

- **Garcia Said He Planned To Ensure California Received The “Necessary Federal Resources During Wildfire Season.”** “While I believe being on the front lines in D.C. is important, my primary focus is here in Southern California helping our small businesses and their workers, working with our local community leaders ensuring they are receiving all the federal assistance available during this pandemic, helping California secure the necessary federal resources during wildfire season and protecting our national security. Getting people access to their federal representative is critical, which is why I am quickly establishing offices in each of the district’s valleys – Antelope, Santa Clarita and Simi. Wildfire season for California is quickly approaching. Our federal government must do more to aide our battle against these wildfires, and I will soon unveil a plan that will bolster our efforts on that front.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Garcia Editorial, [5/23/20](#)]

### **...But Voted To Cut Funding For The Department Of The Interior, Which Oversees Wildfire Suppression Operations, Fire Facilities, And Provides Rural Fire Assistance**

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Aimed At Reducing Discretionary Funding For The Departments Of The Interior And Environment By 5%.** “At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following: Sec. \_\_\_\_\_. Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 5 percent. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1060, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Allen) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia. Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, this bill that we are debating here is a partisan travesty and spends entirely more than this government can afford. That is why I rise again today to offer an amendment to cut spending to the Interior and Environment portion of the bill. In addition to its overspending, this bill attempts to delegitimize President Trump's replacement for the Obama administration's overreaching WOTUS rule. The farmers and landowners in my district will tell you how devastating that would be.” [H.Amdt. 849, No. [62](#), Vote #162, [6/24/20](#)]

**The Dept. Of The Interior Oversees The “Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.”** “ In addition to the amounts provided under the heading “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” for wildfire suppression operations, \$310,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” and “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: Provided further, That amounts may be transferred to the “Wildland Fire Management” accounts in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the

Interior only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

**The Dept. Of The Interior Oversees “Wildland Fire Management” And The Budget Sought To Increase Spending On “Rural Fire Assistance” And Updating “Fire Facilities.”** “For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$991,479,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$18,427,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$227,895,000 is for fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$20,470,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further [...]” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

**The Budget Allowed For The “Forest Service” To Transfer “Discretionary Funds” To Be Used For “The Purposes Of Hazardous Fuels Management And Urgent Rehabilitation Of Burned-Over National Forest System Lands And Water.”** “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2024: Provided, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That this section does not apply to funds derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

## **Garcia Downplayed Human Activity’s Impact On Climate Change And Voted Against Efforts To Fight It**

### **Garcia Said He Believed Human Activity Had Only “Some Implications” On Climate Change**

#### **Garcia Said That He Believed That Human Activity Had “Some Implications” On Climate Change.**

GARCIA: “I think there are some implications of manmade products, um, to the climate. And again, this is one of those issues where maybe I’m not as far right as you would think. I think what it boils down to is we need to keep looking at it, we need to keep analyzing the data. When you look at 10, 20, 30 years, the margin of error on our predictions is off the chart. The bottom line is that I don’t think we should do anything that derails our economy. The Green New Deal is, I mean good lord, that would have torpedoed our economy. I think that short-sighted sort



of pandering is completely useless. But I do think we have to keep an eye on it, and continue to gather the information.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] [AUDIO]

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### **Garcia Voted Against American Participation In U.N. Efforts To Fight Climate Change**

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**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Rescind U.S. Participation In The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 184 that would rescind U.S. participation in the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-235. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #27](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted For Striking A Spending Caps And Pay-Go Exemption For Climate Legislation From House Rules**

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**Garcia Voted For Striking The Rule Exempting Climate Legislation From Spending Caps And Pay-Go Rules From The 2021 House Rules Package.** In January 2021, Garcia voted for a “Smith, R-Mo., motion to recommit the rules package for the 117th Congress to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the resolution a provision that would authorize the House Budget Committee chair to exempt legislation addressing the economic, environmental or public health consequences of climate change from certain budgetary requirements, including discretionary spending caps and pay-as-you-go rules.” The motion was rejected, 203-217. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #7](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

### **Garcia Supported Prohibiting The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization**

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### **Garcia Supported The Protecting American Energy Production Act, Which Would Prohibit The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization**

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**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protecting American Energy Production Act, Which Would Prohibit The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “DeSaulnier D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 508) that would provide for floor consideration of a total of 149 amendments to a five-year surface transportation and ten-year water infrastructure authorization bill (HR 3684).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Jeff Duncan stated: “Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question, so that we can amend the rule to immediately consider H.R. 751, the Protecting American Energy Production Act. Now, my bill is straightforward. It prohibits the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, unless Congress authorizes the moratorium. It further expresses the sense of Congress that States should maintain authority for the regulation of oil and natural gas production on State and private lands.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219 to 188. [H. Res. 508, [Vote #198](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Trump Administration Plan To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve Oil And Gas Pipelines**

**Garcia Voted Against Adopting The Democratic En Bloc Amendment Of Forty Amendments On The Appropriations Bill.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2, consisting of 40 amendments.” The amendment was adopted 223-194: Democrats 220-9, Republicans 3-184, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #160](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]



- **The Democratic En Bloc Amendments To H.R. 7608 Included Blocking The Trump Administration’s Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations.** “Lawmakers in a series of July 23 votes approved the riders as amendments to H.R. 7608, an FY21 appropriations measure that would fund EPA and several other agencies, with a final vote on passage expected on July 24. [...] Other policy riders approved through a series of en bloc amendments would block the implementation, administration and enforcement of the White House Council on Environmental Quality's overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations as well as preventing funds from being used for the centralization process established in EPA's update to its Freedom of Information Act regulations published in the Federal Register June 26, 2019.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

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### **The Trump Administration Proposed An Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve The Construction Of Pipelines And Highways**

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**Trump Proposed Overhauling National Environmental Policy Act Regulations To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve Construction Of Pipelines And Highways.** “President Trump announced a ‘top to bottom overhaul’ of the regulations that govern one of the nation's most significant environmental laws. The aim is to speed up approval for major projects like pipelines and highways [...] The administration's new regulations are expected to reduce the types and number of projects that will be subject to review under the NEPA, shorten the timeline for reviews, and drop a requirement that agencies consider the cumulative environmental effects of projects, such as their contribution to climate change.” [NPR, [7/15/20](#)]

- **Buccino: Trump’s Regulatory Overhaul Would Deny Communities Who Have Been Most Impacted By Pollution A Say In What Projects Get Built In Their Neighborhoods.** “But environmental groups warn the new rules will sideline the environmental effects of pipelines, highways and other projects. ‘What the Trump administration is doing is fundamentally changing those regulations and really gutting them,’ says Sharon Buccino, a senior attorney at the Natural Resources Defense Council. What's more, Buccino says the law was designed to give a voice to communities long hurt by pollution from highways, pipelines and chemical plants that are disproportionately located in their neighborhoods. ‘NEPA gives poor and communities of color a say in the projects that will define their communities for decades to come. Rather than listen, the Trump administration's plan aims to silence such voices,’ says Buccino.” [NPR, [7/15/20](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted To Cut Funding For The Environmental Protection Agency And Supported Trump-Era Environmental Rules That Weakened Protections Against Air Pollution**

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#### **Garcia Voted To Cut EPA Funding By \$564 Million**

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**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment no. 102 that would decrease by \$564 million funding for EPA environmental programs and management expenses including travel expenses, hire of passenger motor vehicles, operation of aircraft, purchase of library memberships and other administrative costs.” The motion failed 155 to 256. [HR 7608, [Vote #164](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

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#### **Garcia Voted To Preserve The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts**

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**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Defund A Trump Administration EPA Rule On Air Quality Standards For Particulate Matter.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tonko, D-N.Y., for Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce an April 30, 2020, EPA rule related to air quality standards for particulate matter.” The amendment was adopted 233-176. [H R 7608, [Vote #163](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Amendment Would Defund The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts.** “Among the provisions voted on is a prohibition on EPA’s use of funds to finalize, implement or enforce the agency’s proposal to maintain the existing particulate matter (PM) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) instead of tightening it to force greater PM emissions cuts. The amendment says the proposal ‘fails to protect, within an adequate margin of safety, communities of color from harmful air pollution during a global public health pandemic, where those communities are experiencing a disproportionately high death rate made worse by decades of exposure to toxic pollution.’ The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY), appeared to prevail on a voice vote, but Tonko requested a recorded vote that had not yet occurred at press time.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

### **Garcia Voted Against Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards**

#### **Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards**

**Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2020 Environmental Protection Agency rule that reversed 2012 and 2016 rules establishing emission standards -- or new source performance standards -- to limit the amount of methane and volatile organic compounds that can be released in the production, processing, transportation and storage of oil and natural gas. Specifically, the 2020 rule rescinded the methane-specific standards and rescinded the applicability of all standards to transportation and storage activities. The rule also required the EPA, before promulgating new air pollutant standards, to determine that the pollutant causes or contributes significantly to dangerous air pollution. The rule took effect on September 14, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2020 rule would have no force or effect, and the Obama-era emission standards would be effectively reinstated.” The resolution passed, 229-191. [SJ Res 14, [Vote #185](#), 6/25/21; CQ, [6/25/21](#)]

- **In 2016, The EPA Adopted A Rule That Required Oil And Gas Companies To Limit Methane Leaks And Emissions, Which Was Later Reversed By The Trump Administration.** “‘This is a really encouraging step because methane is such an important greenhouse gas to reduce,’ Drew Shindell, an earth science professor at Duke University, said of Wednesday’s vote. ‘It sends a signal that the administration is serious about this.’ In 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a rule requiring oil and gas companies to curb methane leaks and emissions from their operations. Late last summer, the Trump administration undid it.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]
- **The Measure Restored Requirements On Companies To Check Every Six Months For Methane Leaks From Equipment Installed After 2015—And Must Ensure Leaks Are Fixed Within 30 Days Of Being Detected.** “If enacted, the measure would restore requirements on companies to check every six months for methane leaks from pipelines, storage tanks and other equipment installed after 2015 — and plug any leak within 30 days after it is detected.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]

### **Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Funding For Clean And Renewable Energy**

#### **Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill, Which Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives**

**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade**

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**Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade.** "With billions of dollars for clean energy, the Build Back Better legislation has the potential to substantially and rapidly cut heat-trapping emissions in the U.S. [...] The legislation earmarked \$555 billion for renewable energy and clean transportation incentives over a decade in the country's largest climate change investment ever. The policies are crucial for President Biden's goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions 50%-52% by 2030, compared with 2005 levels." [NPR, [12/20/21](#)]

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### **The Center For American Progress Calculated That Build Back Better Would Reduce Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household**

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**Center For American Progress: The Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Clean Electricity And Energy Efficiency, Reducing Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household.** "Build Back Better helps break the United States' dependence on fossil fuels—an industry that's particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, which has and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change—consumer energy costs will be reduced. Specifically, proposed investments in clean electricity and energy efficiency will make energy costs more affordable, saving the average household approximately \$500 a year in reduced energy costs. This much-needed

investment in clean energy would come at a time when energy prices have pushed up inflation for consecutive months.” [Center for American Progress, [11/16/21](#)]

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**Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against A 50% Increase In Renewable Energy Funding Through Fiscal Year 2025**

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**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50 Percent Annually Through FY 2025.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Haaland, D-N.M., amendment no. 32 that would increase energy efficiency and renewable energy funding authorization levels by 50% annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department research and development activities related to solar, wind, and water energy. It also would add authorization totals for research, development, demonstration, and commercialization activities under the Energy Department's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy through fiscal 2025, authorizing \$3.2 billion in fiscal 2021 increasing incrementally to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2025.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 173. [HR 4447, [Vote #203](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

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**Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Investing \$135 Billion In Renewable Energy Research And Energy Efficiency**

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**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act, Adopting A Manager's Amendment On That Bill, Considering The Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, And Allowing Debate On The Continuing Resolution.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act (HR 4447) and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act (HR 6270). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 98 amendments for HR 4447 and one hour of general debate for HR 6270. It would also provide for one hour of general debate on a continuing resolution (HR 8319) to provide short-term appropriations through Dec. 11, 2020, which is not expected to be considered after the House passed a similar measure (HR 8337) under suspension of the rules Tuesday, Sept. 22. Finally, it would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to HR 4447. Among other provisions, the amendment would authorize, through fiscal 2025, \$65 million annually for the Labor and Energy departments to implement two energy industry workforce development programs, including \$50 million for grants to fund wages of individuals receiving training. It would expand eligibility for and authorize \$32 million annually through fiscal 2025 for an Energy Department loan guarantee program for projects using new technologies to reduce air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. It would modify Energy Department programs related to methane hydrates reauthorized under the bill, including to limit development activities and add public notice and comment and reporting requirements for research. It would require the EPA to develop a proposal to assess and address cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with climate change. It would strike language requiring revenues from wind or solar energy leases on public lands to be paid to states and counties and to a renewable energy resource conservation fund for federal lands. It would codify a Commerce Department agreement limiting importation of uranium from Russia. It would provide for a dispute resolution process with regard to eminent domain for surveying land to be used for natural gas pipelines.” The bill passed 229 to 187. [HR 1129, [Vote #200](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/21/20](#)]

- **The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act Invested \$135 Billion In Renewable Energy Research And Energy Efficiency.** “On September 24, the House passed H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act, by a vote of 220-185. The \$135 billion package includes several clean energy and workforce bills from the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Natural Resources Committee, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The bill would authorize major investments in Department of Energy (DOE) research and development programs, including for wind, solar, geothermal, carbon capture, and hydropower. The bill also includes several energy efficiency provisions from the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitive Act of 2019 (H.R. 3962), which the American Public Power Association supports.” [American Public Power Association, [9/25/20](#)]



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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$20 Billion For Financing Clean Energy Projects**

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**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against Protecting 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington**

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**Garcia Voted Against Designating 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington**

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**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Designate 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 7 that would insert the text of a bill (HR 2546) that would designate approximately 1.4 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas and designate approximately 1,221 river miles in California and Washington as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. Among other provisions, it would establish a public-private partnership to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations and protect a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, including to provide for continued military activities such as helicopter overflights.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 837, [Vote #146](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

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**Garcia Sided With Foreign Adversaries And Murderous Regimes And Supported Keeping American Troops Stuck In Failed Forever-Wars**

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**Garcia Claimed That Putin Invaded Ukraine Because Biden Showed Weakness And Adopted “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security”**

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**Jan. 2022: Garcia Accused Biden Of Giving Putin A “Green Light” To Invade Ukraine**

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**Jan. 2022: Garcia Accused Biden Of Giving Putin A “Green Light” To Invade Ukraine.** "Biden drew widespread criticism for saying Wednesday that retaliating for Russian aggression in Ukraine would depend on the details. 'It's one thing if it's a minor incursion and then we end up having a fight about what to do and not do,' he said. [...] 'A greenlight for Putin,' said Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of California, one of many to use that phrase." [Associated Press, [1/21/22](#)]

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**Jan. 2022: Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Failure “To Demonstrate The Fortitude To Act As A Meaningful Deterrent To Putin” Led To Russia’s Aggression Towards Ukraine**

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**Jan. 2022: Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Failure “To Demonstrate The Fortitude To Act As A Meaningful Deterrent To Putin” Led To Russia’s Aggression Towards Ukraine.** “What is happening in the Ukraine is the product of Democratic nations failing to establish and maintain adequate strategic partnerships for three decades in the wake of the Cold War AND the current administration in our White House now failing to demonstrate the fortitude to act as a meaningful deterrent to Putin as he seeks to invade Ukraine. [...] Unfortunately, as a result of our recent abandonment, Afghanistan will also ultimately suffer the same fate that Ukraine will experience imminently. This is what Crimea also experienced in 2014 when Putin annexed that nation. The conquering of nations by leaders like Putin is the end state of neglect and weakness by leaders of democracies. We won the Cold War on the back of committing to and maintaining strategic partnerships before the wars started, or before troops amassed on the borders.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

- **Garcia Claimed That A “Lack Of Leadership” From The Biden Administration Could Lead To The Demise Of The U.S.** “We need the current administration to work to re-establish our role as a super power on the world stage; To build partnerships and invest in our military. Otherwise, the damage and lack of leadership from the last 12 months may in fact lead to our own nation’s demise.” [Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

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**Feb. 2022: Garcia Blamed Russia’s Invasion Of Ukraine On Biden Showing Weakness On The World Stage And Adopting “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security”**

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**Feb. 2022: Garcia Blamed Russia’s Invasion Of Ukraine On Biden Showing Weakness On The World Stage And The Adoption Of “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security.”**

“Representative Mike Garcia (CA-25) released the following statement in response to Russian President Vladimir Putin’s military operation against Ukraine: [...] ‘For over a year, I have been stating that President Biden has been giving hope to the ‘bad guys.’ Tonight, one of the most dangerous leaders on the planet, Vladimir Putin, is taking advantage of our weaknesses. [...] This new war started by Putin is a product of the Biden administration not creating a stronger deterrence and failing to demonstrate to the world that the United States and our allies are to be respected. In the last year, we as a nation have turned our back on our allies, opened our own borders, and have adopted pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.’” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [2/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, A Bill To Hold China Accountable For Unfair Trade Practices And Make The U.S. More Competitive Against Them**

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**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act**

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**Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Aimed At Increasing The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, comprising a package of provisions related to scientific research and development and international competitiveness, including provisions to authorize more than \$135 billion over five years for federal investment in scientific research and development programs; provide more than \$52 billion in supplemental appropriations for the U.S. semiconductor industry; and require various actions related to U.S. technological competitiveness and foreign policy, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would authorize \$78 billion through fiscal 2026 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$13.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support use-inspired research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change, global competitiveness in critical technologies, cybersecurity, national security, social and economic inequality, and education and workforce development in science and technology. It would authorize \$50.2 billion through fiscal 2026 for Energy Department science activities, including research and development related to climate issues, alternative energy sources and quantum technologies. It would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2026 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST functions to include information security and cybersecurity research and development activities. Among supply chain provisions, it would provide \$52.7 billion through fiscal 2026 in supplemental appropriations to fund a program to incentivize research, development and workforce development

related to the production of semiconductors, established by the fiscal 2021 defense authorization law. It would establish a Commerce Department office to lead federal efforts to strengthen supply chains and domestic manufacturing in critical industries, and it would authorize \$45 billion through fiscal 2027 for grants and loans under the office. It would appropriate \$1.5 billion through fiscal 2031 to support 5G wireless network development. Among foreign policy provisions, it would require the president and State Department to develop diplomatic engagement strategies to address global economic and security development, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence and economic coercion. It would authorize more than \$2 billion in bilateral and regional foreign assistance and \$1.25 billion for diplomatic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region for fiscal 2022, as well as over \$1 billion through fiscal 2026 for foreign military financing and security programs in the region. It would include various provisions related to global action on climate change, including to establish an interagency task force to monitor climate change in relation to national security risks and authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund. It would extend a wide range of duty reductions and suspensions; update certain trade policies to include standards related to environmental, labor, human rights and intellectual property protections; and establish a U.S. Trade Representative committee to review and potentially block overseas investments in foreign adversary nations that could impact U.S. critical capabilities. Among workforce and economic development provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Labor Department national apprenticeship system; authorize several new or expanded NSF programs related to expanding science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, workforce development and participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; create a new class of nonimmigrant ‘W’ visas for entrepreneurs associated with U.S. start-up companies; and reauthorize and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support individuals and communities that have been adversely impacted by international trade.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #31](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

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### **The America COMPETES Act Would Invest In U.S. Manufacturing To Decrease Our Reliance On Chinese Goods**

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**The America COMPETES Act Authorized \$45 Billion To Bolster The Supply Chain And Increase U.S. Manufacturing Of “Critical” Goods.** “The House bill would provide \$45 billion over six years in grants and loans to improve the nation's supply chains and to boost American manufacturing of goods deemed critical for national security and the US economy -- like products for public health, communications technology and food -- according to a summary of the bill provided by House Democrats. Similar to the Senate bill, it would create a new initiative within the Department of Commerce to help promote the resiliency of the nation's supply chains. The House bill would establish an office that would monitor supply chains, identify vulnerabilities and designate which products are critical. The agency would also be tasked with building up stockpiles to prevent shortages of goods in the event of a future supply chain shock.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]

**The America COMPETES Act Invested \$3 Billion In Solar Manufacturing To Reduce The U.S.’s Reliance On China.** “The House legislation would set aside billions of dollars to bolster research and manufacturing. [...] It would set aside another \$3 billion for the nation's solar manufacturing supply chain, aiming to reduce the country's reliance on China for parts.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]

**The America COMPETES Act Invested \$52 Billion In Domestic Manufacturing And Research Of Semiconductors To Decrease The U.S.’s Technological Dependence On Asia.** “The House voted Friday to pass the America COMPETES Act, a bill that aims to increase U.S. competitiveness with China and to address the country’s shortage of semiconductors by strengthening the country’s supply chain. [...] The bill includes \$52 billion to support domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors, the chips that are used in electronic devices and have faced shortages throughout the pandemic, contributing to delays and increased costs. The incentives for semiconductor production come as the U.S. has increasingly relied on imports for computer chips. Twelve percent of the world's chips are made in the U.S., down from 37% in the 1990s, according to industry officials. About 80% are made in Asia.” [USA Today, [2/4/22](#)]

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### **The America COMPETES Act Would Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations**

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**The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To Hold China Accountable For Human Rights**

**Violations.** “The legislation includes provisions to strengthen US relations with Taiwan, new sanctions for officials in Xinjiang accused of ‘systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilisation, or involuntary contraceptive implantation policies and practices’ and an authorisation for millions of dollars in funding to counter Chinese government censorship and disinformation. [...] Advocacy groups supporting human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong applauded the bill. The Washington-based Hong Kong Democracy Council said it was ‘elated’, and the non-profit Uyghur Human Rights Project said it was ‘encouraged that Congress continues to put rhetoric into action’. ‘We are particularly encouraged by provisions meant to provide safe haven for Uyghurs fleeing atrocities, and to tighten scrutiny on Chinese companies complicit in these abuses,’ said Uyghur Human Rights Project executive director Omer Kanat.” [South China Morning Post, [2/4/22](#)]

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**The America COMPETES Act Would Offset China’s “Market-Distorting Trade Practices”**

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**The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To “Offset China’s Market-Distorting Trade Practices.”**

“The U.S. House of Representatives on Friday narrowly passed a multibillion-dollar bill aimed at increasing American competitiveness with China and boosting U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, despite Republican opposition. [...] It includes changes to U.S. trade rules intended to offset China's market-distorting trade practices, including by strengthening anti-dumping rules.” [Reuters, [2/4/22](#)]

**Garcia Claimed That The Biden Administration Was “The Greatest Threat To Our Nation’s Security” And Weakened America In Relation To China And Russia**

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**Garcia Said That The Biden Administration Was “The Greatest Threat To Our Nation’s Security”**

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**Dec. 28, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That The Biden Administration “Now Poses The Greatest Threat To Our Nation’s Security.”**



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [12/28/21](#)]

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**Garcia Claimed That Biden And Obama Weakened America In Relation To China And Russia**

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**Garcia Claimed That “China And Russia Are Peer Threats” And That President Biden Lacked “The Backbone Necessary To Keep America As The World’s Premier Super Power.”** “China and Russia are peer threats (not near-peer threats) who now understand that our commander-in-chief lacks the backbone necessary to keep America as the world’s premier super power.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [12/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Claimed That Obama Made The U.S. Weaker Compared To Russia And China.** “Garcia also blamed the Obama Administration for making the United States weaker compared to global rivals. ‘China and Russia are no longer just near-peer threats, they are now-peer threats,’ he said. ‘COVID-19 has manifested a weakness relative to China that maybe many of us didn’t anticipate.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

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**Garcia Attacked The Pentagon For Supposedly Pushing A “Woke” Liberal Agenda**

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**Garcia Said Pentagon Leadership Was Pushing “A ‘Woke’ Liberal Agenda [...] Rather Than Focusing On Defeating An Enemy.”** “Only 45% of the American people have a ‘great deal of confidence’ in the military, according to a poll released Wednesday by the California-based Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation and Institute. That amounted to a 25 percentage point drop since 2018, the year of the first National Defense Survey. [...] Mr. Garcia said Pentagon leadership is too interested in pushing forward a ‘woke’ liberal agenda, such as diversity and inclusivity training in the ranks, rather than focusing on defeating an enemy. ‘We know they should know better. These guys are failing to learn and evolve,’ he said. ‘Taking care of our troops needs to be at the forefront. We have to support the average service member.’” [Washington Times, 12/2/21]

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**Garcia Voted Against Pulling American Troops From Afghanistan**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against Establishing A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Establish A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Omar, D-Minn., amendment no. 5 that would state U.S. policy that the president shall complete the accelerated transition of U.S. combat and military operations to the government of Afghanistan by April 29, 2021, and implement the February 2020 U.S.-Taliban peace agreement regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces.” The amendment was rejected 129-284. [HR 6395, Amendment 835, [Vote #144](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

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**Aug. 2021: Garcia Called On Biden To Rescind The August 31<sup>st</sup> Deadline For Withdrawing Troops From Afghanistan And Accused Him Of Making “Some Sort Of Drug Deal With The Taliban”**

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**Aug. 2021: Garcia Called On Biden To Rescind The August 31 Deadline For Withdrawing American Troops From Afghanistan.** “On Varney & Co, Garcia highlighted the urgent need to disregard the August 31 withdrawal date and stay in the country until all Americans and Afghan allies are evacuated, not just the majority. ‘What I want is for this President to be a little more upset over the fact that we just lost 13 U.S. military personnel. What I want is for him to be little more upset about the fact that we have thousands of Americans stranded in Afghanistan—and we still do not know the exact number to this date. I want him to revoke the 8/31 pull out date,’ said Garcia on Varney & Co.” [Mike Garcia, Press Release, [8/27/21](#)]

- **Garcia Accused The Biden Administration Of Making “Some Sort Of Drug Deal With The Taliban” By Agreeing To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan By August 31, 2021.** “Mr. Garcia said the deadline set by the White House further raises his suspicion of how the administration has handled the withdrawal. ‘That’s literally painting us into a corner,’ he said. ‘My suspicion and my worst fear is that we have made some



sort of drug deal with the Taliban. And when [August] 31 comes and goes, we're going to be in a more precarious position. And not knowing how many people to get out is a tall order right now, especially with so few days before [August] 31.” [Washington Times, 8/24/21]

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**Aug. 2021: Garcia Claimed Biden’s Decision To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan Emboldened Terrorist Organizations And Called For Him To Resign**

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**Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Decision To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan Emboldened Terrorist Organizations.** “As the Taliban takes over Afghanistan with little resistance, California lawmakers, like many Americans, have watched, stunned at the rapid fall of a government the U.S. spent 20 years trying to stabilize. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Santa Clarita) [...] ‘As someone who has personally fought that mission and served in combat in the Middle East, I understand the situation at hand and why withdrawing our troops unconditionally with a set date was a reckless, deadly decision. I know the important role that our allies in Afghanistan played in protecting U.S. troops and journalists. I am heartbroken to see the devastation the ill-planned withdrawal has caused. Not only did the Biden administration’s decision cost lives and embolden terrorist organizations, but the administration has woefully failed to mitigate the foreseeable devastation the botched withdrawal caused.’” [Los Angeles Times, 8/20/21]

**HEADLINE: “Afghanistan Catastrophe Cause For Biden To Resign, According To Congressman Mike Garcia.”** “Rep. Mike Garcia demanded that President Biden resign over the crisis in Afghanistan. His comments came ahead of the explosions in Kabul on Thursday that led to an unknown number of casualties, but injured at least three U.S. Marines. [...] ‘There’s going to be blood on his hands that are Americans, the blood of our allies,’ Garcia told Fox News during a Tuesday interview that was not previously released. ‘We’re unfortunately likely not going to get everyone out, and the Taliban is going to take over and kill those folks that we do leave behind.’ ‘This falls on the commander in chief’s desk,’ the California Republican continued.” [Fox News, [8/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Accused Biden Of Not Knowing How Many Americans Were Left To Evacuate From Afghanistan.** “Lawmakers say the Biden administration does not know how many Americans are left to evacuate from Afghanistan as it nears the end-of-month deadline for a full troop withdrawal. The White House reported late Monday that the U.S. has evacuated approximately 48,000 people since full-scale evacuation efforts began from the Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul on Aug. 14. But some lawmakers question whether the administration grasps the total number left to evacuate. ‘I don’t think this administration knows, that’s part of the problem,’ Rep. Mike Garcia, California Republican, told The Washington Times. ‘I think part of what they are trying to do right now is characterize how many people are on the ground. We’re actively filling out spreadsheets, as members of Congress, to help sort of funnel all this data up into one story for the State Department. But the short answer is they don’t know.’” [Washington Times, 8/24/21]

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**Garcia Defended The Iraq War As Late As August 2019**

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**August 2019: Garcia Said That He Supported The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time” And Would Still Support It Today Knowing What He Knew Now**

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**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time.”** GARCIA: “Yes, I think, given the state of affairs there, given the intelligence that the administration had at the time. For folks who aren’t aware, this was a weapon of mass destruction debate. Are there chemicals there, nukes there? Biochemical warfare...and, it was, a president acting on the information that he had. And he’s a human being, so, in the end...Sadam Hussein was a terrible person, right.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Said That He Would Still Support The Iraq War Today Knowing What He Knew Now.** HOST: “Knowing what you know now, though, would you support the war? Going into Iraq was a good idea?” GARCIA: “Yes, the timing is always debatable, the method of how you go in is always debatable, it’s easy to be a Monday



morning quarterback and throw stones and critique the way the war was born. You can go back to Gettysburg and go, wow, General Lee, you really screwed that one up. Which he did, he screwed it up. It's easy to do that, we all do that. So, um, first of all, the thing I have a lot of respect for and am very cautious about is when someone asks you, why how do you feel about this, if you don't have access to the full picture and you can't see all of the data that went into that decision, it's interesting what you think and feel. Even me now, I obviously don't have all of the data that went into the president's decision matrix back in 2003. But, there's a lot of briefs at a lot of different levels, and that paints the full picture. That's why they're there to make those decisions. Sometimes they're right, sometimes they're wrong, and you know, it's a difficult call." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Supported American Arms Sales To Saudi Arabia And Opposed Ending American Support For Saudi Arabia's War In Yemen**

#### **Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Arms Sales Or Transfers To Saudi Arabia For 120 Days**

**Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting For 120 Days, Any Arms Sale Or Transfer From The U.S. To The Government Of Saudi Arabia.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: "Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit, for 120 days, the sale, licensing or transfer of any defense article or services from the U.S. to an intelligence, security or law enforcement agency of the government of Saudi Arabia. It would permit such activities to resume if the president certifies to Congress that Saudi Arabia, in the previous 120 days, has not forced the repatriation, intimidation or murder of dissidents in other countries; unjustly imprisoned U.S. citizens or permanent residents in Saudi Arabia; or tortured detainees in its custody. It would provide exceptions to the prohibition related to the defense of Saudi Arabia from external threats and the defense of U.S. personnel and facilities in Saudi Arabia. The bill would also require multiple reports to Congress related to intimidation or harassment of Saudi nationals in the United States, including on whether Saudi diplomatic officials in the U.S. used diplomatic credentials or facilities to facilitate harm to or monitoring, surveillance, or harassment of other Saudi nationals in the country; whether any Saudi official engaged in a consistent pattern of intimidation or harassment against journalist Jamal Khashoggi or other individuals in the U.S.; and whether and how the U.S. intelligence community fulfilled its duty to warn Khashoggi of threats against him." The motion was agreed to 350-71. [HR 1392, [Vote #130](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

#### **Garcia Voted Against Ending American Support For Saudi Arabia's War In Yemen**

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Suspend Saudi Air Force Support.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Meeks, D-N.Y., amendment no. 30 that would suspend U.S. maintenance support for Saudi air force units determined to be responsible for airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties in Yemen." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #279](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To End Military Support For Saudi Involvement In Yemen.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Khanna, D-Calif., amendment no. 28 that would terminate U.S. military logistical support and transfer of spare parts to Saudi warplanes conducting aerial strikes against the Houthis in Yemen. It would also permanently end intelligence sharing that enables offensive strikes and any U.S. effort to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany Saudi-led coalition forces in the war in Yemen." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 207. [HR 4350, [Vote #278](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

### **Garcia Opposed Equal Rights For LGBTQ Californians**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The Equality Act, Which Would Prohibit Discrimination Or Segregation Based On Sex, Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity**

**Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Equality Act, Which Would Prohibit Discrimination Or Segregation Based On Sex, Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against:

“Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of “public accommodations” to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service or program -- including retailers, health care facilities and legal services. The bill would define “gender identity” as “gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,” regardless of designated sex at birth. It would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 224-206. [HR 5, [Vote #39](#), 2/25/21; CQ, [2/25/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Said That The Equality Act Was “Contrary To American Ideals”**

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**Garcia Voted Against The Equality Act Because He Claimed It Posed “A Detriment To Other Free Citizens” And Was “Contrary To American Ideals.”** “One area that deeply concerns me is LGBTQ rights. On Feb. 25, Garcia voted against the federal Equality Act to protect all Americans from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The law would prohibit common forms of biased mistreatment, including harassment and discrimination, in education, employment, and housing. [...] But Garcia rejected the Equality Act, saying it poses ‘a detriment to other free citizens’ and ‘is contrary to American ideals.’ Huh? Let’s unpack that. Such abstract rhetoric seems to repeat a false talking point of extremist organizations. Some allege that safeguards against discrimination for LGBTQ people necessarily interfere with the entitlement of people in positions of authority over others to act based on their religious beliefs.” [Antelope Valley Times, Hans Johnson, Op-Ed, [7/6/21](#)]

- **The Equality Act Would Prohibit Discrimination On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity.** “The House passed sweeping legislation on Friday that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. [...] The legislation, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in both the public and private sectors, offering civil rights protections in businesses, hospitals and welfare services. It explicitly states that individuals cannot be denied access to a locker room or dressing room on the same basis.” [New York Times, [5/17/19](#)]

### **Garcia’s Self-Serving Behavior Put California Families At Risk, Voting Against Firefighter Pay And Fire Suppression Funding While Being Bankrolled By Those Responsible For Destructive Brush Fires**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill, Which Contained A Pay Raise For Federal Fire Fighters**

**Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Providing \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending.** In November 2021 Garcia Voted Against: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending, including for surface transportation, broadband, water and energy infrastructure. In supplemental appropriations and increased contract authority, the bill would provide \$110 billion for roads, bridges and major surface transportation projects, including \$47.3 for highway infrastructure and \$40 billion for bridge construction and repair; \$66 billion for rail, including \$58 billion for Amtrak; and \$39 billion for transit, including \$5.3 billion for zero- and low-emission transit buses and \$2 billion for accessibility improvements. It would provide \$25 billion for airports and approximately \$17 billion for ports and waterways, including \$3.4 billion to modernize land ports of entry and \$2.25 billion for water port upgrades, including resilience and electrification projects. It would provide approximately \$11 billion for various transportation safety and research programs. It would provide \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging infrastructure and \$5 billion for zero- and low-emission school bus programs. It would establish requirements for many new and existing surface transportation programs to consider the environmental and equity impacts of funded activities and authorize a range of transportation programs related to emissions reduction and climate change resilience. It would provide \$1 billion for activities to reconnect neighborhoods by removing or remediating the effects of transportation infrastructure construction in disadvantaged and underserved

communities. The bill would provide approximately \$65 billion for broadband, including \$42.5 billion for grants to states to increase access in unserved areas and \$14.2 billion to extend a program initially authorized in response to the coronavirus pandemic that provides stipends to help low-income families pay for internet services. It would provide approximately \$62 billion for the Energy Department, including \$21.5 billion for clean energy demonstration projects, \$16.3 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, \$8 billion for power grid resilience and other electricity projects, and \$7.5 billion for fossil energy and carbon management. It would authorize or expand several programs to incentivize clean energy manufacturing, development and adoption. It would provide approximately \$55 billion for water infrastructure and safety, including \$30.7 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, including \$15 billion to replace lead service lines and \$4 billion to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and other emerging contaminants; and \$12.7 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Across various departments, the bill would provide funding for climate change response and environmental remediation, including; \$11.3 billion for abandoned mine land and water reclamation projects, approximately \$5.75 billion for wildfire management, \$3.5 billion for the EPA hazardous substance superfund and \$3.5 billion for FEMA flood mitigation. It would also provide more than \$1.7 billion for cybersecurity resilience programs. The bill would include a number of provisions intended to offset spending, including by rescinding certain unobligated COVID-19 relief funding and establishing tax reporting requirements for cryptocurrency and other digital assets.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-206. [H.R. 3684, [Vote #369](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Provided A \$20,000 Per Year Salary Increase Of \$20,000 Per Year, Or 50% Of Base Salary (Whichever Is Less), For Wildland Firefighters Employed By Federal Agencies.**

“Section 40803 of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides a supplemental salary increase of \$20,000 per year, or 50% of base salary (whichever is less), for wildland firefighters employed by the USDA Forest Service and the DOI.” [National Park Service, accessed [5/3/24](#)]

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**Garcia Voted To Slash \$2.4 Billion In Funding For Wildfire Suppression**

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**September 2023: Garcia Voted In Favor Of The Republican-Backed Continuing Resolution**

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**Garcia Voted For A Continuing Resolution With Republican Riders And Nearly 30% Cuts Across The Government.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Oct. 31, 2023, with a 29.9 percent cut from fiscal 2023 levels for most programs. It would fund veterans’ programs, the Department of Homeland Security, national security programs and disaster assistance at full fiscal 2023 levels. It would also implement nearly all provisions of House Republicans’ border security and immigration bill (HR 2), which the House passed in May 2023. It would provide an increase in funding for the Defense Department at rates set forth in House Republicans’ fiscal 2024 defense appropriations bill (HR 4365), which would provide for a 3.6 percent funding increase over fiscal 2023. It would also provide funding increases for the Agriculture Department and provide an additional \$220 million above fiscal 2023 levels for Energy Department nuclear programs. Among its border security and immigration provisions, it would require DHS, within seven days of enactment, to resume all activities related to “border wall” construction on the U.S.-Mexico border that were underway or planned prior to Jan. 20, 2021; require DHS to reopen or restore, no later than Sept. 30, 2023, the use of all Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities that were in operation on Jan. 20, 2021; and require DHS to return all unaccompanied children to their country of origin, regardless of whether they are from a contiguous country to the U.S. In addition to provisions of HR 2, it would place limitations on the use of DHS funding provided by the bill, including prohibitions on removing existing U.S.-Mexico border barriers, transporting inadmissible adults into the U.S., and the use of Customs and Border Protection’s “CBP One” app to facilitate the parole of an individual into the U.S. It also would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to initiate or resume any project or activity not funded during fiscal 2023 and would establish a congressional fiscal commission tasked with identifying policies to “improve the fiscal situation.” The bill was rejected by a vote of 198-232. [H.R. 5525, [Vote #511](#), 9/29/23; CQ, [9/29/23](#)]

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**The Continuing Resolution Would Cut Wildfire Suppression Funding By \$2.4 Billion**

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**The Republican Continuing Resolution Would Cut Funding For Wildfire Suppression By 57% Totaling \$2.4 Billion In Cuts.** “Hindering wildfire suppression efforts. As communities continue to fear the next deadly wildfire, House Republicans are cutting Wildfire Suppression by 57 percent, a \$2.4 billion cut.” [House Committee on Appropriations Democrats, [9/29/23](#)]

**Chaos Created By The House Republican Conference Threatened Federal Fire Fighter Pay Nearly Resulting In Pay Cuts**

**HEADLINE: US Wildland Firefighter Pay Threatened By Republican Feud In Congress.** [Reuters, [8/23/23](#)]

- Infighting In The Republican Controlled House Of Representatives Threatened A Pay Raise For Wildland Firefighters.** “Federal wildland firefighters are facing a huge potential pay cut this autumn that lawmakers in Washington warn could cause thousands to walk off the job, due to a feud among Republicans in Congress over federal spending. That could mean dire consequences for 16 U.S. states, mostly in the West and Southwest, where about 16,600 firefighters were battling more than 90 large fires across nearly 630,000 acres as of Tuesday, National Interagency Fire Center data show. [...] Biden raised wildland firefighter pay to a minimum of \$15 per hour in 2021 and later signed into law a \$1 trillion bipartisan infrastructure bill, which provided annual pay raises of \$20,000 or 50% of a firefighter's base pay, whichever was smaller. [...] The Democratic-led Senate appears poised to begin moving forward on bipartisan funding. But it is unclear whether the Republican-controlled House of Representatives can overcome infighting between hardline and centrist Republicans to enact spending legislation on time.” [Reuters, [8/23/23](#)]

**Garcia Took At Least \$23,945 From Individuals And PACs Connected To California Resources Corp., Which Was California’s Largest Oil And Gas Producer – Including \$17,000 From Its CEO Alone**

**2019-2022: Garcia Accepted At Least \$23,945 From Individuals And PACs Connected To California Resources Corp.**

**2019-2022: Garcia Accepted At Least \$23,945 From Individuals And PACs Connected To California Resources Corp.** According to Open Secrets, Garcia accepted \$23,945 from PACs and industry employees connected to California Resources Corp. for his House races from 2019 to 2022. [Open Secrets, accessed [7/11/22](#)]

**Todd Stevens, California Resources Corp.’s CEO And President, Contributed \$17,000 To Garcia’s Congressional Runs**

**Todd Stevens Was CEO And President Of California Resources Corp.** “CRC will emerge from Chapter 11 as a strong, healthy company committed to providing Californians with safe, affordable, reliable and locally produced energy, good-paying jobs and millions of dollars in annual government revenues for vital public services for many years to come,” said Todd Stevens, CRC's president and CEO.” [Desert Sun, [7/15/20](#)]

**Todd Stevens, California Resources Corp.’s CEO, Contributed \$17,000 To Garcia’s Congressional Runs.**

Search name	Recipient	Election	State	Receipt date	Amount
STEVENS, TODD	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	GENERAL	CA	06/13/21	\$1,000.00
STEVENS, TODD	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	PRIMARY	CA	02/01/2021	\$1,000.00
STEVENS, TODD	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	RENOV	CA	11/01/2020	\$2,000.00
STEVENS, TODD	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	GENERAL	CA	06/03/2020	\$1,000.00
STEVENS, TODD	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	RENOV	CA	04/01/2020	\$2,000.00
STEVENS, TODD	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	RENOV	CA	04/01/2020	\$2,000.00
STEVENS, TODD	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	RENOV	CA	04/01/2020	\$2,000.00
STEVENS, TODD	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	RENOV	CA	03/01/2020	\$2,000.00

[FEC, accessed [7/11/22](#)]



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**California Resources Corp. Was California's Largest Oil And Gas Producer**

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**California Resources Corp. Was California's Largest Oil And Gas Producer.** "California Resources Corp., the state's largest oil and gas production company with more than 2 million acres of reserves spanning four major basins, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection on Wednesday evening, seeking relief from \$5 billion in debt and looming interest payments." [Desert Sun, [7/15/20](#)]

<b>Ventura County Firefighters Blamed California Resources Corp. For Starting A Destructive Brush Fire In 2019</b>
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**Ventura County Fire Department Blamed California Resources Corp. For A 2019 Brush Fire Near Santa Paula Caused By A Failed Conductor On An Electrical Line Owned By The Company.** "Investigations cited electrical equipment failure during windy, dry weather as the causes of two Southern California wildfires last year, a fire agency announced Thursday. The 1,800-acre Easy Fire, which threatened the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and nearby Simi Valley homes, was ignited Oct. 30, 2019, when an insulator attached to a Southern California Edison high-voltage transmission line swung into a steel power pole, the Ventura County Fire Department said in a press release. The department also said the nearly 15.6-square-mile -- nearly 10,000 acres -- Maria Fire near Santa Paula was ignited Oct. 31, 2019, by failure of a conductor on an electrical distribution line owned by California Resources Corp." [NBC Los Angeles, [10/22/20](#)]

- **Ventura County Was Adjacent To CA-27.** "Instead, the city moves into Democrat Julia Brownley's 26th District, which represents most of Ventura County, according to the new maps. [...] The new 27th District based in Los Angeles County, covers such cities as Santa Clarita, Palmdale and Lancaster." [VC Star, [12/23/21](#)]

**The Brush Fire "Spurred The Evacuation Of Thousands Of Residents And Closed Schools In The Area" And Destroyed Four Structures.** "The tally of destroyed structures also rose. It now stands at four, an increase of two. Damage assessment crews are compiling a comprehensive report, officials said. The Maria Fire erupted at around 6:15 p.m. on Halloween night, sending fast-moving flames down both sides of South Mountain toward Santa Paula, to the north, and Somis to the south. [...] The Maria Fire spurred the evacuation of thousands of residents and closed schools in the area, but in the end no injuries were reported. By Saturday, firefighters had gained the upper hand. More than 600 personnel continued to work the fire Monday. They are conducting mop-up and patrolling homes and other structures around the perimeter until the fire is completely out, officials said." [VC Star, [11/4/19](#)]

**Maria Fire Burned More Than 9,000 Acres And Threatened Thousands Of Homes.** "A large brush fire whipped by lingering Santa Ana winds made a run toward Santa Paula on Friday, burning toward neighborhoods just beyond the Santa Clara River. The Maria fire broke out atop South Mountain, just south of Santa Paula, about 6:14 p.m. Thursday and quickly burned toward the small agricultural towns of Somis and Saticoy. [...] The fire has burned 9,400 acres and had no containment as of early Friday afternoon. Fire officials say at least two structures have been lost in the blaze. However, there have been reports of other properties damaged. [...] Roughly 2,300 structures are threatened, and 8,000 people have been evacuated. Mandatory evacuations remain in place for a swath of homes south of South Mountain Road, east of West Los Angeles Avenue, west of Balcom Canyon Road and north of the 118 Freeway. New mandatory evacuations have been ordered for the area south of the 126 Freeway, east of Campanula Avenue, west of South 12th Street/South Mountain Road and north of the Santa Clara River." [Los Angeles Times, [11/1/19](#)]

**HEADLINE: "Southern California Blaze Sears Structures, Threatens Orchards And Oil Fields."** [Reuters, [11/1/19](#)]

**Maria Fire Put "Tens Of Millions Of Dollars Worth Of Citrus And Avocado Crops In Harm's Way."** "A fast-moving scrub fire threatened orchards, oil fields and homes while displacing thousands of residents in Southern



California on Friday, even as diminishing winds helped fire crews tame a rash of wildfires elsewhere across the state. The latest in a spate of conflagrations that have kept California firefighters on the go for weeks roared to life on Thursday evening near the hilly farm community of Santa Paula, about 70 miles (112.65 km) northwest of Los Angeles. As the Maria fire raced across nearly 9,000 acres (3,642 hectares) of dry brush and chaparral, firefighters scrambled to protect tens of millions of dollars worth of citrus and avocado crops in harm's way, as well as nearby oil industry infrastructure. The blaze also threatened high-voltage power lines in the vicinity, along with radio and communications towers at the top of a large hill called South Mountain, where the flames originated, Ventura County fire officials said." [Reuters, [11/1/19](#)]

## Garcia Was A Threat To Democracy

### Significant Findings

#### **Garcia Voted To Overturn The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election**

- ✓ Garcia voted to object to the certification of Arizona and Pennsylvania’s 2020 electoral votes.
- ✓ Garcia cited debunked and unsubstantiated claims about “constitutional errors,” “irregularities,” and “voter fraud” to justify his vote to challenge the 2020 Electoral College vote.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that there was “evidence of compromised processes and break downs in election integrity by certain state legislatures” in the 2020 election.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed, without evidence, that “there were constitutional errors in some states” voting processes during the 2020 election.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed there were “irregularities” in the 2020 Presidential Election even though those claims were debunked in no fewer than 60 lawsuits.
- ✓ Garcia voted to challenge the 2020 electoral college vote even after the Jan. 6 Insurrection, citing “threats of fraud” and the need to resolve “any uncertainty” about the 2020 election.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he voted to challenge the 2020 election results because he wanted a debate about election integrity and was not trying to overturn the election.
- ✓ Local media outlets criticized Garcia for challenging the 2020 election results, saying the move showed he was “unfit” to hold office.
  - ✓ Monterey County Herald Editorial: Garcia sacrificed his “conservative principles” and “credibility” when he voted to object to the 2020 election results.
  - ✓ San Francisco Chronicle Editorial: Garcia’s vote to challenge the results of the 2020 Presidential Election showed that he was “unfit” to hold his office.

#### **Garcia Opposed Efforts To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection, Hold Trump Accountable For It, And Upgrade Capitol Security In Response To It**

- ✓ Garcia issued a statement condemning the violence at the Capitol on Jan. 6<sup>th</sup>, but “remained silent on Trump’s role in the insurrection.”
  - ✓ In January 2021, Garcia voted for establishing a bipartisan, 9/11-style commission to investigate the January 6<sup>th</sup> attack as an alternative to impeaching President Trump, but five months later flip flopped and voted against establishing the bipartisan commission to investigate the January 6<sup>th</sup> attack.
- ✓ Garcia voted against establishing a House Select Committee to investigate the January 6<sup>th</sup> attack following the failure to establish a bipartisan investigatory commission.

- ✓ Garcia voted against penalizing Trump’s allies for not cooperating with the January 6<sup>th</sup> congressional investigation.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against referring former Trump Chief of Staff, Mark Meadows, to the Justice Department for his refusal to comply with a subpoena from the House January 6th Select Committee.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against finding Steve Bannon in contempt of Congress for not complying with a subpoena from the House January 6th Select Committee.
- ✓ Garcia opposed calling on Vice President Pence to invoke the 25th Amendment and remove President Trump from office after the Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection.
- ✓ Garcia voted against a bill funding and upgrading emergency services and Capitol security in response to the Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection.
- ✓ Garcia voted against impeaching President Trump for inciting the January 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection.
  - ✓ Unlike fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia voted against Trump’s second impeachment.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that Trump’s Second Impeachment was hasty and divisive.
  - ✓ Garcia refused to condemn efforts to expel Reps. Cheney and Kinzinger from the House Republican Caucus over their support for Trump’s Second Impeachment.
  - ✓ When asked about efforts to expel Reps. Cheney and Kinzinger from the House Republican Caucus, Garcia said that we needed “to move on from that whole discussion.”
- ✓ February 2022: Garcia responded to a question about the Capitol Police surveilling Republican congressional offices by saying “Capitol Police leadership” was “effectively behaving as the Gestapo”

### **After The January 6th Insurrection, Garcia Continued To Promote The Big Lie By Co-Founding An “Election Integrity Caucus,” Which Collaborated With Trump Allies Who Continued Peddling 2020 Election Conspiracies**

- ✓ A few months after the January 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection, Garcia co-founded and then co-chaired the “Election Integrity Caucus” with Rep. Claudia Tenney to “focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system.”
  - ✓ Garcia identified a lack of voter I.D. laws, same day voter registration, and public campaign financing as threats to election integrity.
  - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus collaborated with Trump and his allies who continued to spread lies about the 2020 election. The Election Integrity Caucus met with former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election.” The Election Integrity Caucus also met with Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who worked with Trump’s legal team to overturn the 2020 election.

### **Garcia Refused To Denounce Lies And Conspiracy Theories About January 6th And The 2020 Election Spread By His Brother Gus Garcia III**

- ✓ Gus Garcia III donated to Mike Garcia’s campaign and visited Trump in the Oval Office with him. Gus Garcia sympathized with the January 6 Insurrectionists and posted the pictures and name of a man he said was the Capitol Police officer who shot an insurrectionist.
  - ✓ Gus Garcia III posted the pictures and name of a man he claimed was the Capitol Police Officer who fatally shot insurrectionist Ashli Babbitt, adding that mainstream media outlets had refused to “run the story.”
  - ✓ Gus Garcia III commented on story about FBI investigating insurrectionist by saying the FBI was a “joke” and “should be dismantled.”
- ✓ Gus Garcia repeatedly promoted the Big Lie and said that Joe Biden lost and belonged in prison.
  - ✓ Gus Garcia tweeted that the 2020 election was fraudulent, and that Biden lost and belonged in prison.
  - ✓ Garcia’s brother claimed Trump won every state in 2020, including California and New York.
- ✓ Gus Garcia III was a QAnon supporter and has repeatedly posted QAnon content since 2018 (and as recently as July 2021).
  - ✓ Gus Garcia shared QAnon-inspired slogans and hashtags on social media.
  - ✓ Garcia said on Facebook that everything “Q” said was “correct” and “spot on.”
- ✓ Gus Garcia implied that since the leader of the Proud Boys “isn’t even white” he was not a white supremacist.
- ✓ Gus Garcia shared a meme on Facebook that implied he was an extremist.
- ✓ July 2021: Garcia did not respond to requests for comment on his brother’s promotion of conspiracy theories.

### **Garcia Repeatedly Opposed Efforts To Make Elections Fairer And More Secure**

- ✓ Garcia voted against the For the People Act, which would make elections fairer and more secure.
  - ✓ Garcia opposed the For the People Act and said he was committed to stopping policies like it.
  - ✓ The For the People Act would make elections fairer and more secure, including by strengthening fundraising transparency, expanding voting rights, and ending partisan gerrymandering.
- ✓ Garcia attacked partisan gerrymandering in blue states while voting against legislation that would outlaw it nationwide.
  - ✓ Garcia accused Democrats of using partisan gerrymandering to remain in power while voting against the For the People Act, which would end partisan gerrymandering nationwide.
- ✓ Garcia voted against multiple plans to crack down on foreign interference In American elections.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would strengthen protections against foreign interference in American elections.

- The Protecting Our Democracy Act would require political campaigns and candidates report certain foreign contacts to the FBI and FEC.
- The Protecting Our Democracy Act would ban political campaigns and candidates from receiving information for political advantage from foreign sources.
- ✓ Garcia voted against requiring disclaimers on online material distributed on behalf of a foreign entity.
- ✓ Garcia voted against creating a national strategy to protect democratic institutions from cyber-attacks and disinformation campaigns.
- ✓ Garcia opposed efforts to combat discriminatory voter suppression and supported efforts to make it harder to vote.
  - ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would allow the DOJ to overturn discriminatory state and local voter suppression laws, including by reversing a 2013 Supreme Court decision that tossed out a key part of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.
  - ✓ Garcia cosponsored legislation that would impose nationwide Voter I.D. laws and prohibit automatic voter registration.
  - ✓ 2021: Garcia also wanted to take Florida's voter suppression laws nationwide.
  - ✓ Garcia Voted against requiring early voting locations on college campuses and reserving voter registration grants for HBCUs.
  - ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against strengthening mail-in voting.
    - March 2021: Garcia voted against blocking changes to U.S. Postal Service that would restrict delivery of voting materials.
    - Aug. 2020: Garcia voted against funding the U.S. Postal Service and prohibiting it from interfering in election mail procedures.

### **Garcia, Along With Trump And The RNC, Falsely Accused Democrats Of Trying To Steal The California 25th Congressional District's Special Election In 2020, In Which Garcia Was Elected To Congress**

- ✓ In 2020, Trump and the RNC claimed that Governor Newsom and other Democrats were trying to steal the CA-25 special election by opening another in-person voting site—even though it was requested by a Republican Mayor.
  - ✓ Lancaster's Republican Mayor, who supported Garcia, had requested the in-person voting site to make it easier for the city's Black population to vote and because another voting center in another city was closed. He denied that it was evidence of a rigged election.
- ✓ However, Garcia still echoed claims that opening the new poll site was evidence that Christy Smith and the Democrats were trying to steal the election.
- ✓ After Garcia was elected in the nearly all-mail 2020 special election, the Republican National Committee claimed that Garcia first won despite Democrats' supposed attempts at stealing the election.



## Garcia Voted To Overturn The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election

### Garcia Voted To Object To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Arizona And Pennsylvania

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

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

**Garcia Voted Against Certifying Pennsylvania And Arizona’s Electoral Votes And Opposed Trump’s Second Impeachment.** “Rep. Mike Garcia [...] whose district includes northern Los Angeles County, omitted other parts of his record: Voting against the certification of electoral votes in Pennsylvania and Arizona that helped cement Joe Biden’s presidential victory. Opposing the impeachment of President Trump for his role in the Jan. 6 insurrection.” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

### Garcia Cited Debunked And Unsubstantiated Claims About “Constitutional Errors,” “Irregularities,” And “Voter Fraud” To Justify His Vote To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote

**Garcia Claimed That There Was “Evidence Of Compromised Processes And Break Downs In Election Integrity By Certain State Legislatures” In The 2020 Election.** “Despite representing a purple-to-blue district, Garcia announced he would join a large group of House Republicans in objecting to Biden’s Electoral College victory, a move that has been condemned by other members of the GOP. In a statement released Monday, Garcia said, ‘I do believe there is enough evidence of compromised processes and break downs in election integrity by certain state legislatures that do in fact warrant a closer examination.’ ‘I have examined all available evidence in several states currently being disputed,’ the statement said, ‘and I have digested the constitutional arguments from both sides of this discussion. We are clearly in the midst of a constitutional collision.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 1/4/21]

**Garcia Claimed, Without Evidence, That “There Were Constitutional Errors In Some States” Voting Processes During The 2020 Election.** “Only one of the four Republicans who recovered seats for the GOP actually voted for the objections from their party’s senators and House members. That was Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, a former Navy fighter pilot who won last fall by just 333 votes out of more than 340,000 cast in the district running from Lancaster and Rosamond in the high desert of northern Los Angeles County over to Simi Valley in Ventura County. [...] With no evidence to back his assertion, Garcia explained his vote to cancel Arizona’s electors by asserting without offering any evidence that he ‘firmly believ(ed)’ there were constitutional errors in some states’ votes. This despite numerous court decisions finding there were no such errors, all the way up to the U.S.” [Daily Independent, 2/12/21]

**Garcia Claimed There Were “Irregularities” In The 2020 Presidential Election Even Though Those Claims Were Debunked In No Fewer Than 60 Lawsuits.** “Garcia, who was just elected in L.A. County’s swing 25th Congressional District, said allegations of election ‘irregularities’ — which have been debunked in no fewer than 60 lawsuits — were enough to get his objection. By Thursday morning, he said the objections had run their due course and acknowledged Biden as the lawfully elected president.” [Press Enterprise, 1/10/21]

**Garcia Voted To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote Even After The Jan. 6 Insurrection, Citing “Threats Of Fraud” And The Need To Resolve “Any Uncertainty” About The 2020 Election**

**Garcia Voted To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote Even After The Jan. 6 Insurrection Because Of Unsubstantiated Claims Of Voter Fraud.** “On Monday, Garcia announced he would join the effort to challenge the Electoral College vote, based on unsubstantiated claims of voter fraud. Some GOP senators changed their mind about supporting the objection after rioters breached the Capitol in a violent and chaotic scene on Wednesday. But eight senators and 139 representatives, including Garcia, still voted to object to election results in Arizona and Pennsylvania. ‘Americans have a right to free and fair elections. We must remember, the Presidency belongs not to Congress, it belongs to the American people. However, when threats of fraud arise regarding the results of the election, per the laws written in the Constitution, America’s elected Congressional Representatives must ensure that any uncertainty is resolved,’ read Garcia’s statement on Thursday.” [Ventura County Star, 1/8/21]

- ✓ **Garcia’s District Voted 54% For Biden In the 2020 Election.** “The Simi Valley Democratic Club noted that Garcia’s objection is ‘not representative’ of the views of the 25th Congressional district, which they estimate voted 54% for Biden.” [Ventura County Star, 1/8/21]

**Garcia Claimed That He Voted To Challenge The 2020 Election Results Because He Wanted A Debate About Election Integrity, And Was Not Trying To Overturn The Election**

**Garcia Claimed That He Voted To Challenge The 2020 Election Results Because He Wanted A Debate About Election Integrity And Was Not Trying To Overturn The Election.** “Garcia declined requests for an interview or to answer written questions from The Times. But in the op-ed in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, he explained his actions in terms tailored for his purple district. He insisted he wanted an open debate about election integrity, not to overturn the election. (If the objection had been successful, it would have blocked the votes legitimately cast in Arizona and Pennsylvania.)” [Los Angeles, 2/8/21]

**Local Media Outlets Criticized Garcia For Challenging The 2020 Election Results, Saying The Move Showed He Was “Unfit” To Hold Office**

**EDITORIAL: Garcia Sacrificed His “Conservative Principles” And “Credibility” When He Voted To Object To The 2020 Election Results.** “What Trump wants his supporters to believe is that the courts, including judges appointed by Trump, all 50 states, including dozens governed by Republicans, and Trump’s own attorney general, all got everything wrong. This is nonsense. Yet this nonsense is what motivated the attack on the Capitol on Wednesday which left five people dead. This nonsense is what motivated a shameful number of Republican lawmakers to object to the certification of Electoral College votes. Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Rep. Darrell Issa, R-Temecula, and Rep. Jay Obernolte, R-Big Bear Lake all chose to sacrifice conservative principles and their credibility. They failed to show true leadership; they failed to do the right thing when it was the easiest thing to do.” [Monterey County Herald, Editorial, 1/10/21]

**EDITORIAL: Garcia’s Vote To Challenge The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election Showed That He Was “Unfit” To Hold His Office.** “The members of Congress who conspired to overturn a legitimate presidential election revealed themselves as cynics and fools even before a mob took their position to its insane conclusion by raiding the U.S. Capitol. To continue to call such chaos down upon their country and themselves in the aftermath required still greater recklessness and treachery. And yet 147 Republican lawmakers - eight senators and 139 representatives - persisted in voting to reject the results of free and fair elections in Arizona and Pennsylvania even after a crowd incited by President Trump ran riot under the rotunda, forcing them and their colleagues to take cover as guns were drawn and fired. They included the House’s top Republican, Kevin McCarthy of Bakersfield, and six other members of California’s delegation: Ken Calvert, Mike Garcia, Darrell Issa, Doug LaMalfa, Devin Nunes and Jay Obernolte. The members of this antidemocratic caucus voted against the people and the republic even in the dark shadow of the alternative. They are unfit to hold their offices.” [San Francisco Chronicle, Editorial, 1/8/21]

## Garcia Opposed Efforts To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection, Hold Trump Accountable For It, And Upgrade Capitol Security In Response To It

### Garcia Issued A Statement Condemning The Violence At The Capitol On Jan. 6, But “Remained Silent On Trump’s Role In The Insurrection”

**City News Service: Garcia Issued A Statement Condemning The Violence At The Capitol On Jan. 6<sup>th</sup>, But “Remained Silent On Trump’s Role In The Insurrection.”** “Santa Clarita-area Republican Rep. Mike Garcia, who said Tuesday he would join in GOP challenges to some of the Electoral College due to what he called ‘breakdowns in election integrity’ in some states, issued a statement Wednesday condemning the violence at the Capitol. ‘In this great nation, we have the freedom to freely debate our different opinions and ideas, but this must be done through civil debate -- violence has no place in a democracy,’ Garcia said. Garcia did not say whether he still plans to challenge any of the election results. He also remained silent on Trump's role in the insurrection.” [City News Service, 1/6/21]

### Garcia Flip-Flopped On Creating A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection, Ultimately Opposing It

#### Garcia Voted For Establishing A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack As An Alternative To Impeaching President Trump In Jan. 2021...

**Jan. 13, 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Establishing A Bipartisan 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 41).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up a resolution establishing a bipartisan national commission on the domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol. This proposed bipartisan commission will be tasked with examining and reporting upon the terror attack upon our Capitol that occurred last Wednesday. The commission will be bipartisan in nature, modeled after the 9/11 Commission, and will fully be empowered to undertake a full investigation and make recommendations to the President and to Congress. I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow than by ensuring a bipartisan commission reviews all evidence and reports back to us on this horrific event.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.** The motion was agreed to, 221-205. [H. Res. 41, [Vote #15](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

- **Republicans Proposed The Commission As An Alternative To Impeaching Trump For His Role In The January 6<sup>th</sup> Capitol Insurrection.** “House Republicans argued Wednesday that instead of impeaching President Donald Trump, Congress should create a commission to study what happened last week. Modeled after the bipartisan commission that analyzed the 9/11 terrorism attacks, the body would recommend how to prevent attacks on the Capitol in the future. ‘I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow,’ said Oklahoma Rep. Tom Cole, the top Republican on the House Rules Committee.” [USA Today, [1/13/21](#)]

#### ...But Voted Against Establishing The Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack Five Months Later

**May 19, 2021: Garcia Voted Against A Bill Establishing A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021 Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a national commission to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, “domestic terrorist attack” on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the commission to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze

the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to the president and Congress reports containing findings and recommendations for corrective measures that are agreed to by a majority of the commission. The commission would be composed of ten members, evenly chosen by the majority and minority parties, who have national recognition and significant experience in at least two subject areas related to the attack, such as law enforcement, intelligence, law, civil rights and counterterrorism. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize the commission to issue subpoenas and hold hearings and specify that the commission would submit its final report by the end of 2021 and terminate 60 days after submitting the report.” The bill passed 252-175. [H R 3233, [Vote #154](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Establishing A House Select Committee To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack Following The Failure To Establish A Bipartisan Investigatory Commission**

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

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

### **Garcia Voted Against Penalizing Trump’s Allies For Not Cooperating With The January 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional Investigation**

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#### **Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff, Mark Meadows, To The Justice Department For His Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The House January 6<sup>th</sup> Select Committee**

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**Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows To The Justice Department In Contempt Of Congress For Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The Select Committee Investigating The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, that would find Mark Meadows, former White House chief of staff to President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to “take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena” and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-216) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The motion passed by a vote of 222-208. [H. Res. 851, [Vote #447](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]



- **Mark Meadows Provided Thousands Of Documents To The January 6<sup>th</sup> Committee But Claimed Executive Privilege And Refused To Appear Before The Panel.** “Sweeping claims of executive privilege by Meadows and Trump to shield their activities on and before Jan. 6 from congressional scrutiny have been challenged in the court and by constitutional experts. Last week, Meadows backed away from cooperating with the panel just days after saying he would. He argued that the panel was pressuring him to discuss issues that the former president said are protected by executive privilege. However, Meadows had already produced thousands of documents for the panel, including text messages and emails related to the events of the day.” [Washington Post, [12/15/21](#)]
- **January 6<sup>th</sup> Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson: The Report Referring Meadows For Criminal Contempt Was “Clear And Compelling.”** “‘The select committee's report referring Mr. Meadows for criminal contempt charges is clear and compelling,’ Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson, a Democrat from Mississippi, said on Tuesday. ‘As White House chief of staff, Mr. Meadows played a role in or was witness to key events leading up to and including the January 6 assault on the United States Capitol.’ [...] Republican Rep. Liz Cheney of Wyoming, the vice chair of the select committee, said Tuesday that Meadows had received numerous text messages urging Trump to take action to stop the riot that he has produced without any privilege claim.” [CNN, [12/14/21](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Refusing To Cooperate With The January 6<sup>th</sup> Investigation**

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**Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Not Complying With A Subpoena From The Committee Investigating The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection.** In October 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-152) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The bill passed by a vote of 229-202. [H.Res. 730, [Vote #329](#), 10/21/21; CQ, [10/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Opposed Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office After The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection**

**Garcia Voted Against The Resolution Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives calls on Vice President Mike Pence to use his powers under section 4 of the 25th Amendment to convene and mobilize members of the president's cabinet to declare that President Donald Trump is unable to successfully discharge the duties and powers of his office, and to transmit notice to Congress that Pence will immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting president. The resolution would state among its findings that Trump ‘widely advertised and broadly encouraged’ participation in the march on the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday, Jan. 6, which turned into a violent insurrectionary mob that resulted in 5 deaths following the storming of the Capitol building; did not appeal to his followers to exit the Capitol during the insurrection; refused to accept the results of the 2020 presidential election as legitimate; and made at least three attempts to intervene in the vote counting and certification process in the state of Georgia and to ‘coerce’ its state officials to declare him the winner of the state's electoral votes.” The resolution passed, 223-205. [H. Res. 21, [Vote #14](#), 1/12/21; CQ, [1/12/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Bill Funding And Upgrading Emergency Services And Capitol Security In Response To The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection**



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

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**Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Inciting The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection**

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**Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Incitement Of Insurrection.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Adoption of the article of impeachment that would impeach President Donald Trump for incitement of insurrection by ‘inciting violence against the government of the United States.’ Specifically, it would state that Trump ‘repeatedly issued false statements’ asserting that the results of the 2020 presidential election were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted or certified. It would state that Trump made statements at a rally on Jan. 6, 2020, that ‘encouraged -- and foreseeably resulted in -- lawless action’ at the Capitol building during the certification of electoral college votes, during which protesters entered the Capitol, attacked law enforcement personnel, ‘menaced’ members of Congress and the vice president, and engaged in other ‘violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.’ It would state that Trump's conduct on Jan. 6 followed prior efforts ‘to subvert and obstruct’ the certification of 2020 presidential election results, including during a Jan. 2 phone call during which he urged Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to ‘find’ enough votes to overturn the state's presidential election results and ‘threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.’ It would state President Trump's ‘endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of government’ and that he ‘threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coordinate branch of government.’ Pursuant to the rule (H Res 41), upon adoption of the article of impeachment, the House agreed to the resolution (H Res 40) that would appoint and authorize the following impeachment trial managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Raskin, D-Md., DeGette, D-Colo., Cicilline, D-R.I., Castro, D-Texas, Swalwell, D-Calif., Lieu, D-Calif., Plaskett, D-V.I., Neguse, D-Colo., and Dean, D-Pa.” The article of impeachment was adopted, 232-197. [H. Res. 24, [Vote #17](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

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**Unlike Fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia Voted Against Trump’s Second Impeachment**

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**Unlike Fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia Voted Against Trump’s Second Impeachment.** “Rep. David Valadao was the only one of California's 11 congressional Republicans who voted Wednesday to impeach President Donald Trump — the latest distinction setting him apart from the rest of the caucus. [...] The three other Republicans who represent swing districts — Mike Garcia in Simi Valley, and Young Kim and Michelle Steel in Orange County — voted against impeachment. But Kim tried to find middle ground with an unsuccessful resolution to censure Trump, which she said would ‘unite our country and chamber, rather than divide it.’” [CALmatters, 1/14/21]

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**Garcia Claimed That Trump’s Second Impeachment Was Hasty And Divisive**

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**Garcia Opposed Trump’s Second Impeachment Because He Thought It Was Too Hasty.** “Garcia declined requests for an interview or to answer written questions from The Times. But in the op-ed in the Santa Clarita

Valley Signal, he explained his actions in terms tailored for his purple district. He insisted he wanted an open debate about election integrity, not to overturn the election. (If the objection had been successful, it would have blocked the votes legitimately cast in Arizona and Pennsylvania.) He said he opposed Trump's impeachment because of its hastiness, but the op-ed did not address the charge that Trump incited violence." [Los Angeles, 2/8/21]

**Garcia Claimed That Trump's Second Impeachment Was "No More Than Political Theater That Runs The Risk Of Further Dividing Us."** "Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita barely won reelection in a district that rejected President Trump and voted for Democrat Joe Biden. Yet the congressman last week voted to protect Trump from impeachment. [...] Garcia's explanation for his House vote was this: 'With only a few days left in the Trump administration, the vote to impeach the president is no more than political theater that runs the risk of further dividing us at a time when we need to come together. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stop playing political games.'" [Los Angeles Times, 1/18/21]

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### **Garcia Refused To Condemn Efforts To Expel Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger From The House Republican Caucus Over Their Support For Trump's Second Impeachment**

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**When Asked About Efforts To Expel Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger From The House Republican Caucus, Garcia Said That We Needed "To Move On From That Whole Discussion."** "The Republican National Committee's overwhelming voice vote to censure Reps. Liz Cheney of Wyoming and Adam Kinzinger of Illinois at its winter meeting in Salt Lake City culminated more than a year of vacillation, which started with party leaders condemning the Capitol attack and Trump's conduct, then shifted to downplaying and denying it. [...] The party's far-right flank has been agitating to boot Cheney and Kinzinger out of the House Republican Conference for months, a push that Rep. Kevin McCarthy of California, the minority leader, has tried to brush aside. And their formal censure is sure to stir up those efforts again. 'We need to move on from that whole discussion and, frankly, move forward and get the House back in 2022,' said Rep. Mike Garcia, R- Calif., who is facing a difficult reelection campaign in a newly configured district." [Baltimore Sun, 2/5/22]

### **February 2022: Garcia Responded To A Question About The Capitol Police Surveilling Republican Congressional Offices By Saying "Capitol Police Leadership" Was "Effectively Behaving As The Gestapo"**

**February 2022: Garcia Responded To A Question About The Capitol Police Surveilling Republican Congressional Offices By Saying "Capitol Police Leadership" Was "Effectively Behaving As The Gestapo."** QUESTION: "We had Congressman Matt Gaetz on earlier in the program. And we talked to him about this report that the Capitol police are coming into congressional offices in plainclothes taking pictures of oh, imagine this, Republican congressional representatives. Mike, have you heard about this?" GARCIA: "I just started hearing. There may have been a few others so it's not surprising that the guys that work in the uniformed personnel that work in that capacity are good folks. There's law enforcement that serves in that field. But the leadership is under the thumb of Pelosi. Just like every Democrat votes the same way on every piece of legislation because they fear her and her tyranny, the Capitol Police leadership does the same. They've been effectively behaving as the Gestapo." [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 11:57)

### **After The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection, Garcia Continued To Promote The Big Lie By Co-Founding An "Election Integrity Caucus," Which Collaborated With Trump Allies Who Continued Peddling 2020 Election Conspiracies**

**April 2021: Garcia Co-Founded And Co-Chaired The "Election Integrity Caucus" With Rep. Claudia Tenney To "Focus On Addressing Election Security And Restoring Faith In The U.S. Election System"**

**April 6, 2021: Garcia Founded The Election Integrity Caucus To “Focus On Addressing Election Security And Restoring Faith In The U.S. Election System.”** “Congressman Mike Garcia (CA-25) announced today the creation of the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress, which will be co-chaired by Congresswoman Claudia Tenney (NY-22). The caucus will focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system. Garcia and Tenney will serve as Co-Chairs of the caucus. The Election Integrity Caucus will proactively educate and inform the American public about issues related to election security and activity, drive commonsense policy solutions to restore faith in the democratic process, and improve the administration of elections. The caucus will ensure Americans in every state and territory have confidence in free, fair, accurate, and transparent elections.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

- **Garcia Identified A Lack Of Voter I.D. Laws, Same Day Voter Registration, And Public Campaign Financing As “Threats” To Election Integrity.** “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

### **The Election Integrity Caucus Collaborated With Trump And His Allies Who Continued To Spread Lies About The 2020 Election**

#### **The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “Who Continues To Spread Unsupported Claims About The 2020 Election”**

**The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “Who Continues To Spread Unsupported Claims About The 2020 Election.”** “One of Republican Rep. Claudia Tenney’s first moves after arriving on Capitol Hill last year was launching the Election Integrity Caucus. [...] The caucus has met mostly with allies and supporters of former President Donald Trump, who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election. According to a list provided by Tenney’s office, the group has spoken with White House communications aide Hogan Gidley, Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who offered to help Trump’s legal team try to overturn the 2020 election, among others. Tenney has also met one-on-one with Trump himself.” [Spectrum Local News, [1/20/22](#)]

**Jan. 6, 2021: Gidley Said That Jan. 6 Was “The FIRST Time Many In The Country [...] Are Actually Hearing The Clear Evidence Of Illegal Actions That Took Place In The 2020 Election.”**



[J. Hogan Gidley, Twitter, [1/6/21](#)]

**Dec. 29, 2020: Gidley Claimed That There “Were 202,377 More Votes Cast Than Voters Voting” In Pennsylvania.**



J. Hogan Gidley  
@JHoganGidley

In Pennsylvania, Election Day data now shows:

There were 202,377 more votes cast than voters voting!?!



wjactv.com  
DOS responds to Republican lawmakers' claim of election numbers discrepancy  
A group of Republican lawmakers say they've performed an extensive analysis of election day data and they've found "troubling" discrepancies. According to ...

10:08 AM · Dec 29, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

[J. Hogan Gidley, Twitter, [12/29/20](#)]

- **Gidley's Claim Originated From Pennsylvania State Rep. Frank Ryan, Who Said That He Found That 6,962,607 Total Ballots Were Cast While Only 6,760,230 Total Voters Actually Voted.** "A group of Republican lawmakers say they've performed an extensive analysis of election day data and they've found 'troubling' discrepancies. According to State Rep. Frank Ryan (R-Lebanon), 17 lawmakers sponsored and participated in the analysis. Ryan, who is a certified public accountant, says they discovered discrepancies between the numbers of total votes counted and total number of voters who voted in the 2020 General Election. [...] According to Ryan, the analysis compared official county election results to the total number of voters who voted Nov. 3, as recorded by the Department of State. Ryan says they found that 6,962,607 total ballots were reported as being cast, while DoS/SURE system records indicated that only 6,760,230 total voters actually voted." [WJAC-TV, [12/28/20](#)]
- **The Pennsylvania Department Of State Said That Ryan's Claim Was "Wholly Without Basis" And "Based On Incomplete Data."** "The Pennsylvania Department of State released the following statement in response to the Republicans' claims: 'In today's release Rep. Ryan and others rehash, with the same lack of evidence and the same absence of supporting documentation, repeatedly debunked conspiracy theories regarding the November 3 election. State and federal judges have sifted through hundreds of pages of unsubstantiated and false allegations and found no evidence of fraud or illegal voting. [...] This obvious misinformation put forth by Rep. Ryan and others is the hallmark of so many of the claims made about this year's presidential election. When exposed to even the simplest examination, courts at every level have found these and similar conspiratorial claims to be wholly without basis. To put it simply, this so-called analysis was based on incomplete data.'" [WJAC-TV, [12/28/20](#)]

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### The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, Who Worked With Trump's Legal Team To Overturn The 2020 Election

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**The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, "Who Offered To Help Trump's Legal Team Try To Overturn The 2020 Election."** "One of Republican Rep. Claudia Tenney's first moves after arriving on Capitol Hill last year was launching the Election Integrity Caucus. [...] The caucus has met mostly with allies and supporters of former President Donald Trump, who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election. According to a list provided by Tenney's office, the group has spoken with White House communications aide Hogan Gidley, Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who offered to help Trump's legal team try to overturn the 2020 election, among others. Tenney has also met one-on-one with Trump himself." [Spectrum Local News, [1/20/22](#)]

**Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain Took Part In The Trump Campaign’s Lawsuit “Alleging Widespread Issues With Mail-In Ballots” In Pennsylvania.** “A conservative attorney who volunteered to help former President Donald Trump’s legal team as it attempted to overturn the outcome of the 2020 election will take the lead on election issues in the Texas House this year. With Texas’ Republican leadership cataloguing ‘election integrity’ as a top priority this legislative session, House Speaker Dade Phelan on Thursday named state Rep. Briscoe Cain, R-Deer Park, as the chair of the House Elections Committee. [...] Cain, who previously served on the committee, traveled to Pennsylvania in the days after Election Day to work with the Trump campaign. The campaign eventually filed a lawsuit alleging widespread issues with mail-in ballots in the state.” [Texas Tribune, [2/4/21](#)]

- **A Federal Judge Dismissed The Lawsuit And Said That The Claims Of Voter Fraud Were “Without Merit And Speculative Accusations’ That Were Not Supported By Evidence.”** “A federal judge threw out the lawsuit, finding the president’s team provided ‘strained legal arguments without merit and speculative accusations’ that were not supported by evidence.” [Texas Tribune, [2/4/21](#)]

**Garcia Refused To Denounce Lies And Conspiracy Theories About January 6<sup>th</sup> And The 2020 Election Spread By His Brother Gus Garcia III**

**Gus Garcia, Mike Garcia’s Brother, Donated To His Campaign And Visited Trump In The Oval Office With Him**

**2021: Gus Garcia Accompanied Mike Garcia On A Family Visit To The Oval Office With Trump**

**Pictured: Rep. Mike Garcia With His Wife And Kids And His Brother Gus Garcia With His Wife.**



[Twitter, @GGarciaIII, [6/22/21](#)]

**2019: Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia**

**Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia’s Campaign:**

GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/27/2019	\$250.00	
GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/07/2019	\$250.00	
GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	04/29/2019	\$2,800.00	

[FEC, accessed [7/8/21](#)]



**Gus Garcia Sympathized With The Jan. 6 Insurrectionists And Posted The Pictures And Name Of A Man He Said Was The Capitol Police Officer Who Shot An Insurrectionist**

**Gus Garcia Posted The Pictures And Name Of A Man He Claimed Was The Capitol Police Officer Who Fatally Shot Insurrectionist Ashli Babbitt, Adding That Mainstream Media Outlets Had Refused To “Run The Story”**



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/8/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Commented On Story About FBI Investigating Insurrectionist By Saying The FBI Was A “Joke” And “Should Be Dismantled”**



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

## Gus Garcia Repeatedly Promoted The Big Lie And Said That Joe Biden Lost And Belonged In Prison

### Gus Garcia Tweeted That The 2020 Election Was Fraudulent, And That Biden Lost And Belonged In Prison

Gus Garcia Claimed That There Was Evidence Of Systemic Election Fraud In Michigan During The 2020 Presidential Election.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/30/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Tweeted That Biden Lost The 2020 Presidential Election And Belonged In Prison.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/29/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Claimed That “Election Fraud Is #TheBigLie Is In Fact, #TheBigLie” And That And The “Corporate Media” Was Lying About Trump’s Supposed Election Victory In 2020.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/27/21](#)]

### Garcia’s Brother Claimed That Trump Won Every State In 2020, Including California And New York

LA Magazine: Garcia’s Brother “Appear[ed] To Doubt That Biden Won Any States At All,” Retweeting A Post Claiming That If They Did An Audit Of Every State, IT Would Show Trump Won Every State Including California & New York. “While, based on his voting record, Congressman Garcia harbored doubts about the results of the election in Arizona and Pennsylvania, his bro appears to doubt that Biden won any states at all, retweeting a conservative pundit who said, ‘If they were to do a complete audit of every state, we’d find out that Trump won every state..including California & New York.’” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

## Gus Garcia Was A QAnon Supporter And Has Repeatedly Posted QAnon Content Since 2018 (And As Recently As July 2021)

### Garcia's Brother Was Posting In Support Of QAnon Since At Least 2018

**Garcia's Brother Was Posting In Support Of QAnon Since At Least 2018.** “The congressman’s brother has also been vocal on Facebook about his support for the QAnon conspiracy theory, which claims there’s a global cabal of Democrats who torture and eat children. In a post just this month, Gus Garcia said, ‘If everyone had actually read Q for themselves, there would be no controversy about it. Its [sic] just information. It was spot-on. You’d have to be a fool to dispute it at this point.’ He goes on to call nonbelievers ‘lazy sheep.’ Garcia is no Q n00b, either. His support dates back to at least 2018.” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

### Gus Garcia Shared QAnon-Inspired Slogans And Hashtags On Social Media

**May 17, 2018: Gus Garcia Posted “WE ARE Q!” On Facebook.**



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [5/17/18](#)]

- **“We Are Q” Referred To The Pro-Trump Conspiracy Theory QAnon.** “Several people wearing ‘Q’ T-shirts and holding ‘We are Q’ signs were spotted at President Trump’s rally in Florida Tuesday night. QAnon is pro-Trump conspiracy born online by an anonymous user claiming to be a government agent, which espouses the thinking that it’s Trump vs. a cabal of liberal global elites.” [WBUR, [8/2/18](#)]

**July 4, 2021: Gus Garcia Tweeted The Hashtag “#WWG1WGA.”**



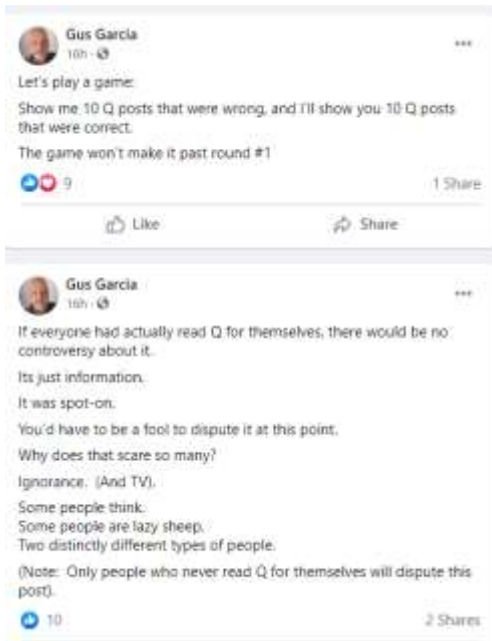
[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [7/4/21](#)]

- **“#WWG1WGA” Stood For “Where We Go One We Go All,” Which Was “The Most Common Term/Hashtag In Q Circles.”** “‘Where we go one we go all.’ Apart from QAnon itself, WWG1WGA is the most common term/hashtag in Q circles. It underscores the community and ‘togetherness’ element of a movement where everyone is a ‘digital soldier’ in the battle to expose the Deep State.” [ADL, [1/21/21](#)]

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**July 7, 2021: Garcia Said On Facebook That Everything “Q” Said Was “Correct” And “Spot On”**

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**Gus Garcia Claimed That Q’s Posts Were “Correct” And “Spot On.”**

[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#); [7/7/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Implied That Since The Leader Of The Proud Boys “Isn’t Even White” He Was Not A White Supremacist****Gus Garcia Retweeted A Claim That The Leader Of The Proud Boys Could Not Be A White Supremacist Because He “Isn’t Even White.”**

[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Shared A Post That Implied He Was Calling Himself An Extremist****Gus Garcia Shared A Meme On Facebook That Implied He Was An Extremist.**



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [7/5/21](#)]

### July 2021: Garcia Did Not Respond To Requests For Comment On His Brother's Promotion Of Conspiracy Theories

**Gus And Mike Garcia Did Not Respond To Requests For Comment About Gus Garcia's Extreme And Conspiratorial Beliefs.** "When it comes to dabbling in darker conspiracy theories about everything from the 2020 Presidential election to COVID to the January 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol, Mike Garcia is practically lukewarm compared to his brother, Gus Garcia III. [...] Gus Garcia did not respond to emails from Los Angeles requesting comment. Reps for Mike Garcia did not respond to calls and emails." [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

### Garcia Repeatedly Opposed Efforts To Make Elections Fairer And More Secure

#### Garcia Voted Against The For The People Act, Which Would Make Elections Fairer And More Secure

#### Garcia Opposed The For The People Act And Said He Was Committed To Stopping Policies Like It

**Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: "The [For The People Act] seeks 'to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.' The bill's language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Said He Was Committed To "Stopping Policies Like H.R. 1, Which Further Erode American's Confidence In The Election Process."** "One of Garcia's top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California's failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public's trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California's failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like



H.R. 1, which further erode American's confidence in the election process." [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

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### **The For The People Act Would Make Elections Fairer And More Secure, Including By Strengthening Fundraising Transparency, Expand Voting Rights, And End Partisan Gerrymandering**

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**HEADLINE: "House Democrats Just Passed A Slate Of Significant Reforms To Get Money Out Of Politics."** [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

- **The For The People Act Established A Match Program For Candidates Who Raised Money From Small Dollar Donors, Funded By A Fee On Criminal And Civil Fines By Banks And Corporations.** "Establishing public financing of campaigns, powered by small donations. Under the vision of the bill's main sponsor, Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD), the federal government would provide a voluntary 6-1 match for candidates for president and Congress, which means for every dollar a candidate raises from small donations, the federal government would match it six times over. The maximum small donation that could be matched would be capped at \$200. The most substantial change to HR 1 is this program now won't be funded by taxpayer dollars as originally planned; instead, it will come from adding a 2.75 percent fee on criminal and civil fines, fees, penalties, or settlements with banks and corporations that commit corporate malfeasance (think Wells Fargo)." [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]
- **The For The People Act Supported An End To Citizens United And Increased Disclosure Of The Funders Of "Dark Money" Groups And Online Political Ads.** "Supporting a constitutional amendment to end Citizens United. Passing the DISCLOSE Act, pushed by Rep. David Cicilline and Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, both Democrats from Rhode Island. This would require Super PACs and 'dark money' political organizations to make their donors public. Passing the Honest Ads Act, championed by Sens. Amy Klobuchar (MN) and Mark Warner (VA) and introduced by Rep. Derek Kilmer (WA) in the House, which would require Facebook and Twitter to disclose the source of money for political ads on their platforms and share how much money was spent." [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]
- **The For The People Act Created National Automatic Voter Registration, Made Election Day A Federal Holiday, Ended Partisan Gerrymandering, And Increased Election Security.** "Creating new national automatic voter registration that asks voters to opt out rather than opt in, ensuring more people will be signed up to vote. Early voting, same-day voter registration, and online voter registration would also be promoted. Making Election Day a holiday for federal employees and encouraging private sector businesses to do the same [...] Ending partisan gerrymandering in federal elections and prohibiting voter roll purging. The bill would stop the use of non-forwardable mail being used as a way to remove voters from rolls. Beefing up election security, including requiring the director of national intelligence to do regular checks on foreign threats. Recruiting and training more poll workers ahead of the 2020 election to cut down on long lines at the polls." [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

### **Garcia Attacked Partisan Gerrymandering In Blue States While Voting Against Legislation That Would Have Outlawed It Nationwide**

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### **Garcia Accused Democrats Of Using Partisan Gerrymandering To Remain In Power...**

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**Garcia Claimed That Partisan Redistricting In Blue States Like California Was Proof That Democrats Change Election Rules In Order To Maintain Power.** GRANT: "Let me just ask you as we come up with the end of this segment. You're getting redistricted. We're facing this problem really across the country. And what I'm trying to issue is a wakeup call to Republicans that in Democrat blue states, this is where now the Democrats have a plot and scheme to keep the House of Representatives. We're seeing Republicans in New York get redistricted out of office. We're seeing Republicans in California get redistricted out of office quietly, these blue states are going to add more Democrat congress people to offset the losses they're going to have around the country." [...] GARCIA: "This is how Pelosi has been trying to maintain power. They change the rules, they change the way we have

elections [...] They change the rules and then message it as pro-democracy, but it's actually for the continuation of their power [...] we can't fall for it." [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/3/22](#)] (AUDIO, 17:37)

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### **...But Voted Against The For The People Act, Which Would End Partisan Gerrymandering Nationwide**

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**Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: "The [For The People Act] seeks 'to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.' The bill's language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against Multiple Plans To Crack Down On Foreign Interference In American Elections**

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### **Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act, Which Would Strengthen Protections Against Foreign Interference In American Elections**

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**Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to strengthen checks on presidential powers and the executive branch and prohibit foreign influence. Among provisions related to presidential and executive branch accountability and oversight, the bill would void any pardon the president issues to himself or herself. If the president grants a pardon for offenses arising from investigations involving the president or their family members, administration members or campaign employees, it would require the Justice Department to share all materials related to the investigation with Congress. It would exempt the duration of a president or vice president's tenure from the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by that person prior to or during their tenure. It would include various provisions to limit national emergency powers, including to automatically terminate emergency declarations after 20 congressional session days unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval and to specify that the president's national emergency powers may not be used to authorize or fund any activity not authorized or funded by Congress. It would require the Justice Department to maintain a log of communications between DOJ and White House officials relating to civil or criminal investigations and require the department's inspector general to review the log for any improper communications. It would specify a list of causes for which the president or an agency head may remove an inspector general. It would strengthen enforcement and penalties under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities, including to

authorize the Office of Special Counsel to investigate potential violations without first receiving an allegation and clarify that White House senior officials are subject to the Hatch Act. It would expand federal whistleblower protections, including to prohibit retaliation against federal employees who disclose waste, fraud and abuse. Among provisions relating to spending and other Congressional powers, the bill would require appropriated funding to be made available for obligation no later than 90 days before its availability would expire, and prohibit the rescission or deferral of funds in such 90-day period. It would require executive agencies to make public documents used in apportioning appropriations and add congressional notification and reporting requirements related to spending activity. It would statutorily require witnesses subpoenaed by Congress to testify and provide the requested information unless prohibited by federal law or the Constitution. It would affirm Congress' ability to enforce subpoenas through civil lawsuits and require courts to expedite such lawsuits. Among provisions related to elections and foreign influence, it would require major-party candidates for president and vice president to submit their tax returns from the past 10 years to the Federal Election Commission, require the FEC to make such returns public and require the same disclosures annually for the sitting president and vice president. It would require political committees to notify the FBI within one week of any foreign contact by a candidate, or a candidate's family members or employees. It would prohibit political campaigns from accepting opposition research, polling or other non-public information relating to a candidate from a foreign entity. It would expressly prohibit federal officers, including the president and vice president, from accepting gifts from foreign entities without Congressional authorization. It establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising and prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate." Passed by a vote of 220-208. [HR 5314, [Vote #440](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

- **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Political Campaigns And Candidates To Report Certain Foreign Contacts To The FBI And FEC.** "Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Ensure Reporting of Foreign Interference in Elections: Requires that political committees report to the FBI and the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) certain foreign contacts; requires that each political candidate and immediate family member of a candidate notify a designated campaign committee official of certain foreign contacts; requires the FBI to report to the congressional intelligence committees any reporting received pursuant to these provisions." [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]
- **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Ban Political Campaigns And Candidates From Receiving Information For Political Advantage From Foreign Sources.** "Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Prevent Foreign Interference in Elections: Clarifies that the definition of a 'thing of value' in the Federal Election Campaign Act prohibition on foreign donations to political campaigns and candidates includes information sought or obtained for political advantage; enhances criminal penalties for violations of such prohibition; requires that political campaigns certify that they understand the prohibition." [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity**

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**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity And Requiring Polling Locations To Operate For Four Hours Outside Of Business Hours.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: "Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, require conspicuous disclaimers when any informational material on an online platform is distributed on behalf of a foreign entity; require online platforms to generate a public record of political advertisements; require states to run polling locations that are open for at least four hours outside of the period between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and require the Government Accountability Office's to assess the extent to which the small-contribution public financing program established by the bill increases opportunities for candidates of diverse racial, gender and socioeconomic backgrounds." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223 - 208. [HR 1, [Vote #58](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against Creating A National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns**

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**Garcia Voted For Removing A Provision To Create National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., amendment no. 19 that would strike from the bill a section that would require the creation of a national strategy to protect against cyber attacks, influence operations, disinformation campaigns and other activities that could undermine the security and integrity of U.S. democratic institutions, and that would establish a commission to counter efforts to undermine democratic institutions within the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207 – 218. [HR 1, [Vote #54](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Opposed Efforts To Combat Discriminatory Voter Suppression And Supported Efforts To Make It Harder To Vote**

**Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, Which Would Allow The DOJ To Overturn Discriminatory State And Local Voter Suppression Laws**

**Jan. 12, 2022: Garcia Voted Against The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act.** In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Butterfield, D-N.C., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 5746) with a further House amendment containing an election integrity and voting rights package. Among other provisions related to voter access and election security, the bill would require states to allow online and same-day registration, automatically register eligible voters, allow early voting at least 15 days before election day, carry out a program to track and confirm receipt of all absentee ballots, require voting via paper ballots, and accept certain alternate forms of voter identification. It would establish uniform criteria for states' congressional redistricting plans to prevent partisan gerrymandering and protect political participation of minority groups. It would prohibit any attempt to prevent an individual from registering to vote, prohibit certain practices related to voter intimidation and harassment of election workers, and prohibit states from restricting the provision of food and nonalcoholic beverages at polling locations. It would make Election Day a federal holiday and include provisions to improve voter access for individuals with disabilities. Among other provisions related to campaign finance, the bill would modify or establish public financing mechanisms for presidential and congressional election campaigns that would match 600% of each contribution of up to \$200 for candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than \$1,000 per individual donor and do not use more than \$50,000 of the candidate's personal funds. It would create a public financing voucher pilot program in three states, under which each eligible voter could donate \$25 in public funding credit to House candidates. It would expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions. Among other provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices, the bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations in the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for preclearance before implementation. It would require states and localities to review election practices to identify any practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group and subject any such practices to federal preclearance. It would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections. It would require states and localities to provide public notice regarding any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election, and regarding updated demographic data following any electoral district boundary changes.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-203. [HR 5746, [Vote #9](#), 1/13/22; CQ, [1/13/22](#)]

**Aug. 24, 2021: Garcia Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act.** In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would include a number of provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices. The bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would establish an "administrative bailout" provision allowing jurisdictions to apply for



exemptions to preclearance requirements if they meet eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether they include certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group, such as changes to impose stricter voter identification requirements; changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority populations; and changes that prohibit the provision of food or drinks to individuals waiting to vote. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance. It would codify or expand various requirements for court evaluation of "vote denial" and "vote dilution" discrimination claims and other voting rights violations, including to provide for violations in the case of voting practices that have the purpose or will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, including rules that have not yet been implemented. It would expand certain voting rights enforcement authorities, including to allow courts to grant injunctions or require judicial preclearance for changes to voting practices in response to any federal voting rights law prohibiting racial or language discrimination. Among other provisions, it would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections, including bilingual election requirements. It would require states and localities to provide public notice of any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election and to provide public notice of updated demographic data within ten days of any change to electoral district boundaries. It would require the department to make grants to small jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 or less to help them comply with public notice requirements related to voting practices." The motion was agreed to 219-212. [H Res 4, [Vote #260](#), 8/24/21, CQ [8/24/21](#)]

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### **The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act Would Combat Discriminatory Voter Suppression Efforts By Reversing A 2013 Supreme Court Decision That Tossed Out A Key Part Of The 1965 Voting Rights Act**

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**Roll Call: "The Chief Aim" Of The John Lewis VRAA Was To Restore DOJ's "Ability To Preclear [...]** Election Law Changes In Jurisdictions That Have A History Of Discriminatory Voting Practices." "The chief aim of the bill is to bring back and update the Justice Department's ability to preclear, or give the OK to, election law changes in jurisdictions that have a history of discriminatory voting practices against minority voters. Congress is responding to the Supreme Court's 2013 Shelby County v. Holder decision, which invalidated the mechanism the Justice Department had previously used, which was a provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965." [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

**Roll Call: The Bill Would Subject Voter ID And Voter Purge Laws To Preclearance In A Wider Range Of Jurisdictions.** "The bill would also subject certain proposed laws to preclearance, even potentially in jurisdictions that would not otherwise fall under the 25-year lookback criteria. The bill's Section 6 would set out several practices, including changes to voter identification needed to vote and maintenance of voter rolls, that could be subject to preclearance. 'All those that have been shown to be discriminatory would need to be precleared,' Spaulding said." [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Cosponsored Legislation That Would Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration**

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**Garcia Co-Sponsored The So-Called Save Democracy Act.** "Representative Mike Garcia (CA-25) co-sponsored the Save Democracy Act, which would enhance federal election integrity by addressing key issues, including voter registration, the casting of ballots, and tabulation of ballots. 'The integrity of our elections is crucial to maintaining the sanctity of our democracy,' said Garcia. 'It is imperative that we have free, fair, and accurate elections so that everyone's voice can be heard. That is why I am proud to co-sponsor the Save Democracy Act, which would protect our federal republic. We must restore the public's faith in our election system and uphold the sanctity of our voting process. This is something that all citizens in the United States should want regardless of party. By requiring more authentication checks we will ensure that the voting process stays fair and reputable.'" [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/3/21](#)]



- **The Save Democracy Act, Among Other Provisions, Would Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration For Federal Elections.** “Background on the Save Democracy Act: [...] Requires a voter I.D. for registration and voting. [...] Prohibits automatic voter registration for federal elections. [...] Prohibits states from sending out unrequested absentee ballots for federal elections. [...] Prohibits use of public ballot collection boxes in federal elections. [...] Requires that absentee ballots be received by the close of election day for federal elections. [...] Maintains current protections for military and overseas voters. [...] Requires that at least two representatives of each Presidential campaign in a general election be permitted to observe polls and vote counting operations.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/3/21](#)]

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### **2021: Garcia Also Wanted To Take Florida’s Voter Suppression Laws Nationwide**

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**Garcia Praised A Florida Law Instituting Voter ID And Limiting Drop Boxes And Mail-In Ballots And Said It All Needed To Be Done At The National Level.** “While progressive DC politicians are looking to eliminate voter ID & secure public funding for their campaigns, @GovRonDeSantis’s Florida bill ensures election integrity for the state by making sure voter ID is enforced & banning ballot harvesting... This needs to be done at the national level. That’s why I support the Save Democracy Act.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [5/6/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs**

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**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require states to ensure that polling places that allow early voting be located on campuses of higher education institutions; require the Education Department to ensure that 25 percent of funds for certain student voter registration grants to higher education institutions be reserved for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions; require states to ensure that in counties with at least 20,000 registered voters at least one drop box is open to accept ballots for 24 hours a day; and require the Election Assistance Commission to conduct a study on the 2020 elections and compile a list of recommendations to help states transition to or improve their current vote-by-mail system.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218 – 210. [HR 1, [Vote #52](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Strengthening Mail-In Voting**

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**March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking Changes To U.S. Postal Service That Would Restrict Delivery Of Voting Materials.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would, among other provisions, bar the U.S. Postal Service from carrying out any new operational change within 120 days before a federal election that would restrict the delivery of voting materials; direct the Election Assistance Commission to appoint a senior cyber policy advisor to be the primary policy advisor to the commission on cybersecurity matters for federal elections; require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations; prohibit taxpayer funds from being deposited into a public campaign fund created by the bill; apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories; and permit the placement of statues honoring citizens of each U.S. territory in Statuary Hall.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221 - 207. [HR 1, [Vote #55](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

**Aug. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Funding The U.S. Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures.** In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to

postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail.” The bill passed 257-150. [HR 8015, [Vote #182](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

## **Garcia, Along With Trump And The RNC, Falsely Accused Democrats Of Trying To Steal The California 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District’s Special Election In 2020, In Which Garcia Was Elected To Congress**

### **Trump And The RNC Claimed That Governor Newsom And Other Democrats Were Trying To Steal The CA-25 Special Election By Opening Another In-Person Voting Site—Even Though It Was Requested By A Republican Mayor**

**May 12, 2020: Trump Claimed That Newsom And Other Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election From Garcia By Allowing More In-Person Voting.** “With a flood of tweets, President Trump has jumped into Tuesday’s runoff election for a California congressional seat, accusing Gov. Gavin Newsom and other Democrats of trying to rig the election by allowing more in-person voting. ‘Dems are trying to steal the Mike Garcia Congressional Race in California,’ Trump tweeted early Monday, the latest in a string of presidential outbursts that began Friday dealing with a special election for a seat representing parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/12/20]

- **The In-Person Voting Site Was Opened In Lancaster Because Its Republican Mayor Requested It.** “As with the Clausen-Grader contest 57 years earlier, the Smith-Garcia race drew national media and political attention and big infusions of political cash. Newsom decreed that it would be an all-mail election due to the coronavirus pandemic and Trump complained, without merit, that Democrats were trying to steal the election when an in-person voting site was opened in Lancaster at the behest of its Republican mayor.” [Mercury News, 5/20/20]

**Republican National Committee Chairwoman Ronna McDaniel Claimed That Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election From Garcia By Installing A Vote Center In Lancaster, California.** “Following a request by the Los Angeles County Democratic Party, Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk Dean Logan announced on Friday that an in-person polling site at the Lancaster Vote Center would be available to voters in the second weekend of voting in the special election. [...] Republican National Committee Chairwoman Ronna McDaniel accused Democrats attempting to ‘steal’ the election from their candidate, tweeting: ‘Democrats are trying to steal the #CA25 special. Corrupt election official @DCLogan waited until Friday evening before the election to announce a single new voting location in a Dem-heavy area. Why? Dems demanded one. Help @MikeGarcia2020 fight back!’” [Washington Examiner, 5/9/20]

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### **Lancaster’s Republican Mayor Requested The In-Person Voting Site To Make It Easier For The City’s Black Population To Vote**

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**Lancaster, California’s Republican Mayor, Rex Parris, Supported The Decision To Open A New Poll Site.** “Lancaster is, in fact, not the ‘most Democrat area’ in California. The city’s mayor, Rex Parris, is a Republican. Lancaster is also represented by two Republicans in the state legislature, The Washington Post noted. [...] Parris, the Republican mayor, also supported the move. ‘This is something the county should fix immediately,’ Parris told a local news outlet last week. ‘There should not be even the appearance of affecting the outcome by limiting the ability to vote.’” [Salon, 5/11/20]

**Lancaster Opened A New Poll Site Due To Concerns That The Absence Of An In-Person Voting Place Would Make It Harder For The City’s Black Population To Vote.** “The move to open a new polling location came after Democrats raised concerns that the area, which has a large African-American population, ‘didn’t have an in-person voting place.’ They argued that ‘voters who were more likely to vote in person on Election Day’ were thus disenfranchised, according to the outlet.” [Salon, 5/11/20]

- **Lancaster, California’s Population Was Nearly 22% African American.** “What apparently triggered Trump's claim that Democrats ‘are trying to steal another election’ was that Los Angeles County election officials recently added a new in-person voting location in the city of Lancaster - described by Trump as ‘the most Democrat area in the State.’ This presumably is why the president has demanded these ballots cast by Americans ‘must not count.’ This is a jaw-dropping statement. The idea that a President would call for votes not to be counted simply because they are cast in a polling location that he believes favors the opposition party should alarm all Americans who believe in our democratic republic. Also deeply disturbing is that Trump is opposing making it easier for those in one of the most racially diverse cities in the district - Lancaster's population is nearly 22% African American - to cast their ballot.” [East Bay Times, 5/11/20]

### **Garcia Echoed Claims That Opening The New Poll Site Was Evidence That Smith And The Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election**

**Garcia Echoed Trump’s Claim That Opening A New Poll Site In Lancaster, California Was Evidence That Smith And The Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election.** “The president complained on Twitter that California Gov. Gavin Newsom, a Democrat, opened up a new poll site in Lancaster, which lies just north of Los Angeles, despite calls from both parties to do so. ‘So in California, the Democrats, who fought like crazy to get all mail in only ballots, and succeeded, have just opened a voting booth in the most Democrat area in the State,’ Trump tweeted. ‘They are trying to steal another election. It's all rigged out there. These votes must not count. SCAM!’ [...] But Trump-backed Republican Navy veteran Mike Garcia seized on the president's baseless allegation, accusing Smith and ‘her liberal Dem allies’ of being ‘desperate and trying to change the rules to steal an election.’” [Salon, 5/11/20]

**May 8, 2020: Garcia Accused Christy Smith Of “Trying To Change The Rules To Steal An Election” Because She Supported Installing A Voting Center In Lancaster, California.** “The president tweeted his displeasure after county officials late Friday approved a request from Lancaster’s mayor to install a voting center in that city this weekend. The 25th Congressional District includes the Santa Clarita Valley, and portions of the northern San Fernando Valley, Antelope Valley and eastern Ventura County. [...] Garcia himself tweeted the following late Friday: ‘@ChristyforCA25 and her liberal Dem allies didn’t say anything for weeks even though the polling places were in full view of the public. Even after every voter received a ballot, they are desperate and trying to change the rules to steal an election. We can’t let them succeed!! The right to vote is sacred and something I fought to protect for nearly two decades. But our citizens should also expect a fair process free from political games.’” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

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### **Lancaster’s Mayor, Who Supported Garcia, Requested The A Voting Center Because Another One Was Operating In A Neighboring City And Denied It Was Evidence Of A Rigged Election**

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**Lancaster’s Mayor, Who Supported Trump And Garcia, Requested Setting Up A Voting Center Because Another One Was Operating In A Neighboring City.** “In the wake of Trump’s tweet fury over the new center, Lancaster Mayor Rex Parris — who was the first L.A.-area dignitary to greet Trump on the LAX tarmac on the president’s Feb. 18 swing through L.A. — was taken aback Saturday by the Twitter feud. ‘Well, they should have called me, shouldn’t they?’ Parris said, adding that he is a strong Garcia supporter and welcomed Trump’s attention but was left in the dark about the decision to slam the new vote center in his city. Parris said that after he learned that a similar vote center was operating in neighboring Palmdale, he felt it was a good idea to have one in Lancaster, if for nothing else but for the the ‘appearance’ that the election was fair and accessible in his city, which is 48% Latino.” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

- **Lancaster’s Mayor Denied That The Vote Center Was Evidence Of A Rigged Election.** “Parris himself, in coordination with L.A County officials and Registrar Logan, wanted the vote center in the city. And it’s not rigged, he said. ‘I don’t see any indication of malicious intent,’ he said. “And I think you need that to have a rigged election.’” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

**After Garcia Was Elected In A Nearly All-Mail 2020 Election, The Republican National Committee Claimed That Garcia First Won Despite Democrats' Supposed Attempts At Stealing The Election**

**Republican National Committee Chairwoman, Ronna McDaniel, Claimed Mail-In Voting Would Destroy Election Integrity Despite Garcia Winning A Nearly All-Mail Congressional Runoff Election.** “GOP doubles down on fight against mail voting, despite California win: Republican Mike Garcia won a nearly all-mail congressional runoff election in California last week, but GOP leaders are nonetheless fighting efforts to expand voting by mail nationwide. On Monday, Ronna McDaniel, the chairwoman of the Republican National Committee, accused Democrats of using the coronavirus pandemic as an excuse to file lawsuits that would ‘destroy the integrity of our elections.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

**The Republican National Committee Continued To Oppose Attempts To Expand Voting By Mail Even Though Garcia Won A Nearly All-Mail Congressional Runoff Election.** “Republican Mike Garcia may have won a nearly all-mail congressional runoff election in California last week, but that's not stopping GOP leaders from fighting efforts to expand voting by mail in states across the country.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

- **Republican Leaders Claimed That Garcia Won Despite Supposed Attempts To Steal The Election Through Ballot Harvesting And Opening An In-Person Voting Center.** “According to GOP leaders, Garcia's win came in the face of Democratic attempts to steal the election by allowing ballot harvesting and opening an in-person voting center at the last minute in a largely minority area of Lancaster Los Angeles County. Democrats pointed out that it was requested by Lancaster's mayor, a Republican, and that the decision to open the center was made by a nonpartisan county official. ‘Mike Garcia won despite the Democrats' best efforts to turn the election in their favor,’ said Mandi Merritt, a spokeswoman for the Republican National Committee. ‘These efforts were clearly done with partisan intentions, and underscore exactly why we are fighting back.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

## Key Visuals

### Audio

#### **Garcia Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” Was “Not A Big Fan Of Medicaid,” And Suggested Opposition To Food Stamps Because “Everyone Should Have To Figure Out How To Fend For Themselves”**

**Garcia Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid, Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” And Said He Opposed Food Stamps On A Philosophical Level.** “[27:32] Interviewer: Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that? Garcia: I believe in social security, for sure. Interviewer: What about food stamps? Garcia: Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves. [27:44] Interviewer: Medicare? Garcia: At some levels yes, as well. Interviewer: Medicaid? Garcia: Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)] (AUDIO)

#### **Garcia Said He Wanted “The Churches,” “The Local Community Nonprofits,” And “Our Neighbors To Be The Safety Net” And Not The Federal Government**

**Garcia Said He Wanted “The Churches,” “The Local Community Nonprofits,” And “Our Neighbors To Be The Safety Net” And Not The Federal Government.** “[28:14] Garcia: Here’s where I land on all the programs. There should be safety nets, but I don’t want the federal government to be the safety net. I want the churches, I want the local community nonprofits, I want our neighbors to be the safety net because a dollar that’s spent at the federal government level on food stamps – by the time it gets to the level where someone’s actually using those stamps and getting merchandise as a result of that – the inefficiency lost through that whole process is staggering.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)] (AUDIO)

#### **Garcia Claimed The Bill Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act Violated The Second Amendment**

**Garcia Said The Violence Against Women Act Was ‘Bad’ And Violated The First And Second Amendments.** GARCIA: “The new one [VAWA] is bad. It’s got hidden encroachments on the Constitution. [...] This new VAWA bill has a lot of poison pills in it, but we can certainly chat about that more offline. No one supports violence against women, but we shouldn’t be using these types of bills to also encroach on others’ rights, especially 1st and 2nd Amendment rights which are prevalent in this one.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 18:11)

#### **Garcia Compared The Capitol Police To The Gestapo**

**Garcia Said The Capitol Police Was “Effectively Behaving As The Gestapo.”** GARCIA: “The leadership is under the thumb of Pelosi. Just like every Democrat votes the same way on every piece of legislation because they fear her and her tyranny, the Capitol Police leadership does the same. They’ve been effectively behaving as the Gestapo.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 11:57)

#### **Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical**



**Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical.** GARCIA: “We’re now firing good cops because they didn’t want to get the vaccine which is absolutely insane. It is the tyranny of the very far left.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 49:40)

**Garcia Said COVID Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda**

**Garcia Said COVID Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda.** GARCIA: “In the last two years we have encroached upon our own Constitution under this guise of public safety when in reality it’s for political agenda.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 52:10)

**Garcia Accused Democrats Of Changing Election Rules In Order To Maintain Power**

**Garcia Claimed Democrats Change Election Rules In Order To Maintain Power.** GARCIA: “This is how Pelosi has been trying to maintain power. They change the rules, they change the way we have elections [...] They change the rules and then message it as pro-democracy, but it’s actually for the continuation of their power [...] we can’t fall for it.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/3/22](#)] (AUDIO, 17:37)

**Garcia Claimed That He Was Discriminated Against Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. Because He Was A Conservative**

**Garcia Claimed That He Was Discriminated Against Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. Because He Was A Conservative.** “My entire life I’ve never felt I was discriminated against until I was a conservative in Washington D.C. underneath this Pelosi regime.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 12:11)

**Video**

**Garcia’s 1998 Annapolis Graduation Video, Including Bill Clinton’s Speech And Diploma Ceremony**



[YouTube, David Forman, [1/14/20](#)] (VIDEO)

**Mike Garcia For Congress Videos That Do Not Display Appropriate Campaign Military Disclaimers**



[YouTube, Mike Garcia for Congress, [5/26/19](#)] (VIDEO)



[YouTube, Mike Garcia for Congress, [9/12/19](#)] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Said That He Voted Absentee In 2018 And 2014, But That His Ballots Were Not Counted Because They Were Processed Late**

**Garcia Said That He Voted Absentee In 2018 And 2014, But That His Ballots Were Not Counted Because They Were Processed Late.** GARCIA: “I did vote in 2018 and 2014, but neither was counted. They were processed late because I voted by absentee ballot. Here’s the deal, I’m embarrassed but if you vote by mail, you won’t get a notification. If you send it in the day before or the day of the election, it might not be processed on time and they won’t notify you. I was as shocked as everyone else when I saw the records and I called in to see if they could give some kind of testimony [that I did vote] but they said no.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Said That He Thought Trump Was “A Good President”**

**Garcia: “I Think Trump Is A Good President, Absolutely I Support The President.”** GARCIA: “I think Trump is a good President, absolutely. I support the President.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 32:14, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change**

**Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change, They Were “Man Made” And A Result Of “Bad Leadership.”** GARCIA: “The fires are not a result of climate change. They are usually man made. These power shutdowns and what Edison is doing [...] It is not Climate Change. It is man made and bad leadership and bad policy. I think it is a cop out to say it is climate change and there are defiantly concrete things we can do.” [YouTube, joycemediainc, [12/10/19](#)] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Said That He Supported The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time” And Would Still Support It Today**

**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time.”** GARCIA: “Yes, I think, given the state of affairs there, given the intelligence that the administration had at the time. For folks who aren’t aware, this was a weapon of mass destruction debate. Are there chemicals there, nukes there? Biochemical warfare...and, it was, a president acting on the information that he had.

And he's a human being, so, in the end...Sadam Hussein was a terrible person, right." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

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**Garcia Said That He Would Still Support The Iraq War Today Knowing What He Knew Now**

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**Garcia Said That He Would Still Support The Iraq War Today Knowing What He Knew Now.** HOST: "Knowing what you know now, though, would you support the war? Going into Iraq was a good idea?" GARCIA: "Yes, the timing is always debatable, the method of how you go in is always debatable, it's easy to be a Monday morning quarterback and throw stones and critique the way the war was born. You can go back to Gettysburg and go, wow, General Lee, you really screwed that one up. Which he did, he screwed it up. It's easy to do that, we all do that. So, um, first of all, the thing I have a lot of respect for and am very cautious about is when someone asks you, why how do you feel about this, if you don't have access to the full picture and you can't see all of the data that went into that decision, it's interesting what you think and feel. Even me now, I obviously don't have all of the data that went into the president's decision matrix back in 2003. But, there's a lot of briefs at a lot of different levels, and that paints the full picture. That's why they're there to make those decisions. Sometimes they're right, sometimes they're wrong, and you know, it's a difficult call." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

**2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Trump's Iran Policies After Iran Shot Down A U.S. Drone Over An "International Border"**

**Aug. 2019: Garcia: "I Actually Do Give The President Kudos For The Way Things Have Been Handled With Iran, So Far."** GARCIA: "If things aren't done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that's shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia: "When You Have An Asset That's Shot Down Right Over An International Border, It Can Go Either Way."** GARCIA: "If things aren't done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that's shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Said That The Operation To Kill General Soleimani Was "A Massive Success," And "Very Well Executed"**

**Garcia Said That The Operation To Kill General Soleimani Was "A Massive Success," And "Very Well Executed."** GARCIA: "We have seen examples in the past whether it was Bin Laden or other high value targets, high leadership targets in these terrorist organizations, they don't stay put very long. When you have an opportunity to go after someone who is responsible and accountable for hundreds of American lives over the last two decades, which Soleimani was in multiple areas especially in Iraq he was responsible for 600 people, when there is opportunities like that, time is of the essence. The way this mission was carried out from what I understand from what has been public and I certainly don't have access to classified documents, but what I can see online and what I have read is that this was a very well executed surgical strike meaning they knew what was going on. They knew what the targets where and the fact that there was minimal risk of collateral damage was or loss of civilians on the ground, when you have the stars align for you as commander in chief you need to be able to make that call and be able to make that decision. The fact of the matter is this strike was a massive success. Not just because of the way it was executed but because of who the target was and the end result of the operation." [Sonja Schmidt Podcast, 1/7/20] (VIDEO)

## Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School

### **Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School.**

GARCIA: “First of all, there wasn’t a law in the world that could have been written that would have prevented the shooting at Saugus High School. It was absolutely heartbreaking to watch the quad that I hung out, on watching kids have CPR performed on them real time on live TV, absolutely heartbreaking. We had friends that were involved in the shooting as victims as well. But unfortunately, there wasn’t a law that would have prevented that shooting.” [CBSLA, 1/9/20] (VIDEO)

## Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts

**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** GARCIA: “I don’t think it was Obama hitting a home run and Trump running the bases. What I think the president has done is take off the handcuffs off of a lot of economic stimulus that was always there, levers that we could have been pulled. The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2018 (TCJA) was a big deal and it has translated into the lowest unemployment-- the highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 34:12, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Claimed That The 2017 Republican Tax Cut Benefitted California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District.**

GARCIA: “The 2017 tax cuts were overall a good thing for this district. People debate about how much they saved, or whether or not their refund was bigger or less; but there was empirical data shows that in this district especially we did benefit from the tax cuts.” [KHTS, 7/22/19] (VIDEO)

## Garcia Made False Claims About DACA

**Garcia Complained There Was No “Age Stipulation” To DACA Or The Dream Act And That A “40 Year Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA.** GARCIA: “Yeah, DACA people are a subset, which is okay, let’s have a debate about that, but it goes beyond that. There’s no age limit. You can be a 40 year-old convicted felon and you fell under the auspices of the Hope and DREAM Act and that’s one of the problems. They create these acts and they use the language and it’s a political thing, right, so probably both parties are guilty of it in the same way. You give it a name that sounds like what everyone wants-- the American Promise Act or the PATRIOT Act. And that’s one of the problems we’re seeing on that right now. The House is writing bills that at first blush don’t look that offensive and the natural reaction is ‘Senator McConnell, why don’t you bring this up for debate,’ but when you read through it, you find Easter eggs. Things like no age stipulation. A 40 year old pedophile would fall under the act.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 1:03:00, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Complained There Was “No Age Stipulation” To DACA.** GARCIA: “Yeah, DACA people are a subset, which is okay, let’s have a debate about that, but it goes beyond that. There’s no age limit. You can be a 40 year-old convicted felon and you fell under the auspices of the Hope and DREAM Act and that’s one of the problems. They create these acts and they use the language and it’s a political thing, right, so probably both parties are guilty of it in the same way. You give it a name that sounds like what everyone wants-- the American Promise Act or the PATRIOT Act. And that’s one of the problems we’re seeing on that right now. The House is writing bills that at first blush don’t look that offensive and the natural reaction is ‘Senator McConnell, why don’t you bring this up for debate,’ but when you read through it, you find Easter eggs. Things like no age stipulation. A 40 year old pedophile would fall under the act.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

## 2019: Garcia Praised Trump For Reducing Troop Levels In “Four Different Theaters”

**Aug. 2019: Garcia Praised Trump For Reducing Troop Levels In “Four Different Theaters.”** GARCIA: “He’s taken troops, troop levels in four different theatres on an order of magnitude reduction in some cases of 90%. He’s changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do.

If you look around, we're in a relative state of peace on the macro geopolitical landscape." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

**Aug. 2018: Garcia: "We're In A Relative State Of Peace On The Macro Geopolitical Landscape."** GARCIA: "He's taken troops, troop levels in four different theatres on an order of magnitude reduction in some cases of 90%. He's changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do. If you look around, we're in a relative state of peace on the macro geopolitical landscape." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Wrote A Paper At The Naval Academy On A President's "Rights And Abilities" To Go To War "With" Or "Without" Congressional Approval**

**In College, Garcia Wrote A Paper At The Naval Academy On A President's "Rights And Abilities" To Go To War "With" Or "Without" Congressional Approval.** GARCIA: "I did get to meet Bush Sr. at one point, I wrote a paper in college at the Naval Academy about President Bush, called 'President Bush and his Lovely Little War,' it was a paper about a president's rights and abilities to engage in warfare either with Congress or without Congress. All of that aside, he was coming to visit our campus one day, and I had just gotten the paper back that day, luckily I had gotten an A- on it that day. So, I had this paper about him, he comes and visits our campus., I come around the corner and I literally run into President Bush, and this is while Clinton is in office. So, he wasn't the sitting President. All of his guards are there, and I ask, Mr. President, do you mind signing this? And he looks at it, it was a cold day, his hands were shaking, and he goes, "You make me look like an a-hole son?" And I say no sir, so, I still have this paper from Bush one signed by him. Greatest -- I wouldn't say greatest -- both Bush's were good presidents, good leaders, good Americans." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Said The Black Lives Matter Movement Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement**

**Garcia Said The Black Lives Matter Movement Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement.** GARCIA: "The very liberal policies...combined with open borders, defunding the police, and a BLM movement that has compromised the integrity of our law enforcement officers...is leading to a Wild West scenario." [FOX Business, Varney & Co., [1/4/22](#)] (VIDEO, 00:19)

## **Images**

### **Donald Trump And Garcia**

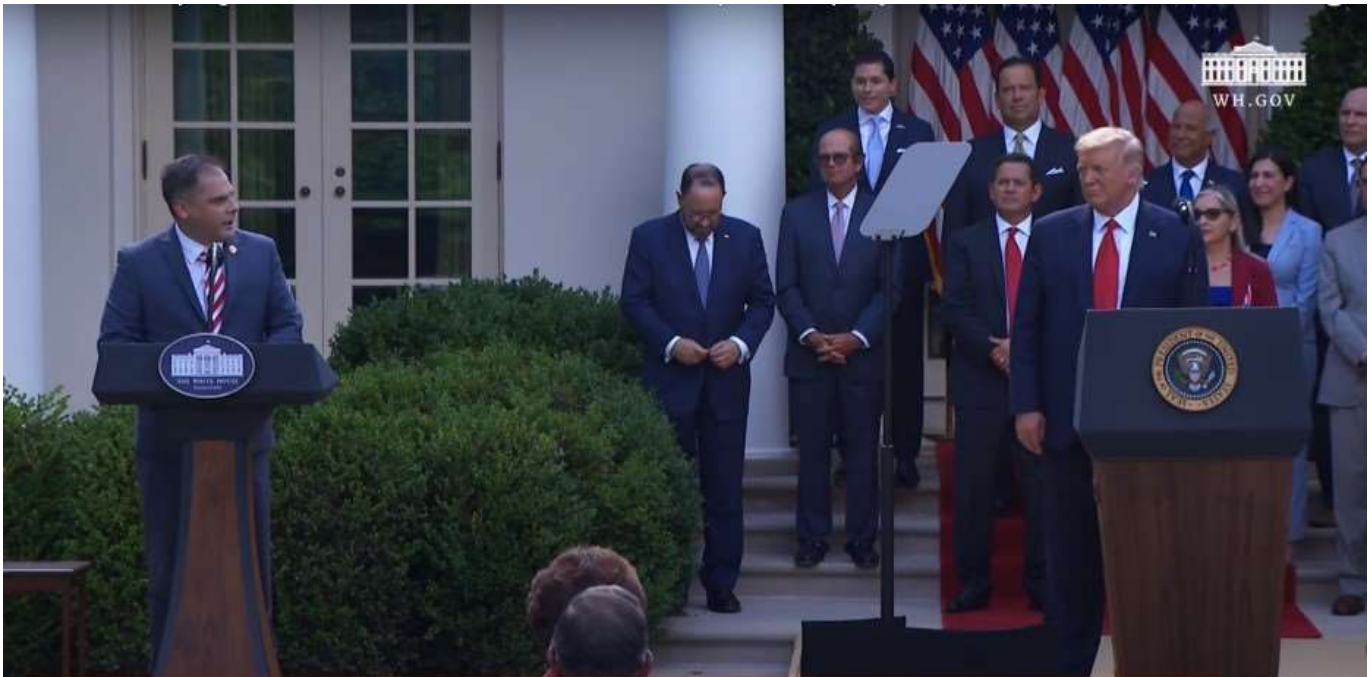
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#### **Garcia Was Pictured With Trump At A Rose Garden Press Conference On July 9, 2020**

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**July 9, 2020: Garcia Thanked Trump "For His Incredible Leadership" At A Rose Garden Press Conference.** "In case it wasn't abundantly clear that Mike Garcia was a full-time supporter of President Trump's reckless leadership and harmful agenda, Garcia laid those doubts to rest yesterday thanking Trump for his incredible leadership yesterday in the White House's Rose Garden." [DCCC, Press Release, [7/10/20](#)]





[DCCC, Press Release, [7/10/20](#)]

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**Garcia Was Photographed With Trump In The Oval Office On June 22, 2020**

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**June 22, 2020: Garcia Was Photographed With Trump In The Oval Office.**



[DCCC, Press Release, [6/22/20](#)]

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**Bill Clinton And Garcia**

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[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [12/15/19](#)]

## Headlines

### Campaign 2020

**HEADLINE: Los Angeles Times: There's Too Much At Stake To Sit Out 25th Congressional Race. Christy Smith Deserves Your Vote.** [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, [5/11/20](#)]

**HEADLINE: "Republican Mike Garcia Announces Challenge To Rep. Katie Hill."** [City News Service, 4/10/19]

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# Personal & Professional History

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## Biography

This section provides background information on Garcia's personal life, including education, personal finances, criminal and civil record, and other areas. Searches were conducted with various local media in Los Angeles County, media outlets including the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Ventura County Star, The Proclaimer, as well as a number of other online resources, including Lexis-Nexis.

## Birth Date

**Mike Garcia Was Born April 24th, 1976 In Granada Hills, CA**

**Michael Joseph Garcia Was Born April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1976 (Age 46) In Granada Hills, CA.** [House of Representatives History, Art & Archives, accessed [4/28/22](#)]

## Career

The following provides a brief overview of Garcia's professional career:

### Political

- **2020:** U.S. House of Representatives, CA-25
- **2019-2020:** U.S. House of Representatives, CA-25 candidate

### Professional

- **2018-Present:** Major Defense Company, senior program management

- **2017-Present:** Rhino Estate LLC, registered owner
- **2009-2018:** Raytheon, Vice President of business development
- **2003-2017:** CEO, Rhino Estates, LLC
- **2000-2012:** U.S. Navy, F-18 fighter pilot

## Rhino Estates LLC

### Garcia's Real Estate License Expired In 2012

**12/14/12: Garcia's Real Estate License Appeared To Have Expired.** [State of California Department of Real Estate, accessed [3/15/22](#)]

License Type: SALESPERSON  
Name: Garcia, Michael Joseph  
Mailing Address: 2103 COLUMBIA WY  
HANFORD, CA 93230  
License ID: 01856465  
Expiration Date: 12/14/12  
License Status: EXPIRED  
Salesperson License Issued: 12/15/08  
Former Name(s): NO FORMER NAMES  
Responsible Broker: NO CURRENT RESPONSIBLE BROKER  
Comment: NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION  
NO OTHER PUBLIC COMMENTS  
>>>> Public information request complete <<<<

[State of California Department of Real Estate, accessed [3/15/22](#)]


**2017: Garcia Incorporated A Real Estate Business Entity With The California Secretary Of State, Despite Indicating He Started The Business 14 Years Earlier**

**March 2003: Garcia's LinkedIn Indicated He Began Serving As CEO Of Rhino Estates LLC.** [LinkedIn, Michael Garcia, accessed [9/24/19](#)]



[LinkedIn, Michael Garcia, accessed [9/24/19](#)]

**June 19, 2017: Garcia Filed Articles Of Incorporation And A Statement Of Information For Rhino Estates, LLC.** [California Secretary of State, Articles of Organization, filed [6/19/17](#); California Secretary of State, Statement of Information, filed [6/29/17](#)]

 <b>Secretary of State</b> <b>Articles of Organization</b> Limited Liability Company (LLC)		LLC-1	201717410268  <b>FILED</b> <i>PS</i> <b>Secretary of State</b> <b>State of California</b> <b>JUN 19 2017</b> <i>W</i> <i>IPC</i> This Space For Office Use Only	
<b>IMPORTANT — Read Instructions before completing this form.</b> Filing Fee - \$70.00 Copy Fees - First plain copy free; Additional copies: First page \$1.00 & .50 for each attachment page; Certification Fee - \$5.00 <i>Important!</i> LLCs may have to pay an annual minimum \$800 tax to the California Franchise Tax Board. For more information, go to <a href="https://www.ftb.ca.gov">https://www.ftb.ca.gov</a> .				
<b>1. Limited Liability Company Name</b> (See Instructions – Must contain an LLC ending such as LLC or L.L.C. "LLC" will be added, if not included.) Rhino Estates, LLC.				
<b>2. Business Addresses</b>				
a. Initial Street Address of Designated Office in California - Do not list a P.O. Box 28146 Anvil Ct.		City (no abbreviations) Valencia	State CA	Zip Code 91354
b. Initial Mailing Address of LLC, if different than item 2a		City (no abbreviations)	State	Zip Code
<b>3. Agent for Service of Process</b> <small>Item 3a and 3b: If naming an individual, the agent must reside in California and item 3a and 3b must be completed with the agent's name and complete California street address.          Item 3c: If naming a California Registered Corporate Agent, a current agent registration certificate must be on file with the California Secretary of State and Item 3c must be completed (leave item 3a-3b blank).</small>				
a. California Agent's First Name (if agent is not a corporation) Michael		Middle Name Joseph	Last Name Garcia	Suffix
b. Street Address (if agent is not a corporation) - Do not list a P.O. Box 28146 Anvil Ct.		City (no abbreviations) Valencia	State CA	Zip Code 91354

[California Secretary of State, Articles of Organization, filed [6/19/17](#)]

- **Rhino Estates, LLC Was Listed As A Real Estate Corporation In Its Certificate Of Incorporation.**

<b>CORPORATION</b> – Complete Item 6c only. Only include the name of the registered agent Corporation.	
c. California Registered Corporate Agent's Name (if agent is a corporation) – Do not complete Item 6a or 6b	
<b>7. Type of Business</b>	
a. Describe the type of business or services of the Limited Liability Company Real Estate	

[California Secretary of State, Statement of Information, filed [6/29/17](#)]

- **Jan. 2020: According To A Phone Conversation With The California Secretary Of State, There Were No Filings For Rhino Estates, LLC Prior To June 2017.** [California Secretary Of State, Phone Conversation, 1/28/20]

**July 29, 2019: Garcia's Financial Disclosure Indicated Rhino Estate's Bank Account Held Between \$1,001 And \$15,000**

**Garcia Disclosed Holding Up Between \$1,001 And \$15,001 In A "Rhino LLC" Bank Of America Checking Account.** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

*NOTE: The Rhino LLC checking account does not appear in any of Garcia's PFDs after 2019.*

**Garcia Claimed To Provide "Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families," But Records Indicated The Properties He Owned Did Not Provide Housing For Low Income Families...**



*NOTE: While Garcia claimed to have refurbished and provided quality rentals to low-income families, our research indicates that many of Garcia's properties were located in affluent areas and sold above their neighborhood's median home prices.*

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### **Garcia Claimed To Refurbish Properties And Provide "Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families..."**

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**On His Campaign Website, Garcia Touted "Buying Beat Up Properties And Refurbishing Them For Families Who Can't Afford To Do It Themselves, And Providing Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families Since 2004."** "Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. 'I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can't afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25<sup>th</sup> District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies.'" [Mike Garcia for Congress, accessed [9/9/19](#)]

**Garcia: "I Have Been Successfully Flipping Houses, Buying Beat Up Properties And Refurbishing Them For Families Who Can't Afford To Do It Themselves."** "Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. 'I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can't afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25<sup>th</sup> District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies.'" [Mike Garcia for Congress, accessed [1/31/20](#)]

*NOTE: As of April 28, 2022, Garcia's campaign website no longer features information about his history flipping houses. The image below is an archived screenshot of the website featuring such information.*



During his now 10 years as an executive at Raytheon, Garcia has been responsible for the generation of billions of dollars of revenue and the creation of hundreds of jobs for his company and our district.

"The aerospace industry in the 25th District should be commended and supported by our local leadership. This industry brings high-end technology to the warfighter and high paying jobs to our community. There is nothing more noble than that!", exclaims Garcia.

Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. "I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can't afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25th District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies."

[Mike Garcia for Congress, [4/10/20](#)]

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### **...But Garcia Disclosed Owning Only Three Rental Properties, One Of Which He Said He Leased To His Dad...**

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**2019: Garcia Listed Three Rental Properties On His Congressional Personal Financial Disclosure, Including One Labeled “Rented To My Dad.”** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2093 Charlie Chambers [RP]  LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Single family residence, rental house		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000
2311 Victoria [RP]  LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000
nicklaus o-9 [RP]  LOCATION: valencia / los angeles, CA, US DESCRIPTION: rented to my dad		\$100,001 - \$250,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**2020: Garcia Listed Three Rental Properties On His Congressional Personal Financial Disclosure.** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income	Tx. > \$1,000?
Charlie Chambers Rent [RP]  LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nicklaus [RP]  LOCATION: Valencia/LA, CA, US	JT	\$100,001 - \$250,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Victoria Rent [RP]  LOCATION: Oxnard/Ventura, CA, US		\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

*NOTE: Garcia’s 2020 PFD does not state whether the Nicklaus property was rented to his Dad, but the information about it remains the same between the 2019 and 2020 PFDs.*

**...Another From Which Garcia Claimed To Have Earned Up To \$100,000 In Rental Income Between 2019 And 2020...**

**2019: Garcia Claimed To Have Earned Up To \$50,000 In Rental Income From 2093 Charlie Chambers.**  
 [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2093 Charlie Chambers [RP]  LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Single family residence, rental house		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000
2311 Victoria [RP]  LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

- **2020: Garcia Claimed To Have Earned Up To \$50,000 In Rental Income From The Charlie Chambers Property.** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

**SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME**

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income	Tx. > \$1,000?
Charlie Chambers Rent [RP]  LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

**2093 Charlie Chambers Dr. Was A Single-Family Home With A Rent Estimate Of \$2,300 Per Month.** “2093 Charlie Chambers Dr, Hanford, CA is a single-family home that contains 2,812 sq ft and was built in 2001. It contains 5 bedrooms and 2.5 bathrooms. This home last sold for \$305,000 in November 2004. The Zestimate for this house is \$366,581, which has decreased by \$8 in the last 30 days. The Rent Zestimate for this home is \$2,300/mo, which has increased by \$5/mo in the last 30 days.” [Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#)]



[Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#)]

**...And One Of Garcia's Properties Was Located In The Sixth Richest Metro Area In The Country And Appeared To Charge \$417-Per-Night On AirBnB As Of April 2019**

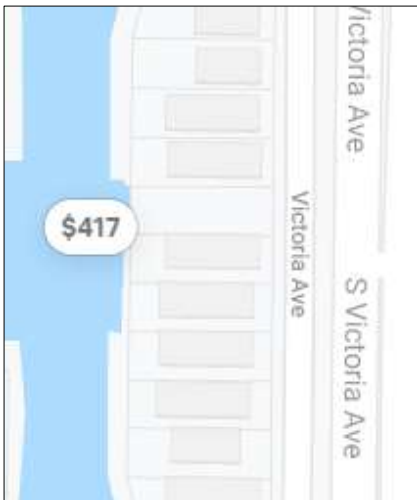
**July 29, 2019: Garcia's Personal Financial Disclosure Listed 2311 Victoria Ave As A Rental Property.** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2311 Victoria [RP]	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000
LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US					
DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.					

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**2019: The Oxnard Metropolitan Area Was The Sixth-Richest In The Country.** “6. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA • Median household income: \$82,857 • Households earning \$200,000 or more: 12.2% • Adults with a bachelor’s degree: 33.4% • March 2019 unemployment: 4.0%” [Ventura County Star, [5/19/19](#)]

**April 30, 2019: On AirBnB, “Remodeled 3BR On Canal W/ Dock & Pool Table” Cost \$417 Per Night.** [AirBnB, accessed [9/30/19](#)]



[AirBnB, accessed [9/30/19](#)]

**On Zillow, 2311 Victoria Ave Was Listed As Having Three Bedrooms.** [Zillow, accessed [9/30/19](#)]



[Zillow, accessed [9/30/19](#)]

**April 8, 2021: Garcia Sold 2311 Victoria Ave For Somewhere Between \$1,000,001 And \$5,000,000.** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

**SCHEDULE B: TRANSACTIONS**

Asset	Owner Date	Tx. Type	Amount	Cap. Gains > \$200?
Victoria Rental Property [RP]  LOCATION: Oxnard/Ventura, CA, US	04/8/2021	S	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

*NOTE: From a review of the [immediate area](#) on Victoria Ave on Google Maps Street view, no other houses appeared to have an identical façade.*

**...And Garcia’s Apparent Flipped Properties Were Routinely Sold Above Their Neighborhood’s Median Home Prices**

Summary: Garcia’s Flipped Property Sale History					
Property	Purchase Date	Purchase Price	Sale Date	Sale Price	2020 Median Home Price
2434 W Caldwell AVE. Visalia, CA 93277	6/27/17	\$325,000	4/12/19	\$390,000	\$234,693
2500 W Caldwell AVE. Visalia, CA 93277	6/27/17	\$325,000	5/25/18	\$400,000	\$234,693
28146 Anvil CT., Santa Clarita, CA 91354	2/26/14	\$705,000	3/12/19	\$900,000	\$591,263
20000 Plum Canyon RD. Unit 1513 Santa Clarita, CA 91350	7/3/14	\$250,000	11/15/16	\$300,000	\$568,516
26525 Kinglet PL. Santa Clarita, CA 91351	7/1/16	\$382,000	5/22/17	\$465,000	\$512,856
27661 Nugget DR. Apt. 4 Santa Clarita, CA 91387	11/13/15	\$130,000	1/26/16	\$190,000	\$570,606
22753 Lennon CT. Santa Clarita, CA 91350	4/20/12	\$230,000	7/29/15	\$353,000	\$568,516



19527 Opal LN. Santa Clarita, CA 91350	7/16/10	\$348,500	7/16/18	\$412,000	\$568,516
29153 Garnet Canyon DR. Santa Clarita, CA 91390	6/7/09	\$514,500	1/24/14	\$657,000	\$655,858
2103 W Columbia Way Hanford, CA 93230	6/27/07	\$340,000	2/9/09	\$280,000	\$236,984
125 Maple Way Hanford, CA 93230	2/1/05	\$188,000	4/26/05	\$245,000	\$236,984
1267 Levich ST. Hanford, CA 93230	5/10/04	\$165,000	12/30/05	\$255,000	\$236,984
1147 Susan Way Hanford, CA 93230	2/26/04	\$120,000	6/5/05	\$220,000	\$236,984
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$4,023,000</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$5,067,000</b>	

[Nexis Comprehensive Person Report, Source Documents, accessed 1/8/20; Los Angeles County Assessor, 2812-081-047, accessed 1/8/20; Nexis Comprehensive Location Report, Source Documents, accessed 1/8/20; Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#)]

*NOTE: Table excludes properties that Garcia has used as his voting address but includes some properties that Nexis listed as Garcia's primary residence.*

*NOTE: While Garcia sold the 2311 Victoria Ave property in April 2021, that appeared to be in line with the [median home price](#).*

## Voter Registration & History

### Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election

#### According To Los Angeles County Registrar Records, Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election

#### According To Los Angeles County Registrar Records, Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election.

[Los Angeles County Registrar Recorder/County Clerk, dated 9/5/19]



[Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, [9/5/19](#)]

### Garcia Said He Did Not Vote In The 2016 Election Because He Was Out Of Town On Business And Did Not Arrange To Vote By Mail

**Garcia Said He Did Not Vote In The 2016 Election Because He Was Out Of Town On Business For The General Election And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail.** “Garcia, endorsed by the Ventura County and Los Angeles County Republican parties, declared his candidacy long before Hill resigned and says his goal is to keep the nation from following the path of Democratic-controlled California. He said he supports the president and voted for Trump in the 2016 primary. But he was out of town on business for the general election and did not make

provisions to vote by mail. ‘I’m ashamed of that,’ said Garcia who aimed his own bombshell at Knight. He said the day Hill announced her resignation, he reached out to Knight.” [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

## Garcia Did Not Vote In A Majority Of Elections For Which Records Were Available

### Records Show Garcia Missed At Least Eight Elections, Including The 2018 General And Primary Elections

**2004 – 2018: Garcia Only Voted Seven Times – In The General Elections In 2004, 2006, 2010, 2012, And 2016, And In Primary Elections In 2010, 2012, And 2016.** [Los Angeles County Registrar Recorder/County Clerk, dated 9/5/19]



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I, Dean C. Logan, Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, do hereby certify that the following voted information is on file at the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk office:

VOTER'S NAME: MICHAEL GARCIA  
RESIDENCE ADDRESS: SAUGUS, CA 91380  
DATE OF BIRTH: 4/24/1976  
PARTY: REPUBLICAN  
REGISTRATION STATUS: ACTIVE  
REGISTRATION DATE: 7/23/2019

VOTING HISTORY:  
8/7/2016 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION  
11/6/2012 GENERAL ELECTION  
8/5/2012 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION  
11/02/2010 GENERAL ELECTION  
6/8/2010 STATEWIDE DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION  
11/7/2006 GENERAL ELECTION  
11/2/2004 GENERAL ELECTION

This is a true certified document  
if it bears the seal, imprinted in purple ink,  
of the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

SEP 05 2019

Dean C. Logan  
REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

[Los Angeles County Registrar Recorder/County Clerk, dated 9/5/19]

### Garcia Said He Voted For Stephen Knight For Congress In 2018 Through An Absentee Ballot That Was Not Counted

**Garcia Said He Voted For Stephen Knight For Congress In 2018 Through An Absentee Ballot That Was Not Counted.** “Garcia: They’re accusing me of not voting in three elections. Here’s the record. For the record, I did vote in 2018. I voted for [Stephen] Knight. I voted through an absentee ballot, and I did so in 2014. Neither of those were counted.” [The Proclaimer Santa Clarita Valley, [8/9/19](#)]

### Garcia Said That He Voted Absentee In 2018 And 2014, But That His Ballots Were Not Counted Because They Were Processed Late

**Garcia Said That He Voted Absentee In 2018 And 2014, But That His Ballots Were Not Counted Because They Were Processed Late.** GARCIA: “I did vote in 2018 and 2014, but neither was counted. They were processed late because I voted by absentee ballot. Here’s the deal, I’m embarrassed but if you vote by mail, you won’t get a notification. If you send it in the day before or the day of the election, it might not be processed on time and they won’t notify you. I was as shocked as everyone else when I saw the records and I called in to see if they could give some kind of testimony [that I did vote] but they said no.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Said The County Registrar Confirmed They Received His Ballots, But They Were Processed Late.** “[Garcia:] I’ve spent a lot of hours with the county election offices and the county registrar’s office and they did confirm that the ballots are there. They were processed late, okay, so in the case of 2018, election day was [Nov. 8], my ballot was processed on [Nov. 17]. So voters out there, here’s the lesson learned. I’m

embarrassed by it because I consider myself to be an educated realist, but here's the deal: if you vote by mail, you won't get a notification. If your signature doesn't match, they'll send you a letter that says, 'Your signature didn't match, redo the signature, make it look like what's on your driver's license, send it back in, your vote will count.' If you send it the day before the election, the day of the election, and even if it's there, it may not get processed in time. When that happens, they don't send you a notification that says, 'Your vote didn't get counted.' Until I was in this race and became subject to all this... I was as shocked as anyone else when I saw that record." [The Proclaimer Santa Clarita Valley, [8/9/19](#)]

### **Garcia Said That He Had Never Voted For A Democrat**

**Garcia Said He Had Never Voted For A Democrat.** "Daniels: Have you ever voted for a Democrat? Garcia: No." [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

## Personal Finances

In 2020, Garcia had an estimated net worth of between \$3,076,022 and \$12,839,999.

According to Garcia’s federal personal financial disclosures, his 2020 annual unearned income was between \$127,506 and \$1,085,200. Garcia also received \$174,000 annually in salary as a member of Congress. Garcia’s assets totaled between \$3,326,022 and \$12,940,000. Garcia had between \$100,001 and \$250,000 in liabilities.

*NOTE: As of early May 2022, Garcia’s 2021 PFD was not yet available. For detailed descriptions of Garcia’s personal financial disclosures by year, see Appendix 1 – Personal Financial Disclosures.*

### Garcia’s Federal Personal Financial Disclosure Summary

Garcia PFD Toplines									
Year	Earned Income	Asset Value		Unearned Income		Transactions		Liabilities	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
2020	\$175,000	\$3,326,022	\$12,940,000	\$127,506	\$1,085,200	\$1,296,006	\$5,665,000	\$100,001	\$250,000
2019	\$476,500	\$1,953,012	\$7,095,000	\$110,210	\$296,400	\$0	\$0	\$615,003	\$1,300,000

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#); Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

#### April 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$30,001 And \$100,000 Worth Of Tesla Stock

**April 28, 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 Worth Of Tesla Stock.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

**April 12, 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 Worth Of Tesla Stock.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

#### April 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 Worth Of SPDR Gold Trust Stock

**April 12, 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 Worth Of SPDR Gold Trust Stock.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

#### Aug. 2018: Garcia Incurred Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 In Credit Card Debt

**Aug. 2018: Garcia Incurred Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 In Credit Card Debt From USAA.** [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

#### Garcia Was Listed As Owning Two Cars, Each Worth Between \$50,001 And \$100,000, In His 2019 Personal Financial Disclosure (PFD) That He Was Not Listed As Owning In His 2020 PFD

**July 29, 2019: Garcia Was Listed As Owning Two Cars Each Worth Between \$50,001 And \$100,000.** [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

- **Aug. 11, 2021: Garcia Was Not Listed As Owning The Same Cars He Was Listed As Owning In His 2019 Personal Financial Disclosure.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

## Taxpayer Funded Salaries

### 2020-2022: Garcia Earned As Much As \$522,000 In Salary As A Member Of Congress

Garcia has been paid a Congressional salary of \$174,000 annually since entering Congress in 2020.

Over three years in Congress, Garcia had earned a total of \$522,000 in taxpayer-funded salary.

Year	Congressional Salary
2020	\$174,000
2021	\$174,000
2022	\$174,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$522,000</b>

[Congressional Research Service, [3/22/22](#)]

*NOTE: Garcia's 2020 PFD said that he earned \$175,000 from his congressional salary even though members of Congress were still paid only \$174,000 in 2020. However, Garcia served for only part of the year 2020, so it is unclear if he should've been paid that full amount.*



## Professional Career

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia claimed he helped create “hundreds” of jobs when he was a Business Development Executive at Raytheon from 2009 to 2018
- ✓ Garcia served as a U.S. Navy fighter pilot from 2000 to 2012.

## Raytheon

### **2009-2018: Garcia Was A Business Development Executive At Raytheon, And Claimed He Helped Create “Hundreds” Of Jobs**

**LinkedIn: Garcia Was A Business Development Executive At Raytheon.** According to Garcia’s LinkedIn profile, he began working at Raytheon as the Director of Business Development in 2009. He held that position until 2018, when he was promoted to Vice President of Business Development. [LinkedIn, Viewed [3/20/19](#)]

**Garcia Oversaw Development Of New Radar Systems For Fighter Jets.** “In a presentation to the Defense IQ International Fighter Conference, Michael Garcia, the company’s senior business development manager for active, electronically scanned array radars, suggested that longer-range sensors and weapons should be part of stealth, rather than placing near-complete reliance on reduced...” [Aviation Week, [11/14/13](#)]

**Garcia Claimed That He Generated “Billions Of Dollars Of Revenue’ And Helped Create “Hundreds Of Jobs” For Raytheon In His District.** “During his now 10 years as an executive at Raytheon, Garcia has been responsible for the generation of billions of dollars of revenue and the creation of hundreds of jobs for his company and our district. ‘The aerospace industry in the 25th District should be commended and supported by our local leadership. This industry brings high-end technology to the warfighter and high paying jobs to our community. There is nothing more noble than that!’, exclaims Garcia.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

## U.S. Navy

### **2000-2012: Garcia Was An U.S. Navy Fighter Pilot**


*NOTE: Records requests have been submitted to obtain more information on Garcia’s military records.*

### **Garcia Was An F-18 Fighter Pilot, And Was Assigned To Multiple Bases And Aircraft Carriers**

**Garcia Said That He Was One Of The First F-18 Super Hornet Strike Fighter Pilots In The Navy.** “First generation American citizen Mike Garcia is a highly decorated United States Naval Officer whose record-setting flying performance earned him the honor of becoming one of the first Super Hornet strike fighter pilots in the Navy. He flew over 30 combat missions during Operation Iraqi freedom in the skies above Baghdad, Fallujah and Tikrit.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

### **2012: Garcia Received An Honorable Discharge From Navy Active Duty**

**Aug. 2012: Garcia Received An Honorable Discharge From The Navy Reserve As A Lieutenant Commander.** [Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Certificate of Discharge From Reserve Duty via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
NAVAL PERSONNEL COMMAND  
1020 REYNOLDS DRIVE  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20380

OF 8001 0000  
1900  
0800000001  
24000002

From: Commander, Navy Personnel Command  
TO: Lt. Michael Joseph Garcia, USN, 0001 0001 0001

Subj: VOLUNTARY SEPARATION ORDER AND DISCHARGE FROM THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE

Ref: (a) 0001 0001 0001  
Email: (i) 0001 0001 0001

1. Per reference (a), the Secretary of the Navy accepted your voluntary request to resign your commission as an officer in the United States Navy Reserve. Accordingly, you were discharged from the Navy Reserve effective 24 August 2012. Enclosure (1).

2. In view of your discharge, you are no longer entitled to possess the Armed Forces Identification Access Card. Please forward your current card to Commander, Navy Personnel Command (8000-911), 8700 Integrity Drive, Millington, TN 38150-8110, or the nearest Identification Card Facility.

3. Your past service in the Navy and your country is deeply appreciated. May you enjoy every success and happiness in the future.

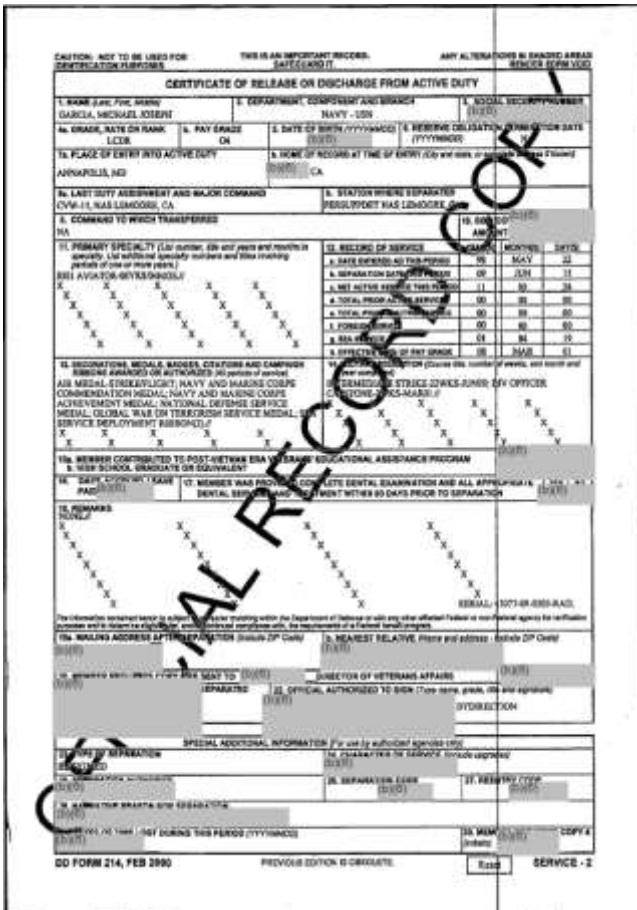
0001 0001 0001  
Director, Navy Reserve Personnel Administration Division  
IPers-910  
By Direction

Copy to:  
COMNAVPERSCOM (8000 311, 831)  
CSC LEMOORE

Finished File-Pers 911

[Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Certificate of Discharge From Reserve Duty via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]

**Jun. 2009: Garcia Received His Honorable Discharge From Active Duty In The Navy As A Lieutenant Commander.** “After 11 years of Navy service, on June 8, 2009, Lt. Commander Michael J. Garcia received his honorable discharge at Naval Station Lemoore and he returned home to Saugus.” [Hometown Station, [1/3/19](#); Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Certificate of Discharge From Active Duty via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]



**CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE OR DISCHARGE FROM ACTIVE DUTY**

1. NAME (Last, First, Middle Initial)  
GARCIA, MICHAEL JOSEPH

2. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND GRADE  
NAVY - USN

3. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (9-DIGIT)  
[REDACTED]

4a. GRADE, RATE OR RANK  
LCDR

4b. PAY GRADE  
O-4

5. DATE OF BIRTH (YYYYMMDD)  
[REDACTED]

6. SERVICE OBLIGATION EXPIRATION DATE (YYYYMMDD)  
[REDACTED]

7a. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE DUTY  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

7b. HOME OF RECORD AT TIME OF ENTRY (City and state or foreign country and 2 letters)  
[REDACTED], CA

8a. LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND MAJOR COMMAND  
CVN-11, HAS LEMOORE, CA

8b. STATION WHERE SEPARATED  
MEDFORD PT HAS LEMOORE, CA

9. COMMAND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED  
NA

10. RECORD OF SERVICE

DATE	MONTH	DAY
09	MAY	22
09	JUN	11
11	JUN	28
00	00	00
00	00	00
04	MAY	01

11. MEDALS, BADGES, CITATIONS AND CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AWARDED OR AUTHORIZED (All periods of service)  
ADD MEDAL: ENDEAVOR, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS COMMERCE MEDAL, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS ADVANCEMENT MEDAL, NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL, GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM SERVICE MEDAL, SERVICE MEMBER CITATION RIBBON

12. MEMBER COMMITTED TO POST-VETERAN BENEFITS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
12a. MEMBER COMMITTED TO POST-VETERAN BENEFITS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
12b. MEMBER COMMITTED TO POST-VETERAN BENEFITS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

13. DATE OF ENTRY INTO RESERVE (YYYYMMDD)  
[REDACTED]

13a. MEMBER WAS PROMOTED TO RESERVE (YES/NO)  
[REDACTED]

13b. MEMBER WAS PROMOTED TO RESERVE (YES/NO)  
[REDACTED]

14. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

15. MAILING ADDRESS OF THE MEMBER (Include ZIP Code)  
[REDACTED]

15a. NEAREST RELATIVE (Name and address - include ZIP Code)  
[REDACTED]

16. MEMBER'S SIGNATURE  
[REDACTED]

16a. OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN (Type name, grade, title and signature)  
[REDACTED]

16b. OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN (Type name, grade, title and signature)  
[REDACTED]

17. SPECIAL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (For use by authorized agencies only)  
[REDACTED]

18. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

19. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

20. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

21. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

22. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

23. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

24. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

25. MEMBER'S STATUS  
[REDACTED]

DD FORM 214, FEB 2000 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE

[Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Certificate of Discharge From Active Duty via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]

**2003: Garcia Said He Was A Veteran Of The Iraq War, Where He Served For 6 And A Half Months**

**Garcia Said That He Served In The Iraq War For “About 6 And A Half Months.”** GARCIA: “There’s moments you get to relax and enjoy the flying and the aspects that you see, but we would take off and in a typical mission it would be about 2 hours to get to Baghdad or Crete. We were operating in the northern part of Iraq. You’d get there, and you’d be lower on gas than you would need to fulfill your mission. So you’d tank and do some refueling, which in itself is a high risk. It was about 6 and a half months -- we were there from April to, I think we left in October. The Persian Gulf in October. Time for me to look at my log book and remember.” [Talk Of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Said That He Flew “Over 30 Combat Missions” During Operation Iraqi Freedom**

**Garcia Flew Over 30 Combat Missions Including In Fallujah, Baghdad And Tikrit.** GARCIA: “First generation American citizen Mike Garcia is a highly decorated United States Naval Officer whose record-setting flying performance earned him the honor of becoming one of the first Super Hornet strike fighter pilots in the Navy. He flew over 30 combat missions during Operation Iraqi freedom in the skies above Baghdad, Fallujah and Tikrit.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed 1/6/20]

- **Garcia Flew Combat Missions In Saddam Hussein’s Hometown Of Tikrit.** “In March 2003, the Iraq War exploded with ‘shock and awe’ bombing of Baghdad. His first of 30 combat missions occurred the night of April 9, 2003, which targeted Saddam Hussein’s home town Tikrit.” [Hometown Station, 1/3/19]

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**Garcia Was Stationed In Florida, Mississippi, California, and The Persian Gulf**

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Garcia Assignment History via Freedom of Information Act			
Dates	Base	Location	Purpose
Unclear	Naval Air Station Pensacola	Pensacola, FL	Survival training, primary pilot training
Unclear	Naval Air Station Meridian	Meridian, MS	Advanced jet fighter training
Unclear	Naval Air Station Lemoore	Lemoore, CA	Combat weapon training, Super Hornet F-18E
January 2003	USS Nimitz	Persian Gulf	Combat

[Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Assignment History via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]

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**2009-2012: Garcia Said He Was A Navy Reserve Instructor Pilot**

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**Garcia Said That He Was A Navy Reserve Instructor Pilot.** GARCIA: “Accruing over 1400 hours of operational flight time after nearly 20 years of military service to our country, Garcia decided to separate from the US Navy with an Honorable Discharge and focus on his family. While he continued as a reservist instructor pilot, Garcia moved back to the 25th District in 2009 and began to work for the Raytheon Company.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

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**Garcia Said That His Naval Service Was The “Pinnacle” Of His Career**

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**Garcia Said That His Naval Service Was The “Pinnacle” Of His Career.** “My operational service in the Navy was the pinnacle of a career. While my family made great sacrifices the reward of serving our country and providing for its defense was well worth it,” said Garcia, a first generation American whose father legally immigrated to the US in 1959.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

## Political Career

This section provides an overview of Garcia's political career, from 2020 to 2022.

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted with the Republican Party about 95% of the time since he first entered Congress in May 2020.
  - ✓ 2020-2022: According to ProPublica, Garcia voted with his party 95.1% of the time.
  - ✓ 2020-2021: According to CQ Vote Study, Garcia voted with his party 93% of the time.
- ✓ Garcia voted to elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy Speaker of the House in January 2021.
- ✓ Garcia served on the Appropriations, Science, Space, and Technology, and Transportation and Infrastructure Committees.
- ✓ Garcia accepted money from a Steve Wynn-Funded joint fundraising committee even after Wynn was accused of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct.
- ✓ Los Angeles Times Editorial Board: Garcia offered no platform in 2020 besides “the usual conservative tropes of protecting freedom, reducing taxes and fighting the ‘Democrats’ dangerous socialist agenda.”
- ✓ Garcia said that his path to victory in 2020 depended on energizing new voters such as evangelicals who had sat out previous elections.
- ✓ Jan. 11, 2020: The Los Angeles Republican party endorsed Mike Garcia for Congress.
- ✓ Garcia was out of touch with his district, running as a moderate, then moving to the right once he was elected.
  - ✓ Garcia ran as a moderate in 2020, but, when he entered Congress, he moved right to become a power player in Washington.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act, permanent residency for DREAMers, and certifying the 2020 election results.
  - ✓ Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris said that Garcia had “to take positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district” to become more powerful in Washington.
  - ✓ Katie Hill said that California’s 25th Congressional District, which Biden won by 10%, should not be represented by someone as conservative as Garcia.
- ✓ Garcia gave \$310 to federal candidates through the Raytheon Company PAC from 2015 to 2019.



## Garcia Voted With His Party About 95% Of The Time

### 2020-2022: According To ProPublica, Garcia Voted With His Party 95.1% Of The Time

**According To ProPublica, Garcia Voted With The Republican Party 95.1% Of The Time.** According to ProPublica, Garcia has only voted against the majority of other House Republicans 4.9% of the time since he first entered Congress in May 2020. [ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

Party Unity		
Congress	Support	Oppose
117 <sup>th</sup>	95.2%	4.8%
116 <sup>th</sup>	94.4%	5.6%
<b>Lifetime Total</b>	<b>95.1%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>

[ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#); ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

### 2020-2021: According To CQ Vote Study, Garcia Voted With His Party 93% Of The Time

**2020-2021: According To CQ Vote Study, Garcia Voted With The Republican Party 93% Of The Time On Average.** According to CQ Vote Study, between 2020 and 2021, Garcia has voted with other members of the Republican Caucus 93% of the time on average. [CQ Vote Study, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Party Unity		
Year	Support	Oppose
2021	94%	6%
2020	92%	8%
<b>Lifetime Average</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>7%</b>

[CQ Vote Study, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

## Speakership Votes

### Garcia Voted For Kevin McCarthy For Speaker Of The House

**January 2021: Garcia Voted To Elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy Speaker Of The House.** In January 2021, Garcia voted for Rep. Kevin McCarthy to be Speaker of the House for the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress. Rep. Nancy Pelosi was elected by a vote of 216 to McCarthy's 209. [Election to the Speaker, [Vote #2](#), 1/3/21]

## Attendance Record

Garcia Voting Attendance Record – GovTrack				
Time Period	Votes Eligible	Missed Votes	Percent	Percentile
2020 Apr-Jun	24	0	0.0%	0th
2020 Jul-Sep	80	0	0.0%	0th
2020 Oct-Dec	40	1	2.5%	42nd
2021 Jan-Mar	97	0	0.0%	0th
2021 Apr-Jun	107	2	1.9%	68th
2021 Jul-Sep	108	2	1.9%	65th
2021 Oct-Dec	137	1	0.7%	33rd
2022 Jan-Mar	57	0	0.0%	0th
<b>Total:</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	

[GovTrack.us, Garcia, [accessed 3/7/22](#)]

## Committees

*Note: Committees and subcommittees listed in italics represent chairmanships.*

U.S. Congress		
Years	Committees	Subcommittees
2021-2022	Appropriations	Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies
		Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies
	Science, Space, and Technology	Energy
2020	Science, Space, and Technology	N/A
	Transportation and Infrastructure	N/A

[Rep. Mike Garcia, accessed [3/7/22](#); Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

## Caucuses

Garcia is a member of, but not limited to, the following caucuses:

U.S. Congress
Name
Congressional Border Security Caucus
Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues
Election Integrity Caucus, Co-Chair and Co-Founder
For Country Caucus
House Republican China Accountability Task Force
House Republican Conference
House Republican Study Committee
MACH 1 Caucus, Co-Chair
SALT Caucus

[Legistorm, accessed 3/7/22]

## Campaigns

### Election History

Rep. Mike Garcia Electoral History				
Year	Office	Candidates	Results	Garcia Margin
2020 (Runoff)	U.S. House (CA-25)	Mike Garcia (R)	50.0% (169,638 votes)	+0.0% (333 votes)
		Christy Smith (D)	50.0% (169,305 votes)	
2020	U.S. House (CA-25)	Mike Garcia (R)	23.9%	<b>-7.8%</b>
		Christy Smith (D)	31.7%	
2020 (Special Election Runoff)	U.S. House (CA-25)	Mike Garcia (R)	54.9%	+9.8%
		Christy Smith (D)	45.1%	
2020 (Special Election)		Mike Garcia (R)	25.4%	<b>-10.8%</b>

	U.S. House (CA-25)	Christy Smith (D)	36.2%	
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[California Secretary of State, accessed [3/7/22](#); [3/7/22](#); [3/7/22](#); [3/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Accepted Money From A Steve Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee After Wynn Was Accused Of A Decades-Long Pattern Of Sexual Misconduct**

**Multiple Republican Politicians Returned Campaign Contributions From Casino Mogul Steve Wynn After He Was Accused Of A Decades-Long Pattern Of Sexual Misconduct, Including Pressuring Employees To Perform Sex Acts.** “When billionaire casino mogul and top Republican donor Steve Wynn was accused of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct in the midst of the #MeToo movement, elected officials across the country quickly distanced themselves from him. The news broke in January 2018, and some Republicans immediately called on their colleagues to return donations from Wynn, who was accused of pressuring employees to perform sex acts. Sen. Susan Collins told CNN, ‘I don't even think it's a close call to return the money.’ Sen. Lindsey Graham also chimed in: ‘We should do of ourselves what we ask of the Democratic Party. So I don't think we should have a double standard for ourselves.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/5/21]

- **Garcia Accepted Campaign Contributions From A Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee During The 2020 Election Cycle.** “Within months, Wynn started to donate again, and by 2020, he was once again a major GOP donor, giving millions of dollars to conservative super PACs, President Trump's reelection campaign, candidates and state Republican parties across the nation. This year, Wynn gave more than three-quarters of a million dollars to a joint fundraising committee aimed at helping Republicans retake control of the U.S. House of Representatives, and that group donated to dozens of incumbents across the country, including nearly every member of California's GOP delegation to Congress. The recipients include Reps. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita and David Valadao of Hanford, whose seats will be hotly contested in next year's midterm elections because they are key to GOP hopes to retake control of the House.” [Los Angeles Times, 5/5/21]

**Los Angeles Times Editorial Board: Garcia Offered No Clear Platform When He Ran For Congress In 2020**

**EDITORIAL: Los Angeles Times: Garcia Did Not Offer “Much Of A Platform” Besides “The Usual Conservative Tropes Of Protecting Freedom, Reducing Taxes And Fighting The ‘Democrats’ Dangerous Socialist Agenda.”** “By contrast, her opponent, Republican Mike Garcia, is woefully unprepared. The former Navy pilot and Raytheon executive has no experience in elective or appointed office. He doesn't offer much of a platform either, and relies instead on flogging the usual conservative tropes of protecting freedom, reducing taxes and fighting the ‘Democrats' dangerous socialist agenda.’ What Garcia does have on his side is the full support of the GOP, along with the propensity of Republican voters to turn out more reliably than Democratic ones. Republicans are desperate to take back this seat from Democrats after losing it to Hill in 2018, even if its means backing an unknown and untried candidate over the former congressman, Steve Knight of Palmdale, whom Hill unseated.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, 5/12/20]

**EDITORIAL: Los Angeles Times: Garcia Had “No Political Experience And No Real Platform Of His Own” In 2020.** “In February, The Times Editorial Board urged voters in Santa Clarita and Simi and Antelope valleys to choose Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith to replace Rep. Katie Hill (D-Santa Clarita) in the 25th Congressional District in the March primary. In our view, the experienced and centrist Smith was the best of several candidates hoping to lead this politically divided district. Months later, when the special election to fill Hill's unexpired term went to a runoff, we endorsed Smith again over Republican Mike Garcia, a former Navy pilot and Raytheon executive with no political experience and no real platform of his own.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, 9/10/20]

**EDITORIAL: Los Angeles Times: Garcia Refused Multiple Invitations To Speak With The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board.** “His campaign offered only broad statements about his strong support for the 2nd

Amendment, President Trump's terrible border wall, reduced taxes and fewer government services, as well as his opposition to the 'dangerous' but undefined Democratic Party 'socialist agenda.' We hoped to plumb those statements for more details over the last year, but Garcia has ignored every invitation to talk to the editorial board." [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, 9/10/20]

**EDITORIAL: Los Angeles Times: Garcia Was An Extremist “Who Has Described Himself As More Conservative Than Most Republicans.”** “Indeed, if there is an extremist in the race, it's Garcia, who has described himself as more conservative than most Republicans. And his short tenure in Congress appears to support that. As a staunch abortion foe, one of his first actions was to support legislation to restrict access to legal abortions. Indeed, he's shown to be exactly the shallow, partisan loyalist that his campaign suggested he would be.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, 9/10/20]

### **Garcia Said That His Path To Victory In 2020 Depended On Energizing New Voters Such As Evangelicals Who Had Sat Out Previous Elections**

**Garcia Said That His Path To Victory In 2020 Depended On Energizing New Voters Such As Evangelicals Who Had Sat Out Previous Elections.** “At the tavern, Garcia told his supporters his path to victory includes energizing new voters such as evangelicals who have been sitting out elections, along with driving a strong turnout in Republican-rich Simi Valley. He also plans to deploy widespread ‘ballot harvesting’ that was used by Democrats with great effect in 2018, in which ballots can be picked up from voters by campaigns and dropped off at election sites, much like a piece of mail.” [NBC - 10 WLSL, 2/2/20]

### **Jan. 2020: The Los Angeles Republican Party Endorsed Mike Garcia For Congress**

**Jan. 11, 2020: The Los Angeles Republican Party Endorsed Mike Garcia For Congress.**



[Twitter, @MikeGarcia2020, [1/11/20](#)]

## Garcia Was Out Of Touch With His District, Running As A Moderate, Then Moving To The Right Once He Was Elected

### Garcia Ran As A Moderate In 2020...

#### Garcia Said He Ran For Congress Because Katie Hill “Did Not Represent Our Moderate District”

**Garcia Said He Ran For Congress Because Katie Hill “Did Not Represent Our Moderate District.”** “Garcia is a former Navy pilot who said he was inspired to vie for the post because Hill ‘did not represent our moderate district. I have the choice to stand on the sidelines and see what happens but that is not in my DNA. This is an extension of my desire to serve, this time to fight for my district.’” [City News Service, 11/3/20]

#### Garcia Pledged To Represent All Of His Constituents And Bring House Members Of Both Parties Together

**Dec. 1, 2020: Garcia Pledged To Represent “All Constituents In CA-25.”** “The political divide in the district did not appear to elude Garcia on Monday. ‘My focus is on representing all constituents in CA-25,’ he said. ‘In the short term, this means pushing to get federal relief to those who are most impacted by COVID (individuals and small businesses).’” [Mercury News, 12/1/20]

**McCarthy Claimed That Garcia Was A Uniter Who Could Bring The House Together.** “Garcia was introduced by a COVID-ready, mask-and-glove-wearing Rep. Brad Sherman, a Democrat who represents the south-neighboring 30th Congressional District in the San Fernando Valley, and by House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy, a Republican who represents the neighboring 23rd District, to the north. McCarthy cited Garcia’s qualities as a uniter, and a new member of Congress who could help unify the politically polarized body during a tumultuous time.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/20/20]

**Garcia Wanted To Bring Bipartisanship To Washington D.C.** [47:39] “Yeah I’m looking forward to leading and being a part of the solution and not the problem in Washington D.C. To bring a level of bipartisan support to make sure we’re bringing answers, especially in this time of need.” [CA-25 Candidate Forum, [4/24/20](#)]

### ...But He Moved Right When He Entered Congress To Become A Power Player In Washington

#### Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act, Permanent Residency For DREAMers, And Certifying The 2020 Election Results

**Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris: Garcia Had “To Take Positions That I Think Sometimes Are Not Supported By His District” To Become More Powerful In Washington.** “A Republican who supports Garcia doesn't agree with some of his votes but thinks the congressman is positioning himself to be a rising star if the GOP takes control of the House and he wins reelection. ‘Let's be honest about it - he's between a rock and a hard place. In order to be effective in D.C., he's got to take positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district,’ said R. Rex Parris, the GOP mayor of Lancaster. ‘He's walking that tightrope more than any other man in Congress right now.’” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

- ✓ **Parris: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act, Permanent Residency For DREAMers, And Certifying The 2020 Election Results “To Become A Power In The House.”** “Parris disagrees with Garcia's opposition to issues such as a path for permanent residency for young people brought into this country illegally, the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and the certification of the electoral college results in Arizona and Pennsylvania. ‘I think he was recognizing in order for him to become a power in the House, there were certain things he had to do, and he did them, and I think the district will benefit as a result,’ he said. ‘A lot of people have a bad taste in their mouth because of it, but I would much rather have



someone in there who can help the district in things that matter. And that's money.” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

- ✓ **Stephen Daniels: Garcia Ran In 2020 As Someone Above Partisanship, But “He Has Voted As A Trump Acolyte Continually” Since Entering Congress.** ““He doesn't care about his district. He cares about his base,’ said Stephen Daniels, host of the Talk of Santa Clarita podcast. Daniels is among the locals who say that Garcia has changed since he first ran for office in a campaign that leaned heavily on his biography as a native son of the district whose parents were Mexican immigrants. He was a fighter jet pilot who flew dozens of combat missions during the Iraq War and later worked in the defense industry. Daniels found the candidate likable despite their opposing political views when they taped a podcast together early in his 2020 run. ‘He struck me as a really nice guy, someone who is more about logic and looking at the facts than partisanship.’ Daniels said, adding they developed a friendship and exchanged texts for a period. ‘That's changed completely. He has voted as a Trump acolyte continually.’” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

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**Katie Hill Said That California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District, Which Biden Won By 10%, Should Not Be Represented By Someone As Conservative As Garcia**

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**Katie Hill: California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District, Which Biden Won By 10%, Should Not Be Represented By Someone As Conservative As Garcia.** “Katie Hill has faced deep lows since after nude images of her were disseminated around the globe without her consent. She feared for her physical safety during her divorce; she had suicidal ideation, nightmares, mounting legal debt and anxiety about being recognized. [...] Then there's the possibility of running for Congress again. The district she briefly represented has fallen back into GOP hands, ‘I mean it's really the question that kind of hovers in the back of my mind all the time, and especially when I see Mike Garcia and the stuff that he does,’ Hill said. ‘I won by almost 9 points; Biden won the district by 10 points. It's not a district that should be represented by somebody who's that conservative.’” [Los Angeles Times, 6/10/21]

## Personal Political Donations

### Garcia Has Given \$310 To Federal Political Committees

According to the Federal Election Commission, Garcia has given \$310 to federal political committees.

Garcia Political Giving History - Federal			
Date	Candidate (Office Sought) or Committee	Party	Amount
2015-2019	Raytheon Company PAC	N/A	\$310
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$310</b>

[FEC, Individual Contribution Search, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

### Garcia Has Given \$0 To State-Level Political Candidates

According to the California Secretary of State, Garcia has given \$0 to state-level candidates. [California Secretary of State, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

## Ethics

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Rep. Mike Garcia repeatedly failed to disclose the contents of his brokerage account as required by law and sold stocks he had not previously disclosed owning.
  - ✓ Garcia was required under House Ethics Rules to disclose the individual stocks in his brokerage account but repeatedly failed to do so.
  - ✓ Garcia disclosed that he held a brokerage account worth \$100,001 to \$250,000, but not the individual stocks in the account.
  - ✓ As a member of Congress, Garcia reported selling at least \$96,012 to \$390,000 in stocks that he had previously failed to disclose holding, including volatile stocks like airlines.
    - ✓ June 3, 2020-Nov. 13, 2020: Garcia sold Boeing stock that he previously failed to disclose while Congress debated COVID-19 relief aid for the airlines and aircraft producers.
    - ✓ June 3, 2020-November 11, 2020: Garcia reported selling \$30,002 to \$100,000 more in Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS) than he reported purchasing.
- ✓ Garcia failed to disclose many of his stock trades on time as required by law – including airline stocks – during the pandemic.
  - ✓ Garcia reported four stock trades later than required by law. These transactions totaled between \$46,004 and \$155,000.
  - ✓ On 7/9/20, Garcia purchased American Airlines stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – three months later than he was supposed to.
  - ✓ On 7/29/20, Garcia purchased Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares worth \$1,001-\$5,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – three months later than he was supposed to.
  - ✓ On 8/10/20, Garcia sold Boeing stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – two months later than he was supposed to.
  - ✓ On 9/4/20 Garcia purchased Tesla stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – more than a month later than he was supposed to.
- ✓ In June 2021, Mike Garcia purchased GameStop stock, several months after investigations began into market manipulation surrounding the stock.
  - ✓ February-March 2021: Federal Prosecutors and the House Financial Services Committee investigated possible market manipulation after a surge in GameStop trading.
  - ✓ June 21, 2021: Garcia purchased between \$1,001 and \$15,000 in GameStop stock.

- ✓ Garcia repeatedly failed to pay his company's taxes, owing at least \$1,324.65 in liens in total between 2017 and 2020.
  - ✓ June-July 2017: Garcia founded Rhino Estates, LLC and was the sole proprietor.
  - ✓ Rhino Estates had \$1,324.65 in tax liens in Tulare County that were active from May 2019 to March 2020.
    - ✓ May 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector filed tax lien against Rhino Estates LLC; the tax lien was worth \$876.57.
    - ✓ Sep. 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector filed a tax lien against Rhino Estates LLC, which was worth \$448.08.
    - ✓ March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector declared that both of Garcia's liens were released.
- ✓ Rhino Estates owed \$250 to the California Franchise Tax Board in Jan. 2020.

### **Rep. Mike Garcia Repeatedly Failed To Disclose The Contents Of His Brokerage Account As Required By Law, And Sold Stocks He Had Not Previously Disclosed Owning**

#### **House Ethics Rules Required Candidates And Members To Disclose The Contents Of Brokerage Accounts In Their Personal Financial Disclosures...**

**House Ethics Rules Required Candidates And Members To Disclose The Individual Contents Of Brokerage Accounts.** "For brokerage accounts, you must provide information about specific holdings of the account in the same detail as assets and income held outside an account. That is, you must individually list in Block A each of the assets held in the account (i.e., the specific stocks, mutual funds, or other assets in which your money is invested within the account) that meet the reporting thresholds, disclose the individual value of each of those holdings at the end of the reporting period in Block B, and disclose the type and amount of income earned by each asset in the account during the reporting period in Blocks C and D. You must report the income earned even if it was simply reinvested in the account." [House Committee on Ethics, [CY 2020](#)]

#### **...But Garcia Repeatedly Failed To Do So, Disclosing That He Held A Brokerage Account Worth \$100,001 To \$250,000, But Not The Individual Stocks In The Account**

#### **Garcia's Personal Financial Disclosure For CY 2018 Did Not Report The Individual Stocks In His ETrade Brokerage Account**

**July 2019: In A Personal Financial Disclosure Covering CY 2018, Garcia Disclosed That He Had A Brokerage Account Worth \$100,001-\$250,000 But Did Not Disclose The Individual Stocks In The Account.** [Mike Garcia, Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
\$100,000					
LOCATION: valencia, CA, US DESCRIPTION: personal use/pleasure vehicle					
car 2 [RP]		\$50,001 - \$100,000	None		
LOCATION: valencia, CA, US DESCRIPTION: personal use/pleasure vehicle					
Etrade Brokerage account [BA]		\$100,001 - \$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$2,501 - \$5,000
DESCRIPTION: etrade stock brokerage account					

[Mike Garcia, Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**Garcia’s Personal Financial Disclosure For CY 2019 Did Not Report The Individual Stocks In His Etrade Brokerage Account**

**June 2020: In A Personal Financial Disclosure Covering CY 2019, Garcia Disclosed That He Had A Brokerage Account Worth \$100,001-\$250,000 But Did Not Disclose The Individual Stocks In The Account.** [Mike Garcia, Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [6/17/20](#)]

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
\$100,000					
LOCATION: valencia, CA, US DESCRIPTION: personal use/pleasure vehicle					
Etrade Brokerage account [BA]		\$100,001 - \$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$2,501 - \$5,000
DESCRIPTION: etrade stock brokerage account					

[Mike Garcia, Personal Financial Disclosure, filed [6/17/20](#)]

**As A Member Of Congress, Garcia Reported Selling At Least \$96,012 To \$390,000 In Stocks That He Had Previously Failed To Disclose Holding, Including Volatile Stocks Like Airlines**

**After He Was Elected To Congress, Garcia Sold At Least \$96,012 To \$390,000 Worth Of Stocks That He Previously Failed To Disclose**

**Since He First Entered Congress In May 2020, Garcia Reported Selling At Least \$96,012 To \$390,000 In Stocks That He Had Previously Failed To Disclose Holding.** The following table depicts stocks that Garcia reported selling while in Congress. He did not previously disclose holding these stocks despite being required to:

Rep. Mike Garcia’s Undisclosed Stocks		
Asset Name	Date Sold	Transaction Amount
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	5/21/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Boeing Company (BA)	6/3/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000

Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Uber Technologies Inc. (UBER)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Boeing Company (BA)	6/5/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Starbucks Corporation (SBUX)	6/16/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Boeing Company (BA)	8/10/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Uber Technologies Inc. (UBER)	11/5/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
UBS Group AG Registered Ordinary Shares (UBS)	11/9/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Boeing Company (BA)	11/13/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF (OIH)	11/18/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
<b>Total Undisclosed Stock Sell Amount: \$96,012-\$390,000</b>		

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [6/17/20](#); Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]

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### June 3, 2020-Nov. 13, 2020: Garcia Sold Boeing Stock That He Previously Failed To Disclose While Congress Debated COVID-19 Relief Aid For The Airlines And Aircraft Producers

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**Garcia Sold Between \$46,004 And \$165,000 Worth Of Boeing Stock From June 3, 2020 To Nov. 13, 2020 That He Previously Failed To Disclose.** [Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [6/17/20](#); Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]

- Airline Stocks Like Boeing Experienced Volatility During The Pandemic, Including In Summer 2020 As Congress Debated COVID-19 Relief Aid For The Airlines And Aircraft Producers.** “More than a dozen Republican senators on Wednesday backed \$25 billion in additional federal aid for the airline industry as a spike in coronavirus cases in the U.S. in recent weeks derailed a nascent recovery in travel demand. The news sent shares sharply higher Wednesday afternoon. American Airlines’ stock closed up 9.5%, after trading as much as 12% higher on the day. United Airlines and Delta Air Lines added more than 4% and 3%, respectively. [...] The senators also urged Congress to consider support for other aviation-related businesses like concessionaires and aircraft producers. ‘Such businesses and their workers are uniquely tethered to air travel and have been and will continued to be significantly impacted by the decline in air travel,’ they wrote. Boeing shares rose 5.6% on Wednesday while its key supplier Spirit Aerosystems, which makes fuselages and other parts, added nearly 9%.” [CNBC, [8/5/20](#)]

### June 3, 2020-Nov. 11, 2020: Garcia Reported Selling Between \$30,002 And \$100,000 More Of Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS), Than He Reported Purchasing

**Garcia Sold Between \$46,004 And \$165,000 Worth Of Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares, Which Was Between \$16,002 And \$65,000 More Than He Reported Purchasing.** Garcia reported selling \$30,002 to \$100,000 more in Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS) than he reported purchasing:

Rep. Mike Garcia’s Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares Transactions		
Transaction Type	Date	Transaction Amount
Sell	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Purchase	7/9/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Purchase	10/26/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Sell	11/5/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Sell (partial)	11/9/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Sell	11/11/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
<b>Total Disclosed Purchase Amount:</b>		<b>\$16,002-\$65,000</b>
<b>Total Disclosed Sell Amount:</b>		<b>\$46,004-\$165,000</b>

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [6/17/20](#); Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]



**Garcia Failed To Disclose Many Of His Stock Trades –Including Airline Stock Trades During The Pandemic—As Required By Law**

**The STOCK Act Required Members Of Congress To Report Stock Transactions Within 45 Days**

**The STOCK Act Required Members Of Congress To Report Stock Transactions Within 45 Days.** “In addition, the Representative Louise McIntosh Slaughter Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act (STOCK Act) amended the EIGA to add a requirement for Members, officers, and certain employees of the House to report certain securities transactions over \$1,000 within 30 days of notice of the transaction, but in no case later than 45 days after the transaction. These STOCK Act filings are known as Periodic Transaction Reports (PTRs).” [House Committee on Ethics, [CY 2020](#)]

**In 2020, Rep. Mike Garcia Reported Four Late Transactions Totaling Between \$46,004 And \$155,000**

**Nov. 23, 2020: Garcia Reported Four Stock Trades Late Worth Between \$46,004 And \$155,000.** On November 23, 2020, Rep. Mike Garcia reported four transactions late. These transactions had a combined worth between \$46,004 and \$155,000. The following table depicts Garcia’s late transactions:

Rep. Mike Garcia’s Late-Reported Stock Trades					
Asset Name	Transaction Type	Date of Transaction	Date Garcia Was Required to Report Transaction	Date Garcia Reported Transaction	Transaction Amount
American Airlines Group, Inc. (AAL)	Purchase	7/9/20	8/23/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS)	Purchase	7/9/20	8/23/20	11/23/20	\$1,001-\$5,000
Boeing Company (BA)	Sell	8/10/20	9/24/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	Purchase	9/4/20	10/19/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
<b>Total Transaction Amount:</b>					<b>\$46,004-\$155,000</b>

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]

**June 2021: Mike Garcia Purchased GameStop Stock, Several Months After Investigations Began Into Market Manipulation Surrounding The Stock**

**February-March 2021: Federal Prosecutors And The House Financial Services Committee Investigated Possible Market Manipulation After A Surge In GameStop Trading**

**February 2021: Federal Prosecutors Launched An Investigation Into Market Manipulation After A Surge In GameStop Trading.** “Federal prosecutors are investigating whether market manipulation or other types of criminal misconduct fueled the rapid rise last month in prices of stocks such as GameStop Corp. and AMC Entertainment Holdings Inc., according to people familiar with the matter. The Justice Department’s fraud section and the San Francisco U.S. attorney’s office have sought information about the activity from brokers and social-media companies that were hubs for the trading frenzy, the people said. Prosecutors have subpoenaed information from brokers such as Robinhood Markets Inc., the popular online brokerage that many individual investors used to trade GameStop and other shares, the people said.” [Wall Street Journal, [2/11/21](#)]

**February 2021: The House Financial Services Committee Held Its First Hearing About The GameStop Controversy.** “The ‘meme stock’ saga that began with wild swings in the price of GameStop stock last month opened a new chapter today: a House Financial Services Committee hearing with questioning of players involved in major aspects of the story. [...] ‘The market volatility surrounding GameStop has highlighted how many people feel that the cards are stacked against them,’ said Committee Chairwoman Maxine Waters. Waters titled the hearing titled ‘Game Stopped? Who Wins and Loses When Short Sellers, Social Media, and Retail Investors Collide.’” [NPR, [2/18/21](#)]

**March 2021: The House Financial Services Committee Held Its Second Hearing Surrounding The Trading Of GameStop’s Stock.** “The House Financial Services Committee’s second hearing on the January stock market frenzy surrounding GameStop again focused on the practice that had given rise to commission-free trading apps and allowed trading by individual investors to boom.” [New York Times, [3/17/21](#)]

**June 21, 2021: Garcia Purchased Between \$1,001 And \$15,000 In GameStop Stock**

**June 21, 2021: Mike Garcia Purchased Between \$1,001 And \$15,000 In GameStop Stock:**

**FILER INFORMATION**

**Name:** Hon. Michael Garcia  
**Status:** Member  
**State/District:** CA25

**TRANSACTIONS**

ID	Owner Asset	Transaction Type	Date	Notification Date	Amount	Cap. Gains > \$200?
	Gamestop Corporation (GME) [ST]	P	06/21/2021	06/21/2021	\$1,001 - \$15,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
FILING STATUS: New						

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [7/13/21](#)]

**2017 – 2020: Garcia Had A History Of Failing To Pay His Company’s Taxes, Owing At Least \$1,324.65 In Liens In Total**

**June-July 2017: Garcia Founded Rhino Estates, LLC And Was The Sole Proprietor**

**June 2017: Garcia Filed Articles Of Incorporation And A Statement Of Information For Rhino Estates, LLC, A Real Estate Corporation.** [California Secretary of State, Rhino Estates, LLC, Articles of Organization, filed [6/19/17](#); California Secretary of State, Rhino Estates LLC, Statement of Information, filed [6/29/17](#)]

**July 2019: Garcia Was The Sole Proprietor Of Rhino Estates.** [Clerk of the US House of Representatives, Mike Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**SCHEDULE E: POSITIONS**

Position	Name of Organization
Senior Director, Programs	Raytheon Company
Sole Proprietor of LLC	Rhino Estates

[Clerk of the US House of Representatives, Mike Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**May 2019-March 2020: Rhino Estates LLC Had \$1,324.65 In Tax Liens In Tulare County That Were Active**

**May 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector Filed Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC; The Tax Lien Was Worth \$876.57**

**May 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector Filed A Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC; The Tax Lien Was Worth \$876.57** [Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 5/21/19; Tulare County Tax Collector, accessed [1/28/20](#); Tulare County Recorder, accessed [1/16/20](#)]

- **May 2019: The Tulare County Tax Collector Issued A Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC Worth \$803.28.**



[Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 5/21/19]

ASSESSEE AND ADDRESS	YEAR / PARCEL / ACCOUNT	AMOUNT
RHINO ESTATES LLC 28146 ANVL VALENCIA CA 91354	2018-2019 990-284-675-000 006-008 121-272-013-000 2500 W CALDWELL AVE VISALIA	603.28

[Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 5/21/19]

- **Jan. 28, 2020: The Tulare County Tax Collector Showed That Rhino Estates LLC’s Tax Lien Was Worth \$876.57.**

Select	Account No.	Year	Due Date	Balance Due	Physical Address	Installment Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	990-284-675-000 2018	2018	4/30/2019	\$876.57	2500 W CALDWELL AVE VISALIA	1	<a href="#">View Invoice</a> <a href="#">Related Invoices</a> <a href="#">Remind Me</a>

[Tulare County Tax Collector, accessed [1/28/20](#)]

- **March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector Declared That Garcia’s \$876.57 Tax Lien Was Released.**

Official Records Database Search Results							
Tulare County Recorder's Office							
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016420		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016470		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000073		DEED	1/2/2019	/	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/	
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/	

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [3/15/22](#)]

**Sep. 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector Filed A Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC, Which Was Worth \$448.08**

**Sept. 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector Filed A Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC, The Tax Lien Was Worth \$448.08.** [Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 9/24/19; [Tulare County Tax Collector, accessed [1/28/20](#); [Tulare County Recorder, accessed [1/16/20](#)]

- **Sept. 2019: The Tulare County Tax Collector Issued A Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC Worth \$431.32.**

Recording requested by: <b>TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR</b> 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593  When recorded, return to Tax Collector <b>TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR</b> 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593	<b>2019-0054623</b> Recorded Official Records County Of Tulare ROLAND P. HILL Clerk Recorder 4/2000 24-Sep-2018 Tax Fee: \$30 Auto Page 1 of 1  SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE  <b>TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR</b> 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593  <b>CERTIFICATE OF LIEN</b> Lien No. 2019083
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[Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 9/24/19]

ASSEESSE AND ADDRESS	YEAR / PARCEL / ACCOUNT	AMOUNT
RHINO ESTATES LLC 28166 AVUL VALENCIA CA 91394	2019-2020 802-936-948-000 2018 005-008 121-272-013-000 2500 W CALDWELL VISALIA IA-PRORATE FOR TIME O WNED 7/1/18-1/1/19	431.32

[Tulare County Tax Collector, dated 9/24/19]

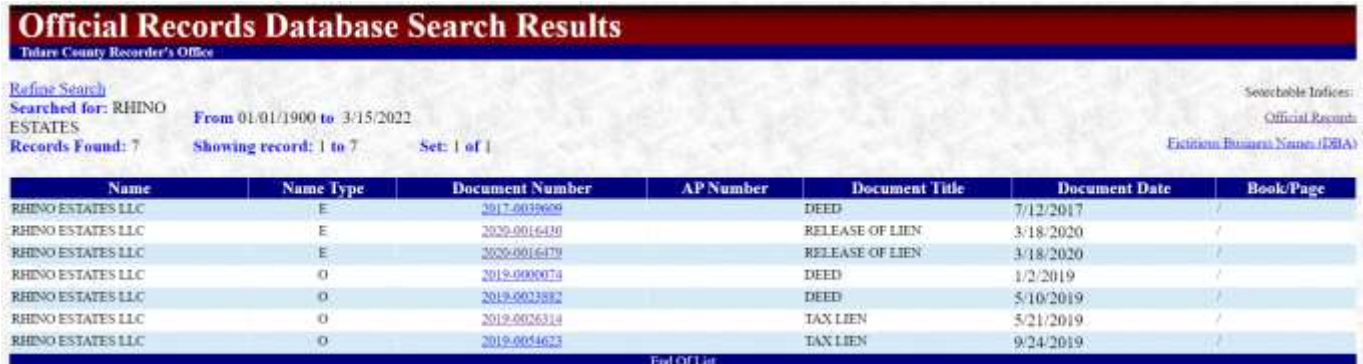
- **Jan. 28, 2020: The Tulare County Tax Collector Showed That Rhino Estates LLC's Tax Lien Was Worth \$448.08.**

Select	Account No.	Year	Due Date	Balance Due	Physical Address	Installment Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	802-936-948-000 2018	2018	8/31/2019	\$448.08	2500 W CALDWELL VISALIA- PRORATE FOR TIME OWNED 7/1/18-1/1/19	1	<a href="#">View Invoice</a> <a href="#">Related Invoices</a> <a href="#">Remind Me</a>

[Tulare County Tax Collector, accessed [1/28/20](#)]



- **March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector Declared That Garcia’s \$448.08 Tax Lien Was Released.**



Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016430		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000073		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

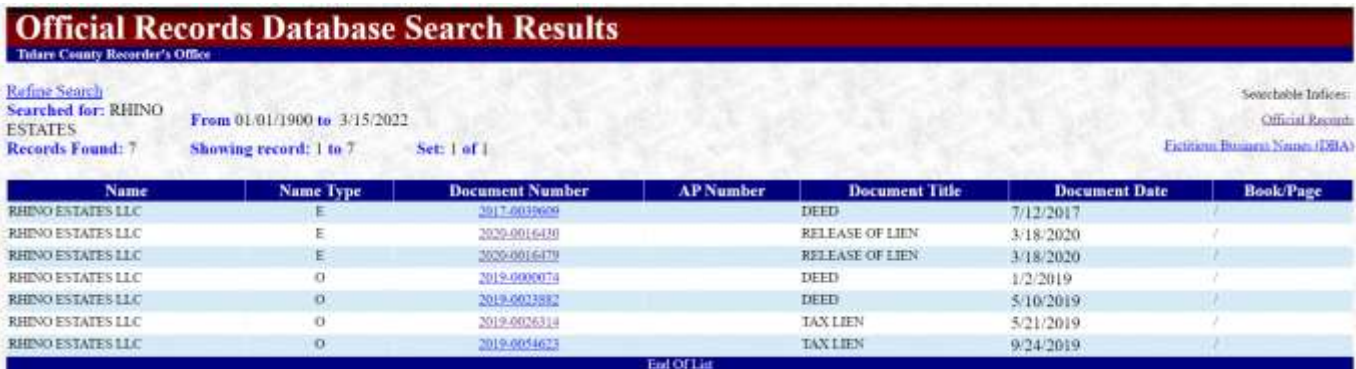
[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [3/15/22](#)]

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**March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector Declared That Both Of Garcia’s Liens Were Released**

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**March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector Declared That Both Of Garcia’s Liens Were Released.**



Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016430		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000073		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [3/15/22](#)]

- **The Tulare County Tax Collector’s \$876.57 Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC Was Still Active As Of Jan. 2020.**



Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2020-0058148		TAX LIEN	5/11/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2020-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [1/16/20](#)]

- **The Tulare County Tax Collector’s \$448.08 Tax Lien Against Rhino Estates LLC Was Still Active As Of Jan. 2020.**



Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2020-0058148		TAX LIEN	5/11/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2020-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

[Tulare County Recorder, accessed [1/16/20](#)]



**2020: Rhino Estates Owed \$250 To The California Franchise Tax Board**

**Jan. 2020: 2020: Rhino Estates Owed \$250 To The California Franchise Tax Board.** [California State Franchise Board via Freedom of Information Act request, 1/15/20]

BUSINESS ENTITY NAME	RHINO ESTATES, LLC
BUSINESS ENTITY ADDRESS	28146 ANVIL CT VALENCIA, CA 91354-4500
BUSINESS ENTITY ACCOUNT NUMBER	201717410268
DATE OF INCORPORATION	06.19.2017
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF BUSINESS IN CA	06.19.2017
FTB CLASSIFICATION CODE	LLC General
CURRENT FTB STATUS	Active
EFFECTIVE DATE OF CURRENT FTB STATUS	06.19.2017
RECEIVED CERTIFICATE OF RELIEF FROM CONTRACT VOIDABILITY	No Record
EXEMPT STATUS / DATE	None
ACCOUNT PERIOD ENDING DATE	12.31
DUE DATE OF TAXES	03.15
LAST RETURN FILED / DATE FILED	No Record
TOTAL BALANCE DUE	\$250.00
NAME, DATE, AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING THE RETURN	No Record

[California State Franchise Board via Freedom of Information Act request, 1/15/20]

*NOTE: It was not clear as of early May 2022 if Rhino Estates had resolved its \$250 debt; public records requests had been filed to obtain this information, but no responsive records had yet been received.*

## Political Relationships

### Significant Findings

- ✓ On average, Garcia voted with Rep. Kevin McCarthy more than 96% of the time.
  - ✓ Garcia said that Rep. Kevin McCarthy had the “courage” and “chops” to lead.
- ✓ Garcia voted against removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene from her committee assignments for endorsing violence against Democrats and trafficking in unfounded, antisemitic, and Islamophobic conspiracy theories.
- ✓ Garcia voted for Marjorie Taylor Greene’s repeated motions to adjourn the house in protest of Democratic legislation.
- ✓ Garcia did not donate the \$2,000 his campaign received from Matt Gaetz to charity after allegations surfaced that Gaetz broke federal sex trafficking laws.
  - ✓ Fellow California Republican Rep. Valadao donated the money he received from Gaetz to charity after allegations that Gaetz broke federal sex trafficking laws surfaced.
  - ✓ Garcia said in April 2021 that he would donate Matt Gaetz’s campaign contributions to a women’s shelter if Gaetz was “indicted or resigns”
- ✓ Garcia voted against censuring Rep. Paul Gosar and removing him from his committee assignments.
  - ✓ Rep. Paul Gosar was censured and stripped of his committee assignments for posting a video to social media showing him appearing to kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Biden.
- ✓ Garcia said in April 2019 that Rep. Jim Jordan was a “model” of how he would act in Congress.
  - ✓ Rep. Jim Jordan forwarded “a draft presentation arguing that Pence had the constitutional authority to” overturn the 2020 election to White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows the day before the Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Capitol Insurrection.
  - ✓ Rep. Jim Jordan refused to cooperate with the Jan. 6th House Select Committee when they asked to question him “about his communications related to the run-up to the Capitol riot.”
  - ✓ Rep. Jim Jordan voted with the Republican Party 96.83% of the time.
  - ✓ 2019-2020: Rep. Jim Jordan voted in line with Trump’s position 93.8% of the time.
  - ✓ Vox said that Rep. Jim Jordan had a reputation among Republicans for “being ideological to the point of obstructionist.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he was discriminated against under the “Pelosi regime” in D.C. because he was a conservative.

- ✓ The National Republican Campaign Committee channeled outside money and attention to Garcia's 2020 election campaign since he was one of their "young guns."

## Kevin McCarthy

### On Average, Garcia Voted With McCarthy More Than 96% Of The Time

**As Of May 2022, Garcia Voted On Average With McCarthy 96.5% Of The Time Since He First Entered Congress In May 2020.** According to ProPublica, Garcia has voted with Kevin McCarthy about 96.5% of the time on average since he first entered Congress in May 2020. [ProPublica, accessed [5/4/22](#)]

Garcia-McCarthy Voting Record Comparison		
Congress	Voted With	Voted Against
117 <sup>th</sup>	95%	5%
116 <sup>th</sup>	98%	2%
<b>Career Average</b>	<b>96.5%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

[ProPublica, accessed [5/4/22](#)]

### Garcia Praised McCarthy's Leadership

**Garcia Said That McCarthy Had The "Courage" And "Chops" To Lead.** "McCarthy (R-Bakersfield) commanded the floor for 8 hours and 32 minutes [...] while stalling passage of a \$1.7-trillion social spending bill. [...] The 'magic minute' House rule allows party leaders to speak for an unlimited amount of time during debate. House Republicans said that they had no idea McCarthy would speak nearly as long as he did but that they were in awe of how well he highlighted the flaws they see in the bill and showed the differences between the two parties. 'What he's proving is that he's got not only the chops to do the job, but he's got the courage to actually get out there in front and lead,' Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Santa Clarita) said in an interview. 'I think what the leader did last night was necessary and was glad to be there. I was there from the beginning until the very end.'" [Los Angeles Times, 11/20/21]

## Marjorie Taylor Greene

### Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats And Trafficking In Unfounded, Antisemitic, And Islamophobic Conspiracy Theories

**Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would remove Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene, R-Ga., from the House Budget and Education and Labor committees. It would state that, under the rules of the House, members and employees must 'behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House' and that Rep. Greene should be removed 'in light of conduct she has exhibited.'" The resolution passed 230 to 199. [H Res 72, [Vote #25](#), 2/4/21; CQ, [2/4/21](#)]

- **Greene Was Stripped Of Her Committee Assignments For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats And Trafficking In Unfounded, Antisemitic, And Islamophobic Conspiracy Theories.** "Prior to her election to Congress last year, Greene expressed support on social media for the assassination of Speaker Nancy Pelosi; agreed with those who said the mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla., in 2018 was a 'false flag' operation; questioned whether a plane hit the Pentagon on 9/11; said President Barack Obama was Muslim; posted a photo of herself on Facebook holding a gun to images of Democratic Reps. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Ilhan Omar, and Rashida Tlaib; mused that a space laser aligned with Jewish

financial interests caused devastating wildfires in California; and aligned herself with QAnon, a baseless belief about an anti-Trump ‘deep state’ that engages in child sex trafficking and satanism.” [Roll Call, [2/4/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Stripping Marjorie Taylor Greene Of Her Congressional Committee Posts.** “The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee [...] rolled out a television and digital ad Monday in English and Spanish tying Valadao to lightning-rod GOP Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of Georgia, who has espoused violent conspiracy theories. Valadao, like Garcia and most Republicans, voted against stripping Greene of her congressional committee posts.” [Los Angeles Times, 2/8/21]

### **Garcia Voted For Marjorie Taylor Greene’s Repeated Motions To Adjourn The House In Protest Of Democratic Legislation**

**Garcia Voted For Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene’s Motion To Prematurely Adjourn The House In Protest Of Democratic Legislation.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene’s motion to prematurely adjourn the House. Newsweek described the motion: “A group of 18 House Republicans has voted against Georgia Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene's most recent attempt to prematurely adjourn the House—her third such attempt over the last six days. Each of Greene's attempts has been in protest of Democratic legislation and comments introduced in the lower congressional chamber. Each of her attempts has also disrupted congressional work by forcing House members to return to the floor to vote on the matter. ‘I rise today to inform Democrats the radical path you're taking will cause you to lose in 2022,’ Greene said before asking the chamber to adjourn on Wednesday, according to Washington Post congressional reporter Paul Kane.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 182 - 222. [[Vote #56](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); Newsweek, [3/3/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Adjourning The House.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected 214 to 202. [[Vote #33](#), 2/24/21; CQ, [2/24/21](#)]
- **Rep. Greene’s Repeated Attempts To Adjourn The House Infuriated “Democrats And, Increasingly, Members Of Her Own Party.”** “One day after Democrats made an unprecedented move to strip Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of her committee assignments, the Georgia Republican countered that she’d now have plenty of time to obstruct her opponents’ ‘far-leftist’ proposals and push her GOP colleagues harder to the right. Greene, an ardent supporter of former president Donald Trump, has kept her promise. Her repeated motions to adjourn legislative debate over the past several weeks have forced members to scramble to the House floor and vote to remain in session, a move that is infuriating Democrats and, increasingly, members of her own party.” [Washington Post, [3/10/21](#)]

## **Matt Gaetz**

### **Garcia Did Not Donate The \$2,000 His Campaign Received From Matt Gaetz To Charity After Allegations Surfaced That Gaetz Broke Federal Sex Trafficking Laws**

**Garcia Accepted \$2,000 In Campaign Contributions From Matt Gaetz During The 2020 Election Cycle.** “The New York Times reported last week that Gaetz is under investigation by the Department of Justice over whether he had a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old and paid for her to travel with him. It is against federal laws to transport minors across state lines to engage in sex in exchange for money or something of value. [...] Valadao isn't the only California congressman who received money from Gaetz. Reps. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Doug LaMalfa, R-Richvale, and Darrell Issa, R-San Marcos, also each received \$2,000 donations from Friends of Matt Gaetz in the 2020 election.” [Fresno Bee, 4/5/21]

- **Fellow California Republican Rep. Valadao Donated The Money He Received From Gaetz To Charity After Allegations That Gaetz Broke Federal Sex Trafficking Laws Surfaced.** “A California Republican congressman donated campaign contributions given to him by Rep. Matt Gaetz, who is reportedly under investigation related to allegations that he broke federal sex trafficking laws. Rep. David Valadao, R-Hanford,

said Friday he would be donating any contributions given to him by Gaetz, R-Florida, to a Fresno organization that supports victims of domestic abuse. ‘The Valadao for Congress Campaign has donated the contributions to the Marjaree Mason Center in Fresno to support victims of domestic abuse,’ said Andrew Renteria, spokesman for Valadao's campaign.” [Fresno Bee, 4/5/21]

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### **Garcia Said In April 2021 That He Would Donate Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Contributions To A Women’s Shelter If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns”**

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**April 2021: Garcia Said He Would Donate Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Contributions To A Women’s Shelter If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns.”** “Rep. John Katko (R-N.Y.) on Thursday told Forbes he donated a \$2,000 campaign contribution from the campaign committee of scandal-plagued Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-Fla.) to a local charity, the third House Republican to do so – though others indicated they have no plans to return their donations. [...] But others have said they won’t give away the money while a Department of Justice probe into Gaetz is ongoing, including Reps. Maria Salazar (R-Fla.), Brian Mast (R-Fla.) and Mike Garcia (R-Calif.), who told Forbes Gaetz ‘deserves due process’ but that if he’s indicted or resigns, he will donate the money to a women’s shelter.” [Forbes, [4/15/21](#)]

*NOTE: As of May 2022, Matt Gaetz has not resigned or been indicted.*

## **Paul Gosar**

### **Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar And Removing Him From His Committee Assignments**

**Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar, R-Arizona And Condemning “Threats Of Violence.”** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would censure Rep. Paul Gosar R-Ariz., and remove him from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees for posting a manipulated video on his social media accounts depicting himself killing Rep. Ocasio-Cortez D-N.Y., and attacking President Joe Biden. It would require Gosar to present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. The resolution would condemn ‘threats of violence’ against members of Congress and the president, stating that ‘depictions of violence can foment actual violence and jeopardize the safety of elected officials.’” Passed by a vote of 223-207. [H Res 789, [Vote #379](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering A Resolution That Would Censure Rep. Gosar, R-Arizona And Remove Him From His Committee Assignments.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 795) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 789) censuring Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz. It would provide for one hour of debate on the resolution and provide for automatic adoption of a Deutch, D-Fla., manager's amendment that would remove Gosar from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees.” Adopted by a vote of 222-208. [H Res 795, [Vote #378](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

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### **Gosar Was Censured And Stripped Of His Committee Assignments For Posting A Video To Social Media Showing Him Appearing To Kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez And Attacking President Biden**

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**Gosar Was Censured And Stripped Of His Committee Assignments For Posting A Video To Social Media Showing Him Appearing To Kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez And Attacking President Biden.** “The House of Representatives voted Wednesday to approve a resolution that censures Rep. Paul Gosar and strips him of his two committee assignments, the first time a sitting House member has been censured in more than 10 years. The action led by House Democrats represents a major rebuke to the Arizona Republican for posting a photoshopped anime video to social media showing him appearing to kill Democratic Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Joe Biden.” [CNN, [11/17/21](#)]



**Jim Jordan****Garcia Said In April 2019 That Rep. Jim Jordan Was A “Model” Of How He Would Act In Congress**

**April 2019: Garcia Said That Rep. Jim Jordan Was A “Model” Of How He Would Act In Congress.** “Hill’s support for further investigations into President Donald Trump as part of her membership to the House Oversight Committee is also a point of divergence between the congresswoman and Garcia. In fact, Garcia called Oversight Ranking Member Rep. Jim Jordan (R-Ohio), who has vehemently opposed continued inquiries into the president, the ‘model’ for how he would act if he were in currently in Congress.” [Proclaimer, [4/28/19](#)]

**Rep. Jim Jordan Forwarded “A Draft Presentation Arguing That Pence Had The Constitutional Authority To” Overturn The 2020 Election To White House Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows The Day Before The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Capitol Insurrection**

**Jan. 5, 2021: Rep. Jim Jordan Forwarded “A Draft Presentation Arguing That Pence Had The Constitutional Authority To” Overturn The 2020 Election To White House Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows.** “Rep. Jim Jordan forwarded a text message to then-White House chief of staff Mark Meadows on January 5, outlining a legal theory that then-Vice President Mike Pence had the authority to stand in the way of the certification of the 2020 election. [...] A spokesperson for Jordan, an Ohio Republican, confirmed to CNN that he forwarded a text to Meadows on January 5 that was sent to him by Joseph Schmitz, a former Department of Defense inspector general. Schmitz’s text included a draft presentation arguing that Pence had the constitutional authority to object to the certification of election results from certain states. ‘Mr. Jordan forwarded the text to Mr. Meadows, and Mr. Meadows certainly knew it was a forward,’ Russell Dye, a spokesperson for Jordan confirmed to CNN.” [CNN, [12/15/21](#)]

**Rep. Jim Jordan Refused To Cooperate With The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> House Select Committee When They Asked To Question Him “About His Communications Related To The Run-Up To The Capitol Riot”**

**Rep. Jim Jordan Refused To Comply With A Request From The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> House Select Committee To Question Him “About His Communications Related To The Run-Up To The Capitol Riot.”** “Representative Jim Jordan, Republican of Ohio, announced on Sunday that he was refusing to cooperate with the House select committee investigating the Jan. 6 attack on the Capitol [...] In an effort to dig into the role that members of Congress played in trying to undermine the 2020 election, the committee informed Mr. Jordan in December by letter that its investigators wanted to question him about his communications related to the run-up to the Capitol riot.” [Washington Post, [1/9/22](#)]

- **These Communications Included Rep. Jordan’s Messages With Trump And His Legal Team And Others Involved In Efforts To Overturn The 2020 Presidential Election.** “Those include Mr. Jordan’s messages with Mr. Trump and his legal team as well as others involved in planning rallies on Jan. 6 and congressional objections to certifying Joseph R. Biden Jr.’s victory.” [Washington Post, [1/9/22](#)]
- **Rep. Jim Jordan Was Active “In Mr. Trump’s Effort To Fight The Election Results.”** “Mr. Jordan was deeply involved in Mr. Trump’s effort to fight the election results, including participating in planning meetings in November 2020 at Trump campaign headquarters in Arlington, Va., and a meeting at the White House in December 2020.” [Washington Post, [1/9/22](#)]
- **Rep. Jim Jordan Was Regarded As A “Material Witness” Previously Said He Would Cooperate With The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> House Select Committee.** “Tim Mulvey, a spokesman for the House committee, said in response to the letter: ‘Mr. Jordan has admitted that he spoke directly to President Trump on Jan. 6 and is thus a material witness. Mr. Jordan’s letter to the committee fails to address these facts. Mr. Jordan has previously said that he

would cooperate with the committee’s investigation, but it now appears that the Trump team has persuaded him to try to hide the facts and circumstances of Jan. 6.” [Washington Post, [1/9/22](#)]

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**Rep. Jim Jordan Voted With His Party 96.83% Of The Time**

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**Rep. Jim Jordan Voted With The Republican Party 96.83% Of The Time.** According to CQ, over his career, Rep. Jim Jordan has voted with other members of the Republican Caucus 96.83% of the time. [CQ Vote Studies, accessed [1/27/20](#)]

Party Unity		
Year	Support	Oppose
2018	92%	8%
2017	95%	5%
2016	98%	2%
2015	97%	3%
2014	97%	3%
2013	97%	3%
2012	97%	3%
2011	97%	3%
2010	99%	1%
2009	99%	1%
2008	95%	5%
2007	99%	1%
<b>Lifetime Average</b>	<b>96.83%</b>	<b>3.17%</b>

[CQ Vote Studies, accessed [1/27/20](#)]

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**2019-2020: Rep. Jim Jordan Voted In Line With Trump’s Position 93.8% Of The Time**

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**2019-2020: FiveThirtyEight: Rep. Jim Jordan Voted In Line With Trump’s Position 93.8% Of The Time.** [FiveThirtyEight, accessed [1/27/20](#)]

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**Vox: Rep. Jim Jordan Had A Reputation Among Republicans For “Being Ideological To The Point Of Obstructionist”**

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**Vox: Rep. Jim Jordan Had A Reputation Among Republicans For “Being Ideological To The Point Of Obstructionist”** “Jordan and Meadows, and the Freedom Caucus more broadly, have ruffled many feathers along the way. They have a reputation, even among Republican colleagues, for being ideological to the point of obstructionist. They vote against Republican leadership, force legislation to move further to the right, and push more moderate lawmakers into difficult votes.” [Vox, [11/29/18](#)]

## Nancy Pelosi

### Garcia Claimed That He Was Discriminated Against Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. Because He Was A Conservative

**Garcia Claimed That His Entire Life He Never Felt He Was Discriminated Against Until He Was A Conservative Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C.** “My entire life I’ve never felt I was discriminated against until I was a conservative in Washington D.C. underneath this Pelosi regime.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 12:11)

## National Republican Campaign Committee

### 2020: Garcia Was One Of The National Republican Campaign Committee's "Young Guns"

**The National Republican Campaign Committee Channeled Outside Money And Attention To Garcia's 2020 Election Campaign Since He Was One Of Their "Young Guns."** "California Republicans hold four of the seven places on a GOP list of candidates across the country who are in strongly competitive races against House Democrats and deserve national fundraising support. Orange County Republicans Young Kim and Michelle Steel, along with Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita (Los Angeles County) and David Valadao of Hanford (Kings County), are part of the first 2020 group of 'Young Guns,' a program by the National Republican Congressional Committee to focus attention —and outside money — on candidates with a shot at taking Democratic House seats." [San Francisco Chronicle, 4/16/20]

## Donald Trump

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted in line with Trump’s positions 84.2% of the time in Congress, the 9th most of California’s Congressional delegation.
- ✓ Garcia voted for Trump in the 2016 Republican Presidential primary and ran as “an enthusiastic supporter of” Trump in 2020.
  - ✓ Garcia said he voted for Trump in the 2016 Republican Primary, but he didn’t vote in the general election because “he was out of town on business [...] and did not make provisions to vote by mail.”
  - ✓ Garcia ran as “an enthusiastic supporter of” Trump in 2020.
  - ✓ Garcia called Trump “a good President” and said his policies made sense.
  - ✓ The Los Angeles Times editorial board called Garcia a “Trump loyalist.”
  - ✓ Garcia said that Trump was not racist when he tweeted that four Congresswomen of color should “go back” to their home countries.
- ✓ Trump gave Garcia his “complete and total endorsement” and said he was “a great candidate.”
- ✓ Garcia was pictured with Trump on multiple occasions.
  - ✓ July 9, 2020: Garcia was pictured with Trump at a Rose Garden press conference.
  - ✓ June 22, 2020: Garcia was photographed with Trump in the Oval Office.
- ✓ Garcia said that going to jail for “anyone” was not “a noble thing,” referring to former Trump Aide George Papadopoulos, who went to jail for 14 days “for lying to the FBI about his interactions with a Potential Russian agent.”
  - ✓ Papadopoulos went to jail for 14 days “for lying to the FBI about his interactions with a potential Russian agent” when he served as a foreign policy aide for Trump’s 2016 Presidential campaign.

## Garcia Voting Record On Trump’s Positions

**Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation**

**Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation**

**FiveThirtyEight: Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation.** [FiveThirtyEight, accessed [3/5/22](#)]

- Garcia Voted With Trump Against Bills Increasing Funding For Clean-Energy Research, Extending COVID Related Housing Assistance, Expanding Obamacare, And Increasing Law Enforcement Accountability.** “Garcia has voted with Trump about 91% of the time, according to a tracking poll from FiveThirtyEight. Those include his no votes on bills that would provide more money for clean-energy research, extend housing assistance amid COVID-19, expand Obamacare and increase law enforcement accountability.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

California Delegation Votes In Line With Trump			
Member	Party	District	Trump Score
Kevin McCarthy	R	CA-23	97.30%
Ken Calvert	R	CA-42	96.80%
David G. Valadao	R	CA-21	96.80%
Devin Nunes	R	CA-22	96.20%
Duncan D. Hunter	R	CA-50	95.30%
Paul Cook	R	CA-08	94.40%
Doug LaMalfa	R	CA-01	94.10%
Tom McClintock	R	CA-04	86.50%
<b>Mike Garcia</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>CA-25</b>	<b>84.20%</b>
Jim Costa	D	CA-16	26.50%
Dianne Feinstein	D	Senator	24.20%
Ami Bera	D	CA-07	22.90%
J. Luis Correa	D	CA-46	22.30%
Raul Ruiz	D	CA-36	21.90%
Salud Carbajal	D	CA-24	21.70%
Scott Peters	D	CA-52	20.50%
Julia Brownley	D	CA-26	19.20%
John Garamendi	D	CA-03	17.80%
Nancy Pelosi	D	CA-12	17.60%
Jimmy Panetta	D	CA-20	17.60%
Pete Aguilar	D	CA-31	17.40%
Kamala Harris	D	Senator	16.40%
Norma Torres	D	CA-35	16.20%
Eric Swalwell	D	CA-15	15.30%
Adam Schiff	D	CA-28	14.90%
Susan Davis	D	CA-53	14.20%
Mike Thompson	D	CA-05	14.10%
Ro Khanna	D	CA-17	13.40%
Anna G. Eshoo	D	CA-18	13.30%
Zoe Lofgen	D	CA-19	13.10%
Brad Sherman	D	CA-30	13.00%
Ted Lieu	D	CA-33	12.80%
Jackie Speier	D	CA-14	12.80%
Jimmy Gomez	D	CA-34	12.80%
Jay McNerney	D	CA-09	12.60%



Mark Takano	D	CA-41	12.40%
Jared Huffman	D	CA-02	12.10%
Doris Matsui	D	CA-06	11.80%
Nanette Díaz Barragán	D	CA-44	11.80%
Linda Sánchez	D	CA-38	11.60%
Tony Cárdenas	D	CA-29	11.50%
Juan Vargas	D	CA-51	11.40%
Judy Chu	D	CA-27	11.30%
Alan Lowenthal	D	CA-47	10.90%
Lucille Roybal-Allard	D	CA-40	10.80%
Grace Napolitano	D	CA-32	10.50%
Barbara Lee	D	CA-13	9.20%
Karen Bass	D	CA-37	9.10%
Maxine Waters	D	CA-43	9.10%
Mark DeSaulnier	D	CA-11	8.70%
Harley Rouda	D	CA-48	6.80%
Gil Cisneros	D	CA-39	6.70%
Katie Porter	D	CA-45	6.60%
Josh Harder	D	CA-10	5.40%
Mike Levin	D	CA-49	5.40%

[FiveThirtyEight, accessed [3/5/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Trump In The 2016 Primary And Ran “As An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020**

**Garcia Said He Voted For Trump In The 2016 Republican Primary, But He Didn’t Vote In The General Election Because “He Was Out Of Town On Business [...] And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail”**

**Garcia Voted For Trump In The 2016 Republican Presidential Primary.** “Garcia, endorsed by the Ventura County and Los Angeles County Republican parties, declared his candidacy long before Hill resigned and says his goal is to keep the nation from following the path of Democratic-controlled California. He said he supports the president and voted for Trump in the 2016 primary.” [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

- **Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election Because “He Was Out Of Town On Business [...] And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail” And Was “Ashamed Of That.”** “But he was out of town on business for the general election and did not make provisions to vote by mail. ‘I’m ashamed of that,’ said Garcia who aimed his own bombshell at Knight. He said the day Hill announced her resignation, he reached out to Knight.” [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

**Garcia Ran As “An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020**

**Garcia Ran “As An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020.** “Garcia has been running as an enthusiastic supporter of the president, but so far Trump has not become involved in the race. The president is widely unpopular in California, outside his loyal GOP base.” [Monterey County Herald, 4/14/20]

### Garcia Called Trump “A Good President” And Said His Policies Made Sense

**Garcia Said That Trump’s Policies Made Sense.** “Garcia mirrors many other local and national Republican candidates, who narrow Trump’s abrasive comments and actions to issues of style. ‘Not everyone’s in love with his style,’ Garcia said. ‘But the policy makes sense....When you look at what this administration has achieved, when you look at the economic prosperity and the national security accomplishments, before COVID, and hopefully very soon now as we start navigating toward the last phases of COVID, we are going to an amazing level of growth and stability here.’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

**Garcia Supported Trump’s Economic Policies.** “Garcia continued to run on an anti-tax, pro-deregulation, strong national defense platform while backing Trump’s economic policies.” [Whittier Daily News, 12/1/20]

**July 2020: While Speaking In The Rose Garden, Garcia Thanked Trump For His “Leadership.”** “I hope so. I think it’s the beginning of something great in California personally, Mr. President, thank you for the honor of being here today. It’s a huge honor to be here with my my Hispanic brothers and sisters, leaders in your communities, leaders in your respective businesses. I am the American dream. I am a first generation American. My dad immigrated here from Mexico when he was nine years old. I had the opportunity to serve my country in the US Navy, flying the the most powerful strike fighter jets in the world the F 18 off aircraft carriers and combat operations. And now I’m sitting here as a member of Congress on the on the lawn of the White House. I’d like to just echo the President’s comments that now is the time where we need to unite as Americans and really realize what this fight is all about. It’s about freedom. It’s about liberties. It’s about fighting like it’s 1776 all over again. That’s how real this fight is. So I’m proud to be here. I’m proud to be serving my country again at this most critical time in our nation’s history. And Mr. President, thank you for your leadership. Brothers and sisters. Thank you for being here today. Thank you, Donna. Thank you.” [Garcia Official Facebook, 0:25 – 1:30, [7/9/20](#)]

**2019: Garcia Said that He Was A Strong Supporter Of Trump.** “On the Republican side, the two top local candidates are Knight, the former congressman whom Hill defeated in 2018, and Garcia, who’s been organizing in the district for months. Both are painting themselves as strong supporters of Trump.” [Mercury News, [12/16/19](#)]

**Garcia Called Trump “A Good President.”** “Garcia: I support the president. I think he’s a good president.” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

**Garcia: “I Think Trump Is A Good President, Absolutely I Support The President.”** GARCIA: “I think Trump is a good President, absolutely. I support the President.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 32:14, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

### The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board Called Garcia A “Trump Loyalist”

**Los Angeles Times Editorial Board: Garcia Was A “Trump Loyalist.”** “And Garcia offers no record to examine for clues. He has never been elected or appointed to office, and his platform consists of vague statements of values. We don’t know what his real policy goals are. But the fact that he’s Trump loyalist who describes himself as more conservative than most Republicans should give every voter in this district pause. Congress needs unity right now, not more partisan extremism.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial Board, [4/17/20](#)]

### Garcia Said That Trump’s Tweet That Four Congresswomen Of Color Should “Go Back” To Their Home Countries Was Not Racist

**Garcia Defended Trump’s “Go Back Home” Tweet And Said That Trump Was Not Racist.** HOST: “Don’t you think ‘Go back home’ was racist?” GARCIA: “No, I don’t. I think what his tweet was not a racist statement. Do I like his delivery all the time? I think sometimes you have golfers with a perfect backswing. Obama had a smooth backswing, but the foreign policy was a mess. I think with this President his delivery is not the best but the ball is landing in the right spot in terms of what’s going on in our economy, what’s going on with defense and

security. You're basically complaining about Katie Hill's behavior, but defending what the President says and does." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 1:05:28, [8/8/19](#)]

- **Jul. 2019: Trump Tweeted That Four Congresswomen Should “Go Back” To Their Home Countries, Even Though All Were Citizens, And Three Were Born In The U.S.** “Two days after Trump tweeted that four Democratic freshmen should “go back” to their home countries — though all are citizens and three were born in the U.S.A. — Democrats muscled the resolution through the chamber by 240-187 over near-solid GOP opposition. The rebuke was an embarrassing one for Trump even though it carries no legal repercussions, but if anything his latest harangues should help him with his die-hard conservative base.” [Associated Press, [7/16/19](#)]
- **HEADLLINE: “House Condemns Trump ‘Racist’ Tweets In Extraordinary Rebuke.”** [Associated Press, [7/16/19](#)]

## Trump Endorsed Garcia For Congress In 2020

### Trump Gave Garcia His “Complete And Total Endorsement” And Said He Was “A Great Candidate”

**Trump Endorsed Garcia For Congress In 2020.** “Both candidates have presidential support. Trump tweeted his endorsement of Garcia April 20, tweeting that the Republican ‘will be a tremendous fighter for the U.S. and the State of California.’ ‘An Annapolis graduate, he served our Country as a highly decorated Navy Fighter Pilot and will be a great Congressman (#CA25),’ Trump tweeted. ‘Loves our Military, and Vets...’ Trump also wrote two tweets Monday in support of Garcia.” [City News Service, 5/11/20]

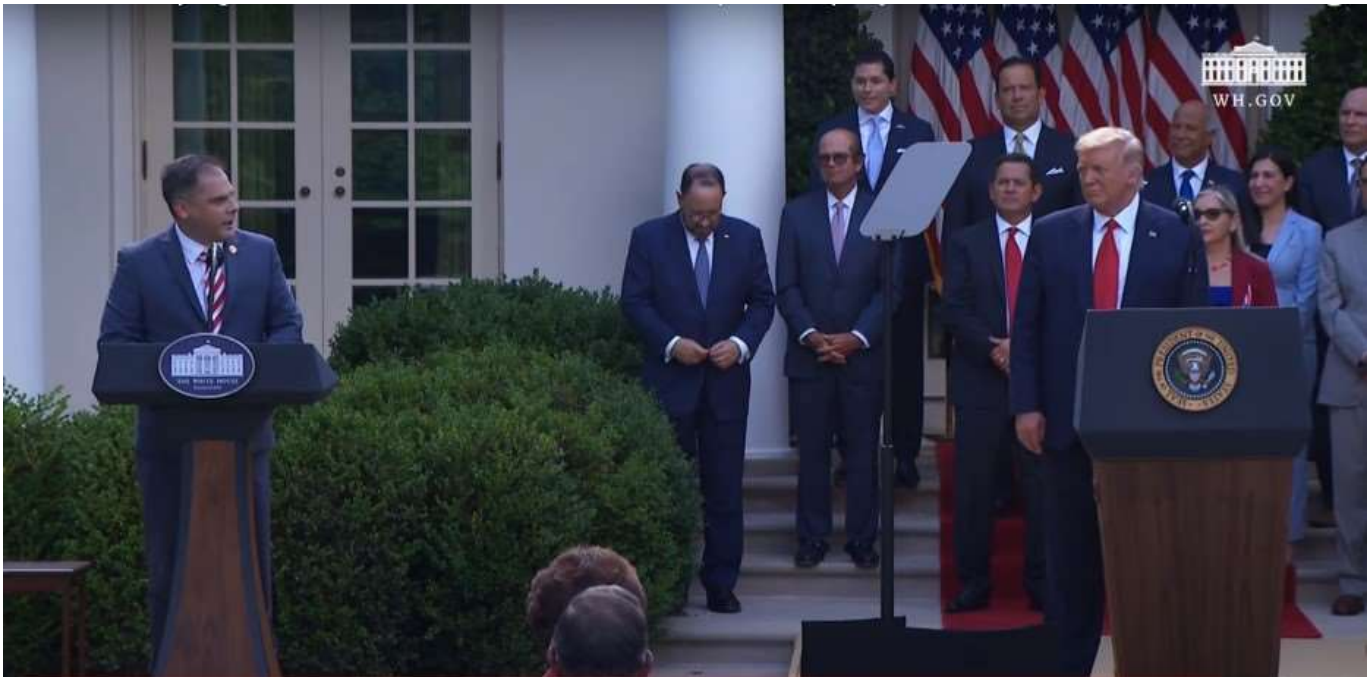
**May 2020: Trump Tweeted That Garcia Had His “Complete And Total Endorsement!”** “Last week, the president tweeted his endorsement of Republican businessman Mike Garcia, who is running against Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith in the May 12 election for a House district covering parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Garcia, the president tweeted, ‘is Strong on Crime, the Border, and Second Amendment. Mike has my complete and total endorsement!’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/2/20]

**Trump Called Garcia “A Great Candidate.”** “Trump: ‘Oh, he's a great candidate. Like Mike Garcia. This is the first time in 22 years we took back a seat from California. And it wasn't even close. I think was 19,000 votes. We finished 19,000 votes. And we also won big in Wisconsin on Tuesday. Two races, two seats, and we won big. Conor Lamb has turned out to be a big disappointment. He's a he's just, uh, you know he's, he will do anything Nancy Pelosi tells him to. And that's not for his district. So I think Sean is gonna win.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

## Garcia Was Pictured With Trump On Multiple Occasions

### Garcia Was Pictured With Trump At A Rose Garden Press Conference On July 9, 2020

**July 9, 2020: Garcia Thanked Trump “For His Incredible Leadership” At A Rose Garden Press Conference.** “In case it wasn't abundantly clear that Mike Garcia was a full-time supporter of President Trump's reckless leadership and harmful agenda, Garcia laid those doubts to rest yesterday thanking Trump for his incredible leadership yesterday in the White House's Rose Garden.” [DCCC, Press Release, [7/10/20](#)]



[DCCC, Press Release, [7/10/20](#)]

### **Garcia Was Photographed With Trump In The Oval Office On June 22, 2020**

**June 22, 2020: Garcia Was Photographed With Trump In The Oval Office.**



[DCCC, Press Release, [6/22/20](#)]

### **Papadopoulos And Trump**

**Garcia Said That Going To Jail For “Anyone” Was Not “A Noble Thing,” Referring To Former Trump Aide George Papadopoulos, Who Went To Jail For 14 Days “For Lying To The FBI About His Interactions With A Potential Russian Agent”**

**Garcia Said That Going To Jail For “Anyone” Was Not “A Noble Thing,” Referring To George Papadopoulos.** “I don’t think going to jail for anyone is a noble thing,’ Garcia added of Papadopoulos. ‘I think saying I went to jail for the president is a hollow statement.’ Garcia brought in \$360,000 from donors between April and September. Fundraising reports for the other top candidates, who all jumped into the race after Hill resigned in October, are not yet available.” [Mercury News, 12/16/19]

- **Garcia: “I Think Saying I Went To Jail For The President Is A Hollow Statement.”** “I don’t think going to jail for anyone is a noble thing,’ Garcia added of Papadopoulos. ‘I think saying I went to jail for the president is a hollow statement.’ Garcia brought in \$360,000 from donors between April and September. Fundraising reports for the other top candidates, who all jumped into the race after Hill resigned in October, are not yet available.” [Mercury News, 12/16/19]

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**Papadopoulos Went To Jail For 14 Days “For Lying To The FBI About His Interactions With A Potential Russian Agent” When He Served As A Foreign Policy Aide For Trump’s 2016 Presidential Campaign**

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- **Papadopoulos Went To Jail For 14 Days “For Lying To The FBI About His Interactions With A Potential Russian Agent” When He Served As A Foreign Policy Aide For Trump’s 2016 Presidential Campaign.** “But Hill’s unexpected resignation in late October has also attracted several nationally known Southern California figures from outside the district — including George Papadopoulos, a former low-level Trump campaign foreign policy aide who inadvertently kicked off the FBI investigation into ties between Russia and the campaign. Papadopoulos was sentenced to 14 days in prison for lying to the FBI about his interactions with a potential Russian agent. But he’s parlayed his supporting role in the Russia saga into some level of fame among the Trump faithful, including a book deal and regular appearances on Fox News. It’s unclear how serious the 32-year-old Papadopoulos is about his campaign — he didn’t respond to interview requests — but he is working to fundraise.” [Mercury News, [12/19/19](#)]



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# Issues

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## Abortion & Women's Health Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia opposed abortion rights in all cases except if the woman's life was in danger—meaning he did not support exceptions even for rape or incest.
- ✓ Garcia signed an amicus brief asking the Supreme Court to uphold Mississippi's 15-week abortion ban, which would effectively overturn *Roe V. Wade*.
  - ✓ Upholding Mississippi's 15-week abortion ban would overturn *Planned Parenthood V. Casey's* prohibition on banning abortions before the fetus becomes viable outside of the womb.
  - ✓ Mississippi presented the Supreme Court case surrounding its 15-week abortion ban as a direct challenge to *Roe V. Wade*.
- ✓ Garcia twice co-sponsored a federal personhood bill to ban all abortions, IUDs, IVF, and some cancer treatments for women.
  - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored The Life at Conception Act when he was in Congress in June 2020 and April 2021.
  - ✓ The Life at Conception Act would outlaw all abortions, even in cases of rape and incest, along with in-vitro fertilization, IUDs, emergency contraception, and certain cancer treatments for women.
  - ✓ The Life at Conception Act could reclassify common forms of birth control as “weapons of murder” because they prevent a fertilized egg from implanting in a uterus.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Women's Health Protection Act, which was intended to codify abortion rights amid restrictive state laws challenging *Roe v. Wade*.
  - ✓ Garcia wrote in a response to a constituent that he voted against the Women's Health Protection Act because it would repeal all state and federal level restrictions on abortion and make “abortion available on demand at any stage of pregnancy.”
- ✓ Garcia voted to make the Hyde Amendment, which banned federal money from being used to pay for abortions and health plans that covered abortions, permanent.
- ✓ Garcia supported defunding Planned Parenthood.
- ✓ Garcia received an A+ rating from the Anti-Choice Group Susan B. Anthony (SBA) List.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) for five years, which would expand protections for survivors of domestic abuse and stalking.
  - ✓ Garcia voted for adding an amendment to extend VAWA for only one year, instead of five.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed the bill reauthorizing the VAWA was “bad” and “encroach[ed]” on the First and Second Amendments.

- ✓ The NRA opposed reauthorizing the VAWA because it closed the “boyfriend loophole” convicted of domestic abusers and stalkers from purchasing and owning guns.
- ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill expanded protections and support for victims of sexual violence.
  - ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill expanded protections against sexual violence on tribal lands.
  - ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill expanded protections for LGBTQ+ victims of sexual violence.
  - ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill increased housing and economic support for victims of sexual violence.
  - ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill increased efforts to combat on-campus sexual violence and support school-aged survivors.
- ✓ VAWA helped decrease the rate of intimate partner violence and improved the reporting process for sexual assault victims.
- ✓ Oct. 2021: Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.
  - ✓ The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act created programs and services that support 1.3 million survivors of domestic violence.
  - ✓ The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act 2021 reauthorization increased funding and support for services for survivors of domestic violence.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted against the Paycheck Fairness Act.
  - ✓ The Paycheck Fairness Act aimed “to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.”
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia opposed establishing a Department of Labor task force to coordinate efforts to enforce equal pay laws.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted for an amendment granting “safe harbor” for employers facing legal action for pay discrimination if they took “reasonable steps” to correct the disparities.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against removing the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
  - ✓ Removing the 1982 ratification deadline would enshrine the Equal Rights Amendment into the Constitution since enough states have voted to ratify it.

**Garcia Opposed Abortion Rights In All Cases Except If The Woman's Life Was In Danger—  
Meaning He Did Not Support Exceptions Even For Rape Or incest**

**Garcia Only Supported Abortion Rights When The Woman's Life Was In Danger And Signed Onto Antiabortion Bills, Including Defining Life As Beginning At The Moment Of Conception.** “Garcia has said he supports abortion only when the mother's life is in danger. He joined the bulk of House Republicans in signing onto antiabortion bills, including one that would define life as beginning at the moment of conception.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

**Garcia Signed An Amicus Brief Asking The Supreme Court To Uphold Mississippi's 15-Week Abortion Ban, Which Would Effectively Overturn Roe V. Wade**

**Garcia Signed A Republican Amicus Brief Asking The Supreme Court To Uphold Mississippi's Law Banning Abortion After The First 15 Weeks Of Pregnancy.** “The Mississippi congressional delegation and the House Pro-Life Caucus today led more than 200 members of Congress in filing an amicus brief supporting the State of Mississippi in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* and urging the U.S. Supreme Court to uphold Mississippi's law protecting life. [...] In the amicus brief, the lawmakers ask ‘the Court uphold Mississippi's law as effectuating important state interests, or, alternatively, return this case to the lower courts for consideration on a full evidentiary record, recognizing that certain precedents [*Roe v. Wade* and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*] may be reconsidered and, where necessary, be wholly or partially overruled.’ [...] The State of Mississippi in 2018 enacted the Gestational Age Act, a state law prohibiting abortion after 15 weeks' gestation, except in cases of medical emergency. [...] In addition to the House sponsors, Representatives signing the brief include: [...] Mike Garcia (Calif.-25).” [Sen. Roger Wicker, Press Release, [7/29/21](#)]

- **Upholding Mississippi's 15-Week Abortion Ban Would Overturn *Planned Parenthood V. Casey's* Prohibition On Banning Abortions Before The Fetus Becomes Viable Outside Of The Womb.** “*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, which the Supreme Court will hear on Wednesday, is the single greatest threat to abortion rights since *Roe v. Wade* was handed down in 1973. It involves a Mississippi law that prohibits nearly all abortions after the 15th week of pregnancy, a law which violates the Supreme Court's holding in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992) that ‘a State may not prohibit any woman from making the ultimate decision to terminate her pregnancy before viability.’ ‘Viability’ refers to the moment when a fetus can live outside of the womb, which typically occurs around the 24th week of pregnancy.” [Vox, [11/29/21](#)]
- **Mississippi Presented The Supreme Court Case Surrounding Its 15-Week Abortion Ban As A Direct Challenge To *Roe V. Wade*.** “The state of Mississippi begins its brief in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* with a bold claim: The case for overruling *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), two seminal Supreme Court decisions protecting the right to an abortion, is ‘overwhelming.’ *Dobbs*, which the Court will hear this fall, concerns a Mississippi law that prohibits nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. [...] And abortion opponents have every reason to be optimistic that the Court's new majority will use *Dobbs* to undo the right to an abortion. That probably explains why Mississippi's brief, which argues that ‘the Constitution does not protect a right to abortion or limit States' authority to restrict it,’ breaks with the tactics anti-abortion lawyers have used to defend restrictions on reproductive freedom.” [Vox, [7/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Twice Co-Sponsored A Federal Personhood Bill To Ban All Abortions, IUDs, IVF, And Some Cancer Treatments For Women****Garcia Co-Sponsored The Life At Conception Act In June 2020 And April 2021**

**June 15, 2020: Garcia Cosponsored The Life At Conception Act, Which Banned Abortion From “The Moment Of Fertilization.”** According the summary of HR 616, “This bill declares that the right to life guaranteed

by the Constitution is vested in each human being at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization, cloning, or other moment at which an individual comes into being.” [HR 616, [6/15/20](#)]

**April 23, 2021: Garcia Cosponsored The “Life At Conception Act.”** Garcia co-sponsored the “Life At Conception Act”, which “declares that the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization, cloning, or other moment at which an individual comes into being. Nothing in this bill shall be construed to authorize the prosecution of any woman for the death of her unborn child.” [HR1011, [4/23/21](#)]

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### **The Life At Conception Act Would Outlaw All Abortions, Even In Cases Of Rape And Incest, Along With In-Vitro Fertilization, IUDs, Emergency Contraception, And Certain Cancer Treatments For Women**

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

- **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.” [Rewire, [9/28/19](#)]

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### **The Life At Conception Act Could Reclassify Common Forms Of Birth Control As “Weapons Of Murder” Because They Prevent A Fertilized Egg From Implanting In A Uterus**

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**Dr. John Downing: The Life At Conception Act Would Reclassify Common Forms Of Birth Control As “Weapons Of Murder” Because They Prevent A Fertilized Egg From Implanting In A Uterus.** “In my recent Profile of Senator Rand Paul, Dr. John Downing, the Senator’s friend and former medical partner, expressed his worries about Paul’s sponsorship of the Life at Conception Act, also known as the personhood law. The bill would ban abortion and grant the unborn all the legal protections of the Fourteenth Amendment, beginning at ‘the moment of fertilization.’ [...] Downing’s concern was that common forms of emergency contraception—Plan B, which is sold over the counter, Ella, and others—as well as intrauterine devices (I.U.D.s), a common form of birth control, could be banned if the Life at Conception Act became law.\* Echoing the views of many opponents of personhood laws, Downing argued that these birth-control methods prevented a fertilized egg from implanting in a woman’s uterus and so, under Paul’s proposal, could instantly be reclassified as weapons of murder.” [New Yorker, [10/8/14](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act, Which Codified Abortion Rights**

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### **Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act, Which Was Intended To Codify Abortion Rights Amid Restrictive State Laws Challenging Roe v. Wade**

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**Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would statutorily establish that health care providers have a right to provide and patients have a right to receive abortion services, and it would prohibit certain restrictions related to abortion services. The bill would specify that rights established by the bill may not be restricted by certain requirements or limitations related to abortion services, including prohibitions on abortion prior to fetal viability, or after fetal viability if a provider determines that continuation of a pregnancy would pose a risk to a patient’s life or health; requirements that patients disclose reasons for seeking an abortion or make medically unnecessary in-person appointments; requirements that providers provide medically inaccurate information or perform specific medical tests or procedures in connection



with the provision of abortion services; limitations on providers' ability to prescribe drugs based on good-faith medical judgment, provide services via telemedicine or provide immediate services when a delay would pose a risk to a patient's health; and requirements for facilities and personnel that would not apply to facilities providing medically comparable procedures. It would also prohibit requirements or limitations that are similar to those established by the bill or that impede access to abortion services and expressly or implicitly single out abortion services, providers or facilities. It would specify factors that courts may consider to determine whether a requirement or limitation impedes access to abortion services, including whether it interferes with providers' ability to provide services; poses a risk to patients' health; is likely to delay or deter patients in accessing services or necessitate in-person visits that would not otherwise be required; is likely to result in a decreased availability of services in a state or region; is likely to result in increased costs of providing or obtaining services; or imposes penalties that are not imposed on other health care providers for comparable conduct. It would require a party defending a requirement or limitation to establish that it significantly advances the safety of abortion services or patient health and that such goals cannot be advanced by a less restrictive alternative measure. It would authorize the Justice Department, health care providers and private individuals and entities to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for injunctive relief against any state or government official charged with implementing or enforcing a requirement or limitation challenged as a violation of rights established by the bill. It would authorize district courts to award appropriate equitable relief, including temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief, and to award costs of litigation to a prevailing plaintiff. It would require courts to "liberally construe" provisions of the bill to effectuate its purposes." The bill passed by a vote of 218-211. [HR 3655, [Vote #295](#), 9/24/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

- **Passage Of The Women’s Health Protection Act Was In Response To A Restrictive Texas Abortion Law.** “Passage of the Women's Health Protection Act is a response to a Texas law that essentially bans abortion after six weeks, before most people realize they are pregnant. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to block the law from taking effect, although the decision leaves the door open for future challenges.” [NPR, [9/24/21](#)]
- **The Women’s Health Protection Act Would Codify Abortion Rights And Overturn “Laws In 19 States That Have Sought To Severely Curb Access To Abortion Or Ban It Altogether.”** “The Senate on Monday took its first ever vote on the Women’s Health Protection Act, a bill aimed at codifying the right to an abortion. [...] The Women’s Health Protection Act would enshrine into federal law the right to access and perform an abortion, and it would supersede state laws on the issue. That’s notable because it would effectively neutralize laws in 19 states that have sought to severely curb access to abortion or ban it altogether.” [Vox, [2/28/22](#)]

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**Garcia Wrote In A Response To A Constituent That He Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act Because It Would Repeal All State And Federal Level Restrictions On Abortion And Make “Abortion Available On Demand At Any Stage Of Pregnancy”**

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**Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act Because It Would Repeal All State And Federal Level Restrictions On Abortion And Make “Abortion Available On Demand At Any Stage Of Pregnancy.”**



Some Mouthy Broad  
@2mean4canada

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Replying to @PlanetCarol @RepMikeGarcia and @ElectMikeGarcia

I called about HR 3755 last year. He doesn't believe we have rights to our own bodies. He views women as chattel. #GOPWarOnWomen

Thank you for contacting me regarding your opinion on H.R. 3755, the "Women's Health Protection Act". I appreciate hearing from you on this bill as Congress debates these important issues.

H.R. 3755 was introduced to the House on June 8<sup>th</sup>, 2021 and was passed on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2021. I understand how contentious and divisive this issue is, and after considering the bill on its merits I decided to vote against this legislation. I believe that life begins at conception and that Congress should pass legislation that protects the lives of unborn children, rather than making abortion available on demand at any stage of pregnancy. H.R. 3755 would repeal all current and future pro-life laws at the state and federal level. This means that late term abortion for any reason, a concept opposed by 80% of the American public, would be legal in every U.S. state. This is unfathomable. Children have an irrevocable and God-given right to life, and it is our duty as a nation to protect these rights.

Once again, thank you for reaching out to me on this important issue. It is an honor to serve as your representative in the U.S. Congress.

Sincerely,



Mike Garcia  
Member of Congress  
California's 25th District

5:03 PM - May 3, 2022 - Twitter for iPhone

[Some Mouthy Broad, Twitter, [5/3/22](#)]

### **Garcia Voted To Make The Hyde Amendment, Which Banned Federal Money From Being Used To Pay For Abortions And Health Plans That Covered Abortions, Permanent**

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: "Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, "If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure

Act of 2021.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to, 218-209. [H Res 486, [Vote #175](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/23/21](#)]

- **The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021 Would Have Made The Hyde Amendment Permanent.** “H.R. 18 — the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021 — would make the long-standing Hyde Amendment permanent and keep in place similar provisions to ensure no federal dollars are used to pay for abortion and health plans that include abortion.” [Catholic News Service, [2/10/21](#)]
- **The Hyde Amendment Ensured That No Federal Dollars Were Used To Pay For Abortion And Health Plans That Include Abortion.** “H.R. 18 — the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021 — would make the long-standing Hyde Amendment permanent and keep in place similar provisions to ensure no federal dollars are used to pay for abortion and health plans that include abortion.” [Catholic News Service, [2/10/21](#)]

### As A Member of The House Appropriations Committee, Garcia Voted To Block Service Members From Taking Paid Leave To Access Reproductive Health Care

**The House Appropriations Committee Voted Along Party Lines To Block Service Members From Taking Paid Leave To Access Reproductive Healthcare.** “Just as the final passage vote fell along party lines, so too did amendment votes. The committee defeated four Democratic attempts to undo controversial sections of the bill. [...] And a fourth, by Betty McCollum of Minnesota, the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee ranking member, would have removed portions of the bill that bar the Pentagon from providing paid leave to service members who need to travel to obtain abortions. It was blocked, 24-34.” [CQ Committee Coverage, [6/22/23](#)]

- **Garcia Was A Member Of The House Appropriations Committee.** [House Appropriations Committee, accessed [6/23/23](#)]



[House Appropriations Committee, accessed [6/23/23](#)]

## Planned Parenthood

### Garcia Supported Defunding Planned Parenthood

**Garcia Opposed All Federal, State, Or Local Government Funding For Planned Parenthood.** “Abortion providers, including Planned Parenthood, should not receive taxpayer funds or grants from federal, state, or local governments.” GARCIA: ‘Agree’” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

## Susan B. Anthony List

### Garcia Received An A+ Rating From The Anti-Choice Group Susan B. Anthony (SBA) List

**Garcia Earned An A+ Rating From The Susan B. Anthony (SBA) List For The 2022 Election Cycle.** [SBA Scorecard, accessed [1/20/22](#)]

- **The SBA List Describes Itself As The “Political Arm Of The Pro-Life Movement” And Seeks To Elect Anti-Choice Politicians.** “Marjorie Dannenfelser and a group of pro-life women founded SBA List in 1992 as the political arm of the pro-life movement. Named after the influential suffragette who also fiercely opposed abortion, Susan B. Anthony List seeks to embody the courageous spirit of our namesake through our leadership of the pro-life movement. Since our founding, SBA List has grown into a nationwide network of more than 900,000 Americans committed to protecting the unborn. Our full family of organizations is united in the singular mission of saving innocent and vulnerable human life. We work cooperatively to meet the pro-life movement’s need to maximize election outcomes, and to enhance policy research and education for policymakers and the public.” [SBA List, accessed [4/25/22](#)]

## Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

### March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act For Five Years, Which Would Expand Protections For Survivors Of Domestic Abuse And Stalking

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

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

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

### Garcia Claimed The Bill Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act Was “Bad” And “Encroach[ed]” On The First And Second Amendments

**Garcia Said The Bill Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act Was ‘Bad’ And Violated The First And Second Amendments.** GARCIA: “The new one [VAWA] is bad. It’s got hidden encroachments on the Constitution. I was a co-sponsor of the straight extension of the original VAWA or Violence Against Women Act. My opponents forget that obviously. But this new this new VAWA Bill has a lot of poison pills in it, but we can certainly chat about that more offline but no one no one supports violence against women. But we shouldn’t be using these types of bills to also encroach on other’s rights, especially the First Amendment and Second Amendment, which are prevalent in this current version.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 18:11)

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**The NRA Opposed Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Because It Closed The “Boyfriend Loophole” Convicted Of Domestic Abusers And Stalkers From Purchasing And Owning Guns**

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**March 2021: The National Rifle Association (NRA) Opposed Reauthorizing VAWA Because It Banned Convicted Abusers And Stalkers From Purchasing Or Owning Guns.** “The U.S. House voted 244-172 Wednesday to reauthorize the expired Violence Against Women Act with a gun-reform provision by Michigan U.S. Rep. Debbie Dingell that has drawn the ire of the National Rifle Association [...] It aims to close the so-called ‘boyfriend’ loophole by amending federal law to prohibit convicted abusers of current or former dating partners from purchasing or owning firearms. Currently, those convicted of domestic abuse can lose their weapons only if their victim is their current or former spouse, or they have a child with the victim. Dingell's provision also would prohibit firearm ownership by people convicted of misdemeanor stalking. The NRA opposes the legislation over the provision, arguing there are no ‘loopholes’ for domestic violence or stalking, and that the legal system has sufficient protections to prohibit dangerous individuals from possessing firearms. The gun owners group has said ‘former dating partners’ is a subjective term that could be abused and noted that some misdemeanor stalking offenses don't include violent or threatening behavior or even personal contact. The NRA also fought the Dingell provision when the House reauthorized the bill in 2019, when the legislation died in the Republican-led Senate.” [Detroit News, [3/17/21](#)]

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**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Expanded Protections And Support For Victims Of Sexual Violence**

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**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Expanded Protections Against Sexual Violence On Tribal Lands**

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**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Expanded Tribal Jurisdiction Over Acts Of Sexual Violence, Abuse, Trafficking, And Assault Against Law Enforcement Officers That Occur On Tribal Lands.** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Restore tribal jurisdiction to end impunity for non-native perpetrators of sexual assault, stalking, child abuse, elder abuse, assault against law enforcement officers, and trafficking when they commit offenses on tribal lands.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Authorized And Expanded “Expand Programs Offering Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exams And Sexual Assault Victim Services In Indigenous Communities.”** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Authorize and expand programs offering sexual assault medical forensic exams and sexual assault victim services in Indigenous Communities.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

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**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Expanded Protections For LGBTQ+ Victims Of Sexual Violence**

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**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Created “New LGBTQ+ Specific Grants And Services To LGBTQ+ Victims Of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, And Stalking.”** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] New LGBTQ+ specific grants and services to LGBTQ+ victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Implemented “VAWA Non-Discrimination Requirements To Guarantee Equal Access To VAWA Protections For All Survivors Regardless Of Gender.”** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Implement VAWA non-



discrimination requirements to guarantee equal access to VAWA protections for all survivors regardless of gender.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

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### **The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Increased Housing And Economic Support For Victims Of Sexual Violence**

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**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Provided Vouchers For Sexual Violence Survivors In Federally-Assisted Housing To Relocate To Safer Housing.** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Provide options for survivors in federally-assisted housing to: relocate to safe housing with relocation vouchers; maintain housing after a perpetrator leaves; or terminate a lease early.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Offered “Economic Justice Options To Improve Survivor Access To Unemployment Insurance.”** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Offer economic justice options to improve survivor access to unemployment insurance and help identify what constitutes economic abuse.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Increased Sexual Violence Survivors’ “Access To Transitional Housing And” Protections “Against Unfair Evictions And Denials Of Service.”** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Ensure survivor access to transitional housing and protect against unfair evictions and denials of service.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

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### **The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Increased Efforts To Combat On-Campus Sexual Violence And Support School-Aged Survivors**

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**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Directed The Secretary Of Education To Survey College And University Students On Their Experiences With Sexual Violence.** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Direct the Secretary of Education to provide a climate survey for colleges and universities to administer to students on their experiences with sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

- **The Secretary Of Education Was Also Tasked With Confirming “That Local Educational Agencies Establish Fulltime Title IX Coordinators In K-12 Schools To Better Support School Survivors.”** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Require the Secretary of Education to confirm that local educational agencies establish fulltime Title IX coordinators in K-12 schools to better support school survivors.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

**The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Created “An Interagency Task Force On Sexual Violence In Education To Report Information On-Campus Sexual Violence Prevention And Response.”** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Establish an Interagency Task Force on Sexual Violence in Education to report information on-campus sexual violence prevention and response, as well as how to better assist survivors.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

## The Original Violence Against Women Act Helped Decrease The Rate Of Intimate Partner Violence And Improved Care For Sexual Assault Victims

**In The 15 Years After VAWA Passed, The Rate Of Serious Intimate Partner Violence Nationally Declined 72 Percent.** “Between 1994 and 2011, the rate of serious intimate partner violence against women declined 72 percent, from 5.9 to 1.6 victimizations per 1,000 women. The annual rate of rape and sexual assault perpetrated against girls and women older than age 11 declined nearly 60 percent from 1995 to 2010. While these declines are likely the product of multiple causes, evidence tells us that declines in rape and sexual assault are linked to VAWA. A study examining rape and aggravated assault data from over 10,000 jurisdictions over a seven-year period found that VAWA funding, specifically those funds most likely to support local law enforcement, was associated with reductions in these violent crimes, even after controlling for general decreasing crime rates and other justice-related funding.” [Urban Institute, [2/9/17](#)]

**VAWA Funding Prevented Sexual Assault Victims From Having To Pay For Their Forensic Exams.** “If a person seeks medical attention within four days of an assault, they may also undergo a sexual assault medical forensic exam (SAMFE). This exam collects and preserves important evidence—like DNA—that could identify a suspect and provide invaluable corroborating evidence to support the victim’s account of the crime. Before VAWA, victims could be billed by the health care provider that conducted their exam. No victim of any other crime is expected to pay for the collection and preservation of evidence. VAWA has supported programs in every state to end this practice. Our research shows that these programs have nearly reversed the billing of victims for collecting forensic evidence from their own bodies.” [Urban Institute, [2/9/17](#)]

**VAWA Funding Helped Train Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, Who Improve Both Quality Of Health Care For Survivors And The Chance Of A Successful Conviction.** “Sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) are specially trained medical personnel who conduct the SAMFE, providing care and treatment for victims of sexual assault and rigorously collecting evidence for use during investigation and prosecution. VAWA resources support many state and local SANE programs. Exams conducted by SANEs are associated with increases in successful prosecution, even when compared with exams conducted by traditional emergency room personnel. The SANE training equips providers with the skills to create a more thorough record of all medical forensic evidence and to preserve crucial, fragile DNA evidence. Studies show that SANE programs improve the quality of health care delivered to survivors, the quality of forensic evidence, and the chances of obtaining a conviction. Eliminating VAWA would almost certainly reduce the number of SANEs available to treat sexual assault survivors, limiting important victim services and the availability of quality evidence to convict those who commit these crimes.” [Urban Institute, [2/9/17](#)]

## Family Violence Prevention And Services Act

### Oct. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act (FVPSA)

**Oct. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act.** In October 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and modify programs to address domestic, dating and family violence under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. It would authorize \$328 million annually through fiscal 2026 for new and existing programs, including \$26 million for grants to state coalitions to support local and culturally specific violence prevention efforts; \$14 million for the National Domestic Violence Hotline and \$4 million for a new National Native American Domestic Violence Hotline; \$10 million for new grants to organizations serving underserved populations; and \$3.5 million for research and evaluation activities. Among other provisions, it would prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in programs funded by state formula grants. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study and issue a report, within two years of enactment, on federal programs for violence survivors, including to analyze gaps in such programs and steps taken to ensure survivors have access to programs that

support their financial stability.” The bill passed by a vote of 228 to 200. [HR 1219, [Vote #336](#), 10/26/21; CQ, [10/26/21](#)]

- **Nine House Republicans Voted To Reauthorize The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act.** [HR 1219, [Vote #336](#), 10/26/21; CQ, [10/26/21](#)]

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### **The Original Family Violence Prevention And Services Act Created Programs And Services That Supported 1.3 Million Survivors Of Domestic Violence**

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**The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act Created The National Domestic Violence Hotline And Grant Funding For Community Programs And Services To Support Domestic Violence Victims.** “In 1984, Congress took action to address domestic violence as a public health issue by enacting the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), authorized under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act amendments that took place at that time. This action meant that survivors of domestic violence could access help through a 24-hour confidential hotline and put grant funding in place for community programs and services.” [Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, [10/2020](#)]

- **As Of October 2020, The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act Had Helped Fund Over 1,500 Domestic Violence Shelters And Programs That Served 1.3 Million Survivors Of Domestic Violence.** “FVPSA funding reaches over 1,500 domestic violence shelters and programs, supports over 240 tribes and tribal organizations to address and prevent domestic violence [...] FVPSA Program efforts through grants and technical assistance result in: [...] Services, shelter, and support to 1.3 million survivors.” [Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, [10/2020](#)]

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### **The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act 2021 Reauthorization Increased Funding And Support For Services For Survivors Of Domestic Violence**

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**The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act (FVPSA) 2021 Reauthorization Increased The Funding Authorization Level To \$270 Million.** “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Increasing the funding authorization level to \$270 million to respond to very low per-program funding levels and provide access to FVPSA funds for programs not currently funded.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]

- **The FVPSA 2021 Reauthorization Authorized Funding For Organizations Combatting Domestic Violence In Tribal Communities.** “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Strengthening the capacity of Indian Tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to more fully respond to domestic violence in their communities and authorizes funding for tribal coalitions and the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]
- **The FVPSA 2021 Reauthorization Strengthened And Updated “The National Domestic Violence Hotline And Hotline Services For Underrepresented Populations.”** “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Strengthening and updating the National Domestic Violence Hotline and hotline services for underrepresented populations, including American Indians, Alaskan Natives and Deaf victims of domestic and dating violence.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]
- **The FVPSA 2021 Reauthorization Created A Grant Program To Support Domestic Violence Survivors In Underserved Populations.** “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Creating a new underserved populations grant program. [...] The lack of resources and severity of violence is often heightened for survivors living at the margins, such as those living in rural communities, individuals with disabilities, older adults, those

identifying with faith-based communities, youth and others. These underserved populations are often reluctant to seek assistance, and when they do, they frequently look for services and support in their immediate communities. This bill creates a grant program for family centers, youth centers, senior centers, community-based organizations or vocational organizations to meet the needs of these survivors.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]

## Equal Pay

### April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act, Which Aimed “To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women”

#### April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act

**April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would narrow the legal defense an employer may use in a lawsuit alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. Specifically, it would require employers to demonstrate that a difference in pay between employees is based on a business-related ‘bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience’ as opposed to being based on ‘any factor other than sex.’ It would prohibit employers from retaliating against employees involved in lawsuits under fair labor standards law; prohibit employers from relying on a prospective employee's wage history for hiring or wage determinations; increase employers' liability for compensatory or punitive damages related to pay discrimination violations; and provide for automatic inclusion of all affected individuals in class action lawsuits related to pay discrimination. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a new Labor Department grant program for public and private entities to carry out negotiation skills training programs to address pay disparities. It would establish an annual national award for an employer that made a ‘substantial effort to eliminate pay disparities between men and women.’ It would require the Labor Department to conduct a number of studies on sex-based pay disparities and require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect compensation data disaggregated by employees' sex, race and national origin. It would require the Labor Department and EEOC to provide technical assistance for small businesses to comply with the bill's provisions. It would add a definition of ‘sex’ with respect to federal fair labor standards law, which would include sexual orientation or gender identity.” According to CNBC, the Paycheck Fairness Act “aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.” The bill passed 217 to 210. [HR 7, [Vote #108](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#); CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

- **The Paycheck Fairness Act Aimed “To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women.”** “The Paycheck Fairness Act, which aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday in a 217-210 vote [...] Biden added that a full passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act by Congress would address the wage gap by ‘closing loopholes that have allowed employers to justify gender pay disparities, strengthening provisions for holding employers accountable for systemic pay discrimination, and helping level the playing field for women and people of color by making it easier for workers to challenge pay disparities as a group. Additionally, he said the Paycheck Fairness Act would make it illegal for employers to ask employees about their salary history in the hiring process and promote pay transparency by requiring more employers to report pay data to the government. Right now, at least 18 states already have laws in place that ban employers from asking about salary history.” [CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

#### Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made

**According To The National Women’s Law Center, Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made.** [National Women’s Law Center, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

**April 2021: Garcia Opposed Establishing A Department Of Labor Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws**

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Direct The Labor Secretary To Study The Gender Wage Gap Among Young Workers And Establish A Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would modify a requirement for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to provide for annual collection of disaggregated compensation data from employers to make collection of additional employment data optional; require employers to inform employees of their rights under the bill's provisions through physical and electronic postings; direct the Labor secretary to establish a program to award contracts and grants for the purpose of training employers about the role that salary negotiation and other wage-setting practices can have on bias in compensation; require the Labor secretary to undertake research and commission additional studies on the gender wage gap among younger workers; and establish the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force to coordinate interagency efforts in enforcing equal pay laws.” The amendment was adopted 216 to 207. [HR 7, [Vote #106](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**April 2021: Garcia Voted For An Amendment Granting A “Safe Harbor” For Employers Facing Legal Action For Pay Discrimination If They Took “Reasonable Steps” To Correct The Disparities**

**April 2021: Garcia Voted For An Amendment Granting A “Safe Harbor” For Employers Facing Legal Action For Pay Discrimination If They Took “Reasonable Steps” To Correct The Disparities.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Miller-Meeke, R-Iowa, for Stefanik, R-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 4 that would, among other provisions, provide a safe harbor such that employers would not be liable in legal action related to pay discrimination if the employer conducted a voluntary audit of its pay practices within the previous three years and took ‘reasonable steps’ to correct any compensation disparities found by the audit that may have violated fair labor law. It would prohibit employers from requesting or relying on the wage history of a prospective employee for consideration of employment, unless a prospective employee voluntarily discloses such information. It would make it unlawful for employers to prohibit employees from inquiring about, discussing or disclosing wages but allow employers to limit the time, place and circumstances during which employees may do so.” The amendment was rejected 183 to 244. [HR 7, [Vote #107](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

- **27 House Republicans, Not Including Garcia, Voted Against The Amendment.** [HR 7, [Vote #107](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**Equal Rights Amendment****March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Removing The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment**

**March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Removing The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would state that “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” The ERA was proposed to the states in 1972, with a seven-year deadline for ratification, which was subsequently extended through June 1982. The joint resolution would make the proposed constitutional amendment valid as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by three-fourths of the states.” The resolution passed by a vote of 222-204. [H J Res 17, [Vote #82](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

- **Removing The 1982 Ratification Deadline Would Enshrine The Equal Rights Amendment Into The Constitution Since Enough States Have Voted To Ratify It.** “The House voted Wednesday to eliminate the long-passed deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. [...] The House voted 222-204 to pass the proposal, sponsored by California Democrat Jackie Speier, which would remove the 1982 deadline for state



ratification. [...] The amendment then needed the approval of three-fourths of the state legislatures before 1979, a deadline set by Congress. More than half of the states ratified the amendment within the first year, and 35 states ratified it before 1977. Congress then extended the deadline for another three years to 1982, but no additional states voted to ratify, leaving the amendment three state legislatures short of the three-fourths requirement. But in recent years, the ERA has gained new life. Illinois and Nevada both voted to ratify it, and in 2020, Virginia became the 38th state to do so — ostensibly reaching the required three-fourths threshold for the 28th Amendment to the Constitution.” [Roll Call, [3/17/21](#)]

## Agriculture & Food Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia suggested that he was opposed to SNAP, even though nearly 16,000 households in his district participated in the program.
  - ✓ Garcia said that “as a purist” he would “say no” to “food stamps at a low level” because he thought “everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.”
  - ✓ CA-25 had nearly 16,000 households on SNAP as late as 2018.
- ✓ May 2022: Garcia voted against \$28 million in emergency funding to help alleviate the national baby formula shortage.

## SNAP

### **Garcia Suggested That He Was Opposed To SNAP, Even Though Nearly 16,000 Households In His District Participated In The Program**

#### **Garcia Said That “As A Purist” He Would “Say No” To “Food Stamps At A Low Level” Because He Thought “Everyone Should Have To Figure Out How To Fend For Themselves”**

**Garcia On Food Stamps: “Food Stamps At A Low Level I Think Is, You Know, As A Purist I Would Say No. I Think Everyone Should Have To Figure Out How To Fend For Themselves.”** HOST: “Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?” GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure.” HOST: “What about food stamps?” GARCIA: “Food stamps at a low level I think is, you know, as a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.” HOST: “Medicare?” GARCIA: “At some levels yes, as well.” HOST: “Medicaid?” GARCIA: “Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

**Garcia On Federal Assistance Programs: “There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don’t Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net.”** “Garcia: Here’s where I land on all the programs. There should be safety nets, but I don’t want the federal government to be the safety net. I want the churches, I want the local community nonprofits, I want our neighbors to be the safety net because a dollar that’s spent at the federal government level on food stamps – by the time it gets to the level where someone’s actually using those stamps and getting merchandise as a result of that – the inefficiency lost through that whole process is staggering. There’s organizations like the local Veterans Collaborative group out here. I know that when we put money into that, that money pivots right away to someone who needs that safety net. Healthcare becomes a bigger problem because of the cost and the magnitude of it.” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

#### **CA-25 Had Nearly 16,000 Households On SNAP As Late As 2018**

**2018: CA-25 Had 15,809 Households Participating In The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.** [United States Department of Agriculture, Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2018, accessed [2/16/22](#)]

## Baby Formula Shortage

### May 2022: Garcia Voted Against \$28 Million In Emergency Funding To Help Alleviate The National Baby Formula Shortage

May 18, 2022: Garcia Voted Against HR 7790, The Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act. [Congress.gov, [Vote #220](#), 5/18/22]

- **HR 7790 “Would Provide \$28 Million In Emergency Funding For The US Food And Drug Administration” To Help Alleviate The National Baby Formula Shortage.** “The House of Representatives passed a pair of bills on Wednesday aimed at addressing a nationwide baby formula shortage, an issue that has sparked outcry across the country and put pressure on lawmakers to act. [...] One of the bills passed by the House Wednesday evening -- HR 7790 -- would provide \$28 million in emergency funding for the US Food and Drug Administration in an effort to help alleviate the current shortfall and head off future shortages. The bill was approved by a tally of 231 to 192.” [CNN, [5/18/22](#)]

## Meat Industry Regulations

### Garcia Was One Of Five Republicans Opposed To The EATS Act Which Would Have Limited Meat Industry Regulations

**Garcia Signed A Letter Opposing A Farm Bill Provision That Would Block California’s Pork Production Restrictions.** “A large contingent of Democrats and a handful of Republicans came out against a Farm Bill provision that would block California's pork production restrictions. A Monday letter to House Agriculture Committee Chairman Glenn ‘GT’ Thompson (R-PA) and ranking member David Scott (D-GA) came out strongly against the Ending Agricultural Trade Suppression Act, which would combat laws like California's Proposition 12, which put arduous restrictions on pork producers. ‘The EATS Act could harm America’s small farmers, threaten numerous state laws, and infringe on the fundamental rights of states to establish laws and regulations within their own borders,’ the letter led by Reps. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) and Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA) states. Fitzpatrick was joined by four fellow Republicans: Reps. Mike Lawler (R-NY), Mike Garcia (R-CA), Chris Smith (R-NJ), and Lori Chavez-DeRemer (R-OR). Some Democratic signatories include most of the members of far-left ‘Squad’ like Reps. Rashida Tlaib (D-MI), Cori Bush (D-MO), Ilhan Omar (D-MN), Ayanna Pressley (D-MA), Jamaal Bowman (D-NY), Greg Casar (D-TX), and Summer Lee (D-PA). Proposition 12 requires all pork producers in America who want to sell into California to provide 24 square feet of space per sow, which has been estimated at an additional \$3,500 in cost-per-sow to comply. It also includes provisions for egg and veal production.” [Washington Examiner, [8/21/23](#)]

**Garcia Was One Of Five Republicans Who Opposed Legislation To Limit States Rights To Regulate How Animals Are Farmed For Meat.** “The federal bill that would gut states’ rights to regulate the way animals are farmed for meat, is facing strong opposition. 171 U.S. Representatives and delegates and 30 Senators have signed a letter opposing the EATS Act, arguing that it is ‘particularly draconian’ and would override countless laws, harm states’ rights and threaten American family farms. The EATS Act, short for Ending Agriculture Trade Suppression Act, is a federal bill that would prevent states from regulating agricultural products. It is broadly believed to be a response to the Supreme Court in National Pork Producers Council v. Ross, which upheld California’s Prop 12 — the 2018 democratic ballot initiative that increased the confinement space of many farmed pigs, cows and chickens. Now, these 201 politicians join the growing ranks of lawyers, academics, activists and lawmakers who have expressed disapproval of the controversial legislation. A list of 171 Representatives have signed the letter opposing the EATS act — 163 Democrats, 5 Republicans and two Democratic delegates from Washington D.C. and the Northern Mariana Islands. The five Republican lawmakers who signed the letter are Mike Garcia (CA-27),



Chris Smith (NJ-4), Mike Lawler (NY-17), Lori Chavez-DeRemer (OR-5) and Brian Fitzpatrick (PA-01).”  
[Sentient Media, [9/5/23](#)]

## Big Lie & January 6 Insurrection

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted to object to the certification of Arizona and Pennsylvania's 2020 electoral votes.
- ✓ Garcia cited debunked and unsubstantiated claims about "constitutional errors," "irregularities," and "voter fraud" to justify his vote to challenge the 2020 Electoral College vote.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that there was "evidence of compromised processes and break downs in election integrity by certain state legislatures" in the 2020 election.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed, without evidence, that "there were constitutional errors in some states" voting processes during the 2020 election.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed there were "irregularities" in the 2020 Presidential Election even though those claims were debunked in no fewer than 60 lawsuits.
- ✓ Garcia voted to challenge the 2020 electoral college vote even after the Jan. 6 Insurrection, citing "threats of fraud" and the need to resolve "any uncertainty" about the 2020 election.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he voted to challenge the 2020 election results because he wanted a debate about election integrity and was not trying to overturn the election.
- ✓ Local media outlets criticized Garcia for challenging the 2020 election results and accused him of being "unfit" to hold his office.
  - ✓ Monterey County Herald Editorial: Garcia sacrificed his "conservative principles" and "credibility" when he voted to object to the 2020 election results.
  - ✓ San Francisco Chronicle Editorial: Garcia's vote to challenge the results of the 2020 Presidential Election showed that he was "unfit" to hold his office.
- ✓ After the 2020 election, Garcia continued to promote the Big Lie by co-founding an "Election Integrity Caucus," which collaborated with Trump allies who continued peddling 2020 election conspiracies.
  - ✓ Garcia co-founded and co-chaired the "Election Integrity Caucus" with Rep. Claudia Tenney to "focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system."
  - ✓ Garcia identified a lack of voter I.D. laws, same day voter registration, and public campaign financing as threats to election integrity.
  - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus collaborated with Trump and his allies who continued to spread lies about the 2020 election.
    - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus met with former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, "who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election."
    - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus met with Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who worked with Trump's legal team to overturn the 2020 election.



- ✓ Garcia opposed efforts to investigate the January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection, hold Trump accountable for it, and upgrade capitol security in response to it.
  - ✓ Garcia issued a statement condemning the violence at the Capitol on Jan. 6<sup>th</sup>, but “remained silent on Trump’s role in the insurrection.”
  - ✓ Garcia flip-flopped on creating a bipartisan, 9/11-style commission to investigate the January 6 insurrection, first voting to establish it, then voting against five months later.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against establishing a House Select Committee to investigate the January 6<sup>th</sup> attack following the failure to establish a bipartisan investigatory commission
  - ✓ Garcia voted against penalizing Trump’s allies for not cooperating with the January 6<sup>th</sup> congressional investigation.
    - ✓ Garcia voted against referring former Trump Chief of Staff, Mark Meadows, to the Justice Department for his refusal to comply with a subpoena from the House January 6<sup>th</sup> Select Committee.
    - ✓ Garcia voted against finding Steve Bannon in contempt of Congress for not complying with a subpoena from the House January 6<sup>th</sup> Select Committee.
  - ✓ Garcia opposed calling on Vice President Pence to invoke the 25th Amendment and remove President Trump from office after the Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against a bill funding and upgrading emergency services and Capitol security in response to the Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against impeaching President Trump for inciting the January 6<sup>th</sup> insurrection.
    - ✓ Unlike fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia voted against Trump’s second impeachment.
    - ✓ Garcia claimed that Trump’s Second Impeachment was hasty and divisive.
    - ✓ Garcia refused to condemn efforts to expel Reps. Cheney and Kinzinger from the House Republican Caucus over their support for Trump’s Second Impeachment.
      - ✓ When asked about efforts to expel Reps. Cheney and Kinzinger from the House Republican Caucus, Garcia said that we needed “to move on from that whole discussion.”
- ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia responded to a question about the Capitol Police surveilling Republican congressional offices by saying “Capitol Police leadership” was “effectively behaving as the Gestapo.”
- ✓ Mike Garcia’s brother, Gus Garcia III, was a QAnon supporter who promoted lies and conspiracy theories about Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> and the 2020 election.
  - ✓ Gus Garcia III donated to Mike Garcia’s campaign and visited Trump in the Oval Office with him.
  - ✓ Gus Garcia sympathized with the January 6 Insurrectionists and doxxed a Capitol Police officer.

- ✓ Gus Garcia III posted the pictures and name of a man he claimed was the Capitol Police Officer who fatally shot insurrectionist Ashli Babbitt, adding that mainstream media outlets had refused to “run the story.”
- ✓ Gus Garcia III commented on story about FBI investigating insurrectionist by saying the FBI was a “joke” and “should be dismantled.”
- ✓ Gus Garcia repeatedly promoted the Big Lie and said that Joe Biden lost and belonged in prison.
  - ✓ Gus Garcia tweeted that the 2020 election was fraudulent, and that Biden lost and belonged in prison.
  - ✓ Garcia’s brother claimed that Trump won every state in 2020, including California and New York.
- ✓ Gus Garcia III was a QAnon supporter and has repeatedly posted QAnon content since 2018 (and as recently as July 2021).
  - ✓ Gus Garcia shared QAnon-inspired slogans and hashtags on social media.
  - ✓ Garcia said on Facebook that everything “Q” said was “correct” and “spot on.”
- ✓ Gus Garcia implied that since the leader of the Proud Boys “isn’t even white” he was not a white supremacist.
- ✓ Gus Garcia shared a meme on Facebook that implied he was an extremist.
- ✓ July 2021: Mike Garcia refused to comment on his brother’s extremism and conspiratorial beliefs.
- ✓ Trump, Garcia, and other Republicans accused Democrats of trying to steal the California 25th Congressional District’s special election in 2020.
  - ✓ Trump and the RNC claimed that Governor Newsom and other Democrats were trying to steal the CA-25 special election by opening another in-person voting site—even though it was requested by a Republican Mayor.
    - ✓ Lancaster’s Republican Mayor requested the in-person voting site to make it easier for the city’s Black population to vote.
  - ✓ Garcia echoed claims that opening the new poll site was evidence that Christy Smith and the Democrats were trying to steal the election.
    - ✓ Lancaster’s Mayor, who supported Garcia, requested the voting center because another one was operating in a neighboring city and denied it was evidence of a rigged election.
  - ✓ After Garcia was elected in a nearly all-mail 2020 election, the Republican National Committee claimed that Garcia first won despite Democrats’ supposed attempts at stealing the election.

## **Garcia Voted To Object To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Arizona And Pennsylvania**

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

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

**Garcia Voted Against Certifying Pennsylvania And Arizona’s Electoral Votes And Opposed Trump’s Second Impeachment.** “Rep. Mike Garcia [...] whose district includes northern Los Angeles County, omitted other parts of his record: Voting against the certification of electoral votes in Pennsylvania and Arizona that helped cement Joe Biden’s presidential victory. Opposing the impeachment of President Trump for his role in the Jan. 6 insurrection.” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

## **Garcia Cited Debunked And Unsubstantiated Claims About “Constitutional Errors,” “Irregularities,” And “Voter Fraud” To Justify His Vote To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote**

**Garcia Claimed That There Was “Evidence Of Compromised Processes And Break Downs In Election Integrity By Certain State Legislatures” In The 2020 Election.** “Despite representing a purple-to-blue district, Garcia announced he would join a large group of House Republicans in objecting to Biden’s Electoral College victory, a move that has been condemned by other members of the GOP. In a statement released Monday, Garcia said, ‘I do believe there is enough evidence of compromised processes and break downs in election integrity by certain state legislatures that do in fact warrant a closer examination.’ ‘I have examined all available evidence in several states currently being disputed,’ the statement said, ‘and I have digested the constitutional arguments from both sides of this discussion. We are clearly in the midst of a constitutional collision.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 1/4/21]

**Garcia Claimed, Without Evidence, That “There Were Constitutional Errors In Some States” Voting Processes During The 2020 Election.** “Only one of the four Republicans who recovered seats for the GOP actually voted for the objections from their party’s senators and House members. That was Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, a former Navy fighter pilot who won last fall by just 333 votes out of more than 340,000 cast in the district running from Lancaster and Rosamond in the high desert of northern Los Angeles County over to Simi Valley in Ventura County. [...] With no evidence to back his assertion, Garcia explained his vote to cancel Arizona’s electors by asserting without offering any evidence that he ‘firmly believ(ed)’ there were constitutional errors in some states’ votes. This despite numerous court decisions finding there were no such errors, all the way up to the U.S.” [Daily Independent, 2/12/21]

**Garcia Claimed There Were “Irregularities” In The 2020 Presidential Election Even Though Those Claims Were Debunked In No Fewer Than 60 Lawsuits.** “Garcia, who was just elected in L.A. County’s swing 25th Congressional District, said allegations of election ‘irregularities’ — which have been debunked in no fewer than 60 lawsuits — were enough to get his objection. By Thursday morning, he said the objections had run their due course and acknowledged Biden as the lawfully elected president.” [Press Enterprise, 1/10/21]

## **Garcia Voted To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote Even After The Jan. 6 Insurrection, Citing “Threats Of Fraud” And The Need To Resolve “Any Uncertainty” About The 2020 Election**

**Garcia Voted To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote Even After The Jan. 6 Insurrection Because Of Unsubstantiated Claims Of Voter Fraud.** “On Monday, Garcia announced he would join the effort to challenge the Electoral College vote, based on unsubstantiated claims of voter fraud. Some GOP senators changed their mind about supporting the objection after rioters breached the Capitol in a violent and chaotic scene on Wednesday. But eight senators and 139 representatives, including Garcia, still voted to object to election results in Arizona and Pennsylvania. ‘Americans have a right to free and fair elections. We must remember, the Presidency belongs not to Congress, it belongs to the American people. However, when threats of fraud arise regarding the results of the election, per the laws written in the Constitution, America's elected Congressional Representatives must ensure that any uncertainty is resolved,’ read Garcia's statement on Thursday.” [Ventura County Star, 1/8/21]

✓ **Garcia’s District Voted 54% For Biden In the 2020 Election.** “The Simi Valley Democratic Club noted that Garcia's objection is ‘not representative’ of the views of the 25th Congressional district, which they estimate voted 54% for Biden.” [Ventura County Star, 1/8/21]

### **Garcia Claimed That He Voted To Challenge The 2020 Election Results Because He Wanted A Debate About Election Integrity, And Was Not Trying To Overturn The Election**

**Garcia Claimed That He Voted To Challenge The 2020 Election Results Because He Wanted A Debate About Election Integrity And Was Not Trying To Overturn The Election.** “Garcia declined requests for an interview or to answer written questions from The Times. But in the op-ed in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, he explained his actions in terms tailored for his purple district. He insisted he wanted an open debate about election integrity, not to overturn the election. (If the objection had been successful, it would have blocked the votes legitimately cast in Arizona and Pennsylvania.)” [Los Angeles, 2/8/21]

### **Local Media Outlets Criticized Garcia For Challenging The 2020 Election Results And Accused Him Of Being “Unfit” To Hold His Office**

**EDITORIAL: Garcia Sacrificed His “Conservative Principles” And “Credibility” When He Voted To Object To The 2020 Election Results.** “What Trump wants his supporters to believe is that the courts, including judges appointed by Trump, all 50 states, including dozens governed by Republicans, and Trump’s own attorney general, all got everything wrong. This is nonsense. Yet this nonsense is what motivated the attack on the Capitol on Wednesday which left five people dead. This nonsense is what motivated a shameful number of Republican lawmakers to object to the certification of Electoral College votes. Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Rep. Darrell Issa, R-Temecula, and Rep. Jay Obernolte, R-Big Bear Lake all chose to sacrifice conservative principles and their credibility. They failed to show true leadership; they failed to do the right thing when it was the easiest thing to do.” [Monterey County Herald, Editorial, 1/10/21]

**EDITORIAL: Garcia’s Vote To Challenge The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election Showed That He Was “Unfit” To Hold His Office.** “The members of Congress who conspired to overturn a legitimate presidential election revealed themselves as cynics and fools even before a mob took their position to its insane conclusion by raiding the U.S. Capitol. To continue to call such chaos down upon their country and themselves in the aftermath required still greater recklessness and treachery. And yet 147 Republican lawmakers - eight senators and 139 representatives - persisted in voting to reject the results of free and fair elections in Arizona and Pennsylvania even after a crowd incited by President Trump ran riot under the rotunda, forcing them and their colleagues to take cover as guns were drawn and fired. They included the House's top Republican, Kevin McCarthy of Bakersfield, and six other members of California's delegation: Ken Calvert, Mike Garcia, Darrell Issa, Doug LaMalfa, Devin Nunes and Jay Obernolte. The members of this antidemocratic caucus voted against the people and the republic even in the dark shadow of the alternative. They are unfit to hold their offices.” [San Francisco Chronicle, Editorial, 1/8/21]

## **After The 2020 Election, Garcia Continued To Promote The Big Lie By Co-Founding An “Election Integrity Caucus,” Which Collaborated With Trump Allies Who Continued Peddling 2020 Election Conspiracies**

### **Garcia Co-Founded And Co-Chaired The “Election Integrity Caucus” With Rep. Claudia Tenney To “Focus On Addressing Election Security And Restoring Faith In The U.S. Election System”**

**April 6, 2021: Garcia Founded The Election Integrity Caucus To “Focus On Addressing Election Security And Restoring Faith In The U.S. Election System.”** “Congressman Mike Garcia (CA-25) announced today the creation of the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress, which will be co-chaired by Congresswoman Claudia Tenney (NY-22). The caucus will focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system. Garcia and Tenney will serve as Co-Chairs of the caucus. The Election Integrity Caucus will proactively educate and inform the American public about issues related to election security and activity, drive commonsense policy solutions to restore faith in the democratic process, and improve the administration of elections. The caucus will ensure Americans in every state and territory have confidence in free, fair, accurate, and transparent elections.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

- **Garcia Identified A Lack Of Voter I.D. Laws, Same Day Voter Registration, And Public Campaign Financing As “Threats” To Election Integrity.** “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

### **The Election Integrity Caucus Collaborated With Trump And His Allies Who Continued To Spread Lies About The 2020 Election**

#### **The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “Who Continues To Spread Unsupported Claims About The 2020 Election”**

**The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “Who Continues To Spread Unsupported Claims About The 2020 Election.”** “One of Republican Rep. Claudia Tenney’s first moves after arriving on Capitol Hill last year was launching the Election Integrity Caucus. [...] The caucus has met mostly with allies and supporters of former President Donald Trump, who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election. According to a list provided by Tenney’s office, the group has spoken with White House communications aide Hogan Gidley, Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who offered to help Trump’s legal team try to overturn the 2020 election, among others. Tenney has also met one-on-one with Trump himself.” [Spectrum Local News, [1/20/22](#)]

**Jan. 6, 2021: Gidley Said That Jan. 6 Was “The FIRST Time Many In The Country [...] Are Actually Hearing The Clear Evidence Of Illegal Actions That Took Place In The 2020 Election.”**





J. Hogan Gidley  
@JHoganGidley

With what's happening in the House and Senate right now...

...it's so sad to think this is the FIRST time many in the country, the media, and the Democrat party are actually hearing the clear evidence of illegal actions that took place in the 2020 election.

2:14 PM · Jan 6, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[J. Hogan Gidley, Twitter, [1/6/21](#)]

### Dec. 29, 2020: Gidley Claimed That There “Were 202,377 More Votes Cast Than Voters Voting” In Pennsylvania.



J. Hogan Gidley  
@JHoganGidley

In Pennsylvania, Election Day data now shows:

There were 202,377 more votes cast than voters voting!?!



wjactv.com

DOS responds to Republican lawmakers' claim of election numbers discrepancy  
A group of Republican lawmakers say they've performed an extensive analysis of election day data and they've found "troubling" discrepancies. According to ...

10:08 AM · Dec 29, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

[J. Hogan Gidley, Twitter, [12/29/20](#)]

- **Gidley's Claim Originated From Pennsylvania State Rep. Frank Ryan, Who Said That He Found That 6,962,607 Total Ballots Were Cast While Only 6,760,230 Total Voters Actually Voted.** “A group of

Republican lawmakers say they've performed an extensive analysis of election day data and they've found 'troubling' discrepancies. According to State Rep. Frank Ryan (R-Lebanon), 17 lawmakers sponsored and participated in the analysis. Ryan, who is a certified public accountant, says they discovered discrepancies between the numbers of total votes counted and total number of voters who voted in the 2020 General Election. [...] According to Ryan, the analysis compared official county election results to the total number of voters who voted Nov. 3, as recorded by the Department of State. Ryan says they found that 6,962,607 total ballots were reported as being cast, while DoS/SURE system records indicated that only 6,760,230 total voters actually voted." [WJAC-TV, [12/28/20](#)]

- **The Pennsylvania Department Of State Said That Ryan's Claim Was "Wholly Without Basis" And "Based On Incomplete Data."** "The Pennsylvania Department of State released the following statement in response to the Republicans' claims: 'In today's release Rep. Ryan and others rehash, with the same lack of evidence and the same absence of supporting documentation, repeatedly debunked conspiracy theories regarding the November 3 election. State and federal judges have sifted through hundreds of pages of unsubstantiated and false allegations and found no evidence of fraud or illegal voting. [...] This obvious misinformation put forth by Rep. Ryan and others is the hallmark of so many of the claims made about this year's presidential election. When exposed to even the simplest examination, courts at every level have found these and similar conspiratorial claims to be wholly without basis. To put it simply, this so-called analysis was based on incomplete data.'" [WJAC-TV, [12/28/20](#)]

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### **The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, Who Worked With Trump's Legal Team To Overturn The 2020 Election**

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**The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, "Who Offered To Help Trump's Legal Team Try To Overturn The 2020 Election."** "One of Republican Rep. Claudia Tenney's first moves after arriving on Capitol Hill last year was launching the Election Integrity Caucus. [...] The caucus has met mostly with allies and supporters of former President Donald Trump, who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election. According to a list provided by Tenney's office, the group has spoken with White House communications aide Hogan Gidley, Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who offered to help Trump's legal team try to overturn the 2020 election, among others. Tenney has also met one-on-one with Trump himself." [Spectrum Local News, [1/20/22](#)]

**Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain Took Part In The Trump Campaign's Lawsuit "Alleging Widespread Issues With Mail-In Ballots" In Pennsylvania.** "A conservative attorney who volunteered to help former President Donald Trump's legal team as it attempted to overturn the outcome of the 2020 election will take the lead on election issues in the Texas House this year. With Texas' Republican leadership cataloguing 'election integrity' as a top priority this legislative session, House Speaker Dade Phelan on Thursday named state Rep. Briscoe Cain, R-Deer Park, as the chair of the House Elections Committee. [...] Cain, who previously served on the committee, traveled to Pennsylvania in the days after Election Day to work with the Trump campaign. The campaign eventually filed a lawsuit alleging widespread issues with mail-in ballots in the state." [Texas Tribune, [2/4/21](#)]

- **A Federal Judge Dismissed The Lawsuit And Said That The Claims Of Voter Fraud Were "Without Merit And Speculative Accusations" That Were Not Supported By Evidence.** "A federal judge threw out the lawsuit, finding the president's team provided 'strained legal arguments without merit and speculative accusations' that were not supported by evidence." [Texas Tribune, [2/4/21](#)]

### **Garcia Opposed Efforts To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection, Hold Trump Accountable For It, And Upgrade Capitol Security In Response To It**

**Garcia Issued A Statement Condemning The Violence At The Capitol On Jan. 6, But "Remained Silent On Trump's Role In The Insurrection"**

**Garcia Issued A Statement Condemning The Violence At The Capitol On Jan. 6<sup>th</sup>, But “Remained Silent On Trump’s Role In The Insurrection”.** “Santa Clarita-area Republican Rep. Mike Garcia, who said Tuesday he would join in GOP challenges to some of the Electoral College due to what he called ‘breakdowns in election integrity’ in some states, issued a statement Wednesday condemning the violence at the Capitol. ‘In this great nation, we have the freedom to freely debate our different opinions and ideas, but this must be done through civil debate -- violence has no place in a democracy,’ Garcia said. Garcia did not say whether he still plans to challenge any of the election results. He also remained silent on Trump’s role in the insurrection.” [City News Service, 1/6/21]

### **Garcia Flip-Flopped On Creating A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection**

#### **Garcia Voted For Establishing A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack As An Alternative To Impeaching President Trump In Jan. 2021...**

**Jan. 13, 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Establishing A Bipartisan 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 41).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up a resolution establishing a bipartisan national commission on the domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol. This proposed bipartisan commission will be tasked with examining and reporting upon the terror attack upon our Capitol that occurred last Wednesday. The commission will be bipartisan in nature, modeled after the 9/11 Commission, and will fully be empowered to undertake a full investigation and make recommendations to the President and to Congress. I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow than by ensuring a bipartisan commission reviews all evidence and reports back to us on this horrific event.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to, 221-205. [H. Res. 41, [Vote #15](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

- **Republicans Proposed The Commission As An Alternative To Impeaching Trump For His Role In The January 6<sup>th</sup> Capitol Insurrection.** “House Republicans argued Wednesday that instead of impeaching President Donald Trump, Congress should create a commission to study what happened last week. Modeled after the bipartisan commission that analyzed the 9/11 terrorism attacks, the body would recommend how to prevent attacks on the Capitol in the future. ‘I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow,’ said Oklahoma Rep. Tom Cole, the top Republican on the House Rules Committee.” [USA Today, [1/13/21](#)]

#### **...But Voted Against Establishing The Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack Five Months Later**

**May 19, 2021: Garcia Voted Against A Bill Establishing A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021 Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a national commission to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, “domestic terrorist attack” on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the commission to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to the president and Congress reports containing findings and recommendations for corrective measures that are agreed to by a majority of the commission. The commission would be composed of ten members, evenly chosen by the majority and minority parties, who have national recognition and significant experience in at least two subject areas related to the attack, such as law enforcement, intelligence, law, civil rights and counterterrorism. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize the commission to issue subpoenas and

hold hearings and specify that the commission would submit its final report by the end of 2021 and terminate 60 days after submitting the report.” The bill passed 252-175. [H R 3233, [Vote #154](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Establishing A House Select Committee To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack Following The Failure To Establish A Bipartisan Investigatory Commission**

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

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

### **Garcia Voted Against Penalizing Trump’s Allies For Not Cooperating With The January 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional Investigation**

#### **Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff, Mark Meadows, To The Justice Department For His Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The House January 6<sup>th</sup> Select Committee**

**Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows To The Justice Department In Contempt Of Congress For Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The Select Committee Investigating The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, that would find Mark Meadows, former White House chief of staff to President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to “take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena” and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-216) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The motion passed by a vote of 222-208. [H. Res. 851, [Vote #447](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **Mark Meadows Provided Thousands Of Documents To The January 6<sup>th</sup> Committee But Claimed Executive Privilege And Refused To Appear Before The Panel.** “Sweeping claims of executive privilege by Meadows and Trump to shield their activities on and before Jan. 6 from congressional scrutiny have been challenged in the court and by constitutional experts. Last week, Meadows backed away from cooperating with the panel just days after saying he would. He argued that the panel was pressuring him to discuss issues that the



former president said are protected by executive privilege. However, Meadows had already produced thousands of documents for the panel, including text messages and emails related to the events of the day.” [Washington Post, [12/15/21](#)]

- **January 6<sup>th</sup> Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson: The Report Referring Meadows For Criminal Contempt Was “Clear And Compelling.”** ““The select committee's report referring Mr. Meadows for criminal contempt charges is clear and compelling,’ Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson, a Democrat from Mississippi, said on Tuesday. ‘As White House chief of staff, Mr. Meadows played a role in or was witness to key events leading up to and including the January 6 assault on the United States Capitol.’ [...] Republican Rep. Liz Cheney of Wyoming, the vice chair of the select committee, said Tuesday that Meadows had received numerous text messages urging Trump to take action to stop the riot that he has produced without any privilege claim.” [CNN, [12/14/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Refusing To Cooperate With The January 6<sup>th</sup> Investigation**

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**Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Not Complying With A Subpoena From The Committee Investigating The January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection.** In October 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-152) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The bill passed by a vote of 229-202. [H.Res. 730, [Vote #329](#), 10/21/21; CQ, [10/21/21](#)]

### **Garcia Opposed Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office After The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection**

**Garcia Voted Against The Resolution Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives calls on Vice President Mike Pence to use his powers under section 4 of the 25th Amendment to convene and mobilize members of the president's cabinet to declare that President Donald Trump is unable to successfully discharge the duties and powers of his office, and to transmit notice to Congress that Pence will immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting president. The resolution would state among its findings that Trump ‘widely advertised and broadly encouraged’ participation in the march on the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday, Jan. 6, which turned into a violent insurrectionary mob that resulted in 5 deaths following the storming of the Capitol building; did not appeal to his followers to exit the Capitol during the insurrection; refused to accept the results of the 2020 presidential election as legitimate; and made at least three attempts to intervene in the vote counting and certification process in the state of Georgia and to ‘coerce’ its state officials to declare him the winner of the state's electoral votes.” The resolution passed, 223-205. [H. Res. 21, [Vote #14](#), 1/12/21; CQ, [1/12/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against A Bill Funding And Upgrading Emergency Services And Capitol Security In Response To The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection**

**Garcia Voted Against A Bill Funding Emergency And Security Activities In Response To The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Attack On The U.S. Capitol And Security Upgrades For Future Prevention Of Similar Incidents.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide approximately \$1.9 billion in emergency supplemental fiscal 2021 appropriations to legislative branch and other federal entities for security activities in response to the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol, including approximately \$753 million to reimburse costs associated with responding to the attack and approximately \$990 million for legislative and judicial branch security upgrades. Within the total, it would also provide approximately \$170 million for legislative branch costs associated with the



COVID-19 public health emergency. For expenses related to the Jan. 6 attack and to prevent similar incidents, it would provide \$520.9 million for the National Guard and funding for several law enforcement agencies, including the FBI and National Park Service. It would provide \$66.8 million to the District of Columbia for public safety expenses related to terrorist threats and federal presence in the district. It would provide \$79.3 million for the Capitol Police, including specified funding for employee hazard pay and retention bonuses, the employee wellness program, agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, protective details for members of Congress, and physical protection barriers.” The bill passed 213 to 212. [H R 3237, [Vote #156](#), 5/20/21; CQ, [5/20/21](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Inciting The Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection**

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**Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Incitement Of Insurrection.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Adoption of the article of impeachment that would impeach President Donald Trump for incitement of insurrection by ‘inciting violence against the government of the United States.’ Specifically, it would state that Trump ‘repeatedly issued false statements’ asserting that the results of the 2020 presidential election were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted or certified. It would state that Trump made statements at a rally on Jan. 6, 2020, that ‘encouraged -- and foreseeably resulted in -- lawless action’ at the Capitol building during the certification of electoral college votes, during which protesters entered the Capitol, attacked law enforcement personnel, ‘menaced’ members of Congress and the vice president, and engaged in other ‘violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.’ It would state that Trump's conduct on Jan. 6 followed prior efforts ‘to subvert and obstruct’ the certification of 2020 presidential election results, including during a Jan. 2 phone call during which he urged Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to ‘find’ enough votes to overturn the state's presidential election results and ‘threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.’ It would state President Trump's ‘endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of government’ and that he ‘threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coordinate branch of government.’ Pursuant to the rule (H Res 41), upon adoption of the article of impeachment, the House agreed to the resolution (H Res 40) that would appoint and authorize the following impeachment trial managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Raskin, D-Md., DeGette, D-Colo., Cicilline, D-R.I., Castro, D-Texas, Swalwell, D-Calif., Lieu, D-Calif., Plaskett, D-V.I., Neguse, D-Colo., and Dean, D-Pa.” The article of impeachment was adopted, 232-197. [H. Res. 24, [Vote #17](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

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**Unlike Fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia Voted Against Trump’s Second Impeachment**

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**Unlike Fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia Voted Against Trump’s Second Impeachment.** “Rep. David Valadao was the only one of California's 11 congressional Republicans who voted Wednesday to impeach President Donald Trump — the latest distinction setting him apart from the rest of the caucus. [...] The three other Republicans who represent swing districts — Mike Garcia in Simi Valley, and Young Kim and Michelle Steel in Orange County — voted against impeachment. But Kim tried to find middle ground with an unsuccessful resolution to censure Trump, which she said would ‘unite our country and chamber, rather than divide it.’” [CALmatters, 1/14/21]

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**Garcia Claimed That Trump’s Second Impeachment Was Hasty And Divisive**

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**Garcia Opposed Trump’s Second Impeachment Because He Thought It Was Too Hasty.** “Garcia declined requests for an interview or to answer written questions from The Times. But in the op-ed in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, he explained his actions in terms tailored for his purple district. He insisted he wanted an open debate about election integrity, not to overturn the election. (If the objection had been successful, it would have blocked the votes legitimately cast in Arizona and Pennsylvania.) He said he opposed Trump's impeachment because of its hastiness, but the op-ed did not address the charge that Trump incited violence.” [Los Angeles, 2/8/21]

**Garcia Claimed That Trump’s Second Impeachment Was “No More Than Political Theater That Runs The Risk Of Further Dividing Us.”** “Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita barely won reelection in a district that rejected President Trump and voted for Democrat Joe Biden. Yet the congressman last week voted to protect Trump from impeachment. [...] Garcia's explanation for his House vote was this: ‘With only a few days left in the Trump administration, the vote to impeach the president is no more than political theater that runs the risk of further dividing us at a time when we need to come together. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stop playing political games.’” [Los Angeles Times, 1/18/21]

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### **Garcia Refused To Condemn Efforts To Expel Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger From The House Republican Caucus Over Their Support For Trump’s Second Impeachment**

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**When Asked About Efforts To Expel Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger From The House Republican Caucus, Garcia Said That We Needed “To Move On From That Whole Discussion.”** “The Republican National Committee's overwhelming voice vote to censure Reps. Liz Cheney of Wyoming and Adam Kinzinger of Illinois at its winter meeting in Salt Lake City culminated more than a year of vacillation, which started with party leaders condemning the Capitol attack and Trump's conduct, then shifted to downplaying and denying it. [...] The party's far-right flank has been agitating to boot Cheney and Kinzinger out of the House Republican Conference for months, a push that Rep. Kevin McCarthy of California, the minority leader, has tried to brush aside. And their formal censure is sure to stir up those efforts again. ‘We need to move on from that whole discussion and, frankly, move forward and get the House back in 2022,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R- Calif., who is facing a difficult reelection campaign in a newly configured district.” [Baltimore Sun, 2/5/22]

## **Capitol Police**

### **Garcia Compared “The Capitol Police Leadership” To The Gestapo In February 2022**

**February 2022: Garcia Responded To A Question About The Capitol Police Surveilling Republican Congressional Offices By Saying “Capitol Police Leadership” Was “Effectively Behaving As The Gestapo.”** QUESTION: “We had Congressman Matt Gaetz on earlier in the program. And we talked to him about this report that the Capitol police are coming into congressional offices in plainclothes taking pictures of oh, imagine this, Republican congressional representatives. Mike, have you heard about this?” GARCIA: “I just started hearing. There may have been a few others so it's not surprising that the guys that work in the uniformed personnel that work in that capacity are good folks. There's law enforcement that serves in that field. But the leadership is under the thumb of Pelosi. Just like every Democrat votes the same way on every piece of legislation because they fear her and her tyranny, the Capitol Police leadership does the same. They’ve been effectively behaving as the Gestapo.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 11:57)

## **Mike Garcia’s Brother, Gus Garcia III, Was A QAnon Supporter Who Promoted Lies And Conspiracy Theories About Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> And The 2020 Election**

### **Gus Garcia, Mike Garcia’s Brother, Donated To His Campaign And Visited Trump In The Oval Office With Him**

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### **2021: Gus Garcia Accompanied Mike Garcia On A Family Visit To The Oval Office With Trump**

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**Pictured: Rep. Mike Garcia With His Wife And Kids And His Brother Gus Garcia With His Wife.**



[Twitter, @GGarciaIII, [6/22/21](#)]

**2019: Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia**

**Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia’s Campaign:**

GARCIA III, GUS	<a href="#">MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS</a>	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/27/2019	\$250.00	▶
GARCIA III, GUS	<a href="#">MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS</a>	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/07/2019	\$250.00	▶
GARCIA III, GUS	<a href="#">MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS</a>	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	04/29/2019	\$2,800.00	▶

[FEC, accessed [7/8/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Sympathized With The January 6 Insurrectionists And Doxxed A Capitol Police Officer**

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**Gus Garcia Posted The Pictures And Name Of A Man He Claimed Was The Capitol Police Officer Who Fatally Shot Insurrectionist Ashli Babbitt, Adding That Mainstream Media Outlets Had Refused To “Run The Story”**

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[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/8/21](#)]

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**Gus Garcia Commented On Story About FBI Investigating Insurrectionist By Saying The FBI Was A “Joke” And “Should Be Dismantled”**

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[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Repeatedly Promoted The Big Lie And Said That Joe Biden Lost And Belonged In Prison**

**Gus Garcia Tweeted That The 2020 Election Was Fraudulent, And That Biden Lost And Belonged In Prison**

**Gus Garcia Claimed That There Was Evidence Of Systemic Election Fraud In Michigan During The 2020 Presidential Election.**





[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/30/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Tweeted That Biden Lost The 2020 Presidential Election And Belonged In Prison.**



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/29/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Claimed That “Election Fraud Is #TheBigLie Is In Fact, #TheBigLie” And That And The “Corporate Media” Was Lying About Trump’s Supposed Election Victory In 2020.**



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/27/21](#)]

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**Garcia’s Brother Claimed That Trump Won Every State In 2020, Including California And New York**

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**LA Magazine: Garcia’s Brother “Appear[ed] To Doubt That Biden Won Any States At All,” Retweeting A Post Claiming That If They Did An Audit Of Every State, IT Would Show Trump Won Every State Including California & New York.** “While, based on his voting record, Congressman Garcia harbored doubts about the results of the election in Arizona and Pennsylvania, his bro appears to doubt that Biden won any states at all, retweeting a conservative pundit who said, ‘If they were to do a complete audit of every state, we’d find out that Trump won every state..including California & New York.’” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

## Gus Garcia Was A QAnon Supporter And Has Repeatedly Posted QAnon Content Since 2018 (And As Recently As July 2021)

### Garcia's Brother Was Posting In Support Of QAnon Since At Least 2018

**Garcia's Brother Was Posting In Support Of QAnon Since At Least 2018.** “The congressman’s brother has also been vocal on Facebook about his support for the QAnon conspiracy theory, which claims there’s a global cabal of Democrats who torture and eat children. In a post just this month, Gus Garcia said, ‘If everyone had actually read Q for themselves, there would be no controversy about it. Its [sic] just information. It was spot-on. You’d have to be a fool to dispute it at this point.’ He goes on to call nonbelievers ‘lazy sheep.’ Garcia is no Q n00b, either. His support dates back to at least 2018.” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

### Gus Garcia Shared QAnon-Inspired Slogans And Hashtags On Social Media

**May 17, 2018: Gus Garcia Posted “WE ARE Q!” On Facebook.**



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [5/17/18](#)]

- **“We Are Q” Referred To The Pro-Trump Conspiracy Theory QAnon.** “Several people wearing ‘Q’ T-shirts and holding ‘We are Q’ signs were spotted at President Trump’s rally in Florida Tuesday night. QAnon is pro-Trump conspiracy born online by an anonymous user claiming to be a government agent, which espouses the thinking that it’s Trump vs. a cabal of liberal global elites.” [WBUR, [8/2/18](#)]

**July 4, 2021: Gus Garcia Tweeted The Hashtag “#WWG1WGA.”**



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [7/4/21](#)]

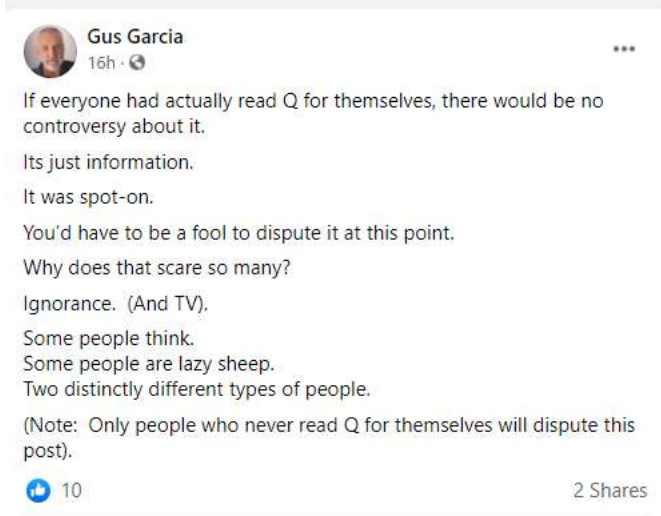
- **“#WWG1WGA” Stood For “Where We Go One We Go All,” Which Was “The Most Common Term/Hashtag In Q Circles.”** “‘Where we go one we go all.’ Apart from QAnon itself, WWG1WGA is the most common term/hashtag in Q circles. It underscores the community and ‘togetherness’ element of a movement where everyone is a ‘digital soldier’ in the battle to expose the Deep State.” [ADL, [1/21/21](#)]

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**July 7, 2021: Garcia Said On Facebook That Everything “Q” Said Was “Correct” And “Spot On”**

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**Gus Garcia Claimed That Q’s Posts Were “Correct” And “Spot On.”**



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#); [7/7/21](#)]

### **Gus Garcia Implied That Since The Leader Of The Proud Boys “Isn’t Even White” He Was Not A White Supremacist**

**Gus Garcia Retweeted A Claim That The Leader Of The Proud Boys Could Not Be A White Supremacist Because He “Isn’t Even White.”**



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

### **Gus Garcia Shared A Post That Implied He Was Calling Himself An Extremist**

**Gus Garcia Shared A Meme On Facebook That Implied He Was An Extremist.**



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [7/5/21](#)]

**July 2021: Garcia Refused To Comment On His Brother’s Extremism And Conspiratorial Beliefs**

**Gus And Mike Garcia Did Not Respond To Requests For Comment About Gus Garcia’s Extreme And Conspiratorial Beliefs.** “When it comes to dabbling in darker conspiracy theories about everything from the 2020 Presidential election to COVID to the January 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol, Mike Garcia is practically lukewarm compared to his brother, Gus Garcia III. [...] Gus Garcia did not respond to emails from Los Angeles requesting comment. Reps for Mike Garcia did not respond to calls and emails.” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

**Trump, Garcia, And Other Republicans Accused Democrats Of Trying To Steal The California 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District’s Special Election In 2020**

**Trump And The RNC Claimed That Governor Newsom And Other Democrats Were Trying To Steal The CA-25 Special Election By Opening Another In-Person Voting Site—Even Though It Was Requested By A Republican Mayor**

**May 12, 2020: Trump Claimed That Newsom And Other Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election From Garcia By Allowing More In-Person Voting.** “With a flood of tweets, President Trump has jumped into Tuesday’s runoff election for a California congressional seat, accusing Gov. Gavin Newsom and other Democrats of trying to rig the election by allowing more in-person voting. ‘Dems are trying to steal the Mike Garcia Congressional Race in California,’ Trump tweeted early Monday, the latest in a string of presidential outbursts that began Friday dealing with a special election for a seat representing parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties.” [San Francisco Chronicle, [5/12/20](#)]

- **The In-Person Voting Site Was Opened In Lancaster Because Its Republican Mayor Requested It.** “As with the Clausen-Garcia contest 57 years earlier, the Smith-Garcia race drew national media and political attention and big infusions of political cash. Newsom decreed that it would be an all-mail election due to the coronavirus pandemic and Trump complained, without merit, that Democrats were trying to steal the election



when an in-person voting site was opened in Lancaster at the behest of its Republican mayor.” [Mercury News, 5/20/20]

**Republican National Committee Chairwoman Ronna McDaniel Claimed That Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election From Garcia By Installing A Vote Center In Lancaster, California.** “Following a request by the Los Angeles County Democratic Party, Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk Dean Logan announced on Friday that an in-person polling site at the Lancaster Vote Center would be available to voters in the second weekend of voting in the special election. [...] Republican National Committee Chairwoman Ronna McDaniel accused Democrats attempting to ‘steal’ the election from their candidate, tweeting: ‘Democrats are trying to steal the #CA25 special. Corrupt election official @DCLogan waited until Friday evening before the election to announce a single new voting location in a Dem-heavy area. Why? Dems demanded one. Help @MikeGarcia2020 fight back!’” [Washington Examiner, 5/9/20]

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### **Lancaster’s Republican Mayor Requested The In-Person Voting Site To Make It Easier For The City’s Black Population To Vote**

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**Lancaster, California’s Republican Mayor, Rex Parris, Supported The Decision To Open A New Poll Site.** “Lancaster is, in fact, not the ‘most Democrat area’ in California. The city’s mayor, Rex Parris, is a Republican. Lancaster is also represented by two Republicans in the state legislature, The Washington Post noted. [...] Parris, the Republican mayor, also supported the move. ‘This is something the county should fix immediately,’ Parris told a local news outlet last week. ‘There should not be even the appearance of affecting the outcome by limiting the ability to vote.’” [Salon, 5/11/20]

**Lancaster Opened A New Poll Site Due To Concerns That The Absence Of An In-Person Voting Place Would Make It Harder For The City’s Black Population To Vote.** “The move to open a new polling location came after Democrats raised concerns that the area, which has a large African-American population, ‘didn’t have an in-person voting place.’ They argued that ‘voters who were more likely to vote in person on Election Day’ were thus disenfranchised, according to the outlet.” [Salon, 5/11/20]

- **Lancaster, California’s Population Was Nearly 22% African American.** “What apparently triggered Trump’s claim that Democrats ‘are trying to steal another election’ was that Los Angeles County election officials recently added a new in-person voting location in the city of Lancaster - described by Trump as ‘the most Democrat area in the State.’ This presumably is why the president has demanded these ballots cast by Americans ‘must not count.’ This is a jaw-dropping statement. The idea that a President would call for votes not to be counted simply because they are cast in a polling location that he believes favors the opposition party should alarm all Americans who believe in our democratic republic. Also deeply disturbing is that Trump is opposing making it easier for those in one of the most racially diverse cities in the district - Lancaster’s population is nearly 22% African American - to cast their ballot.” [East Bay Times, 5/11/20]

### **Garcia Echoed Claims That Opening The New Poll Site Was Evidence That Smith And The Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election**

**Garcia Echoed Trump’s Claim That Opening A New Poll Site In Lancaster, California Was Evidence That Smith And The Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election.** “The president complained on Twitter that California Gov. Gavin Newsom, a Democrat, opened up a new poll site in Lancaster, which lies just north of Los Angeles, despite calls from both parties to do so. ‘So in California, the Democrats, who fought like crazy to get all mail in only ballots, and succeeded, have just opened a voting booth in the most Democrat area in the State,’ Trump tweeted. ‘They are trying to steal another election. It’s all rigged out there. These votes must not count. SCAM!’ [...] But Trump-backed Republican Navy veteran Mike Garcia seized on the president’s baseless allegation, accusing Smith and ‘her liberal Dem allies’ of being ‘desperate and trying to change the rules to steal an election.’” [Salon, 5/11/20]

**May 8, 2020: Garcia Accused Christy Smith Of “Trying To Change The Rules To Steal An Election” Because She Supported Installing A Voting Center In Lancaster, California.** “The president tweeted his displeasure after county officials late Friday approved a request from Lancaster’s mayor to install a voting center in that city this weekend. The 25th Congressional District includes the Santa Clarita Valley, and portions of the northern San Fernando Valley, Antelope Valley and eastern Ventura County. [...] Garcia himself tweeted the following late Friday: ‘@ChristyforCA25 and her liberal Dem allies didn’t say anything for weeks even though the polling places were in full view of the public. Even after every voter received a ballot, they are desperate and trying to change the rules to steal an election. We can’t let them succeed!! The right to vote is sacred and something I fought to protect for nearly two decades. But our citizens should also expect a fair process free from political games.’” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

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**Lancaster’s Mayor, Who Supported Garcia, Requested The A Voting Center Because Another One Was Operating In A Neighboring City And Denied It Was Evidence Of A Rigged Election**

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**Lancaster’s Mayor, Who Supported Trump And Garcia, Requested Setting Up A Voting Center Because Another One Was Operating In A Neighboring City.** “In the wake of Trump’s tweet fury over the new center, Lancaster Mayor Rex Parris — who was the first L.A.-area dignitary to greet Trump on the LAX tarmac on the president’s Feb. 18 swing through L.A. — was taken aback Saturday by the Twitter feud. ‘Well, they should have called me, shouldn’t they?’ Parris said, adding that he is a strong Garcia supporter and welcomed Trump’s attention but was left in the dark about the decision to slam the new vote center in his city. Parris said that after he learned that a similar vote center was operating in neighboring Palmdale, he felt it was a good idea to have one in Lancaster, if for nothing else but for the the ‘appearance’ that the election was fair and accessible in his city, which is 48% Latino.” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

- **Lancaster’s Mayor Denied That The Vote Center Was Evidence Of A Rigged Election.** “Parris himself, in coordination with L.A County officials and Registrar Logan, wanted the vote center in the city. And it’s not rigged, he said. ‘I don’t see any indication of malicious intent,’ he said. “And I think you need that to have a rigged election.” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

**After Garcia Was Elected In A Nearly All-Mail 2020 Election, The Republican National Committee Claimed That Garcia First Won Despite Democrats’ Supposed Attempts At Stealing The Election**

**Republican National Committee Chairwoman, Ronna McDaniel, Claimed Mail-In Voting Would Destroy Election Integrity Despite Garcia Winning A Nearly All-Mail Congressional Runoff Election.** “GOP doubles down on fight against mail voting, despite California win: Republican Mike Garcia won a nearly all-mail congressional runoff election in California last week, but GOP leaders are nonetheless fighting efforts to expand voting by mail nationwide. On Monday, Ronna McDaniel, the chairwoman of the Republican National Committee, accused Democrats of using the coronavirus pandemic as an excuse to file lawsuits that would ‘destroy the integrity of our elections.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

**The Republican National Committee Continued To Oppose Attempts To Expand Voting By Mail Even Though Garcia Won A Nearly All-Mail Congressional Runoff Election.** “Republican Mike Garcia may have won a nearly all-mail congressional runoff election in California last week, but that’s not stopping GOP leaders from fighting efforts to expand voting by mail in states across the country.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

- **Republican Leaders Claimed That Garcia Won Despite Supposed Attempts To Steal The Election Through Ballot Harvesting And Opening An In-Person Voting Center.** “According to GOP leaders, Garcia’s win came in the face of Democratic attempts to steal the election by allowing ballot harvesting and opening an in-person voting center at the last minute in a largely minority area of Lancaster Los Angeles County. Democrats pointed out that it was requested by Lancaster’s mayor, a Republican, and that the decision to open the center was made by a nonpartisan county official. ‘Mike Garcia won despite the Democrats’ best efforts to turn the election in their favor,’ said Mandi Merritt, a spokeswoman for the Republican National



Committee. ‘These efforts were clearly done with partisan intentions, and underscore exactly why we are fighting back.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

## Budget Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ In a candidate questionnaire, Garcia said he would cut “entitlement programs” and “download funding” for the Department of Education to local authorities to balance the budget.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would invest in child-care, healthcare, clean energy, and lower prescription drug prices.
  - ✓ The Build Back Better Act would invest in child-care, which would create jobs and allow parents to get back to work.
  - ✓ The Build Back Better Act would invest in clean electricity and energy efficiency, reducing energy costs by \$500 per year for the average household.
  - ✓ The Build Back Better Act would lower drug prices for seniors by reducing co-pays and establishing a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit in Medicare Part D.
- ✓ Garcia voted five times against funding the government, which risked shutting down the government.
  - ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia voted against a Continuing Resolution that would fund the government through March 11, 2022.
  - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted against a short-term continued government funding package that included \$7 billion for Afghan refugee assistance and \$1.6 billion for shelter and services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border.
  - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted against funding the government from Dec. 2021 to Feb. 2022.
  - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against a short-term government funding extension that included \$28.6 billion for natural disaster relief and \$6.3 billion for Afghan refugees.
  - ✓ Feb. 2021: Garcia voted against establishing the Congressional Budget for the United States government for Fiscal Year 2021 and the appropriate budgetary levels for Fiscal Years 2022 through 2030.
- ✓ Garcia voted against continuing short-term government funding to avoid a government shutdown twice.
  - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against providing continuing funding for the government through December 3, 2021.
  - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted for providing continuing funding for the government through December 11, 2020.
  - ✓ Government shutdowns cost taxpayers billions of dollars, lead to higher unemployment and lower economic growth, and disrupt important government services.
- ✓ In July 2021, Garcia voted against making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies through Sept. 30th, 2022.

- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$124.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$97.6 billion for the Veterans Health Administration, with increases for mental health and opioid abuse prevention programs.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$119.8 billion for HHS, including \$10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$102.8 billion for the Education Department” and \$36.8 billion in grants “to schools serving low-income students.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$105.8 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$500 million for Election Assistance Commission Election Security Grants to improve the administration of federal elections.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$11.6 billion for employment and training programs and approximately \$2 billion for worker protection agencies.”
- ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted for authorizing \$77.9 billion through Fiscal Year 2026 for the National Science Foundation.
- ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against \$1.3 trillion in government spending for Fiscal Year 2021.
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted to cut \$9.9 billion in funding for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.
- ✓ Garcia voted against an appropriations bill that included removing Confederate statues from the Capitol building.
- ✓ Garcia voted three times against raising the debt limit. Failing to raise the debt limit could spark a “cataclysmic” economic crisis destroying up to 6 million jobs and \$15 trillion in household wealth.
- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to increase small business participation in government contracts.

## **Garcia Said He Would Cut “Entitlement Programs” And Slash Funding From The Department Of Education To Balance The Budget**

### **In A Candidate Questionnaire, Garcia Said He Would Cut “Entitlement Programs” And “Download Funding” For The Department Of Education To Local Authorities To Balance The Budget**

**Garcia Said In Response To The iVoterGuide Questionnaire That He Would Cut “Entitlement Programs” To Balance The Budget.** ““What government spending would you reduce in order to balance the budget?” GARCIA: ‘Entitlement programs.’” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

- **Garcia Said He “Would Download Funding For Federal Dept Of Education To Local School Boards And Schools Themselves.”** “GARCIA: ‘I would download funding for Federal Dept of Education to local school



boards and schools themselves. The local school districts are more effective and efficient than the federal government.” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

## Build Back Better Act

### Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Invest In Child-Care, Healthcare, Clean Energy, And Lower Prescription Drug Prices

**Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act.** In November 2021, Garcia 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.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21; CQ, [11/19/21](#)]

- **Roosevelt Institute: The Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Child Care, Creating Jobs And Allow Parents To Get Back To Work.** “Convenient, affordable childcare is a major obstacle for working parents, illuminated even more so by school and daycare closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disproportionately impacted women’s labor force participation. Increasing the capacity of industries in order to curb inflation of specific prices requires increasing the supply of labor. The Build Back Better Act invests in existing and new childcare facilities in underserved areas and provides subsidies to make childcare more

affordable for qualifying households. Together, these investments would increase the supply of childcare, create new jobs, and allow parents to get back to work. [Roosevelt Institute, Fact Sheet, [9/28/21](#)]

- **Center For American Progress: The Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Clean Electricity And Energy Efficiency, Reducing Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household.** “Build Back Better helps break the United States’ dependence on fossil fuels—an industry that’s particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, which has and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change—consumer energy costs will be reduced. Specifically, proposed investments in clean electricity and energy efficiency will make energy costs more affordable, saving the average household approximately \$500 a year in reduced energy costs. This much-needed investment in clean energy would come at a time when energy prices have pushed up inflation for consecutive months.” [Center for American Progress, [11/16/21](#)]
- **E&E News: The Budget Resolution Set “The Stage For Unprecedented Investments To Tackle Climate Change And Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions.”** “Senate Democrats unveiled a \$3.5 trillion budget resolution this morning, setting the stage for unprecedented investments to tackle climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” [E&E News, [8/9/21](#)]
- **The Build Back Better Act Would Lower Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit In Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]
- **FactCheck.Org: “In The First Year Of Biden’s Proposed Budget, 2022, Nearly Nine Out Of 10 Households Would See A Tax Cut.”** “In the first year of Biden’s proposed budget, 2022, nearly nine out of 10 households would see a tax cut, according to the Tax Policy Center.” [FactCheck.org, [9/24/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted Against The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget**

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**Garcia Voted Against The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 774), as amended, that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376) containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions. The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Yarmuth, D-Ky., manager’s amendment to HR 5376 that would increase from \$72,500 to \$80,000 the raised annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030, but reinstate the original cap of \$10,000 in 2031; modify provisions related to maximum fair prices negotiations for prescription drugs, including to clarify that negotiated prices would apply nine years after a drug’s approval, or 13 years after approval for biologics, and specify that average price calculations would be based on 2021 prices; provide \$250 million for the General Services Administration’s technology modernization fund, \$200 million for the GSA’s citizen services fund, and \$50 million for Office of Management and Budget’s information technology oversight and reform fund; and make various technical corrections. The rule would also authorize through Dec. 3, 2021, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #372](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “On the question of consideration of the resolution (H Res 774) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376)

containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions.” The question was agreed to by a vote of 215-212. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #368](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

## Funding And Budgets

### Garcia Supported A 30% Cut Across The Government

**Garcia Voted For A Continuing Resolution With Republican Riders And Nearly 30% Cuts Across The Government.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Oct. 31, 2023, with a 29.9 percent cut from fiscal 2023 levels for most programs. It would fund veterans’ programs, the Department of Homeland Security, national security programs and disaster assistance at full fiscal 2023 levels. It would also implement nearly all provisions of House Republicans’ border security and immigration bill (HR 2), which the House passed in May 2023. It would provide an increase in funding for the Defense Department at rates set forth in House Republicans’ fiscal 2024 defense appropriations bill (HR 4365), which would provide for a 3.6 percent funding increase over fiscal 2023. It would also provide funding increases for the Agriculture Department and provide an additional \$220 million above fiscal 2023 levels for Energy Department nuclear programs. Among its border security and immigration provisions, it would require DHS, within seven days of enactment, to resume all activities related to “border wall” construction on the U.S.-Mexico border that were underway or planned prior to Jan. 20, 2021; require DHS to reopen or restore, no later than Sept. 30, 2023, the use of all Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities that were in operation on Jan. 20, 2021; and require DHS to return all unaccompanied children to their country of origin, regardless of whether they are from a contiguous country to the U.S. In addition to provisions of HR 2, it would place limitations on the use of DHS funding provided by the bill, including prohibitions on removing existing U.S.-Mexico border barriers, transporting inadmissible adults into the U.S., and the use of Customs and Border Protection’s “CBP One” app to facilitate the parole of an individual into the U.S. It also would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to initiate or resume any project or activity not funded during fiscal 2023 and would establish a congressional fiscal commission tasked with identifying policies to “improve the fiscal situation.” The bill was rejected by a vote of 198-232. [H.R. 5525, [Vote #511](#), 9/29/23; CQ, [9/29/23](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/30/23](#)]

**Garcia Said He Would Support A Laddered CR If It Came To The Floor.** “Recognizing that much of his caucus will balk at a traditional ‘clean’ CR, a stopgap bill that simply rolls over previous funding levels for a set amount of time, Mr. Johnson has instead proposed what he’s dubbed a ‘laddered’ CR. [...] ‘I think 99 percent of the people here, Republicans, understand that shutdown is really, really damaging to the country, to our national security. It wastes an amazing amount of money. And it gives you no leverage, right. But so so and we needed short-term CR we’ll see how we go on to handle that.’ Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Calif.) agreed, telling reporters that, while he would support a laddered CR if it came to the floor, ‘I don’t know if it’s the wisest move.’” [NTD, [11/12/23](#)]

### Garcia Voted Five Times Against Funding The Government

#### In Feb. 2022, Garcia Voted Against A Continuing Resolution That Would Fund The Government Through March 11, 2022

**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Postal Service Reform Act And The Continuing Resolution That Would Fund The Government Through March 11.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 912) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Postal Service Reform Act (HR 3076) and the fiscal 2022 third continuing resolution (HR 6617). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and provide for floor consideration of a Maloney, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 3076. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 69) that would provide for a joint session of Congress for President Joe Biden’s State of the Union address on

March 1, 2022. It would prohibit former members from entering the House chamber during the address, intended to comply with COVID-19 safety protocols.” Adopted by a vote of 221-211. [HR 6614, [Vote #36](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against A Short-Term Continued Government Funding Package In Dec. 2021 That Included \$7 Billion For Afghan Refugee Assistance And \$1.6 Billion For Shelter And Services For Unaccompanied Minors Who Have Crossed The U.S. Border**

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**Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022.**

In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Feb. 18, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide \$7 billion in emergency funding for Afghan evacuee assistance, as well as \$1.6 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to provide shelter and services to unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border. Within funding to support Afghan evacuees, it would provide \$4.3 billion for Defense Department assistance to refugees on U.S. military installations; \$1.3 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.3 billion for the State Department, including \$1.2 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States and \$80.3 million for related diplomatic activities and additional evacuations. It would require the Office of Management and Budget to submit a report on the strategy and transition plan for concluding Afghan resettlement initiatives. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities previously extended by a prior continuing resolution (PL 117-43 / HR 4350), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies; the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; and the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$13 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. Among other provisions, it would extend through Dec. 31, 2021, a waiver making supportive living facility residents eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and increase from \$100 million to \$200 million annual funding the president may direct for immediate foreign military assistance to respond to an unforeseen emergency.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-212. [H. R. 6119, [Vote #399](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

- **The Funding Package Garcia Voted Against Included \$7 Billion For Afghan Refugee Assistance And \$1.6 Billion For Shelter And Services For Unaccompanied Minors Who Have Crossed The U.S. Border.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Feb. 18, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide \$7 billion in emergency funding for Afghan evacuee assistance, as well as \$1.6 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to provide shelter and services to unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border.” [H. R. 6119, [Vote #399](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

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**Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Funding The Government From Dec. 2021 To Feb. 2022**

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**Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule ((H Res 829) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution (HR 6119). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. The rule would allow proceedings on motions offered on Nov. 30 or Dec. 1, 2021, to suspend the rules and consider certain measures to be postponed through Dec. 10. It also would authorize through Jan. 21, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. Finally, the rule would provide for the House to convene the second session of the 117th Congress on Jan. 10, 2022, by authorizing the speaker to dispense with organizational and legislative business on any legislative day of the second session prior to that date.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-208. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #396](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]



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**Garcia Voted Against A Short-Term Government Funding Extension In Sept. 2021 That Included \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief And \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees**

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**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** “It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees.** “It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Allowed Expiring Programs And Authorities To Continue.** “It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Government Funding Through December 3, 2021 Was Agreed To By Senate Republicans After Removal Of The Provision To Raise The Debt Ceiling.** “Lawmakers reached a deal on the spending legislation after Democrats agreed to strip out a provision that would have raised the federal government’s ability to continue borrowing funds through the end of 2022. Senate Republicans blocked an initial funding package on Monday over its inclusion, refusing to give the majority party any of the votes needed to move ahead on a bill to avert a first-ever federal default in the coming weeks. The legislation keeps the government fully funded through Dec. 3, giving lawmakers additional time to reach consensus over the dozen annual bills that dictate federal spending.” [New York Times, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen Warned The United States Could Default On Its Debt If The Debt Ceiling Was Not Raised By October 18, 2021.** “Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen warned lawmakers that the federal government will likely run out of cash and extraordinary measures by October 18 unless Congress raises the debt ceiling. The new estimate from Yellen raises the risk that the United States could default on its debt in a matter of weeks if Washington fails to act. A default would likely be catastrophic, tanking markets and the economy, and delaying payments to millions of Americans. ‘It is uncertain whether we could continue to meet all the nation’s commitments after that date,’ Yellen wrote in a letter, adding the projection is based on estimated tax payments.” [CNN, [9/28/21](#)]

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**Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Establishing The Congressional Budget For The United States Government For Fiscal Year 2021 And The Appropriate Budgetary Levels For Fiscal Years 2022 Through 2030**

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**Garcia Voted Against Establishing The Congressional Budget For The United States Government For Fiscal Year 2021 And The Appropriate Budgetary Levels For Fiscal Years 2022 Through 2030.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended, that would set annual budgetary levels for federal revenues, new budget authority, outlays, deficits and public debt for fiscal years 2021 through 2030, including to outline annual levels of new budget authority and outlays for each of the 20 major budget function categories. The concurrent resolution would direct 12 House committees to make recommendations within their respective jurisdictions for budget reconciliation legislation that combined could increase the deficit by up to \$1.9 trillion through fiscal 2030, intended to be used as a vehicle for further COVID-19 relief. It would require the committees to report their recommendations to the House Budget Committee by Feb. 16, 2021, and specify amounts by which each committee’s recommendations could increase the total deficit, including \$940.72 billion for the Ways and Means Committee, \$357.08 billion for the Education and Labor Committee, \$350.7 billion for the Oversight and Reform Committee and \$188.5 billion for the Energy and Commerce Committee. The concurrent resolution would include two reserve funds for the House Budget Committee to revise committee allocations and other budgetary levels for budget reconciliation legislation within the deficit limits established by the concurrent resolution, and for any other legislation that would not increase the deficit for a five-year time period through fiscal 2025 or a ten-year time period through fiscal 2030. Among other provisions, it would authorize the House and Senate Appropriations committees to receive a separate discretionary budget allocation for administrative expenses related to the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service, and it would continue for fiscal 2021 certain existing limitations on advance appropriations.” The resolution passed 218 to 212. [H Con Res 11, [Vote #21](#), 2/3/21; CQ, [2/3/21](#)]

## Government Shutdowns

### FY2021

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**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 3, 2021**

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**Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 3, 2021.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels; provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance; and suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022. It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm

damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses. It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” The resolution passed by a vote of 220 -211. [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]

- **The Funding Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$1.2 Billion For Small Business Administration Disaster Loans.”** “In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels [...] \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans.” [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]
- **The Funding Package Garcia Voted Against Included \$5.7 Billion For The Army Corps Of Engineers And “\$895 Million For Navy And Air Force Facility Repairs.”** “In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels [...] \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response [...] \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs.” [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]

## FY2020

### Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020

**Garcia Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 11, 2020, at fiscal 2020 levels and extend authorizations for a number of expiring programs and entities. It would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including FEMA disaster relief, Navy shipbuilding, Small Business Administration loans and the 2020 census. Among other provisions, it would extend for one year authorizations for the National Flood Insurance Program and federal highway and transit transportation programs. It would transfer \$13.6 billion to the Highway Trust Fund and \$14 billion to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. It would extend through fiscal 2021 a number of pandemic-related nutrition benefits, including waivers for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It would expand certain benefits to provide meals for children affected by reduced hours at schools or child care center closures. It would provide for the reimbursement of funds to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit

Corporation to continue providing aid to farmers, and it would prohibit the use of such funds for payments to any fossil fuel refiner or importer. It would also provide \$49 million for activities related to the presidential transition and the January 2021 inauguration; extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of Medicare and Medicaid programs and other health-related Health and Human Service Department programs; limit the maximum increase in Medicare Part B premiums; extend for two years a number of programs for veterans related to healthcare and housing; and permit the Citizenship and Immigration Services Agency to increase fees for expediting certain immigration applications to use for adjudication and naturalization services.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 359 - 57. [HR 8337, [Vote #198](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

### **Government Shutdowns Cost Taxpayers Billions Of Dollars, Lead To Higher Unemployment And Lower Economic Growth, And Disrupt Important Government Services**

**Sept. 2019: The Senate Permanent Subcommittee On Investigations Found That The Past Three Government Shutdowns Cost Taxpayers Nearly \$4 Billion At Minimum.** “It may be counterintuitive, but government shutdowns are expensive. A government shutdown pauses programs and government operations, only for them to eventually start up again, and that has costs. [...] A report issued in September 2019 by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations found that the ‘last three government shutdowns cost taxpayers nearly \$4 billion — at least \$3.7 billion in back pay to furloughed federal workers, and at least \$338 million in other costs associated with the shutdowns, including extra administrative work, lost revenue, and late fees on interest payments.’ That assessment is an underestimate because it excluded substantial costs associated with several government agencies (including the Department of Defense), which were unable to provide complete estimates to the Subcommittee.” [Peter G. Peterson Foundation, [10/28/19](#)]

**Government Shutdowns Can Increase Unemployment And Decrease The Growth In Gross Domestic Product (GDP).** “Government shutdowns can harm economic growth and certainty. A 2013 Macroeconomic Advisors paper found that government shutdowns can impose costs on the economy such as increased unemployment rate, lowering the growth in gross domestic product (GDP), and raising the cost of borrowing. The Bureau of Economic Analysis estimated that the government shutdown in October 2013 reduced fourth-quarter GDP that year by 0.3 percentage points. An S&P Global analysis found that a government shutdown in 2017 could have reduced real fourth-quarter GDP growth by \$6.5 billion per week. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the partial government shutdown that lasted from December 22, 2018 until January 25, 2019 reduced real GDP by \$11 billion over the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019 (although they assumed that much of that reduction would have been made up later in the year).” [Peter G. Peterson Foundation, [10/28/19](#)]

**Government Shutdowns Have Disrupted “Disrupted Scientific Research, Services For Veterans And Seniors, And Health And Safety Inspections” By The FDA And Other Government Agencies.** “While programs such as Social Security and Medicare would remain largely unaffected by a government shutdown, other programs and services could be interrupted by the temporary furlough of ‘nonessential’ government staff. In 2013, OMB showed that the shutdown that year disrupted scientific research, services for veterans and seniors, and health and safety inspections by the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the National Transportation Safety Board, among other programs.” [Peter G. Peterson Foundation, [10/28/19](#)]

## **Government Spending**

### **Garcia Voted Against Funding The Departments Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, And Related Agencies Through September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

**July 2021: Garcia Voted Against Making Appropriations For The Departments Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, And Related Agencies Through Sept. 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including \$239.6 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; \$26.6 billion for the Agriculture Department and related



agencies; \$53.2 billion for the the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$29.1 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies; \$45.9 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; \$124.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; and \$84.1 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$119.8 billion for HHS, including \$10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; \$102.8 billion for the Education Department, including \$36.8 billion for Title I and other grants to schools serving low-income students; and \$14.7 billion for the Labor Department, including \$11.6 billion for employment and training programs and approximately \$2 billion for worker protection agencies. The bill would provide nearly \$140 billion for domestic food programs, including \$105.8 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; \$4.7 billion for rural development and infrastructure programs, including programs to support broadband access and provide housing loans and guarantees; and \$38.5 billion for agriculture, farm production and conservation programs. It would provide \$45.1 billion for the Energy Department, including \$20.2 billion for nuclear security activities and \$3.8 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities. It would provide \$15.4 billion for the Treasury Department, including \$13.6 for the Internal Revenue Service, \$330 million for community development financial institutions and \$190.5 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; \$500 million for Election Assistance Commission election security grants to improve the administration of federal elections; and \$300 million for General Services Administration procurement of zero-emission and electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. It would provide \$11.3 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, including \$3.2 billion for state revolving funds for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure grants; \$15.6 billion for the Interior Department; and \$5.7 billion for wildfire management. It would provide \$268.6 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$97.6 billion for the Veterans Health Administration, with increases for mental health and opioid abuse prevention programs; and \$10.9 billion for military construction activities. It would provide \$105.7 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the Transportation Department, including \$2.7 billion for Amtrak and \$248 million for payments to air carriers providing essential air service; and \$56.5 for HUD, including \$39.4 billion for public and Indian housing programs. Across various titles, the bill would provide over \$1.9 billion for cybersecurity activities.” The bill passed, 219-208. [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$124.5 Billion For The Veterans Affairs Department, Military Construction, And Related Agencies.”** “In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$124.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$97.6 Billion For The Veterans Health Administration, With Increases For Mental Health And Opioid Abuse Prevention Programs.”** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$268.6 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$97.6 billion for the Veterans Health Administration, with increases for mental health and opioid abuse prevention programs; and \$10.9 billion for military construction activities.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$119.8 Billion For HHS, Including \$10.6 Billion For The Centers For Disease Control And Prevention.”** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$119.8 billion for HHS, including \$10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$102.8 Billion For The Education Department” And \$36.8 Billion In Grants “To Schools Serving Low-Income Students.”** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$102.8 billion for



the Education Department, including \$36.8 billion for Title I and other grants to schools serving low-income students.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$105.8 Billion In Mandatory Spending For The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.”** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] nearly \$140 billion for domestic food programs, including \$105.8 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$500 Million For Election Assistance Commission Election Security Grants To Improve The Administration Of Federal Elections.”** “In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$500 million for Election Assistance Commission election security grants to improve the administration of federal elections.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$11.6 Billion For Employment And Training Programs And Approximately \$2 Billion For Worker Protection Agencies.”** “In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$14.7 billion for the Labor Department, including \$11.6 billion for employment and training programs and approximately \$2 billion for worker protection agencies.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

### **June 2021: Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$77.9 Billion Through Fiscal Year 2026 For The National Science Foundation**

**June 2021: Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$77.9 Billion Through Fiscal Year 2026 For Existing And New National Science Foundation Activities.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$77.9 billion through fiscal 2026 for existing and new National Science Foundation activities and require a number of NSF actions related to research integrity and STEM workforce development. It would establish a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change; global competitiveness in critical technologies; cybersecurity; national security; social and economic inequality; and education and workforce development in science, technology, engineering and math. Among other provisions, it would require the NSF to award grants to higher education institutions or nonprofit organizations to establish national and regional clearinghouses to coordinate STEM research; develop resources to connect new scientific discoveries to practical uses; align STEM education and workforce needs and conduct research on graduate education programs; and improve participation of historically underrepresented groups in STEM. It would require the NSF to maintain an office to coordinate research security and policy across the agency; facilitate public access to NSF-supported projects, including data, software and code; require any grant applicants to submit an ethics statement that specifies any foreseeable or quantifiable risks to society as a result of the proposed research; and appoint a chief diversity officer to establish diversity goals for the agency and advise on issues of diversity in STEM fields. It would authorize \$38 million for a pilot program to award grants to help research institutions secure federally funded research data.” The motion passed, 345-67. [HR 2225, [Vote #186](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In Government Spending For Fiscal Year 2021**

**Garcia Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In FY 2021 Funding For The Departments Of Defense, Commerce, Justice, Energy, Treasury, Labor, Health And Human Services, Education, Transportation, And Housing And Urban Development.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion

for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” The bill passed 217-197. [HR 7617, [Vote #178](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted To Cut \$9.9 Billion In Funding For The Departments Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education**

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**Garcia Voted For Reducing The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Appropriation Bill By 5 Percent Or \$9.9 Billion.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 219 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding provided by the Labor-HHS-Education title of the bill.” The amendment was rejected 123-292. [HR 7617, [Vote #176](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

- **The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Bill Was \$198 Billion.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” [CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against An Appropriations Bill That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building**

**Garcia Voted Against Considering A Six Bill Appropriations Package With A Manager’s Amendment That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building And Requiring U.S. Armed Forces Carrying Out Law Enforcement Action To Wear Visible Identification.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1067) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package (HR 7617). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 340 amendments to the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment that would strike from the bill a division making fiscal 2021 appropriations for the Homeland Security Department. It would require the Treasury Department to instruct U.S. executive directors at international financial institutions to push for policies to help world economies respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by suspending all debt service payments to such institutions and encouraging the International Monetary Fund to issue at least 2 trillion special drawing rights for countries to obtain additional resources for pandemic response. It would direct the Architect of the Capitol to remove from public areas of the U.S. Capitol all statues commemorating individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy and certain statues of individuals who defended slavery or white supremacy. It would also prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to support or carry out any law enforcement action by members of the U.S. armed forces or a Defense Department employees unless they wear visible identification including their name, title, and agency; to fund the salary of any federal employee Would also highlight a few choice items from these funding votes that we can say he voted against, like anything to do with m that responds to a public gathering or protest unless a number of conditions are met, including that the employee’s agency enforces a policy prohibiting the use of deadly or less-lethal force at such gatherings and that the employees’ clothing clearly identifies the agency; or to enforce 2018 Health and Human Services Department rules allowing employers to seek moral and religious exemptions from requirements that they provide health insurance plans for employees that include contraceptive coverage.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-182. [H R 7327, [Vote #169](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

### **Garcia Was A Top Recipient Of Federal Earmarks**

**Garcia Was In The Top One Third Of Lawmakers For Recipients Of Federal Earmarks.** “Other GOP

lawmakers with races rated Toss-up by Inside Elections with Nathan L. Gonzales that are in the top one-third of House earmarkers include New Yorkers Mike Lawler, Brandon Williams and Anthony D’Esposito, California’s Mike Garcia and John Duarte, New Jersey’s Thomas H. Kean Jr. and Oregon’s Lori Chavez-DeRemer.” [Roll Call, [7/24/23](#)]

## Garcia Voted To Weaken Protections For Federal Employees

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Implementing The “Upholding Civil Service Protections And Merit System Principles” Rule.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 84 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to finalize, implement, administer or enforce the Sept. 18, 2023, proposed rule, ‘Upholding Civil Service Protections and Merit System Principles.’” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-221. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #636](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

- **The Rule Pertained To Federal Employee Status And Protections When Federal Employees Change Positions.** “The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is proposing a rule to reinforce and clarify longstanding civil service protections and merit system principles, codified in law, as they relate to the movement of Federal employees and positions from the competitive service to the excepted service, or from one excepted service schedule to another. First, it clarifies that, upon such a move, an employee retains the status and civil service protections they had already accrued by law, unless the employee relinquishes such rights or status by voluntarily encumbering a position that explicitly results in a loss of, or different, rights. Second, it interprets ‘confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating’ and ‘confidential or policy-determining’ to describe positions, generally excepted from civil service protections, in accordance with statutory text, legislative history for that text, and congressional intent, to reinforce the interpretation that this term was intended to mean noncareer, political appointments. Third, it provides specific additional procedures that apply when moving positions from the competitive service to the excepted service, or from one excepted service schedule to another, for the purposes of good administration, to add transparency, and to provide employees with a right of appeal to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB or Board) to the extent any such move purportedly strips employees of their civil service status and protections.” [Federal Register, [9/18/23](#)]

## Debt Limit

### Garcia Voted Three Times Against Raising The Debt Limit, Which Would Spark A “Cataclysmic” Economic Crisis Destroying Up To 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth

**Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion To Fund The Government Through 2022.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would increase the statutory limit on federal debt by \$2.5 trillion.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-209. [S. J. Res. 33, [Vote #449](#), 12/15/21; CQ, [12/15/21](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “House Passes Debt Ceiling Increase, Sending It To Biden To Avoid Default Hours Before Deadline.”** [CNBC, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Congress Passed A Debt Limit Increase Early The Day The Debt Limit Would Have Been Reached.** “Congress early Wednesday voted to raise the nation's debt limit by \$2.5 trillion, officially staving off default and the economic peril that would come if the U.S. were unable to pay its bills. [...] Lawmakers managed to get the measure passed just in time to avoid an economic scare. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen told lawmakers she estimated the United States would reach its debt ceiling by Wednesday. If lawmakers didn't address the debt limit by then, the U.S. would have defaulted on its debts for the first time, which could lead to a global recession, Treasury Department officials and experts said.” [USA Today, [12/15/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 852) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution to increase the debt limit (S J Res 33). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #446](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Replacing Democrats’ FY 2022 Spending Plan With Deficit Reduction Legislation.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider an amendment to the Democrats' fiscal year 2022 budget resolution to replace the socialist \$5 trillion tax-and-spend reconciliation instructions with new instructions for authorizing committees to produce legislation to reduce the deficit to combat runaway inflation currently fueling the highest price spike in 40 years and to get Americans back to work.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #445](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Extension Of The Debt Ceiling Through December 16, 2022.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended by a House substitute, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [S. 1301, [Vote #310](#), 9/29/21; CQ, [9/29/21](#)]

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit, Providing Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels; provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance; and suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022. It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses. It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” The resolution passed by a vote of 220 - 211. [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]



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## Failure To Raise The Debt Limit Would Spark A “Cataclysmic” Economic Crisis Destroying Up To 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth

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**Moody’s Analytics: If Congress Failed To Raise The Debt Limit, The U.S. Economy Would Lose 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth And The Unemployment Rate Would Surge To 9 Percent.** “The United States could plunge into an immediate recession if Congress fails to raise the debt ceiling and the country defaults on its payment obligations this fall, according to one analysis released Tuesday. Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody’s Analytics, found that a prolonged impasse over the debt ceiling would cost the U.S. economy up to 6 million jobs, wipe out as much as \$15 trillion in household wealth, and send the unemployment rate surging to roughly 9 percent from around 5 percent.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Moody’s Analytics: “This Economic Scenario Is Cataclysmic. ... The Downturn Would Be Comparable To That Suffered During The Financial Crisis” Of 2008.** ““This economic scenario is cataclysmic. ... The downturn would be comparable to that suffered during the financial crisis’ of 2008, said the report, written by Zandi and Bernard Yaros, assistant director and economist at Moody’s Analytics.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Threatened \$20 Billion In Social Security Payments For Seniors.** “If Congress fails to increase the debt limit, Treasury would be unable to pay debts as they come due. Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen said earlier this week that such a default would be unprecedented in U.S. history. Moody’s ‘best estimate’ is that this date is Oct. 20, although Treasury has not given a more precise day. At that point, Treasury officials would face excruciating choices, such as whether to fail to pay \$20 billion owed to seniors on Social Security, or to fail to pay bondholders of U.S. debt — a decision that could undermine faith in U.S. credit and permanently drive federal borrowing costs higher.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Would Raise Consumer Costs And Interest Rates And Lead To A Long-Term Decline In The U.S. Dollar.** “Failure to raise the debt limit would have catastrophic impacts on global financial markets. Interest rates would spike as investors demand a higher rate of return for the risk of taking on U.S. debt given uncertainty about repayment. An increase in interest rates would ripple through the economy, raising costs not only for taxpayers but also for consumers and other borrowers. The value of the U.S. dollar would also decline long term as investors questioned the security of purchasing U.S. treasuries. The cost of auto and home loans would rise.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

## Government Contracts

### Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Small Business Participation In Government Contracts

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Small Business Participation In Government Contracts.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Mfume, D-Md., amendment no. 26 that would increase government-wide goals for small business participation in federal contracts.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 202. [HR 4350, [Vote #277](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

## Cut Funding For Space Programs

**Garcia Signed A Letter Urging NASA To Reverse Its Decision To Proactively Cut Funding For Space Programs That Cost California Hundreds Of Jobs.** “Lawmakers from both parties are taking aim at NASA’s recent decision to cut funding for its own mission to bring Martian samples back to Earth, calling the move ‘short-sighted and misguided’ and claiming it will cost jobs in California. [...] ‘This short-sighted and misguided decision by NASA will cost hundreds of jobs and a decade of lost science, and it flies in the face of congressional authority,’ the lawmakers wrote in a letter obtained by POLITICO. ‘We are mystified by NASA’s rash decision to suggest at



this stage of the appropriations process that any cuts would be necessary.’ The letter, addressed to NASA Administrator Bill Nelson, was led by California Rep. Adam Schiff and Sen. Alex Padilla, both Democrats, and signed by Democrats Rep. Judy Chu and Sen. Laphonza Butler. Reps. Mike Garcia and Young Kim, both Republicans, also signed on.” [Politico, [11/22/23](#)]

- **The Cuts Were Caused By Uncertainty Over Whether Congress Could Pass Full Year Appropriations.** “The goal of the Mars Sample Return mission is to bring rocks and dust collected by the Perseverance rover on the Martian surface back to Earth in 2033. But the program’s cost estimates have skyrocketed, and uncertainty over whether Congress can agree to a full-year budget prompted the space agency in early November to slow down the program. That didn’t sit well with six California lawmakers, who urged the space agency to reverse its decision to proactively cut funding to the program and instead wait for the appropriations picture to be sorted out before they adjust.” [Politico, [11/22/23](#)]

## COVID-19 And Pandemic Relief

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia said he supported COVID-19 relief initiatives, but also said that they were a “two month trial subscription to socialism.”
- ✓ Garcia opposed the HEROES Act, which was a \$3 Trillion COVID relief bill.
  - ✓ Garcia opposed the HEROES Act because it contained “too many extras” and would “give money to illegal immigrants and defund the police.”
  - ✓ The HEROES Act would provide \$3 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19
- ✓ Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which provided \$1,400 direct payments, aid to state and local governments, schools, and small businesses, an expanded Child Tax Credit, and vaccine distribution funds.
  - ✓ Individuals in California Received Over \$29.6 billion in third round economic impact payments of up to \$1,400 through the American Rescue Plan.
  - ✓ According to estimates from the Joint Economic committee made using state-level data from the Treasury, CA-25 had received \$38.4 million in Child Tax Credit payments as of August 2021.
  - ✓ As of August 2021, CA-25 had received over \$27 billion in Restaurant Revitalization Funding to help restaurants keep their doors open as part of the American Rescue Plan.
  - ✓ As of December 2021, California Had received nearly \$2.1 billion in Shuttered Venues Operators Grants to help live venues, museums, and theaters stay open as part of the American Rescue Plan.
  - ✓ California received over \$15 billion in Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief through the American Rescue Plan to help safely reopen schools.
  - ✓ California received over \$27 billion in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery funds as part of the American Rescue Plan to help governments respond to the pandemic and bring back jobs.
    - ✓ Los Angeles and Ventura Counties received over \$2.1 billion in Coronavirus state and local fiscal recovery funds thanks to the American Rescue Plan.
  - ✓ The American Rescue Plan provided \$350 billion in state and local funding to hire law enforcement officials, pay overtime for community policing, and restore law enforcement to pre-pandemic levels.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act, a program that would extend “grants for states to provide family care for essential workers” in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Child Care is Essential Act, which would create a \$50 billion childcare stabilization fund to provide grant funding to childcare providers.

- ✓ Garcia voted against \$200 billion in housing relief in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ Garcia voted against bipartisan legislation increasing accountability and transparency of Coronavirus relief funds.
- ✓ Garcia opposed COVID-19 vaccine mandates.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that vaccine mandates were unnecessary and based on faulty science.
  - ✓ Garcia said that “vaccines should not be mandatory.”
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that vaccine mandates made unvaccinated people “second class citizens.”
  - ✓ Garcia opposed a Los Angeles ordinance requiring attendees for most indoor public spaces to show proof of full COVID-19 vaccination.
  - ✓ Garcia supported the Supreme Court ruling overturning the workplace vaccine mandate.
  - ✓ Garcia said requiring cops to get the vaccine was insane and tyrannical and said he opposed vaccine mandates because “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
  - ✓ Garcia vowed to would campaign against any school board member in his district who voted to mandate COVID-19 vaccines for students.
- ✓ Garcia opposed mask mandates and cast doubt on masking’s ability to curtail COVID-19.
  - ✓ Garcia held rallies without masks during the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020.
  - ✓ Garcia opposed mask mandates and cast doubt on masking’s ability to curtail COVID-19.
    - ✓ Garcia claimed that mask mandates were just “virtue signaling” and political ploys by progressives to distract from other issues.
    - ✓ Garcia falsely claimed that calls for universal masking were not based on science.
    - ✓ Garcia opposed mask mandates in schools.
- ✓ Garcia opposed COVID stay-at-home orders in California.
- ✓ Garcia said COVID-19 safety protocols encroached upon the Constitution, and Democrats used them for their political agenda.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$400 million for activities and grants to improve immunization information systems.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Global Health Security Act, which codified American investments in public health emergency preparedness, while 90 other House Republicans voted for it.
  - ✓ The Global Health Security Act increased public health interagency coordination and codified American investments in public health emergency preparedness.
- ✓ Garcia voted to require schools to resume in-person learning in order to receive federal funding.

- ✓ Garcia voted against directing the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide grants to states for COVID-19 testing infrastructure.
- ✓ Garcia spread disinformation about COVID and raised “unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs.”
  - ✓ Punchbowl News criticized Garcia for spreading misinformation after “raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs”
    - ✓ Garcia criticized vaccine and mask mandates and falsely claimed the virus had low infection rates.
- ✓ Mike Garcia’s brother, Gus Garcia III, promoted lies and conspiracy theories about COVID.
  - ✓ Gus Garcia, Mike Garcia’s brother, donated to his campaign and visited Trump in the Oval Office with him.
  - ✓ Gus Garcia called Dr. Fauci a Nazi and repeatedly promoted conspiracy theories about COVID-19, vaccines, and masks.
    - ✓ July 8, 2021: Gus Garcia called Dr. Fauci a Nazi.
    - ✓ Gus Garcia repeatedly posted conspiracy theories about the efficacy of masks, whether COVID-19 was real, and that COVID-19 vaccines were “a top 50 cause of death in the country.
    - ✓ Gus Garcia speculated that the President of Haiti was assassinated because big pharma was angry that no one in the country had been vaccinated.
  - ✓ July 2021: Garcia refused to comment on his brother’s extremism and conspiratorial beliefs.
- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against condemning all forms of anti-Asian sentiment as related to COVID-19.
- ✓ Garcia opposed spending \$25 billion to help the U.S. Postal Service deal with increased volume during the Coronavirus pandemic.
  - ✓ Garcia said that the \$25 billion in emergency funding for the U.S. Postal Service was “superfluous.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Delivering for America Act, a bipartisan emergency funding bill for the U.S. Postal Service.
  - ✓ Without this funding, older Americans might not have gotten their Social Security checks on time, small businesses struggling to remain available during the pandemic could have been harmed, veterans’ prescription deliveries could have been late, and 2020 general election vote-by-mail ballots could have been delayed and not gotten counted.

## Garcia Said He Supported COVID-19 Relief Initiatives, But Also Said That They Were A “Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism”

**Garcia Referred To The Government Response To COVID-19 As A “Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism” That Was “Ugly.”** “And we can't blame the youth, right? Because they haven't seen firsthand how these things evolve. They've started to see a glimpse of it. I think we had a two month trial subscription to socialism during COVID-19. And it was ugly and none of us liked it. I don't think so. It's up to the parents. It's up to the parents to instill the values and explain why capitalism is good. Explain why competition is good.” [Reagan Foundation Virtual Event With Mike Garcia, 38:39, [6/12/20](#)]

**Garcia Said He Supported The COVID-19 Initiatives That Added \$3 Trillion To The Debt, Even Though It Was A “Pill” To “Unfortunately, Swallow.”** “Yeah, and unfortunately, you know, we were we were compelled to aggravate that, obviously with the COVID-19 case. And in that environment, I obviously supported the initiatives that the addition of \$3 trillion was it was a pill we had, unfortunately, swallow. Look it to me the besides the two bears outside of the 10th that we were talking about the national debt is probably our Achilles tendon more than anything else. If we don't start addressing that, in some form or fashion and take the time to mitigate it and ultimately eradicate the debt, it will be the bane of us. And in some form or fashion, we can't just keep pushing this off. What I think is happening with our party, it's both parties, frankly, it's it's all hands that are probably guilty on this is, it's hard.” [Reagan Foundation Virtual Event With Mike Garcia, 23:32, [6/12/20](#)]

## Paycheck Protection Program

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Small Business Administration (SBA) To Make Information Related To The Paycheck Protection Program In Response To COVID-19 Publicly Available.** In May 2020, Garcia voted against: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Small Business Administration, within 30 days of enactment, to make certain information related to the Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program publicly available and searchable online. Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans. The bill would also effectively separate the authorization cap for the Paycheck Protection Program from other SBA 7(a) small business loan guarantee programs.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 269 to 147. [HR 6782, [Vote #113](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

- **The Bill Would Require Public Disclosure Of Recipients Of Disbursements Over \$2 Million And The Amount Of Assistance Given To “Socially And Economically Disadvantaged Individuals, Women, And Veterans.”** “Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

**Garcia Called For Paycheck Protection Program Funds To Flow Through Cities And Chambers Of Commerce Rather Than Through Banks.** “Garcia, a former Navy fighter pilot, argued money in the Paycheck Protection Program should flow through cities and chambers of commerce rather than through banks. ‘Do it through a lower level government entity that has no dog in the fight,’ he said in a forum hosted by the Santa Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce, reacting to reports that much of the initial \$349 billion in funding didn't go to area small businesses starved of funding.” [Ventura County Star, 4/26/20]

## Garcia Opposed The HEROES Act, Which Was A \$3 Trillion COVID Relief Bill

**Garcia Claimed That The HEROES Act Would “Give Money To Illegal Immigrants And Defund The Police.”** “Garcia has gotten a front-row seat to that logjam in the five months since his stunning special election



win over Smith in May to fill out the remainder of Hill's term. [...] Even while railing against partisan toxicity and his intention to not put party over patriotism, he points to House Speaker Nancy Pelosi as the reason. 'She's wanting to give money to illegal immigrants and defund the police ... in this latest HERO's version,' he said, referring to federal aid legislation the Democrats have put on the table. 'There's some true poison pills that aren't good for the country and frankly are being added for political showmanship rather than actually helping anyone. She's catering to her base rather than the care of the nation.'" [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

**Garcia Opposed The HEROES Act Because It Contained "Too Many Extras."** "Garcia favors an infrastructure bill, but not an increase in the federal gas tax. He favors another COVID relief package, but in the range of \$750 billion to \$1 trillion, not the \$3 trillion package supported by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, which he said has 'too many extras' in it. Garcia also favors another round of Paycheck Protection Loans for businesses now feeling the strain of supply chain disruptions during the pandemic." [San Gabriel Valley Tribune, Editorial, 9/17/20]

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### **The HEROES Act Would Provide \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19**

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**The HEROES Act Would Provide \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19.** According to Congressional Quarterly, the HEROES Act "would provide roughly \$3 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including almost \$1 trillion for direct aid to state and local governments; \$200 billion for a fund to provide hazard pay for essential workers; \$75 billion for a national testing program; and funding for state and federal response related to health care, education, housing, and food supply. It would extend federal funding of expanded unemployment compensation benefits." The bill passed 208 to 199. [HR 6800, [Vote #109](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan, Which Provided \$1,400 Direct Payments, Aid To State And Local Governments, Schools, And Small Businesses, An Expanded Child Tax Credit, And Vaccine Distribution Funds**

**March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Concurring In The Senate Amendment To The American Rescue Plan Act.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: "Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$362 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$53.6 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits through Sept. 6, 2021; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; and extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums. The bill would provide direct assistance of \$195.3 billion for states and \$130.2 billion for local governments, as well as \$10 billion for grants to states to support capital projects, such as broadband access. It would provide \$122.8 billion for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund; \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions; \$3 billion for education programs for individuals with disabilities and \$2.75 billion for non-public schools. It would provide \$39 billion for child care block grants to states. It would provide \$27.8 billion for emergency rental assistance and housing vouchers, \$10 billion for homeownership assistance and \$5 billion for assistance to individuals experiencing homelessness. It would continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide over \$92 billion for the Health and Human Services Department, including \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement; \$7.6 billion to expand the public health workforce; \$7.6 billion for community health centers; \$6.1 billion for Native American health programs; and \$3 billion for substance abuse and mental health block grant programs. It would provide \$50 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster relief fund; \$14.5 billion for veterans' health care services; \$10 billion for emergency medical supply production under the Defense Production Act; \$8.7 billion for COVID-19 health response efforts overseas; and \$200 million for Labor Department worker protection activities, including at least half for the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits of \$300 per week through Sep. 6, 2021. It would provide an additional tax rebate of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less, increased by \$1,400 for each dependent. It would expand eligibility and increase the maximum earned income tax credit for childless adults and increase the child tax credit to \$3,000 per child. It would expand and extend through September 2021 paid sick and family leave tax credits for employers. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would provide for full federal subsidies of individual COBRA premiums and require the VA to waive health treatment copayments through September 2021. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide for temporary increases in federal medical assistance percentages for certain services and eliminate the Medicaid drug rebate cap beginning in 2023. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$28.6 billion for restaurants and \$7.25 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program. It would provide \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-211. [HR 1319, [Vote #72](#), 3/10/21; CQ, [3/10/21](#)]

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

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## Economic Impact Payments

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**Individuals In California Received Over \$29.6 Billion In Third Round Economic Impact Payments Of Up To \$1,400 Through The American Rescue Plan.** California received \$29.6 billion in Third Round Economic Impact Payments through The American Rescue Plan Act: “The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released state-by-state data through early June for the 163.5 million Economic Impact Payments (EIPs) totaling nearly \$390 billion received by individuals through the American Rescue Plan Act. With this round of payments, the IRS and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS) have delivered more EIPs and more total direct relief than in any previous round of direct relief. All 50 states saw more total relief with this round of payments than in previous rounds. [...] The EIPs under the American Rescue Plan included payments of up to \$1,400 per qualifying dependent, a significant increase over the \$500 and \$600 per qualifying child from the first and second rounds of payments, respectively.” [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [6/29/21](#)]

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## Child Tax Credit

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**According To Estimates From The Joint Economic Committee Made Using State-Level Data From The Treasury, CA-25 Had Received \$38.4 Million In Child Tax Credit Payments As Of August 2021.** According to estimates from the Joint Economic Committee, California’s 24<sup>th</sup> Congressional District had received \$38.4 million in Child Tax Credit payments as of August 2021: “Using state-level data from the Treasury Department on advance Child Tax Credit (CTC) payments, the Joint Economic Committee estimated the number of qualifying children, total number of payments, and total payment amount by congressional district in August 2021, when the second round of CTC payments was distributed.” [Joint Economic Committee, [9/9/21](#); Joint Economic Committee, Estimates of Advance Child Tax Credit Distribution by Congressional District, [9/9/21](#)]

- **JEC Analysis Showed The CTC Had Dramatically Reduced Food Insecurity And Financial Hardship, And Was Expected To Inject Nearly \$19.3 Billion Into Local Economies Each Month.** “JEC analysis of data from the Census Bureau show the expanded CTC is already having a major impact on family budgets, with dramatic declines in food insufficiency and financial hardship, and the JEC estimates that monthly CTC payments will inject nearly \$19.3 billion into local economies each month. The expanded CTC will generate nearly \$19.3 billion in spending in local economies across the U.S. each month. Family finances improved significantly following the first monthly expanded CTC payments in July. Data from the Census Bureau show that following the July payments, there were significant declines in the share of households with children reporting financial hardship and food insufficiency. Families are using the expanded CTC payments to meet the needs of their household. Among those who responded to the Census Bureau’s survey: 47% spent their CTC payment on food, 28% spent it on internet and other utilities, 26% spent it on school expenses, and 17% of those with at least one child under age 5 spent it on child care.” [Joint Economic Committee, [9/9/21](#)]

**As Of August 2021, California Had Received Nearly \$1.8 Billion In Child Tax Credit Payments As Part Of The American Rescue Plan.** As of August 2021, California had received nearly \$1.8 billion in Child Tax Credit payments: “The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service announced today that more than \$15 billion were paid to families that include roughly 61 million eligible children in the second monthly payment of the expanded and newly-advanceable Child Tax Credit from the American Rescue Plan passed in March. [...] Eligible families received a payment of up to \$300 per month for each child under age 6 and up to \$250 per month for each child age 6 to 17. This tax relief is having a real impact on the lives of America’s children. According to the Census Bureau’s Household Pulse Survey data released earlier this week, parents reported having less trouble covering the costs of food and other household expenses after receiving their first CTC payment. The share of families reporting that they sometimes or often did not have enough to eat in the past week dropped to the lowest percentage since the pandemic began. Parents are using their CTC payments to pay for basics for their kids.” [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [8/13/21](#)]

- **Parents Reported Having Less Trouble Covering The Costs Of Food And Other Household Expenses After Receiving Their First Child Tax Credit Payment.** “According to the Census Bureau’s Household

Pulse Survey data released earlier this week, parents reported having less trouble covering the costs of food and other household expenses after receiving their first CTC payment. The share of families reporting that they sometimes or often did not have enough to eat in the past week dropped to the lowest percentage since the pandemic began. Parents are using their CTC payments to pay for basics for their kids.” [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [8/13/21](#)]

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### Small Business Support – Restaurant Revitalization Funding

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**As Of August 2021, CA-25 Had Received Over \$27 Billion In Restaurant Revitalization Funding To Help Restaurants Keep Their Doors Open As Part Of The American Rescue Plan.** As of August 2021, California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District had received over \$27 billion in Restaurant Revitalization Funding as part of The American Rescue Plan: “The American Rescue Plan Act established the Restaurant Revitalization Fund (RRF) to provide funding to help restaurants and other eligible businesses keep their doors open. This program will provide restaurants with funding equal to their pandemic-related revenue loss up to \$10 million per business and no more than \$5 million per physical location. Recipients are not required to repay the funding as long as funds are used for eligible uses no later than March 11, 2023.” [U.S. Small Business Administration, RRF FOIA, [8/18/21](#); U.S. Small Business Administration, accessed [9/7/21](#)]

- **As Of June 2021, California Had Received \$5.7 Billion In Restaurant Revitalization Funding As Part Of The American Rescue Plan.** [U.S. Small Business Administration, RRF Report, [6/30/21](#)]

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### Small Business Support – Shuttered Venue Operators Grants

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**As Of December 2021, California Had Received Nearly \$2.1 Billion In Shuttered Venues Operators Grants To Help Live Venues, Museums, And Theaters Stay Open As Part Of The American Rescue Plan.** As of December 2021, California had received nearly \$2.1 billion in Shuttered Venues Operators Grants as part of the American Rescue Plan Act: “The Shuttered Venue Operators Grant (SVOG) program was established by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act, and amended by the American Rescue Plan Act. The program includes over \$16 billion in grants to shuttered venues, to be administered by SBA’s Office of Disaster Assistance. Eligible applicants may qualify for grants equal to 45% of their gross earned revenue, with the maximum amount available for a single grant award of \$10 million. \$2 billion is reserved for eligible applications with up to 50 full-time employees. [...] Eligible entities include: live venue operators or promoters, theatrical producers, live performing arts organization operators, museum operators, motion picture theater operators (including owners), talent representatives.” [SBA Shuttered Venue Operators Grant Program Reports, [12/27/21](#), SBA accessed [9/8/21](#)]

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### Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief

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**California Received Over \$15 Billion In Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief Through The American Rescue Plan To Help Safely Reopen Schools.** California received over \$25 billion in Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief through the American Rescue Plan: “This document outlines the American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER) Fund under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021, Public Law 117-2, enacted on March 11, 2021. ARP ESSER provides a total of nearly \$122 billion to States and school districts to help safely reopen and sustain the safe operation of schools and address the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the nation’s students. In addition to ARP ESSER, the ARP Act includes \$3 billion for special education, \$850 million for the Outlying Areas, \$2.75 billion to support non-public schools, and additional funding for homeless children and youth, Tribal educational agencies, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.” [ARP ESSER Methodology and Allocation Table Revised, [6/25/21](#); Department of Education, Fact Sheet, [3/17/21](#)]

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### Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

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**California Received Over \$27 Billion In Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds As Part Of The American Rescue Plan To Help Governments Respond To The Pandemic And Bring Back Jobs.** California received over \$27 billion in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds as part of the American Rescue Plan: “The American Rescue Plan will deliver \$350 billion for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to respond to the COVID-19 emergency and bring back jobs. [...] Recipients may use these funds to: support public health expenditures, by, for example, funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff, address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency, including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector, replace lost public sector revenue, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic, provide premium pay for essential workers, offering additional support to those who have and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors, invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet, within these overall categories, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. [Department of the Treasury, Allocation for States, accessed [9/8/21](#); Department of the Treasury, accessed [9/8/21](#)]

- **Los Angeles And Ventura Counties Received Over \$2.1 Billion In Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds As A Result Of The American Rescue Plan.** [Department of the Treasury, [May 2021](#)]

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

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

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

**Biden: “The American Rescue Plan, Which We Passed In The First 100 Days Of My Administration, Is Providing Much-Needed, Historic Relief To Bring Back Those Law Enforcement Jobs.”** President Biden: “The American Rescue Plan, which we passed in the first 100 days of my administration, is providing much-needed, historic relief to bring back those law enforcement jobs and social service jobs. Much of this relief has already arrived. The rest is on its way. And we’re now providing more guidance on how they can use the \$350



billion nationally that the American Rescue Plan has available to help reduce crime and address the root causes. For example, cities experiencing an increase in gun violence were able to use the American Rescue Plan dollars to hire police officers needed for community policing and to pay their overtime. Mayors will also be able to buy crime-fighting technologies, like gunshot detection systems, to better see and stop gun violence in their communities. They can use the funding to scale up wraparound services for the residents as well, including substance abuse and mental health services that we know will make a difference in prevention of crime.” [White House, [6/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care For Economic Recovery Act, A Program That Would Extend “Grants For States To Provide Family Care For Essential Workers” In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic**

**Garcia Voted Against The “Child Care For Economic Recovery Act,” A Program To Extend “Grants For States To Provide Family Care For Essential Workers.”** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” [HR 7327, Vote #172 [7/29/20](#), CQ [7/29/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act, Which Would Create A \$50 Billion Child Care Stabilization Fund To Provide Grant Funding To Child Care Providers**

**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish and provide \$50 billion in emergency appropriations for Health and Human Services Department child care stabilization block grants to states. It would require HHS to award such funds to states within 30 days of the bill’s enactment. Under the bill’s provisions, state agencies that administer existing child care block grants would make subgrants to child care providers affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency to cover payroll and other operating costs, including to reimburse costs prior to the award and to account for increased costs due to the emergency, such as implementation of practices related to social distancing, limited group sizes and sanitization. The bill would require subgrant recipients to certify that their operations were impacted by the public health emergency; provide full compensation and benefits to all employees; implement federal and state health guidances; provide relief from copayments and tuition for enrolled families; and prioritize providing care to children whose parents are essential workers or students, homeless children, children with disabilities, foster children and children at risk of abuse or neglect. It would also require agencies to prioritize subgrants to providers that operate during non-traditional hours; operate in communities with a low supply of child care; or serve certain populations, including dual language learners, infants and toddlers, and low-income families.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-163. [H R 7027, [Vote #171](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

- **The Child Care Is Essential Act Would Create A \$50 Billion Child Care Stabilization Fund To Provide Grant Funding To Child Care Providers.** “The House today passed H.R. 7027, the Child Care is Essential Act, urgently-needed legislation to immediately address the problems child care providers have in staying open and covering their increased operating costs with limited revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] The Child Care Is Essential Act creates a \$50 billion Child Care Stabilization Fund to provide grant funding to child care providers to stabilize the child care sector and support providers to safely reopen and operate.” [House Appropriations Committee, Press Release, [7/29/20](#)]

### Garcia Voted Against \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic

**Garcia Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic.** In June 2020 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize a number of housing assistance grants and programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It would authorize \$100 billion for Housing and Urban Development Department emergency housing assistance grants to support state and local rental assistance programs for individuals at risk of homelessness. It would authorize \$75 billion for a Treasury Department homeowner assistance fund to support state housing finance agency assistance to help homeowners avoid mortgage defaults, foreclosures and loss of utility services. It would prohibit all tenant evictions through March 2021, prohibit all foreclosures for six months after enactment and allow any homeowner facing financial hardship to request mortgage forbearance. It would also require the Federal Reserve to establish a program to provide low-cost loans to residential rental property owners. The bill would authorize over \$24 billion for a number of HUD housing and homelessness assistance programs, including \$11.5 billion for HUD grants supporting state and local homeless assistance activities; \$3 billion for a tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes rent for low-income families; \$2 billion for a public housing operating fund; \$715 million for supportive housing programs for elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities and individuals with AIDS; \$100 million for housing counseling services; and \$14 million for programs and grants related to fair housing initiatives. It would also authorize \$309 million for Agriculture Department rural rental assistance.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-180. [HR 7301, [Vote #128](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

- **The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act Was Spearheaded By Rep. Maxine Waters To Provide Housing And Rental Relief To Those Most Affected By The Pandemic Economic Downturn.** “Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), who is the Chairwoman of the U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, is sounding the alarm on what she says will be an eviction crisis in the U.S. after the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] But the resulting economic shutdown has led to over 40 million people filing for unemployment — over 20 percent of the U.S. labor force. On June 29, nearly 60 days ago, Rep. Waters introduced H.R. 7301, the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020. However, typical of the state of play with a U.S. House run by Democrats and a U.S. Senate run by Republicans, Waters’ legislation remains stalled by Republican Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell. Speaking on the House floor, Waters said, ‘this bill includes several provisions that were included in the Heroes Act and independently led by a number of Members of the Financial Services Committee. Some people hearing about this bill won’t understand what we are trying to do in this bill today. As I said, this was part of the Heroes Act that passed this House, but we have been waiting on the Senate to take up the Heroes Act. They are not taking it up, they don’t seem to care, they don’t seem to understand that there are people out there who are going to be evicted, and so we have pulled it out of the Heroes Act and we are taking it up independently so that we can send a message to the Senate that we want this measure heard and so we have a number of Members who participated in putting this legislation together and who had independent bills to do so.’” [Seattle Medium, [8/28/20](#)]

### Garcia Voted Against Bipartisan Legislation Increasing Accountability And Transparency Of Coronavirus Relief Funds

**Garcia Voted Against The TRUTH Act.** “This bill requires the Small Business Administration (SBA) to make information regarding economic relief measures implemented in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) publicly available. Specifically, with respect to the Paycheck Protection Program and economic injury

disaster loans and emergency grants, the SBA must publish (1) the identity of each recipient of assistance and an explanation of the decision-making process underlying such disbursement; (2) the number of employees of each recipient and the date on which such assistance was disbursed; (3) an identification of each lender or intermediary through which assistance was disbursed; and (4) the amount of assistance disbursed to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [HR 6782, Vote #113 [5/28/20](#), CQ [5/8/20](#)]

**The TRUTH Act Aimed To “Make Information Regarding Economic Relief Measures Implemented In Response To COVID-19 (I.E., Coronavirus Disease 2019) Publicly Available.”** “This bill requires the Small Business Administration (SBA) to make information regarding economic relief measures implemented in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) publicly available. Specifically, with respect to the Paycheck Protection Program and economic injury disaster loans and emergency grants, the SBA must publish (1) the identity of each recipient of assistance and an explanation of the decision-making process underlying such disbursement; (2) the number of employees of each recipient and the date on which such assistance was disbursed; (3) an identification of each lender or intermediary through which assistance was disbursed; and (4) the amount of assistance disbursed to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [HR 6782, Vote #113 [5/28/20](#), CQ [5/8/20](#)]

## Vaccines

### Garcia Opposed COVID-19 Vaccine Mandates

#### Garcia Claimed That Vaccine Mandates Were Unnecessary And Based On Faulty Science

**July 28, 2021: Garcia Claimed That Mask And Vaccine Mandates Were “Arbitrary And Capricious.”**



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Claimed That Vaccine Mandates Were “Based On Unpublished Studies That Have Not Been Subjected To Peer Review” And “Simply Not Warranted.”** “In L.A. County, the war shifted weeks ago. The decision to revive masking indoors sparked pushback from many, however. ‘With the success of Operation Warp Speed, we’ve seen an immense decrease in rates of serious illness and death,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Saugus, earlier in the week. ‘Sweeping government mandates on vaccination and mask wearing, like those we’ve seen from Sacramento, the city of Los Angeles and the CDC, based on unpublished studies that have not been subjected to peer review are simply not warranted — especially when it could cost Americans their jobs and livelihoods. When will it end?’” [San Gabriel Valley Tribune, 7/31/21]

**August 18, 2021: Garcia Said That “No Government Entity Should Ever Mandate The Vaccine” And Said That Public Health Officials Had A “Myopic” Approach.** “The current COVID death rates in LA & Ventura County are now at or below death rates associated with the seasonal flu. We cannot afford to cannibalize our economy again & kill more small businesses forcing more Californians to leave our beautiful state...As the county officials deliberate which next steps and protocols LA and Ventura County will be taking, I’m calling on the

County Supervisors to consider all elements that go in to this decision and not rely solely on the inputs of the public health officials. Their...perspective is myopic and doesn't account for the mental health, economic health and overall condition of our nation that suffers as a result of mask and vaccine mandates. No government entity should ever mandate the vaccine. From day one, our elected officials have given...too much authority and power to the CDC (federal level) and the Public Health Department (county level) and have not cared enough about the impacts on business owners, workers, parents, children and our Constitution. The elected officials have a responsibility to weigh all...elements and do the right thing accordingly. Operation Warp Speed was very successful, and as a result, the COVID death rates are extremely low. I encourage everyone to have a discussion with their doctors about the vaccine. Get the facts from medical professionals, not...social media or word of mouth." [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/18/21](#)]

**August 19, 2021: Garcia Said That Mask And Vaccine Mandates Were “Unwarranted.”** “I met w/ the Director of @lapublichealth, Dr. Ferrer, & Area Coordinator Dr. Alvarez to discuss the reasoning behind their guidance for additional shutdowns & mask mandates. We need to balance how much power we give to health care officials making these unwarranted mandates. While there is a safe and effective vaccine available thanks to #operationwarpspeed, which I received after consulting with my doctor, I will continue to advocate for individual choice & support our local business community. No government entity should mandate the vaccine.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/19/21](#)]

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### Garcia Said That “Vaccines Should Not Be Mandatory”

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**July 27, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That “Vaccines Should Not Be Mandatory.”**



Mike Garcia ✓  
@ElectMikeGarcia



This is why people fear government, Mr Biden:

- A. Vaccines should not be mandatory.
- B. People should not have to worry about potentially losing their jobs because of their personal medical decisions.
- C. The vaccine is readily available in the US. Anyone who wants it, can get it...



Cecilia Vega ✓ @CeciliaVega · Jul 27, 2021

Breaking @POTUS tells @ABC @sarahkolinovsky that requiring all federal employees to be vaccinated is under consideration

8:13 PM · Jul 27, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/27/21](#)]

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### Garcia Claimed That Vaccine Mandates Made Unvaccinated People “Second Class Citizens”

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**August 10, 2021: Garcia Said That LA County Was Looking To Make Unvaccinated People “Second Class Citizens.”** “LA politicians are looking to make unvaccinated residents second-class citizens over personal medical



decisions. Americans have the right to make their own choices regarding their health, & such radical, punitive restrictions have no place in this country.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/10/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Opposed A Los Angeles Ordinance Requiring Attendees For Most Indoor Public Spaces To Show Proof Of Full COVID-19 Vaccination**

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**Garcia Opposed A Los Angeles Ordinance Requiring Attendees For Most Indoor Public Spaces To Show Proof Of Full COVID-19 Vaccination.** “Patronizing indoor restaurants, bars, gyms, shopping centers, entertainment venues and personal care establishments in Los Angeles will soon require proof of full COVID-19 vaccination under an ordinance approved today by the City Council and signed by Mayor Eric Garcetti. [...] The ordinance applies to establishments that serve food or beverages, gyms and fitness venues, entertainment and recreation venues, including movie theaters, shopping centers and personal care establishments. Retail establishments such as grocery stores and pharmacies are not included in the ordinance. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia also criticized the ordinance.” [Los Angeles Sentinel, 10/6/21]

- **Garcia Claimed That The Ordinance Would “Kill Struggling Businesses And Effectively Remove 30 Percent Of LA Residents From Public Life.”** “‘Hospitalizations and deaths are down 45% from last month, but the City is now putting in place the most radical measures yet,’ Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, tweeted. ‘These restrictions will kill struggling businesses and effectively remove 30 percent of LA residents from public life. This is absolutely discriminatory and unconstitutional! Let the lawsuits fly!’” [Los Angeles Sentinel, 10/6/21]

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### **Garcia Supported The Supreme Court Ruling Overturning The Workplace Vaccine Mandate**

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**Garcia Praised The Supreme Court Ruling Overturning The Workplace Vaccine Mandate.** "A victory for employers & workers across the country. It's become clear that vaccine mandates are ineffective, and SCOTUS confirmed today what I've been saying from the beginning: They're unconstitutional. It is & always should be an individual's right to make their own health decisions without the fear of losing their job. And we should never erode guaranteed rights in the Constitution. To recover from this pandemic, we need less restrictions on businesses and individuals, not more." [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [1/13/22](#)]

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### **Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical**

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**Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical.** GARCIA: “We’re now firing good cops because they didn’t want to get the vaccine which is absolutely insane. It is the tyranny of the very far left.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 49:40)

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### **Garcia Said He Opposed Vaccine Mandates Because “All Union Members Deserve Leadership And Protection”**

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**Nov. 1, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That He Opposed Vaccine Mandated Because “All Union Members And Workers Deserve Leadership And Protection.”**



Mike Garcia  
@ElectMikeGarcia

All union members and workers deserve leadership and protection. From day one of the pandemic, our first responders have been on the front lines protecting us. Now the County is threatening to fire those heroes over a personal medical choice...



signalscv.com

Sheriff predicts 'pandemic of chaos' if vaccine mandates enforced

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and Sheriff

Alex Villanueva continued their ongoing clash over the imposed vaccine ...

2:35 PM · Nov 1, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/1/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Vowed To Would Campaign Against Any School Board Member In His District Who Voted To Mandate COVID-19 Vaccines For Students**

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**August 19, 2021: Garcia Said He Would Campaign Against Any School Board Member In His District Who Voted To Mandate COVID-19 Vaccines In Schools.** “I will actively and publicly campaign against any local school board member within CA-25 district lines who votes to support mandatory COVID vaccines for our kids.”

[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]

## **Masks And Mitigation**

### **Garcia Held Rallies Without Masks During The Coronavirus Pandemic In 2020**

**Garcia Held Rallies Without Masks During The 2020 Election.** “With a resurgent coronavirus raging across California and anti-racism rallies and protests a near-daily occurrence, there's a brand-new focus as candidates gear up for the fall campaign.[...] Assemblywoman Christy Smith, D-Santa Clarita (Los Angeles County), argued in a fundraising email last month that with Trump and GOP Rep. Mike Garcia, whom she will face in November, holding rallies without masks, ‘an outside observer might think that the pandemic is coming to an end. They'd be wrong. Dead wrong.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 7/3/20]

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**Garcia Opposed Mask Mandates And Cast Doubt On Masking's Ability To Curtail COVID-19**

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**Garcia Claimed That Mask Mandates Were Just “Virtue Signaling” And Political Ploys By Progressives To Distract From Other Issues**

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**July 20, 2021: Garcia Said That LA County's Mask Mandate Was “Virtue Signaling.”** “LA County's move to reinstate the mask mandate, including for vaccinated folks, goes against the science & Biden's own CDC. We must stop imposing restrictions that are simply meant to virtue signal and are not backed by data. Californians are tired of it!” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/20/21](#)]

**July 29, 2021: Garcia Claimed That Mask Mandates Were A Ploy By Progressives To Distract From Other Issues.** “With half the country vaccinated, overall rates of death and serious illness from COVID have plummeted. Progressives aren't bringing back restrictions to keep us safe – they're trying to distract from rising inflation, spiking crime rates...out-of-control spending and the crisis at the border.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/29/21](#)]

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**Garcia Falsely Claimed That Calls For Universal Masking Were Not Based On Science**

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**Garcia Claimed That Universal Masking And Other COVID-19 Restrictions “That Have Been Implemented By Progressive Politicians Throughout The Pandemic Have Seldom Been Based On The Science.”** ““There is consensus among all leading authorities — including the CDC, CDPH and the American Academy of Pediatrics — that universal masking is the safest and surest approach to full in-person instruction,’ according to the CDC. But that consensus has not come without major pushback in a society polarized over masks and vaccinations. ‘The arbitrary restrictions that have been implemented by progressive politicians throughout the pandemic have seldom been based on the science, and the recent resurgence of these measures is further proof,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Saugus, in a statement reacting to the measures. ‘It is time to stand up to government overreach, allow Americans to choose for themselves how best to protect their health and get our communities back to normal.’” [Pasadena Star-News, 7/29/21]

- **Physicians And Public Health Experts, Including The CDC, Affirmed That Masking And Vaccinations Remained The Best Tools To Deal With COVID-19.** ““There is consensus among all leading authorities — including the CDC, CDPH and the American Academy of Pediatrics — that universal masking is the safest and surest approach to full in-person instruction,’ according to the CDC. [...] But in L.A. County, many physicians and public health experts say masking and vaccinations remain the top tools they have to deal with a mutant strain of COVID-19 that threatens millions who have not gotten their shots.” [Pasadena Star-News, 7/29/21]

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**Garcia Opposed Mask Mandates In Schools**

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**August 8, 2021: Garcia Said That Masks In School Were Unnecessary.** “Here in California, our kids are getting ready to go back to school in masks unnecessarily, but the political elites can party maskless with hundreds of guests in Martha's Vineyard. Let's hope the far left's elitism, arrogance and hypocrisy aren't contagious.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/8/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Unmask Our Kids Act, Which Would Block Federal Funds From Schools That Engage In Remote Learning And Maintain Student Mask Mandates.** In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6619, the Unmask Our Kids Act. This legislation would block education agencies from receiving Federal funding unless schools are open for in-person learning and school mask mandates allow parents to opt out on behalf of their children.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** Motion agreed to by a vote of 221-205. [H. Res. 912, [Vote #35](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#); Congressional Record, [2/8/22](#)]

## Garcia Opposed COVID Stay-At-Home Orders In California

**May 29, 2020: Garcia Called On Gov. Newsom To Allow Santa Clarita, Lancaster, And Palmdale To End COVID-19 Stay-At-Home Orders Sooner Than Other Parts Of L.A. County.** “Mike Garcia, the newly elected congressman representing the northeastern part of Los Angeles County, is urging Gov. Gavin Newsom to grant a variance to cities in northern L.A. County to allow them to reopen sooner than other areas after months of coronavirus shutdowns. In his Wednesday letter to Newsom, Garcia wrote that ‘our local cities should be enabled to make informed decisions so long as their individual plans use criteria that ensure protection of the public health.’ [...] Given that diversity, Garcia urged that the governor approve requests from Santa Clarita, Lancaster and Palmdale to develop their own regional reopening plans, rather than to follow the county’s Safer at Home order.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/29/20]

- **Garcia Claimed That “The Geography, Size And Population Diversity Of The County Run Counter To A One-Size-Fits-All Approach To Lifting Stay-At-Home Orders In The County.”** “Garcia [...] noted that the geography, size and population diversity of the county run counter to a one-size-fits-all approach to lifting stay-at-home orders in the county.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/29/20]
- **L.A. County’s Stay-At-Home Order Closed Restaurants, Movie Theaters, Gyms, Nail Salons And Sports And Entertainment Venues To In-Person Attendance.** “That order, in effect since March, has been eased gradually but more drastically in recent days. The county has moved to allow in-store retail shopping, in-house worship services, swap meets, offices, drive-in theaters. But restaurants remain closed to in-house dining in the county, and other ‘high-risk’ hubs such as movie theaters, gyms, nail salons and sports and entertainment venues also remain shuttered.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/29/20]
- **Garcia Claimed That California’s Response To The Coronavirus Was “Disproportionately Devastating” To Cities In His District.** “Garcia said the impacts of the state’s response to the pandemic have been ‘disproportionately devastating’ to cities in his district even though as of May 19, he said, the total of COVID-19 cases in Lancaster, Palmdale and Santa Clarita reached 1,668 — only 4.2% of the county’s total — which at that time was 39,573, he wrote. Garcia’s letter echoed a full-court press among multiple local leaders to reopen L.A. County — or at the very least let the county’s cities that have met the state’s criteria to open sooner.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/29/20]

**Garcia Claimed That California Politicians Who Called For Additional Restaurant Closures And Curfews To Curtail The Spread Of COVID-19 Were Weak.** “‘CA politicians calling for additional restaurant closures and curfews is a sign of weak leadership!’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Saugus, in a recent tweet. ‘When will our local and state officials have the courage to realize lockdowns hurt us more than help us? Open schools, open restaurants, social distance and take real measures ...’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 11/28/20]

## Garcia Said COVID-19 Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution, And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda

**Garcia Said COVID Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda.** GARCIA: “In the last two years we have encroached upon our own Constitution under this guise of public safety when in reality it’s for political agenda.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 52:10)

## Garcia Voted Against \$400 Million For Activities And Grants To Improve Immunization Information Systems

**Garcia Voted Against \$400 Million For Activities And Grants To Improve Immunization Information Systems.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$400 million for the Health and Human Services Department to conduct activities and award grants to expand and improve immunization information systems administered by state and local

governments and used by health care providers and public health departments, including for grants to improve the quality and security of immunization-related data collection; train health care providers in settings where immunizations are provided; support the standardization of immunization information systems and their interoperability with health information technology; and support rapid identification of immunization coverage gaps. It would require the department to designate data and technology standards for grant recipients; submit to Congress a plan to carry out activities required by the bill; and submit to Congress a report describing barriers to implementing interoperable immunization information systems and assessing immunization coverage gaps in medically underserved areas.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 294-130. [H.R. 550, [Vote #388](#), 11/30/21; CQ, [11/30/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act, Which Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness, While 90 Other House Republicans Voted For It**

**Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against a bill that “directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda, an initiative launched by nearly 30 nations to address global infectious disease threats. The council’s responsibilities include (1) providing policy recommendations on agenda-related goals, objectives, and implementation; (2) helping federal agencies with implementation; and (3) reviewing the progress and challenges in achieving U.S. commitments, including assistance to help other countries meet agenda targets. The bill also directs the federal agencies involved with the agenda to prioritize its implementation and to take certain steps to achieve that goal. The President shall also appoint a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security to coordinate and report on the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies.” The bill passed 307 to 112. [HR 391, [Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

- **90 House Republicans Voted For The Global Health Security Act.** [[Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

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### **The Global Health Security Act Increased Public Health Interagency Coordination And Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness**

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#### **The Global Health Security Act, Which Had Bipartisan Support, Created A “Permanent Designated Official Responsible For Coordinating The Interagency Response To A Global Health Security Emergency.”**

“Congressman Steve Chabot (R-OH), a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Congressman Gerry Connolly (D-VA), President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, reintroduced the Global Health Security Act. The legislation, which passed the House in September 2020, reaffirms the United States’ commitment to promoting global health security and is crucial to combatting the current coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. The legislation is cosponsored by 55 members of the House. The Global Health Security Act seeks to address two main issues – that U.S. global health security staffing and activities are largely reliant on an executive order and not specifically supported in law, and that the U.S. needs a permanent designated official responsible for coordinating the interagency response to a global health security emergency. These issues are particularly urgent in light of the threat posed by the rapid spread of COVID-19 across the globe.” [Rep. Steve Chabot, Press Release, [1/21/21](#)]

#### **The Global Health Security Act Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness.**

“The Global Health Security Act codifies U.S. investments in the ability to prepare for and respond to public health threats and reduce or prevent their spread across borders. In particular, this bill bolsters U.S. commitments under the Global Health Security Agenda, which is a multilateral initiative to build countries’ capacity to manage infectious disease threats and elevate health security as a global priority.” [Rep. Steve Chabot, Press Release, [1/21/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Voted To Require Schools To Resume In-Person Learning In Order To Receive Federal Funding**

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**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill That Would Require Schools To Resume In-Person Instruction In Order To Receive Certain Federal Funds.** In January 2022, Garcia voted against: “Perlmutter D-Colo. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Madam Speaker, that is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** Motion agreed to by a vote of 219-203. [H Res. 860, [Vote #2](#), 1/11/22; CQ, [1/11/22](#); Congressional Record, [1/11/22](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Directing The Department Of Health And Human Services To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure**

**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

### **Garcia Spread Disinformation About COVID And Raised “Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”**

#### **Punchbowl News Criticized Garcia For Spreading Misinformation After “Raising Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”**

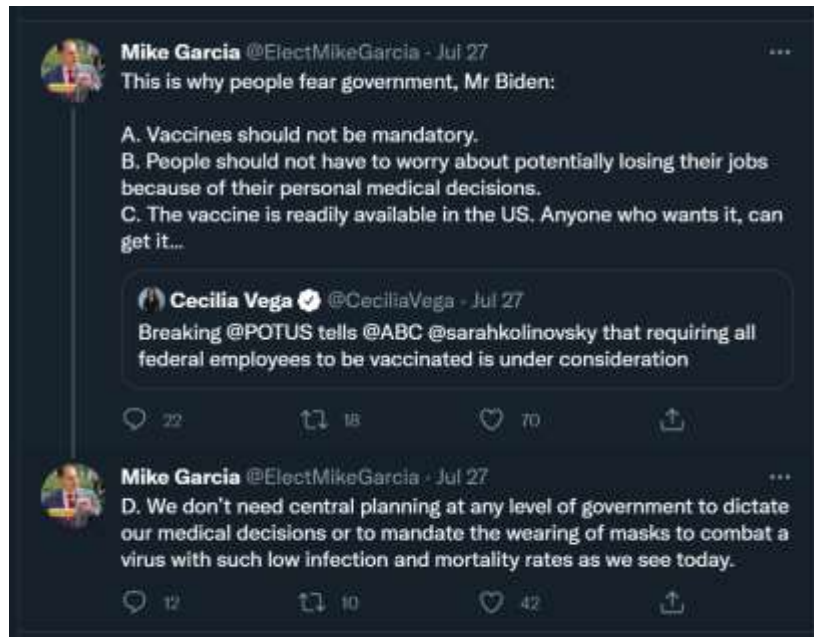
**July 21, 2021: Punchbowl News Called Out Garcia For Spreading Misinformation After “Raising Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”.** “With U.S. vaccine drive slowing, House GOP pushes misinformation It's truly stunning how many House Republicans are raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs. If you listen to some GOP lawmakers, federal agents are going door-to-door demanding Americans take the Covid-19 vaccine or they're going to take their guns and Bibles away. Or something like that. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Calif.) on Twitter in response to Biden’s comments: ‘This is dangerous. At this point, infection & transmission rates are extremely low & virtually all Americans have access to the vaccine. Everyone who wants to be vaccinated can be. We can’t continue to infringe upon people’s Constitutional rights under the guise of public health.’” [Punchbowl News, [7/21/21](#)]

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#### **Garcia Criticized Vaccine And Mask Mandates And Falsely Claimed The Virus Had Low Infection Rates**

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**July 27, 2021: Garcia Criticized Vaccine And Mask Mandates And Falsely Claimed The Virus Had Low Infection Rates.**



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/27/21](#)]

## **Mike Garcia's Brother, Gus Garcia III, Promoted Lies And Conspiracy Theories About COVID**

**Gus Garcia, Mike Garcia's Brother, Donated To His Campaign And Visited Trump In The Oval Office With Him**

**2021: Gus Garcia Accompanied Mike Garcia On A Family Visit To The Oval Office With Trump**

**Pictured: Rep. Mike Garcia With His Wife And Kids And His Brother Gus Garcia With His Wife.**



[Twitter, @GGarciaIII, [6/22/21](#)]

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**2019: Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia**

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**Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia’s Campaign:**

GARCIA III, GUS	<a href="#">MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS</a>	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/27/2019	\$250.00	▶
GARCIA III, GUS	<a href="#">MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS</a>	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/07/2019	\$250.00	▶
GARCIA III, GUS	<a href="#">MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS</a>	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	04/29/2019	\$2,800.00	▶

[FEC, accessed [7/8/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Called Dr. Fauci A Nazi And Repeatedly Promoted Conspiracy Theories About COVID-19, Vaccines, And Masks**

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**July 8, 2021: Gus Garcia Called Dr. Fauci A Nazi**

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**Gus Garcia Said That Dr. Fauci Was Nazi For Saying That People Should Get Over Their Vaccine Hesitancy.**



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [7/8/21](#)]

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**Gus Garcia Repeatedly Posted Conspiracy Theories About The Efficacy Of Masks, Whether COVID-19 Was Real, And That COVID-19 Vaccines Were “A Top 50 Cause Of Death In The Country”**

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**Gus Garcia Claimed That Nearly 7,000 Americans Had Died From The COVID Vaccine.**



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/8/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Claimed That The Emergence Of The Lambda And Epsilon COVID Variants Meant That The “COVID Narrative” Was “Disproven.”**





[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

**Gus Garcia Claimed That Masking Was A Scam Designed To Give “Meaning To People With Meaningless Lives.”**



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [6/5/21](#)]

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**Gus Garcia Speculated That The President Of Haiti Was Assassinated Because Big Pharma Was Angry That No One In The Country Had Been Vaccinated**

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## Gus Garcia Claimed That Haiti's President Was Assassinated After He Protected Haiti's "People From Globalists And Big Pharma."



Gus Garcia

1d · 🌐

...

Haiti was protecting its people from globalists and Big Pharma.  
Their President was slaughtered in his home last night.  
Draw your own conclusions...

York Times. For a population of about 11.5 million, that's still relatively low, but many experts believe the number is an undercount because testing capacity is severely limited and many cases remain unreported.

And Haiti's government has yet to administer a single dose of any vaccine.

Carissa Etienne, the director of the Pan American Health Organization, described the situation in Haiti as "a cautionary tale in just how quickly things can change with this virus." At a news conference this month, she called for rapid escalation of

[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

### July 2021: Garcia Refused To Comment On His Brother's Extremism And Conspiratorial Beliefs

**Gus And Mike Garcia Did Not Respond To Requests For Comment About Gus Garcia's Extreme And Conspiratorial Beliefs.** "When it comes to dabbling in darker conspiracy theories about everything from the 2020 Presidential election to COVID to the January 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol, Mike Garcia is practically lukewarm compared to his brother, Gus Garcia III. [...] Gus Garcia did not respond to emails from Los Angeles requesting comment. Reps for Mike Garcia did not respond to calls and emails." [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

### Anti-Asian Racism

#### Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives to condemn all manifestations of expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance, and specifically to call on public officials to condemn and denounce all forms of anti-Asian sentiment. It would recognize that the health and safety of all Americans is of "utmost priority" and call on law enforcement officials to investigate reports of hate crimes and threats against the Asian American community, document any increase in incidents due to COVID-19, and hold perpetrators accountable. It would also recommit U.S. leadership to building more 'inclusive, diverse, and tolerant' societies to

prioritize language access and inclusive communication practices and to combat misinformation and discrimination that put Asian Americans at risk.” The motion passed by a vote of 243-164. [H Res 908, [Vote #193](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

## U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Funding

### Garcia Opposed Spending \$25 Billion To Help The U.S Postal Service Deal With Increased Volume During The Coronavirus Pandemic

**Garcia Opposed Spending \$25 Billion To Help The U.S Postal Service Deal With Increased Volume During The Coronavirus Pandemic.** “The U.S. Postal Service has come under scrutiny in recent weeks after a series of media reports describing challenges it faces in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Such challenges include delays in mail delivery due to increased volume, salary cutbacks for postal workers and the dismantling of infrastructure like the decommissioning of mail sorting machines and the removal of blue mailboxes. Meanwhile, Republicans like Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, whose congressional district includes Simi Valley and borders Brownley's, oppose the emergency funding. Congress is set to vote Saturday on providing \$25 billion in relief funding for the Postal Service, as well as demanding the agency revert back to service levels equivalent to Jan. 1.” [Ventura County Star, 8/22/20]

- **Garcia Said That The \$25 Billion In Emergency Funding For The U.S. Postal Service Was “Superfluous.”** “Garcia said in a statement he does not support the emergency funding bill and called the \$25 billion expenditure unnecessary. ‘I believe that we, as elected representatives of the people, have an obligation and a responsibility to safeguard taxpayer dollars,’ Garcia said. ‘While I cannot support this superfluous legislation, I continue to support and stand with the men and women of the USPS who are entrusted with our nation's mail.’” [Ventura County Star, 8/22/20]

### Garcia Voted Against The Delivering For America Act, A Bipartisan Emergency Funding Bill For The U.S. Postal Service

**Garcia Voted Against The Delivering For America Act.** “House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

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### Without This Funding, Older Americans Might Not Have Gotten Their Social Security Checks On Time ...

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#### The Delivering For America Act Provided Additional Funding For The USPS And Would Direct The Postal Service To Reverse Any Initiative Or Action That Is Causing A Delay In Mail Processing Or Delivery.

“House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on

overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19." [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

**Around Half A Million People Still Receive Social Security Checks By Mail.** “Longoria Bastón said, ‘Social Security beneficiaries count on the post office to get their checks.’ That’s true for some beneficiaries, but not for most. Around half a million people still receive paper checks in the mail. The vast majority — more than 63 million — get their payments electronically. The transition to electronic deposits started more than 10 years ago during the Obama administration to cut back on paper waste.” [Politifact, [8/17/20](#)]

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### **... Small Businesses Struggling To Remain Available During The Pandemic Could Have Been Harmed ...**

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**The Delivering For America Act Provided Additional Funding For The USPS And Would Direct The Postal Service To Reverse Any Initiative Or Action That Is Causing A Delay In Mail Processing Or Delivery.** “House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

**Small Businesses Rely On The Postal Service To Get Their Products To Consumers.** “Delays in mail delivered by the United States Postal Service have impacted veterans waiting to receive their medication and threatened mail-in voting in November. They're also hurting America's small businesses. The Postal Service has tried to reduce costs in recent months with changes such as cutting staff hours and eliminating overtime pay. The moves have resulted in mail delays around the country. President Donald Trump has also said he opposes much-needed funding for the agency because he doesn't want to see it used for mail-in voting in the November elections. The delays have been devastating to small businesses that have come to rely on the post office to get their products to consumers. The Postal Service is the most commonly-used delivery carrier among businesses with fewer than five employees, according to the National Small Business Association, a trade group. A Postal Service Inspector General report in 2019, found that 70% of businesses with fewer than 10 employees said they had used the Postal Service in the prior six months.” [CNN, [8/20/20](#)]

**The Postal Service Is The Most “Commonly-Used Delivery Carrier Among Businesses With Fewer Than Five Employees.”** “Delays in mail delivered by the United States Postal Service have impacted veterans waiting to receive their medication and threatened mail-in voting in November. They're also hurting America's small businesses. The Postal Service has tried to reduce costs in recent months with changes such as cutting staff hours and eliminating overtime pay. The moves have resulted in mail delays around the country. President Donald Trump has also said he opposes much-needed funding for the agency because he doesn't want to see it used for mail-in voting in the November elections. The delays have been devastating to small businesses that have come to rely on the post office to get their products to consumers. The Postal Service is the most commonly-used delivery carrier among businesses with fewer than five employees, according to the National Small Business Association, a trade



group. A Postal Service Inspector General report in 2019, found that 70% of businesses with fewer than 10 employees said they had used the Postal Service in the prior six months.” [CNN, [8/20/20](#)]

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**... Veterans’ Prescription Deliveries Could Have Been Late ...**

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**The Delivering For America Act Provided Additional Funding For The USPS And Would Direct The Postal Service To Reverse Any Initiative Or Action That Is Causing A Delay In Mail Processing Or Delivery.**

“House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

**Veterans Reported Longer Wait Times To Receive Mail Order Prescription Drugs.** “Policy changes that slow delivery at the U.S. Postal Service are taking a toll on military veterans, who are reporting much longer wait times to receive mail-order prescription drugs, according to Democratic senators. In a letter Friday, the 31 senators take aim at new Postmaster General Louis DeJoy, a GOP fundraiser who took the post in June and has since imposed several operational changes that have led to mail backlogs across the United States. His cost-cutting measures have come as President Donald Trump rails against increases in mail-in voting and says he may hold up postal funding to impede the balloting in November.” [ABC News, [8/14/20](#)]

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**... And 2020 General Election Vote-By-Mail Ballots Could Have Been Delayed And Not Gotten Counted**

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**Delays In Mail Delivered By The USPS Threatened Mail In Voting In November.** “Delays in mail delivered by the United States Postal Service have impacted veterans waiting to receive their medication and threatened mail-in voting in November. They’re also hurting America’s small businesses. The Postal Service has tried to reduce costs in recent months with changes such as cutting staff hours and eliminating overtime pay. The moves have resulted in mail delays around the country. President Donald Trump has also said he opposes much-needed funding for the agency because he doesn’t want to see it used for mail-in voting in the November elections. The delays have been devastating to small businesses that have come to rely on the post office to get their products to consumers. The Postal Service is the most commonly-used delivery carrier among businesses with fewer than five employees,



according to the National Small Business Association, a trade group. A Postal Service Inspector General report in 2019, found that 70% of businesses with fewer than 10 employees said they had used the Postal Service in the prior six months.” [CNN, [8/20/20](#)]

## Consumer Issues & Regulations

### Significant Findings

- ✓ July 2021: Garcia voted against authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to take legal action against entities that violated consumer protection law.
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the Protecting Your Credit Score Act, which required all consumer reporting agencies to give consumers free access to credit reports and other resources.

### Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

#### July 2021: Garcia Voted Against Authorizing The FTC To Take Legal Action Against Entities That Violated Consumer Protection Law

**July 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Consumer Protection And Recovery Act, Authorizing The Federal Trade Commission To Take Legal Action Against Any Person, Partnership Or Corporation That Violated Consumer Protection Law In The Preceding 10 Years.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize certain legal action by the Federal Trade Commission for legal violations under its jurisdiction and redress for such violations. Specifically, it would authorize the agency to take legal action in federal court against a person, partnership or corporation that has violated consumer protection law in the preceding 10 years. It would allow the FTC to seek in such cases restitution for losses, contract rescission or reform, money refund or property return, and disgorgement, or legally mandated repayment, of unjust enrichment that a person, partnership or corporation obtained from such a violation.” The bill passed 221 to 205. [HR 2668, [Vote #214](#), 7/20/21; CQ, [7/20/21](#)]

### Protecting Your Credit Score Act

#### June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act

**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act, Which Required All Consumer Reporting Agencies To Give Consumers Free Access To Credit Reports And Other Resources.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a number of requirements for consumer reporting agencies to provide credit information and resources to consumers. The bill would require all consumer reporting agencies to jointly develop an online portal to give consumers free access to credit reports and other resources, including the ability to initiate a credit dispute process and to place or remove a security freeze on their credit. It would prohibit agencies from requiring consumers to waive any rights to access the portal and prohibit the portal from containing advertising or other solicitations. It would require consumer reporting agencies to follow "reasonable procedures" to verify credit report information, including matching all nine digits of a consumer's social security number. It would require the agencies to provide additional information to consumers during a credit dispute process, maintain a sufficient number of personnel to conduct reinvestigations of disputes and notify consumers of options available to them after a reinvestigation. It would require such agencies to automatically notify consumers if they receive notification regarding an adverse action against or a less favorable offer of credit made to a consumer, and to disclose the credit report upon which such decisions were based. The bill would formally grant the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau supervisory authority over consumer reporting agencies and require the CFPB to establish certain data privacy standards for such agencies; establish a credit reporting ombudsperson to help resolve credit reporting errors that are not promptly addressed by agencies; and establish a public registry of all consumer reporting agencies.” The bill passed by 200-179. [HR 5332, [Vote #126](#), 6/29/20; CQ [6/29/20](#)]



## Education Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia voted against broadening Pell Grant eligibility even though students in Garcia's district received \$25,225,040 in Pell Grants from 2019 to 2020.
- ✓ Garcia twice voted against increased student debt relief.
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against requiring the Treasury Department from making payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans.
  - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted to keep a Betsy DeVos Education Department rule that narrowed the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.
- ✓ Garcia said he would only support taxpayer-funded student loan relief for students who served in the military.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$130 billion in funding for high-poverty schools with facilities that endangered student and educator health.
- ✓ Garcia voted against awarding grants to school districts that implement plans to reduce educational disparities.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the "Child Care for Economic Recovery Act," which would extend "grants for states to provide family care for essential workers" in response to COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Child Care is Essential Act, which would create a \$50 billion Child Care Stabilization Fund to provide grant funding to child-care providers.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have created universal pre-kindergarten.
- ✓ Garcia voted to curtail the teaching of Critical Race Theory in schools.
- ✓ Garcia voted against blocking consideration of the Parents Bill of Rights Act to increase transparency and parental involvement in education.
  - ✓ The Cato Institute claimed that the Parents' Bill of Rights Act was unconstitutional because the Constitution did not grant the federal government power over education policy.

## College Affordability

### Pell Grants

#### **Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Broadening Pell Grant Eligibility**

**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Broaden Pell Grant Eligibility To Include Short Term Skills And Job Training Programs And Establish A Data System For Postsecondary Student Academic And Economic Outcomes.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: "Levin, D-Mich., amendment no. 260 that would

create a Pell Grant award for career and technical education programs that provide job training and industry-based credentials. It also would require the National Center for Education Statistics, within four years of the bill's enactment, to establish a data system containing information about postsecondary student academic and economic outcomes." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 238-193. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #29](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

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**2019-2020: Students In Garcia's District Received \$25,225,040 In Pell Grants**

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**2019-2020: California's 25<sup>th</sup> District Students Were Awarded 6,738 Pell Grants Worth \$25,225,040.** [National Association of Independent Colleges & Universities, Federal Student Aid Programs by Congressional Districts, [2019-2020](#)]

## Student Debt

### Garcia Twice Voted Against Increased Student Debt Relief

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: "Dean, D-Pa., amendment no. 11 that would require the Treasury Department to carry out a program to make payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans. It also would require loan holders that receive payments under the program to modify the loan to lower monthly payments by the borrower." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-198. [HR 6395, [Vote #149](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted To Keep A Betsy DeVos Education Department Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against Overriding President Trump's Veto Of Legislation Disapproving Of Education Department's New Rule On Federal Student Loan Forgiveness.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: "Passage, over President Donald Trump's May 29, 2020 veto, of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2019 Education Department rule establishing new policies related to federal student loan forgiveness for borrowers who attended schools that committed fraud or any type of institutional misrepresentation, requiring such borrowers to demonstrate financial harm as a result of the fraud to receive complete or partial cancellation of student loan debt. The rule would also allow for mandatory arbitration agreements related to such claims and require borrowers to file claims within three years of leaving an institution. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2019 rule would have no force or effect, and October 2016 rules that provide for complete cancellation of federal student loan debt for defrauded borrowers would be effectively maintained.." The bill was rejected by a vote of 210-173. [H J RES 76, [Vote #120](#), 6/26/20; CQ, [6/26/20](#)]

- **House Democrats Failed To Override Trump's Veto Of A Bill To Overturn The Secretary Of Education's New Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness.** "The House of Representatives failed to override President Donald Trump's veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill. In a big win for Education Secretary Betsy DeVos, House Democrats failed to override Trump's veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill by a vote of 238-173. A two-thirds majority is required to override a presidential veto. Last month, Trump vetoed congressional legislation that would have overturned a key student loan forgiveness rule drafted by DeVos and the U.S. Education Department. In March, the U.S. Senate voted 53-42 to overturn a new student loan forgiveness rule that critics say would limit student loan forgiveness for students when a college closes due to fraud. [...] DeVos rewrote the rules — which were drafted during the Obama administration — to narrow the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness." [Forbes, [6/27/20](#)]



## **Garcia Said He Would Only Support Taxpayer-Funded Student Loan Relief For Students Who Served In The Military**

**Garcia Only Supported Student Debt Cancellation For Students Who Served In The Military.** “Under what circumstances should taxpayers help pay off existing student loans?” GARCIA: ‘Only if the student serves in the military.’” [iVoterGuide, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

## **School Funding**

### **Garcia Voted Against \$130 Billion In Funding For High-Poverty Schools With Facilities That Endangered Student And Educator Health**

#### **Garcia Voted Against HR 2 In July 2020**

**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for "green" transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China. Passed 233-188. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. 30 members voted remotely by proxy, pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965 during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 2, Vote #138 [7/1/20](#), CQ [6/11/20](#)]

#### **HR 2 Would Have Invested \$130 Billion Targeted At High-Poverty Schools With Facilities That Endanger The Health And Safety Of Students And Educators**

**HR 2 Would Have Invested \$130 Billion Targeted At High-Poverty Schools With Facilities That Endanger The Health And Safety Of Students And Educators.** “H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, is a more than \$1.5

trillion plan to rebuild American infrastructure—not only our roads, bridges, and transit systems, but also our schools, housing, broadband access, and so much more. [...] Invests in schools with the Reopen and Rebuild America’s Schools Act, which invests \$130 billion targeted at high-poverty schools with facilities that endanger the health and safety of students and educators. This investment will help students get back to school and create over 2 million jobs to help workers get back to work. - Leverages a 5-year, \$10 billion federal investment in addressing structural challenges and upgrading child care facilities to generate additional state and private investments in making sure that child care settings are safe, appropriate, and able to comply with current and future public health directives.” [House Transportation Committee, Moving Forward Act Fact Sheet, Accessed [8/19/20](#)]

### **2023: Garcia Touted His Support For Charter Schools**

**Garcia Toured A Local Charter School And Touted His Support For Charter Schools.** “Rep. Mike Garcia toured Palmdale Academy School for a first-hand look Thursday at the charter high school’s Career Technical Education program. The charter school is a dependent charter of the Palmdale School District. Superintendent Raul Maldonado, members of his cabinet, board President Sharon Vega and trustee Nancy Smith, school administrators, teachers and student leaders welcomed Garcia to the campus. The morning started with a brief PowerPoint presentation on Career Technical education programs at the charter school and some background on the district’s middle school programs. [...] ‘I’ve been a support of charter schools,’ he said. ‘To the administrators and the leadership that got this thing going, thank you guys for doing this; this is how we get better as a country.’ Trustee Smith said the district has a dual enrollment program with Antelope Valley College. Some students started taking college classes last week. ‘To kill the suspense, you don’t have to court me on this at all,’ Garcia said. ‘I’m a supporter of charter schools already; the key is let me know where we can help, how we can help. We can help support at the federal level with grants.’” [Antelope Valley Press, [9/2/23](#)]

## **Reducing Educational Disparities**

### **Garcia Voted Against Awarding Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities**

**Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against The Strength in Diversity Act, Which Awarded Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize such sums as may be necessary for fiscal 2020 through 2026 for the Education Department to award grants to state and local school districts or educational agencies to develop and implement plans to increase the racial and socioeconomic diversity of students at public schools to improve academic outcomes, particularly for students of color and low-income students. Specifically, it would authorize one-year planning grants for assessing and developing options to reduce educational disparities by race and socioeconomic status, based on community preferences. It would authorize three-year implementation grants for activities such as teacher and staff recruitment for expanded schools and programs to encourage inter-district school attendance, including through transportation planning. It would require the Education Department to establish performance measures for grant-funded programs, including to assess progress in improving academic and other outcomes for a number of demographic subgroups and improving student readiness for postsecondary education and careers. It would also allow the department to reserve up to 5 percent of funds authorized to carry out research and development activities related to school diversity.” The bill passed 387 to 33. [H R 2639, [Vote #189](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

## **Child Care**

**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care For Economic Recovery Act, A Program That Would Extend “Grants For States To Provide Family Care For Essential Workers” In Response To COVID-19 Pandemic**

**Garcia Voted Against The “Child Care For Economic Recovery Act,” A Program To Extend “Grants For States To Provide Family Care For Essential Workers.”** “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” [HR 7327, Vote #172 [7/29/20](#), CQ [7/29/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act, Which Would Create A \$50 Billion Child Care Stabilization Fund To Provide Grant Funding To Child Care Providers**

**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish and provide \$50 billion in emergency appropriations for Health and Human Services Department child care stabilization block grants to states. It would require HHS to award such funds to states within 30 days of the bill’s enactment. Under the bill’s provisions, state agencies that administer existing child care block grants would make subgrants to child care providers affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency to cover payroll and other operating costs, including to reimburse costs prior to the award and to account for increased costs due to the emergency, such as implementation of practices related to social distancing, limited group sizes and sanitization. The bill would require subgrant recipients to certify that their operations were impacted by the public health emergency; provide full compensation and benefits to all employees; implement federal and state health guidances; provide relief from copayments and tuition for enrolled families; and prioritize providing care to children whose parents are essential workers or students, homeless children, children with disabilities, foster children and children at risk of abuse or neglect. It would also require agencies to prioritize subgrants to providers that operate during non-traditional hours; operate in communities with a low supply of child care; or serve certain populations, including dual language learners, infants and toddlers, and low-income families.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-163. [H R 7027, [Vote #171](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

- **The Child Care Is Essential Act Would Create A \$50 Billion Child Care Stabilization Fund To Provide Grant Funding To Child Care Providers.** “The House today passed H.R. 7027, the Child Care is Essential Act, urgently-needed legislation to immediately address the problems child care providers have in staying open and covering their increased operating costs with limited revenue during the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] The Child Care Is Essential Act creates a \$50 billion Child Care Stabilization Fund to provide grant funding to child care providers to stabilize the child care sector and support providers to safely reopen and operate.” [House Appropriations Committee, Press Release, [7/29/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Have Created Universal Pre-Kindergarten And Made Child Care More Affordable**

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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**Build Back Better Would Cap Child Care Costs And Ensure Universal Access To Child Care**

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**Build Back Better Would Ensure That Eligible Families Paid No More Than 7% Of Their Income On Child Care.** “The Build Back Better Act provides a historic, transformative investment in child care and early education. [...] In 32 states, a typical family’s child care costs would be lowered by \$5-\$6,000, and about 5 million families would pay nothing. Additionally, no eligible families will pay more than 7 percent of their income on child care based on a sliding fee scale, regardless of the number of children they have—and many families will pay much less. Families earning below 75 percent SMI would pay nothing.” [CLASP, [11/12/21](#)]

**Build Back Better Would Guarantee Child Care For 9 Out Of 10 Families With Children Under Age 6.** “The Build Back Better Act provides a historic, transformative investment in child care and early education. [...] Under this legislation, 9 out of 10 families with children under age 6 could be eligible for guaranteed child care assistance.



Eligible families include those who are income eligible—earning up to 2.5x state median income (SMI)—and who participate in a wide range of eligible activities including employment, job search, job training, education, health treatment, and family or medical leave, among others.” [CLASP, [11/12/21](#)]

### **Build Back Better Would Provide Child Care For 2.2 Million Children In California Between Ages 0 And 5.**

“The Build Back Better framework will: [...] Provide access to affordable child care. Child care is a major strain for families in California, where the average annual cost of a child care center for an infant is \$17,384, meaning that a California family with two young children would on average spend 30% of their income on child care for one year. The lack of affordable options also makes it difficult for parents, and especially mothers, to remain in their jobs, contributing to the 26.2% gender gap in workforce participation between mothers and fathers in California. The Build Back Better framework will enable California to provide access to child care for over 2.2 million young children (ages 0-5) per year from families earning under 2.5 times the California median income (about \$233,758 for a family of 4), and ensure these families pay no more than 7% of their income on high-quality child care. The plan will cover the families of 9 in 10 young children in the state.” [White House, accessed [5/6/22](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would Provide Universal Access To Pre-K For Every Three And Four Year Old**

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**Build Back Better Would Provide Universal Access To Pre-K For Every Three And Four Year Old.** “The Build Back Better Act provides a historic, transformative investment in child care and early education. [...] The proposal builds on existing state programs to provide federal dollars to support equitable, free, and inclusive access to high quality pre-K for every three- and four-year-old in child care programs, schools, Head Start centers, and family-based settings. It also includes support for raising wages for early educators.” [CLASP, [11/12/21](#)]

**Build Back Better Would “Expand Access To Free, High-Quality Preschool To More Than 781,000 Additional 3- And 4-Year-Olds Per Year” In California.** “The Build Back Better framework will: [...] Provide universal, high-quality, free preschool for every 3- and 4-year old in America. Today, only about 17% 3- and 4-year-olds in California have access to publicly-funded preschool, and it costs about \$8,600 per year for those who can’t access a publicly-funded program. The Build Back Better framework will enable California to expand access to free, high-quality preschool to more than 781,000 additional 3- and 4-year-olds per year and increase the quality of preschool for children who are already enrolled. Parents will be able to send their children to the preschool setting of their choice—from public schools to child care providers to Head Start—leading to lifelong educational benefits, allowing more parents to go back to work, and building a stronger foundation for California’s future economic competitiveness.” [White House, accessed [5/6/22](#)]

## **Critical Race Theory**

### **Garcia Voted To Curtail The Teaching Of Critical Race Theory In Schools**

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Aimed At Curtailing The Teaching Of Critical Race Theory In Schools.** In July 2021, voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4698 for immediate consideration. This bill addresses the growing problem in American schools of educators pushing their own ideology onto students by forcing them to use the pedagogy of critical race theory.” *A vote for the motion was a block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to 217 to 201. [HR 555, [Vote #222](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#); Congressional Record, [7/27/21](#)]

## **Parents’ Bill Of Rights**



## Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Parents Bill Of Rights Act To Increase Transparency And Parental Involvement In Education

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Parents Bill Of Rights Act To Increase Transparency And Parental Involvement In Education.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment on the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 6056, the Parents Bill of Rights Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #395](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/2/21](#)]

- **The Bill’s Sponsors Said That It Would Reinforce Parents’ “Right To Be Heard,” “Right To See Curriculums,” And “Right To Be Updated On Any Violent Activity That Happens On Their Children’s Campus.”** “House Republicans understand that not only do parents matter, but their involvement is critical to a child’s academic success. That is why today, Education and Labor Committee Republican Leader Virginia Foxx (R-NC), House Republican Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA), Rep. Julia Letlow (R-LA), Rep. Burgess Owens (R-UT), and Republican Study Committee Chairman Jim Banks (R-IN), officially rolled out a Parents Bill of Rights to ensure parents have the influence and transparency they deserve. The Members stated: [...] ‘Our Parents Bill of Rights will protect parental involvement by reinforcing their right to be heard, their right to see curriculums, and their right to be updated on any violent activity that happens on their children’s campus. America’s parents should never be made to feel powerless – they should be empowered and protected when it comes to having an influence in their own children’s education.’” [House Committee on Education and Labor Republicans, [11/17/21](#)]

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## The Cato Institute Claimed That The Parents’ Bill Of Rights Act Was Unconstitutional Because The Constitution Did Not Grant The Federal Government Power Over Education Policy

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**Cato Institute: That The Parents’ Bill Of Rights Act Was Unconstitutional Because The Constitution Did Not Grant The Federal Government Power Over Education Policy.** “Parents are having a moment. With the Virginia gubernatorial race seen as having turned on Democratic candidate Terry McAuliffe pronouncing, “I don’t think parents should be telling schools what they should teach,” and parent indignation-filled school board meetings making headlines nationwide, it feels like parents are mad as hell and not going to take it anymore. Enter the congressional GOP’s Parents Bill of Rights Act (PBORA). [...] Overall, the PBORA has some nice ideas, some fluff, and some stuff that seems awfully specific. (Two mandated parent-teacher meetings each year?) But before considering any of that, it suffers from a fundamental flaw: It is not constitutional. Look at the specific, enumerated powers given to the feds, and you won’t see anything about education, much less authorizing library transparency and parent-teacher conference mandates.” [Cato Institute, [11/18/21](#)]

## Election Law & Campaign Finance Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia opposed the For the People Act and said he was committed to stopping policies like it.
  - ✓ The For the People Act would make elections fairer and more secure, including by strengthening fundraising transparency, expand voting rights, and end partisan gerrymandering.
- ✓ Garcia attacked partisan gerrymandering in blue states while voting against legislation that would outlaw it nationwide.

- ✓ Garcia accused Democrats of using partisan gerrymandering to remain in power while voting against the For the People Act, which would end partisan gerrymandering nationwide.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would allow the DOJ to overturn discriminatory state and local voter suppression laws.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against considering the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act in Aug. 2021 and Jan. 2022 and voted against the bill itself in Aug. 2021 and Jan. 2022.
  - ✓ The bill would combat discriminatory voter suppression efforts by reversing a 2013 Supreme Court decision that tossed out a key part of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would strengthen democracy by preventing Presidential abuse of power.
  - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would strengthen democracy by preventing Presidents from abusing the powers of their office to enrich or benefit themselves or their family members.
  - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would strengthen congressional oversight of the Executive Branch.
  - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would protect the Justice Department from political interference.
  - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would increase penalties for government officials engaging in political activities prohibited under the Hatch Act.
  - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would require major party Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates to disclose ten years of their tax returns.
  - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would strengthen protections against foreign interference In American elections.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would strengthen protections against foreign interference in American elections.
  - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would require political campaigns and candidates report certain foreign contacts to the FBI and FEC.
  - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would ban political campaigns and candidates from receiving information for political advantage from foreign sources.
- ✓ Garcia voted against requiring disclaimers on online material distributed on behalf of a foreign entity and requiring polling locations to operate for four hours outside of business hours.
- ✓ Garcia voted against creating a national strategy to protect democratic institutions from cyber-attacks and disinformation campaigns.
- ✓ Garcia cosponsored legislation that would impose nationwide voter I.D. laws and prohibit automatic voter registration.

- ✓ Garcia cosponsored the Save Democracy Act, which would impose voter I.D. laws nation-wide and prohibit automatic voter registration for federal elections.
- ✓ Garcia praised a Florida law instituting voter ID and limiting drop boxes and mail-in ballots and said it all needed to be done at the national level.
- ✓ Garcia denounced ballot harvesting, whereby ballots could be picked up by third parties and dropped off at election sites on behalf of consenting voters, even though he engaged in ballot harvesting when he ran for Congress in 2020.
  - ✓ Garcia said in May 2020 that ballot harvesting is “legal because it’s legal.”
  - ✓ In May 2020, Rep. Devin Nunes said Garcia was in “good shape to hold onto” his seat “as long as we have a robust ballot harvest operation in November.”
  - ✓ Garcia criticized the practice of “ballot harvesting” soon after he was elected to Congress.
    - April 2021: Garcia claimed ballot harvesting eroded Californians’ trust in the election process.
    - July 2021: Garcia praised the Supreme Court’s decision upholding Arizona’s ban on “ballot harvesting” and referenced his work “co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that Biden’s Executive Order promoting voter registration was a “blatant overreach.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against requiring early voting locations on college campuses and reserving voter registration grants for HBCUs.
- ✓ Garcia voted against preventing the U.S. Postal Service from restricting delivery of voting materials.
- ✓ Garcia voted against adapting elections materials to local language preferences.
- ✓ Garcia voted against funding the U.S. Postal Service and prohibiting it from interfering in election mail procedures.
- ✓ Garcia said that public financing of campaigns was a “dangerous far-left” policy.
- ✓ Garcia supported congressional term limits told Breitbart that it was one of the primary issues he was running on in 2020.

## For The People Act

### Garcia Opposed The For The People Act And Said He Was Committed To Stopping Policies Like It

**Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: “The [For The People Act] seeks ‘to expand Americans’ access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.’ The bill’s language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences

and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Said He Was Committed To “Stopping Policies Like H.R. 1, Which Further Erode American’s Confidence In The Election Process.”** “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

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### **The For The People Act Would Make Elections Fairer And More Secure, Including By Strengthening Fundraising Transparency, Expand Voting Rights, And End Partisan Gerrymandering**

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**HEADLINE: “House Democrats Just Passed A Slate Of Significant Reforms To Get Money Out Of Politics.”** [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

- **The For The People Act Established A Match Program For Candidates Who Raised Money From Small Dollar Donors, Funded By A Fee On Criminal And Civil Fines By Banks And Corporations.** “Establishing public financing of campaigns, powered by small donations. Under the vision of the bill’s main sponsor, Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD), the federal government would provide a voluntary 6-1 match for candidates for president and Congress, which means for every dollar a candidate raises from small donations, the federal government would match it six times over. The maximum small donation that could be matched would be capped at \$200. The most substantial change to HR 1 is this program now won’t be funded by taxpayer dollars as originally planned; instead, it will come from adding a 2.75 percent fee on criminal and civil fines, fees, penalties, or settlements with banks and corporations that commit corporate malfeasance (think Wells Fargo).” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]
- **The For The People Act Supported An End To Citizens United And Increased Disclosure Of The Funders Of “Dark Money” Groups And Online Political Ads.** “Supporting a constitutional amendment to end Citizens United. Passing the DISCLOSE Act, pushed by Rep. David Cicilline and Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, both Democrats from Rhode Island. This would require Super PACs and ‘dark money’ political organizations to make their donors public. Passing the Honest Ads Act, championed by Sens. Amy Klobuchar (MN) and Mark Warner (VA) and introduced by Rep. Derek Kilmer (WA) in the House, which would require Facebook and Twitter to disclose the source of money for political ads on their platforms and share how much money was spent.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]
- **The For The People Act Created National Automatic Voter Registration, Made Election Day A Federal Holiday, Ended Partisan Gerrymandering, And Increased Election Security.** “Creating new national automatic voter registration that asks voters to opt out rather than opt in, ensuring more people will be signed up to vote. Early voting, same-day voter registration, and online voter registration would also be promoted. Making Election Day a holiday for federal employees and encouraging private sector businesses to do the same [...] Ending partisan gerrymandering in federal elections and prohibiting voter roll purging. The bill would stop the use of non-forwardable mail being used as a way to remove voters from rolls. Beefing up election security, including requiring the director of national intelligence to do regular checks on foreign threats. Recruiting and training more poll workers ahead of the 2020 election to cut down on long lines at the polls.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

## Garcia Attacked Partisan Gerrymandering In Blue States While Voting Against Legislation That Would Have Outlawed It Nationwide

### Garcia Accused Democrats Of Using Partisan Gerrymandering To Remain In Power...

**Garcia Claimed That Partisan Redistricting In Blue States Like California Was Proof That Democrats Change Election Rules In Order To Maintain Power.** GRANT: “Let me just ask you as we come up with the end of this segment. You're getting redistricted. We're facing this problem really across the country. And what I'm trying to issue is a wakeup call to Republicans that in Democrat blue states, this is where now the Democrats have a plot and scheme to keep the House of Representatives. We're seeing Republicans in New York get redistricted out of office. We're seeing Republicans in California get redistricted out of office quietly, these blue states are going to add more Democrat congress people to offset the losses they're going to have around the country.” [...] GARCIA: “This is how Pelosi has been trying to maintain power. They change the rules, they change the way we have elections [...] They change the rules and then message it as pro-democracy, but it's actually for the continuation of their power [...] we can't fall for it.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/3/22](#)] (AUDIO, 17:37)

### ...But Voted Against The For The People Act, Which Would End Partisan Gerrymandering Nationwide

**Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: “The [For The People Act] seeks ‘to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.’ The bill's language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

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## John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act

**Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, Which Would Allow The DOJ To Overturn Discriminatory State And Local Voter Suppression Laws**

**Jan. 2022: Garcia Voted Against The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act**



**Jan. 12, 2022: Garcia Voted Against The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act.** In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Butterfield, D-N.C., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 5746) with a further House amendment containing an election integrity and voting rights package. Among other provisions related to voter access and election security, the bill would require states to allow online and same-day registration, automatically register eligible voters, allow early voting at least 15 days before election day, carry out a program to track and confirm receipt of all absentee ballots, require voting via paper ballots, and accept certain alternate forms of voter identification. It would establish uniform criteria for states' congressional redistricting plans to prevent partisan gerrymandering and protect political participation of minority groups. It would prohibit any attempt to prevent an individual from registering to vote, prohibit certain practices related to voter intimidation and harassment of election workers, and prohibit states from restricting the provision of food and nonalcoholic beverages at polling locations. It would make Election Day a federal holiday and include provisions to improve voter access for individuals with disabilities. Among other provisions related to campaign finance, the bill would modify or establish public financing mechanisms for presidential and congressional election campaigns that would match 600% of each contribution of up to \$200 for candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than \$1,000 per individual donor and do not use more than \$50,000 of the candidate's personal funds. It would create a public financing voucher pilot program in three states, under which each eligible voter could donate \$25 in public funding credit to House candidates. It would expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions. Among other provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices, the bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations in the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for preclearance before implementation. It would require states and localities to review election practices to identify any practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group and subject any such practices to federal preclearance. It would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections. It would require states and localities to provide public notice regarding any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election, and regarding updated demographic data following any electoral district boundary changes.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-203. [HR 5746, [Vote #9](#), 1/13/22; CQ, [1/13/22](#)]

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**Jan. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act**

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**Jan. 12, 2022: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act.** In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 868) that would provide for floor consideration of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 5746) for voting rights legislation. It would provide for up to one hour of debate on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-202. [H. Res. 868, [Vote #8](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

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**Aug. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act**

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**Aug. 24, 2021: Garcia Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act.** In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would include a number of provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices. The bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would establish an "administrative bailout" provision allowing jurisdictions to apply for exemptions to preclearance requirements if they meet eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether they include certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group, such as changes to impose stricter voter identification requirements; changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority

populations; and changes that prohibit the provision of food or drinks to individuals waiting to vote. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance. It would codify or expand various requirements for court evaluation of "vote denial" and "vote dilution" discrimination claims and other voting rights violations, including to provide for violations in the case of voting practices that have the purpose or will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, including rules that have not yet been implemented. It would expand certain voting rights enforcement authorities, including to allow courts to grant injunctions or require judicial preclearance for changes to voting practices in response to any federal voting rights law prohibiting racial or language discrimination. Among other provisions, it would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections, including bilingual election requirements. It would require states and localities to provide public notice of any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election and to provide public notice of updated demographic data within ten days of any change to electoral district boundaries. It would require the department to make grants to small jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 or less to help them comply with public notice requirements related to voting practices." The motion was agreed to 219-212. [H Res 4, [Vote #260](#), 8/24/21, CQ [8/24/21](#)]

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**Aug. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act**

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**Aug. 24, 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package.** In August 2021 Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14). It would provide for up to one hour of general debate each on HR 4 and on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684. It would require the House to consider the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684 on Sept. 27, 2021, if the motion is not offered prior to that date. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 4 that would, among other provisions, clarify and expand considerations related to court evaluation of voting rights violations, including to require that courts consider whether a voting practice was designed to and does advance a "valid and substantiated" state interest. The manager's amendment would specify that a provision related to violations in the case of voting practices that have not yet been implemented would apply to practices enacted on or after Jan. 1, 2021, and it would add an "administrative bailout" provision allowing political subdivisions to apply for exemptions to the bill's preclearance requirements for changes to voting practices if they meet certain eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years." The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H Res 601, [Vote #258](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

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**The Bill Would Combat Discriminatory Voter Suppression Efforts By Reversing A 2013 Supreme Court Decision That Tossed Out A Key Part Of The 1965 Voting Rights Act**

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**Roll Call: "The Chief Aim" Of The John Lewis VRAA Was To Restore DOJ's "Ability To Preclear [...] Election Law Changes In Jurisdictions That Have A History Of Discriminatory Voting Practices."** "The chief aim of the bill is to bring back and update the Justice Department's ability to preclear, or give the OK to, election law changes in jurisdictions that have a history of discriminatory voting practices against minority voters. Congress is responding to the Supreme Court's 2013 *Shelby County v. Holder* decision, which invalidated the mechanism the Justice Department had previously used, which was a provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965." [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

**Roll Call: The Bill Would Subject Voter ID And Voter Purge Laws To Preclearance In A Wider Range Of Jurisdictions.** "The bill would also subject certain proposed laws to preclearance, even potentially in jurisdictions that would not otherwise fall under the 25-year lookback criteria. The bill's Section 6 would set out several practices, including changes to voter identification needed to vote and maintenance of voter rolls, that could be subject to preclearance. 'All those that have been shown to be discriminatory would need to be precleared,' Spaulding said." [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

## Protecting Our Democracy Act

### Garcia Voted Against A Bill To Strengthen Democracy By Preventing Presidential Abuse Of Power

**Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act, Which Included Provisions To Strengthen Checks On Presidential Powers And Executive Branch Oversight.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to strengthen checks on presidential powers and the executive branch and prohibit foreign influence. Among provisions related to presidential and executive branch accountability and oversight, the bill would void any pardon the president issues to himself or herself. If the president grants a pardon for offenses arising from investigations involving the president or their family members, administration members or campaign employees, it would require the Justice Department to share all materials related to the investigation with Congress. It would exempt the duration of a president or vice president's tenure from the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by that person prior to or during their tenure. It would include various provisions to limit national emergency powers, including to automatically terminate emergency declarations after 20 congressional session days unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval and to specify that the president's national emergency powers may not be used to authorize or fund any activity not authorized or funded by Congress. It would require the Justice Department to maintain a log of communications between DOJ and White House officials relating to civil or criminal investigations and require the department's inspector general to review the log for any improper communications. It would specify a list of causes for which the president or an agency head may remove an inspector general. It would strengthen enforcement and penalties under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities, including to authorize the Office of Special Counsel to investigate potential violations without first receiving an allegation and clarify that White House senior officials are subject to the Hatch Act. It would expand federal whistleblower protections, including to prohibit retaliation against federal employees who disclose waste, fraud and abuse. Among provisions relating to spending and other Congressional powers, the bill would require appropriated funding to be made available for obligation no later than 90 days before its availability would expire, and prohibit the rescission or deferral of funds in such 90-day period. It would require executive agencies to make public documents used in apportioning appropriations and add congressional notification and reporting requirements related to spending activity. It would statutorily require witnesses subpoenaed by Congress to testify and provide the requested information unless prohibited by federal law or the Constitution. It would affirm Congress' ability to enforce subpoenas through civil lawsuits and require courts to expedite such lawsuits. Among provisions related to elections and foreign influence, it would require major-party candidates for president and vice president to submit their tax returns from the past 10 years to the Federal Election Commission, require the FEC to make such returns public and require the same disclosures annually for the sitting president and vice president. It would require political committees to notify the FBI within one week of any foreign contact by a candidate, or a candidate's family members or employees. It would prohibit political campaigns from accepting opposition research, polling or other non-public information relating to a candidate from a foreign entity. It would expressly prohibit federal officers, including the president and vice president, from accepting gifts from foreign entities without Congressional authorization. It establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising and prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate.” Passed by a vote of 220-208. [HR 5314, [Vote #440](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

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### The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Democracy By Preventing Presidents From Abusing The Powers Of Their Office To Enrich Or Benefit Themselves Or Their Family Members

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Restrict Presidents' Ability To Pardon Themselves Or Their Family Members.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Prevent Abuse of the Pardon Power: Requires the Department of Justice to provide materials to Congress concerning any self-serving presidential pardon or commutation in cases involving the President or his/her relatives, contempt of Congress, or obstruction of Congress; clarifies that the President and Vice President are ‘public officials’ and pardons are ‘official acts’ and

‘things of value’ for purposes of the federal bribery statute; and prohibits self-pardons by the President.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Suspend The Statute Of Limitations For Any Federal Offense Committed By A Sitting President Or Vice President.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Ensure No President is Above the Law: Suspends the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by a sitting president or vice president, whether it was committed before or during their terms in office, to ensure that presidents and vice presidents can be held accountable for criminal conduct just like every other American and not use their offices as a shield to avoid legal consequences.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Prevent Presidents From Using Their Office To Personally Profit From Foreign Or Domestic Sources.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Enforce the Foreign and Domestic Emoluments Clauses of the Constitution: Codifies the Constitution’s Foreign and Domestic Emoluments Clauses by prohibiting federal officials from accepting of foreign emoluments without Congress’s consent and prohibiting the President from accepting domestic emoluments; strengthens the process for civil actions brought by Congress for violations of the Foreign Emoluments Clause; enhances financial disclosure requirements related to emoluments; and provides enhanced enforcement mechanisms for Congress and for entities within the Executive Branch.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

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### **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Congressional Oversight Of The Executive Branch**

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Congress’ Ability To Enforce Subpoenas.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Enforce Congressional Subpoenas: Strengthens Congress’ tools to enforce lawfully-issued subpoenas while preserving the accommodations process; codifies a cause of action for Congress to enforce its subpoenas, including those issued to government officials; expedites the judicial process for congressional subpoena enforcement actions; empowers courts to levy fines on government officials who willfully fail to comply with congressional subpoenas; and specifies the manner in which subpoena recipients must comply.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Congressional Oversight Over The Budget And Presidential Emergency Declarations.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Reassert Congressional Power of the Purse: Strengthens Congress’ power of the purse by enhancing the Impoundment Control Act (ICA), including by adding penalties for failure to comply; increasing transparency and reporting requirements for the Executive Branch; and strengthens congressional budget oversight tools under the ICA and Antideficiency Act (ADA) to prevent federal agencies from misusing federal funds. Strengthen Congressional Oversight of Presidential Emergency Declarations: Imposes a limit on Presidential declarations of emergencies and any powers triggered by such declarations unless extended by a vote of the Congress; requires the President to provide all Presidential Emergency Action Documents (PEADs) to Congress.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

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### **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Protect The Justice Department From Political Interference**

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require The Justice Department’s Inspector General To Report To Congress Any Improper Political Interference In The Justice Department.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Provide Security from Political Interference in Justice: In order to limit political interference in criminal and civil enforcement matters, requires the Attorney General to maintain a log of certain communications between the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the White House; requires the Attorney General to provide the log to the DOJ Inspector General (DOJ IG) bi-annually; and requires the DOJ IG to report to Congress any inappropriate communications or communications evidencing improper political interference.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]



**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Prohibit Presidents From Firing Inspectors General (IG) Without Just Cause.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Protect Inspector General Independence: Permits the President or the head of an agency to only remove an Inspector General (IG), including IGs of the Intelligence Community (IC), for cause; clarifies that IGs of the IC have sole authority to determine matters of urgent concern, which include foreign interference in our elections; enhances congressional reporting requirements when an IG is removed; requires the President or an agency head to give 30 days’ notice before placing an IG on administrative leave; and requires the President to provide to Congress documentation of cause before removing an IG.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Increase Penalties For Government Officials Engaging In Political Activities Prohibited Under The Hatch Act**

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Hatch Act Enforcement And Penalties.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Strengthen Hatch Act Enforcement and Penalties: Strengthens the Office of Special Counsel’s (OSC) ability to investigate violations of the Hatch Act; clarifies that employees of the Executive Office of the President and the Office of the Vice President can be investigated and disciplined for Hatch Act violations; authorizes Merit Service Protection Board (MSPB) to issue fines for Hatch Act violations committed by senior political appointees; and increases the maximum fine for Hatch Act violations by senior political appointees to \$50,000.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Major Party Presidential And Vice-Presidential Candidates To Disclose Ten Years Of Their Tax Returns**

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Major Party Presidential And Vice-Presidential Candidates To Disclose Ten Years Of Their Tax Returns.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Presidential and Vice-Presidential Tax Transparency: Requires the president and Vice President, or major party candidates for those offices, to provide ten years of tax returns to the Federal Elections Commission (FEC), who is required to make them public. If a covered person does not provide their tax records, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to provide them to the FEC.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Protections Against Foreign Interference In American Elections**

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**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Political Campaigns And Candidates To Report Certain Foreign Contacts To The FBI And FEC.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Ensure Reporting of Foreign Interference in Elections: Requires that political committees report to the FBI and the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) certain foreign contacts; requires that each political candidate and immediate family member of a candidate notify a designated campaign committee official of certain foreign contacts; requires the FBI to report to the congressional intelligence committees any reporting received pursuant to these provisions.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

**The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Ban Political Campaigns And Candidates From Receiving Information For Political Advantage From Foreign Sources.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Prevent Foreign Interference in Elections: Clarifies that the definition of a ‘thing of value’ in the Federal Election Campaign Act prohibition on foreign donations to political campaigns and candidates includes information sought or obtained for political advantage; enhances criminal penalties for violations of such prohibition; requires that political campaigns certify that they understand the prohibition.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]



## Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act, Which Would Strengthen Protections Against Foreign Interference In American Elections

**Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to strengthen checks on presidential powers and the executive branch and prohibit foreign influence. Among provisions related to presidential and executive branch accountability and oversight, the bill would void any pardon the president issues to himself or herself. If the president grants a pardon for offenses arising from investigations involving the president or their family members, administration members or campaign employees, it would require the Justice Department to share all materials related to the investigation with Congress. It would exempt the duration of a president or vice president's tenure from the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by that person prior to or during their tenure. It would include various provisions to limit national emergency powers, including to automatically terminate emergency declarations after 20 congressional session days unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval and to specify that the president's national emergency powers may not be used to authorize or fund any activity not authorized or funded by Congress. It would require the Justice Department to maintain a log of communications between DOJ and White House officials relating to civil or criminal investigations and require the department's inspector general to review the log for any improper communications. It would specify a list of causes for which the president or an agency head may remove an inspector general. It would strengthen enforcement and penalties under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities, including to authorize the Office of Special Counsel to investigate potential violations without first receiving an allegation and clarify that White House senior officials are subject to the Hatch Act. It would expand federal whistleblower protections, including to prohibit retaliation against federal employees who disclose waste, fraud and abuse. Among provisions relating to spending and other Congressional powers, the bill would require appropriated funding to be made available for obligation no later than 90 days before its availability would expire, and prohibit the rescission or deferral of funds in such 90-day period. It would require executive agencies to make public documents used in apportioning appropriations and add congressional notification and reporting requirements related to spending activity. It would statutorily require witnesses subpoenaed by Congress to testify and provide the requested information unless prohibited by federal law or the Constitution. It would affirm Congress' ability to enforce subpoenas through civil lawsuits and require courts to expedite such lawsuits. Among provisions related to elections and foreign influence, it would require major-party candidates for president and vice president to submit their tax returns from the past 10 years to the Federal Election Commission, require the FEC to make such returns public and require the same disclosures annually for the sitting president and vice president. It would require political committees to notify the FBI within one week of any foreign contact by a candidate, or a candidate's family members or employees. It would prohibit political campaigns from accepting opposition research, polling or other non-public information relating to a candidate from a foreign entity. It would expressly prohibit federal officers, including the president and vice president, from accepting gifts from foreign entities without Congressional authorization. It establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising and prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate.” Passed by a vote of 220-208. [HR 5314, [Vote #440](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

- **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Political Campaigns And Candidates To Report Certain Foreign Contacts To The FBI And FEC.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Ensure Reporting of Foreign Interference in Elections: Requires that political committees report to the FBI and the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) certain foreign contacts; requires that each political candidate and immediate family member of a candidate notify a designated campaign committee official of certain foreign contacts; requires the FBI to report to the congressional intelligence committees any reporting received pursuant to these provisions.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]
- **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Ban Political Campaigns And Candidates From Receiving Information For Political Advantage From Foreign Sources.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Prevent Foreign Interference in Elections: Clarifies that the definition of a ‘thing of value’ in the Federal Election Campaign Act prohibition on foreign donations to political campaigns and candidates includes information sought or obtained for political advantage; enhances criminal penalties for violations of such

prohibition; requires that political campaigns certify that they understand the prohibition.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity And Requiring Polling Locations To Operate For Four Hours Outside Of Business Hours**

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity And Requiring Polling Locations To Operate For Four Hours Outside Of Business Hours.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, require conspicuous disclaimers when any informational material on an online platform is distributed on behalf of a foreign entity; require online platforms to generate a public record of political advertisements; require states to run polling locations that are open for at least four hours outside of the period between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and require the Government Accountability Office's to assess the extent to which the small-contribution public financing program established by the bill increases opportunities for candidates of diverse racial, gender and socioeconomic backgrounds.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223 - 208. [HR 1, [Vote #58](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

## **Election Security**

### **Garcia Voted Against Creating A National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns**

**Garcia Voted For Removing A Provision To Create National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., amendment no. 19 that would strike from the bill a section that would require the creation of a national strategy to protect against cyber attacks, influence operations, disinformation campaigns and other activities that could undermine the security and integrity of U.S. democratic institutions, and that would establish a commission to counter efforts to undermine democratic institutions within the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207 – 218. [HR 1, [Vote #54](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

## **Voter Suppression**

### **Garcia Cosponsored The “Most Conservative Election” Bill In Decades And Touted His Own Voter ID Legislation**

**July 2023: Garcia Cosponsored The American Confidence In Elections Act.** “House Administration Committee Republicans on Monday traveled to Georgia to announce legislation they’re calling the ‘most conservative election integrity bill to be seriously considered in the House in over 20 years’ ... dubbed the American Confidence in Elections Act, or ACE Act ... ‘Rest assured, there will be people that are going to push back against this commonsense legislation. We saw people push back with false narratives right here in the state of Georgia two years ago,’ House Administration Chairman Bryan Steil, R-Wis., said at the press conference, which preceded a field hearing on the legislation.” [Roll Call, [7/10/23](#); Congress.gov, Garcia Co-Sponsored [7/11/23](#)]

- **Rep. Bryan Steil Referred To ACE Act As “The Most Conservative Election Integrity Bill To Be Seriously Considered In The House.”** “Dubbed by House Administration Committee Chairman Bryan Steil (R-Wis.) as ‘the most conservative election integrity bill to be seriously considered in the House in over 20 years,’ the ACE Act, which includes almost 50 standalone bills, is focused on multiple Republican priorities, such as tightening election rules, encouraging voter purges and loosening campaign finance regulations.” [Democracy Docket, [7/10/23](#)]

**February 29, 2024: Garcia Touted His Legislation That Would Require Photo Id To Vote.** [Mike Garcia, X,

[2/29/24](#)]

[Mike Garcia, X, [2/29/24](#)]

### Garcia Cosponsored Legislation That Would Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration

#### Garcia Cosponsored A Bill To Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration For Federal Elections

**Garcia Co-Sponsored The So-Called Save Democracy Act.** “Representative Mike Garcia (CA-25) co-sponsored the Save Democracy Act, which would enhance federal election integrity by addressing key issues, including voter registration, the casting of ballots, and tabulation of ballots. ‘The integrity of our elections is crucial to maintaining the sanctity of our democracy,’ said Garcia. ‘It is imperative that we have free, fair, and accurate elections so that everyone’s voice can be heard. That is why I am proud to co-sponsor the Save Democracy Act, which would protect our federal republic. We must restore the public’s faith in our election system and uphold the sanctity of our voting process. This is something that all citizens in the United States should want regardless of party. By requiring more authentication checks we will ensure that the voting process stays fair and reputable.’” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Save Democracy Act, Among Other Provisions, Would Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration For Federal Elections.** “Background on the Save Democracy Act: [...] Requires a voter I.D. for registration and voting. [...] Prohibits automatic voter registration for federal elections. [...] Prohibits states from sending out unrequested absentee ballots for federal elections. [...] Prohibits use of public ballot collection boxes in federal elections. [...] Requires that absentee ballots be received by the close of election day for federal elections. [...] Maintains current protections for military and overseas voters. [...] Requires that at least two representatives of each Presidential campaign in a general election be permitted to observe polls and vote counting operations.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/3/21](#)]

#### 2021: Garcia Also Wanted To Take Florida’s Voter Suppression Laws Nationwide

**Garcia Praised A Florida Law Instituting Voter ID And Limiting Drop Boxes And Mail-In Ballots And Said It All Needed To Be Done At The National Level.** “While progressive DC politicians are looking to eliminate voter ID & secure public funding for their campaigns, @GovRonDeSantis's Florida bill ensures election integrity for the state by making sure voter ID is enforced & banning ballot harvesting... This needs to be done at the national level. That’s why I support the Save Democracy Act.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [5/6/21](#)]

## Ballot Harvesting Hypocrisy

### Garcia Engaged In “Ballot Harvesting” When He Ran For Congress In 2020

#### 2020 Special Election: Garcia “Successfully” Used Ballot Harvesting, Whereby Ballots Could Be Picked Up By Third Parties And Dropped Off At Election Sites On Behalf Of Consenting Voters

**2020: Garcia Planned To Deploy “Ballot Harvesting,” In Which Ballots Can Be Picked Up From Voters By Campaigns And Dropped Off At Election Sites, During The 2020 Election.** “At the tavern, Garcia told his supporters his path to victory includes energizing new voters such as evangelicals who have been sitting out elections, along with driving a strong turnout in Republican-rich Simi Valley. He also plans to deploy widespread ‘ballot harvesting’ that was used by Democrats with great effect in 2018, in which ballots can be picked up from voters by campaigns and dropped off at election sites, much like a piece of mail.” [NBC - 10 WSLs, 2/2/20]

**Washington Examiner: Garcia “Successfully” Used Ballot Harvesting, Which Involved A Third Party Collecting And Casting Ballots For Consenting Voters Who Already Filled Out Their Own Ballots, During The 2020 Special Election.** “After losing seven seats in the last midterm election, California Republicans have built up their get-out-the-vote operations to avoid another wipeout. This included establishing a ‘ballot harvesting’ or ‘ballot collection’ operation to compete with Democrats, who have proven better at the campaign, which involves a third party collecting and casting ballots for consenting voters who already filled out their own ballots. This process became legal in the state in 2016, and the Garcia campaign used it successfully during the special election. According to Garcia, their campaign followed all regulations during their own ballot collection deployments.” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

#### Garcia: Ballot Harvesting Is “Legal Because It’s Legal”

**Garcia: Ballot Harvesting Is “Legal Because It’s Legal.”** ““In the wake of stay-at-home orders, we’ve been very focused on staying compliant, and so we [had] not been doing the door-to-door canvassing, but we were in a position to do so, and that was obviously a lesson learned from 2018,” Garcia told the Washington Examiner in an interview Monday, just before he beat Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith to serve out the remainder of the term of former Rep. Katie Hill, a Democrat who resigned in November. ‘The value of the volunteers is that you do have an army to help you now go door to door. You have an army to make phone calls to get the vote out,’ Garcia said. ‘So the bottom line is, it’s legal, and because it’s legal, we need to be able to operate on that coordinate system on that playing field just as well as the Democrats have been able to do it in previous elections.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

#### In May 2020, Rep. Devin Nunes Said Garcia Was In “Good Shape To Hold Onto” His Seat “As Long As We Have A Robust Ballot Harvest Operation In November”

**Nunes: “Even Though We Don’t Like” Ballot Harvesting “We Are Forced To Have To Ballot Harvest Because It’s The Only Way To Win.”** “Mr. Trump pointed to California, which allows a practice known as ‘ballot harvesting’ in which volunteers can collect other people’s absentee ballots, as a prime example. Rep. Devin Nunes said on Wednesday that Democrats have forced the GOP to adopt the tactic or get left behind. ‘Even though we don’t like it, we don’t want to, but we are forced to have to ballot harvest because it’s the only way to win,’ the California Republican said on Fox News.” [Washington Times, 5/15/20]

- **Nunes: Garcia Was In Good Shape To Win Re-Election In 2020 If He Had A Good Ballot Harvesting Operation.** “Republican Mike Garcia defeated Democrat Christy Smith in a special congressional election in California this week that was conducted largely by mail. ‘As long as we have a robust ballot harvesting operation in November, and I hate saying that because it’s illegal in 49 states, I think Mike Garcia is in good shape to hold onto that seat,’ Mr. Nunes said.” [Washington Times, 5/15/20]

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**2021: Garcia Criticized The Practice Of “Ballot Harvesting” Soon After He Was Elected To Congress**

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**April 2021: Garcia Claimed Ballot Harvesting Eroded Californians’ Trust In The Election Process**

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**April 2021: Garcia Said “California’s Failed Election Policies” Including “Ballot Harvesting” Had Of “Eroded The Public’s Trust In The Election Process.”** “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

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**July 2021: Garcia Praised The Supreme Court’s Decision Upholding Arizona’s Ban On “Ballot Harvesting” And Referenced His Work “Co-Chairing The Election Integrity Caucus”**

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**Garcia Praised The Supreme Court’s Decision Upholding Arizona’s Ban On “Ballot Harvesting.”** “Today’s decision by the Supreme Court upholding AZ’s ban on ballot harvesting is the right one. I’m co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress because it is imperative that we safeguard our elections and ensure states are able to... administer their own electoral systems. The last thing we need is a federal takeover of our electoral process.”





**Mike Garcia**   
@ElectMikeGarcia



Today's decision by the Supreme Court upholding AZ's ban on ballot harvesting is the right one. I'm co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress because it is imperative that we safeguard our elections and ensure states are able to...



washingtonexaminer.com

Supreme Court upholds Arizona voting rules, including ballot-harvesting ban  
The Supreme Court on Thursday upheld two Republican-supported Arizona voting laws they say are intended to ensure election integrity.

1:06 PM · Jul 1, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

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Tweet your reply

Reply



**Mike Garcia**  @ElectMikeGarcia · Jul 1, 2021



Replying to @ElectMikeGarcia

administer their own electoral systems. The last thing we need is a federal takeover of our electoral process.



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[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [7/1/21](#)]

## **Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Executive Order Promoting Voter Registration Was A “Blatant Overreach”**

**Garcia Signed A GOP Letter Asking OPM To Look Into Biden’s Executive Order To Promote Voter Registration, Which They Called A “Blatant Overreach.”** "More than two dozen House Republicans are urging the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget to provide documents related to an executive order issued by President Joe Biden that could require federal officials to participate in electioneering activities. The executive order, issued March 7, 2021, requires all executive department and agency heads to 'evaluate ways in which the agency can, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, promote voter registration and voter participation.' The order lists the distribution of voter registration materials, application assistance, and the promotion of third-party organizations as potential options for agency heads. The Republicans, led by North Carolina Rep. Ted Budd, question the need for the effort and argue that it is an infringement on the rights of states to conduct their own elections. 'It makes no sense for agencies that do not enforce federal voting laws to engage in election-related activities. Commanding every federal agency to develop a plan to engage in this kind of election activity is a blatant overreach of power and authority,' they write." [Daily Caller, [1/19/22](#)]

## **Early Voting**

### **Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs**

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require states to ensure that polling places that allow early voting be located on campuses of higher education institutions; require the Education Department to ensure that 25 percent of funds for certain student voter registration grants to higher education institutions be reserved for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions; require states to ensure that in counties with at least 20,000 registered voters at least one drop box is open to accept ballots for 24 hours a day; and require the Election Assistance Commission to conduct a study on the 2020 elections and compile a list of recommendations to help states transition to or improve their current vote-by-mail system.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218 – 210. [HR 1, [Vote #52](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

## **Postal Voting**

### **Garcia Voted Against Preventing The U.S. Postal Service From Restricting Delivery Of Voting Materials**

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Changes To U.S. Postal Service That Would Restrict Delivery Of Voting Materials.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would, among other provisions, bar the U.S. Postal Service from carrying out any new operational change within 120 days before a federal election that would restrict the delivery of voting materials; direct the Election Assistance Commission to appoint a senior cyber policy advisor to be the primary policy advisor to the commission on cybersecurity matters for federal elections; require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations; prohibit taxpayer funds from being deposited into a public campaign fund created by the bill; apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories; and permit the placement of statues honoring citizens of each U.S. territory in Statuary Hall.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221 - 207. [HR 1, [Vote #55](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Adapting Elections Materials To Local Language Preferences**

**Garcia Voted Against Adapting Elections Materials To Local Language Preferences.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would, among other provisions, bar the U.S. Postal Service from carrying out any new operational change within 120 days before a federal election that would restrict the delivery of voting materials; direct the Election Assistance Commission to appoint a senior cyber policy advisor to be the primary policy advisor to the commission on cybersecurity matters for federal elections; require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations; prohibit taxpayer funds from being deposited into a public campaign fund created by the bill; apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories; and permit the placement of statues honoring citizens of each U.S. territory in Statuary Hall.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221 - 207. [HR 1, [Vote #55](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Funding The U.S. Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures**

**Garcia Voted Against Funding The U.S. Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures.** In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail.” The bill passed 257-150. [HR 8015, [Vote #182](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

## **Campaign Finance Reform**

### **Garcia Opposed Public Financing Of Campaigns**

**Garcia Said That Public Financing Of Campaigns Was A “Dangerous Far-Left” Policy.**



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [4/21/21](#)]

## **Term Limits**

**Garcia Supported Congressional Term Limits**

**Garcia Supported Congressional Term Limits To Prevent Representatives From Losing “Touch With Their Constituency.”** “Garcia supports term limits because it’s time to get rid of the career politicians in both parties. Washington, DC truly is a swamp, filled with career politicians who are more concerned with their next election than making tough decisions. The Founding Fathers wanted citizens to step up and serve their community in office for a brief period and then make way for new representation before they lost touch with their constituency.” [Mike Garcia U.S. Congress, accessed [5/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Told Breitbart That Congressional Term Limits Was One Of The Main Issues He Was Running On In 2020**

**Garcia Told Breitbart That Congressional Term Limits Was One Of The Primary Issues He Was Running On In 2020.** “‘If not me, who?’ Mr. Garcia asks in his campaign message, noting that national security, term limits and pushing back on socialist agenda are among his primary issues. ‘I think people are realizing just how far this Democrat Party has gone, and the fact that House Speaker Nancy Pelosi is the moderate in the room should scare the heck out of the entire country,’ the candidate told Breitbart News.” [Washington Times, 5/12/20]

## Energy & Environment Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia said he believed human activity had only “some implications” to climate change.
- ✓ Garcia voted against American participation in U.N. efforts to fight climate change.
- ✓ Garcia voted for striking the rule exempting climate legislation from spending caps and pay-go rules from the 2021 House rules package.
- ✓ Garcia denied that California’s forest fires were a result of climate change and called for more deforestation.
- ✓ Garcia promised to propose a plan that would increase funding to fight wildfires in California but voted to cut funding for the Department of the Interior, which oversees wildfire suppression operations, fire facilities, and provides rural fire assistance.
- ✓ Garcia voted against increased health and environmental regulations for PFAS twice.
  - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against an amendment to require the Defense Department to provide training to medical providers on PFAS.
  - ✓ July 2021: Garcia voted against revising environmental laws and requiring the EPA to regulate PFAS.
    - ✓ Scientists found links between PFASs and kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid disease, liver damage, high cholesterol, and other diseases.
- ✓ Garcia voted against congressional disapproval of the Trump Administration’s Methane Rule and reinstating the Obama Administration’s methane emission standards.
  - ✓ In 2016, The EPA adopted a rule that required oil and gas companies to limit methane leaks and emissions, which was later reversed by the Trump Administration.
  - ✓ The measure restored requirements on companies to check every six months for methane leaks from equipment installed after 2015—and they were required to ensure leaks were fixed within 30 days of being detected.
- ✓ Garcia did not vote on establishing a grant program to assist states and tribal organizations in preventing carbon monoxide poisoning.
- ✓ Garcia supported prohibiting the president from declaring a moratorium on fracking without congressional authorization.
- ✓ Garcia voted against blocking Trump’s proposed overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations making it faster and easier to approve oil and gas pipelines.
  - ✓ The Trump Administration proposed an overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act regulations to make it faster and easier to approve the construction of pipelines and highways.



- ✓ Garcia voted to cut EPA funding by \$564 million.
- ✓ Garcia voted to preserve the Trump Administration’s EPA rule that would maintain existing particulate quality standards rather than enforce greater emissions cuts.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against funding for clean and renewable energy.
  - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against a 50% increase in renewable energy funding through Fiscal Year 2025.
  - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against investing \$135 billion in renewable energy research and energy efficiency.
  - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against \$20 billion for financing clean energy projects.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the ‘Build Back Better’ budget reconciliation bill, which included \$555 billion for renewable energy and clean transportation incentives.
- ✓ May 2022: Garcia voted against the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, which would strengthen the President and Federal Trade Commission’s ability to crack down on fuel price gouging.
  - ✓ The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act would authorize the President “to issue an energy emergency proclamation that would make it unlawful for companies to increase fuel prices to ‘unconscionably excessive’ levels.”
  - ✓ The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act would allow “the Federal Trade Commission to investigate alleged price gouging” in the energy industry.
- ✓ Garcia voted against authorizing increased funding for nuclear fusion energy research.
- ✓ Garcia voted against designating 1.4 million acres of federal lands and protected rivers in California, Colorado, and Washington.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia and other California Republicans attacked Gov. Newsom for not declaring a statewide drought emergency.

## Climate Change

### Garcia Said He Believed Human Activity Had Only “Some Implications” On Climate Change

#### Garcia Said That He Believed That Human Activity Had “Some Implications” On Climate Change.

GARCIA: “I think there are some implications of manmade products, um, to the climate. And again, this is one of those issues where maybe I’m not as far right as you would think. I think what it boils down to is we need to keep looking at it, we need to keep analyzing the data. When you look at 10, 20, 30 years, the margin of error on our predictions is off the chart. The bottom line is that I don’t think we should do anything that derails our economy. The Green New Deal is, I mean good lord, that would have torpedoed our economy. I think that short-sighted sort of pandering is completely useless. But I do think we have to keep an eye on it, and continue to gather the information.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] [AUDIO]

**Garcia Voted Against American Participation In U.N. Efforts To Fight Climate Change**

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Rescind U.S. Participation In The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 184 that would rescind U.S. participation in the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-235. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #27](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Striking A Spending Caps And Pay-Go Exemption For Climate Legislation From House Rules**

**Garcia Voted For Striking The Rule Exempting Climate Legislation From Spending Caps And Pay-Go Rules From The 2021 House Rules Package.** In January 2021, Garcia voted for a “Smith, R-Mo., motion to recommit the rules package for the 117th Congress to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the resolution a provision that would authorize the House Budget Committee chair to exempt legislation addressing the economic, environmental or public health consequences of climate change from certain budgetary requirements, including discretionary spending caps and pay-as-you-go rules.” The motion was rejected, 203-217. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #7](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

**Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change And Called For More Deforestation**

**Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change, And Said They Were “Man Made” And A Result Of “Bad Leadership.”** GARCIA: “The fires are not a result of climate change. They are usually man made. These power shutdowns and what Edison is doing [...] It is not Climate Change. It is man made and bad leadership and bad policy. I think it is a cop out to say it is climate change and there are defiantly concrete things we can do.” [YouTube, joycemediainc, [12/10/19](#)] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Blamed Forest Fires In California On Poor Forest Management Rather Than Climate Change.**

“Climate change is real,” said Smith, linking the issue to the spate of blazes. “What we are experiencing here in California, everything from sea level rise to the significant wildfires where there is devastating property damage, has a real economic impact. And we are at a huge loss if we don't begin to address the root causes, as well as the possible solutions.” Garcia accused his opponent of ‘burying her head in the sand’ by attributing the fires to climate change. [...] ‘What we're experiencing here is the end result of Sacramento, and frankly, the federal government, not investing in deforestation programs, not getting rid of the dead brush and the leaves that have been accumulating over the last 40 years,’ Garcia said.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

- **Garcia Called For Deforestation In Response To Wildfires Even Though He Admitted That Climate Change Was Real.** “Garcia [...] said that the planet is warming and that he drives an electric car to reduce emissions, but also called for deforestation in response to the wildfires. ‘What we're experiencing here is the end result of Sacramento, and frankly, the federal government, not investing in deforestation programs, not getting rid of the dead brush and the leaves that have been accumulating over the last 40 years,’ Garcia said.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

**Wildfires****Garcia Voted To Cut Funding For The Department That Oversees Efforts To Fight Wildfires After Promising To Increase Funding To Fight Wildfires****Garcia Promised To Propose A Plan That Would Increase Funding To Fight Wildfires In California...**

**May 2020: Garcia Said He Would Soon Unveil A Plan To Help “Bolster” Efforts To Fight Wildfires In California.** “While I believe being on the front lines in D.C. is important, my primary focus is here in Southern California helping our small businesses and their workers, working with our local community leaders ensuring they are receiving all the federal assistance available during this pandemic, helping California secure the necessary federal resources during wildfire season and protecting our national security. Getting people access to their federal representative is critical, which is why I am quickly establishing offices in each of the district’s valleys – Antelope, Santa Clarita and Simi. Wildfire season for California is quickly approaching. Our federal government must do more to aide our battle against these wildfires, and I will soon unveil a plan that will bolster our efforts on that front.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Garcia Editorial, [5/23/20](#)]

- **Garcia Said He Planned To Ensure California Received The “Necessary Federal Resources During Wildfire Season.”** “While I believe being on the front lines in D.C. is important, my primary focus is here in Southern California helping our small businesses and their workers, working with our local community leaders ensuring they are receiving all the federal assistance available during this pandemic, helping California secure the necessary federal resources during wildfire season and protecting our national security. Getting people access to their federal representative is critical, which is why I am quickly establishing offices in each of the district’s valleys – Antelope, Santa Clarita and Simi. Wildfire season for California is quickly approaching. Our federal government must do more to aide our battle against these wildfires, and I will soon unveil a plan that will bolster our efforts on that front.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Garcia Editorial, [5/23/20](#)]

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### **...But Voted To Cut Funding For The Department Of The Interior, Which Oversees Wildfire Suppression Operations, Fire Facilities, And Provides Rural Fire Assistance**

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**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Aimed At Reducing Discretionary Funding For The Departments Of The Interior And Environment By 5%.** “At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following: Sec. \_\_\_\_\_. Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 5 percent. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1060, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Allen) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia. Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, this bill that we are debating here is a partisan travesty and spends entirely more than this government can afford. That is why I rise again today to offer an amendment to cut spending to the Interior and Environment portion of the bill. In addition to its overspending, this bill attempts to delegitimize President Trump's replacement for the Obama administration's overreaching WOTUS rule. The farmers and landowners in my district will tell you how devastating that would be.” [H.Amdt. 849, No. [62](#), Vote #162, [6/24/20](#)]

**The Dept. Of The Interior Oversees The “Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.”** “ In addition to the amounts provided under the heading “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” for wildfire suppression operations, \$310,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” and “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: Provided further, That amounts may be transferred to the “Wildland Fire Management” accounts in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

**The Dept. Of The Interior Oversees “Wildland Fire Management” And The Budget Sought To Increase Spending On “Rural Fire Assistance” And Updating “Fire Facilities.”** “For necessary expenses for fire

preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$991,479,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$18,427,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$227,895,000 is for fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$20,470,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further [...]" [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

**The Budget Allowed For The “Forest Service” To Transfer “Discretionary Funds” To Be Used For “The Purposes Of Hazardous Fuels Management And Urgent Rehabilitation Of Burned-Over National Forest System Lands And Water.”** “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2024: Provided, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That this section does not apply to funds derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

## PFAS

### Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Defense Department To Provide Training To Medical Providers On PFAS

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Defense Department To Provide Training To Medical Providers On PFAS.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Slotkin, D-Mich., amendment no. 15 that would require the Defense Department to provide department medical providers with mandatory training with respect to the potential health effects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 186. [HR 4350, [Vote #272](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

### July 2021: Garcia Voted Against Revising Environmental Laws And Requiring The EPA To Regulate PFAS

**Garcia Voted Against The PFAS Action Act, Authorizing The EPA To Address The Impacts Of Per- And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) On Drinking Water.** In February 2015, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to take a number of regulatory actions and establish grant programs to address the impacts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS. Specifically, it would require the EPA to designate certain PFAS -- perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, as well as perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts -- as hazardous chemicals under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and determine whether all PFAS should be designated as such within five years of

enactment. It would require the EPA to issue a national primary drinking water regulation for maximum contaminant levels of certain PFAS, within two years of enactment, and issue health advisories for PFAS not subject to the regulation. It would authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2026 for an EPA infrastructure assistance grant program for community water systems affected by PFAS to implement water treatment technologies that can remove all detectable amounts of PFAS from drinking water. It would require the EPA to establish effluent limits and pretreatment standards for PFAS in wastewater and authorize \$200 million annually through fiscal 2026 for an EPA grant program to help publicly owned treatment works implement such standards. It would authorize \$100 million annually through 2026 for an EPA grant program to test for and install and maintain water filtration systems to address PFAS in school drinking water. Among other provisions, it would require the EPA to add certain PFAS to lists of hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act; issue rules to require toxicity testing on all PFAS by manufacturers; create a public risk-communication strategy regarding PFAS hazards; update voluntary labeling requirements for certain consumer products, including cooking implements, carpets and clothing, to certify that they do not contain any PFAS; and issue guidance on reducing the use of firefighting foam and related products that contain PFAS by first responders.” The bill passed 241 to 183. [HR 2467, [Vote #217](#), 7/21/21; CQ, [7/21/21](#)]

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### **Scientists Found Links Between PFASs And Kidney And Testicular Cancer, Thyroid Disease, Liver Damage, High Cholesterol, And Other Diseases**

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**Scientists Found Links Between PFASs And Kidney And Testicular Cancer, Thyroid Disease, Liver Damage, High Cholesterol, And Other Diseases.** “Because of their widespread use, release and disposal over the decades, PFASs show up virtually everywhere: in soil, surface water, the atmosphere, the deep ocean—and even the human body. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Web site says that the agency has found PFASs in the blood of nearly everyone it has tested for them, ‘indicating widespread exposure to these PFAS in the U.S. population.’ Scientists have found links between a number of the chemicals and many health concerns—including kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid disease, liver damage, developmental toxicity, ulcerative colitis, high cholesterol, pregnancy-induced preeclampsia and hypertension, and immune dysfunction.” [Scientific American, [1/22/21](#)]

## **Pollution**

### **Methane Rule**

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### **Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards**

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**Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2020 Environmental Protection Agency rule that reversed 2012 and 2016 rules establishing emission standards -- or new source performance standards -- to limit the amount of methane and volatile organic compounds that can be released in the production, processing, transportation and storage of oil and natural gas. Specifically, the 2020 rule rescinded the methane-specific standards and rescinded the applicability of all standards to transportation and storage activities. The rule also required the EPA, before promulgating new air pollutant standards, to determine that the pollutant causes or contributes significantly to dangerous air pollution. The rule took effect on September 14, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2020 rule would have no force or effect, and the Obama-era emission standards would be effectively reinstated.” The resolution passed, 229-191. [SJ Res 14, [Vote #185](#), 6/25/21; CQ, [6/25/21](#)]

- **In 2016, The EPA Adopted A Rule That Required Oil And Gas Companies To Limit Methane Leaks And Emissions, Which Was Later Reversed By The Trump Administration.** “This is a really encouraging step because methane is such an important greenhouse gas to reduce,’ Drew Shindell, an earth science professor



at Duke University, said of Wednesday’s vote. ‘It sends a signal that the administration is serious about this.’ In 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a rule requiring oil and gas companies to curb methane leaks and emissions from their operations. Late last summer, the Trump administration undid it.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]

- **The Measure Restored Requirements On Companies To Check Every Six Months For Methane Leaks From Equipment Installed After 2015—And Must Ensure Leaks Are Fixed Within 30 Days Of Being Detected.** “If enacted, the measure would restore requirements on companies to check every six months for methane leaks from pipelines, storage tanks and other equipment installed after 2015 — and plug any leak within 30 days after it is detected.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]

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### **Garcia Did Not Vote On Establishing A Grant Program To Assist States And Tribal Organizations In Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**

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**Garcia Did Not Vote On Establishing A Grant Program To Assist States And Tribal Organizations In Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.** In April 2021, Garcia did not vote on: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a grant program to assist states and tribal organizations with carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities, including for public education activities and to purchase and install alarms in public housing and facilities that serve children and the elderly.” The motion was agreed to 362-49. [H R 1460, [Vote #105](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

## **Oil & Gas**

### **Fracking**

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### **Garcia Supported Prohibiting The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization**

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**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protecting American Energy Production Act, Which Would Prohibit The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “DeSaulnier D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 508) that would provide for floor consideration of a total of 149 amendments to a five-year surface transportation and ten-year water infrastructure authorization bill (HR 3684).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Jeff Duncan stated: “Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question, so that we can amend the rule to immediately consider H.R. 751, the Protecting American Energy Production Act. Now, my bill is straightforward. It prohibits the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, unless Congress authorizes the moratorium. It further expresses the sense of Congress that States should maintain authority for the regulation of oil and natural gas production on State and private lands.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219 to 188. [H. Res. 508, [Vote #198](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/21](#)]

## **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)**

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### **Garcia Voted Against Blocking Trump’s Proposed Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations Making It Faster And Easier To Approve Oil And Gas Pipelines**

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**Garcia Voted Against Adopting The Democratic En Bloc Amendment Of Forty Amendments On The Appropriations Bill.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2, consisting of 40 amendments.” The amendment was adopted 223-194: Democrats 220-9, Republicans 3-184, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #160](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Democratic En Bloc Amendments To H.R. 7608 Included Blocking The Trump Administration’s Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations.** “Lawmakers in a series of July 23 votes approved the riders as amendments to H.R. 7608, an FY21 appropriations measure that would fund EPA and several other agencies, with a final vote on passage expected on July 24. [...] Other policy riders approved through a series of en bloc amendments would block the implementation, administration and enforcement of the White House Council on Environmental Quality’s overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations as well as preventing funds from being used for the centralization process established in EPA’s update to its Freedom of Information Act regulations published in the Federal Register June 26, 2019.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

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### **The Trump Administration Proposed An Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve The Construction Of Pipelines And Highways**

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**Trump Proposed Overhauling National Environmental Policy Act Regulations To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve Construction Of Pipelines And Highways.** “President Trump announced a ‘top to bottom overhaul’ of the regulations that govern one of the nation’s most significant environmental laws. The aim is to speed up approval for major projects like pipelines and highways [...] The administration’s new regulations are expected to reduce the types and number of projects that will be subject to review under the NEPA, shorten the timeline for reviews, and drop a requirement that agencies consider the cumulative environmental effects of projects, such as their contribution to climate change.” [NPR, [7/15/20](#)]

- **Buccino: Trump’s Regulatory Overhaul Would Deny Communities Who Have Been Most Impacted By Pollution A Say In What Projects Get Built In Their Neighborhoods.** “But environmental groups warn the new rules will sideline the environmental effects of pipelines, highways and other projects. ‘What the Trump administration is doing is fundamentally changing those regulations and really gutting them,’ says Sharon Buccino, a senior attorney at the Natural Resources Defense Council. What’s more, Buccino says the law was designed to give a voice to communities long hurt by pollution from highways, pipelines and chemical plants that are disproportionately located in their neighborhoods. ‘NEPA gives poor and communities of color a say in the projects that will define their communities for decades to come. Rather than listen, the Trump administration’s plan aims to silence such voices,’ says Buccino.” [NPR, [7/15/20](#)]

## **EPA**

### **Garcia Voted To Cut EPA Funding By \$564 Million**

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment no. 102 that would decrease by \$564 million funding for EPA environmental programs and management expenses including travel expenses, hire of passenger motor vehicles, operation of aircraft, purchase of library memberships and other administrative costs.” The motion failed 155 to 256. [HR 7608, [Vote #164](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted To Preserve The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts**

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Defund A Trump Administration EPA Rule On Air Quality Standards For Particulate Matter.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tonko, D-N.Y., for Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce an April 30, 2020, EPA rule related to air quality standards for particulate matter.” The amendment was adopted 233-176. [H R 7608, [Vote #163](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Amendment Would Defund The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts.** “Among the provisions voted on is a prohibition on EPA's use of funds to finalize, implement or enforce the agency's proposal to maintain the existing particulate matter (PM) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) instead of tightening it to force greater PM emissions cuts. The amendment says the proposal ‘fails to protect, within an adequate margin of safety, communities of color from harmful air pollution during a global public health pandemic, where those communities are experiencing a disproportionately high death rate made worse by decades of exposure to toxic pollution.’ The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY), appeared to prevail on a voice vote, but Tonko requested a recorded vote that had not yet occurred at press time.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

## Renewable Energy

### Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Funding For Clean And Renewable Energy

#### Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against A 50% Increase In Renewable Energy Funding Through Fiscal Year 2025

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50 Percent Annually Through FY 2025.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Haaland, D-N.M., amendment no. 32 that would increase energy efficiency and renewable energy funding authorization levels by 50% annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department research and development activities related to solar, wind, and water energy. It also would add authorization totals for research, development, demonstration, and commercialization activities under the Energy Department's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy through fiscal 2025, authorizing \$3.2 billion in fiscal 2021 increasing incrementally to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2025.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 173. [HR 4447, [Vote #203](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

#### Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Investing \$135 Billion In Renewable Energy Research And Energy Efficiency

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act, Adopting A Manager’s Amendment On That Bill, Considering The Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, And Allowing Debate On The Continuing Resolution.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act (HR 4447) and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act (HR 6270). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 98 amendments for HR 4447 and one hour of general debate for HR 6270. It would also provide for one hour of general debate on a continuing resolution (HR 8319) to provide short-term appropriations through Dec. 11, 2020, which is not expected to be considered after the House passed a similar measure (HR 8337) under suspension of the rules Tuesday, Sept. 22. Finally, it would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to HR 4447. Among other provisions, the amendment would authorize, through fiscal 2025, \$65 million annually for the Labor and Energy departments to implement two energy industry workforce development programs, including \$50 million for grants to fund wages of individuals receiving training. It would expand eligibility for and authorize \$32 million annually through fiscal 2025 for an Energy Department loan guarantee program for projects using new technologies to reduce air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. It would modify Energy Department programs related to methane hydrates reauthorized under the bill, including to limit development activities and add public notice and comment and reporting requirements for research. It would require the EPA to develop a proposal to assess and address cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with climate change. It would strike language requiring revenues from wind or solar energy leases on public lands to be paid to states and counties and to a renewable energy resource conservation fund for federal lands. It would codify a Commerce Department agreement limiting importation of uranium from Russia. It would provide for a dispute resolution process with regard to eminent

domain for surveying land to be used for natural gas pipelines.” The bill passed 229 to 187. [HR 1129, [Vote #200](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/21/20](#)]

- **The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act Invested \$135 Billion In Renewable Energy Research And Energy Efficiency.** “On September 24, the House passed H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act, by a vote of 220-185. The \$135 billion package includes several clean energy and workforce bills from the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Natural Resources Committee, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The bill would authorize major investments in Department of Energy (DOE) research and development programs, including for wind, solar, geothermal, carbon capture, and hydropower. The bill also includes several energy efficiency provisions from the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitive Act of 2019 (H.R. 3962), which the American Public Power Association supports.” [American Public Power Association, [9/25/20](#)]

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### **June 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$20 Billion For Financing Clean Energy Projects**

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**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill, Which Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives**

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### **Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade**

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**Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade.** “With billions of dollars for clean energy, the Build Back Better legislation has the potential to substantially and rapidly cut heat-trapping emissions in the U.S. [...] The legislation earmarked \$555 billion for renewable energy and clean transportation incentives over a decade in the country's largest climate change investment ever. The policies are crucial for President Biden's goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions 50%-52% by 2030, compared with 2005 levels.” [NPR, [12/20/21](#)]

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### **The Center For American Progress Calculated That Build Back Better Would Reduce Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household**

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**Center For American Progress: The Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Clean Electricity And Energy Efficiency, Reducing Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household.** “Build Back Better helps break the United States’ dependence on fossil fuels—an industry that’s particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, which has and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change—consumer energy costs will be reduced. Specifically, proposed investments in clean electricity and energy efficiency will make energy costs more affordable, saving the average household approximately \$500 a year in reduced energy costs. This much-needed investment in clean energy would come at a time when energy prices have pushed up inflation for consecutive months.” [Center for American Progress, [11/16/21](#)]

## **Price Gouging**

**May 2022: Garcia Voted Against The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, Which Would Strengthen The President And Federal Trade Commission’s Ability To Crack Down On Fuel Price Gouging**

**May 19, 2022: Garcia Voted Against HR 7699, The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act.**  
[Congress.gov, [Vote #232](#), 5/19/22]



- **HR 7699 Would Authorize The President “To Issue An Energy Emergency Proclamation That Would Make It Unlawful For Companies To Increase Fuel Prices To ‘Unconscionably Excessive’ Levels.”** “The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, introduced by Reps. Kim Schrier, D-Wash., and Katie Porter, D-Calif., would give the president the authority to issue an energy emergency proclamation that would make it unlawful for companies to increase fuel prices to ‘unconscionably excessive’ levels.” [ABC News, [5/19/22](#)]
- **HR 7699 Would Allow “The Federal Trade Commission To Investigate Alleged Price Gouging” In The Energy Industry.** “The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act [...] would also expand the powers of the Federal Trade Commission to investigate alleged price gouging in the industry and would direct any penalties toward funding weatherization and low-income energy assistance.” [ABC News, [5/19/22](#)]

## Nuclear Power

### Garcia Voted Against Authorizing Increased Funding For Nuclear Fusion Energy Research

**Garcia Voted Against Adding Amendments To Authorize Increased Funding For Fusion Energy Research And Give Special Considerations To Minority-Serving Institutions When Awarding Solar Energy Research Grants.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Stevens, D-Mich., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, authorize \$976 million for fiscal 2021 and incrementally increase funds each year thereafter to \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2025 for fusion energy research activities; require the Energy Department to give special consideration to applications from minority-serving institutions when awarding solar energy research and development grant funding; require a wind energy program established by the bill to focus on the research, development, demonstration and commercial application of modeling and simulation tools to more efficiently design, site, permit, manufacture, construct, operate, maintain and decommission wind energy systems; and authorize \$1.5 million in fiscal 2021 to establish a nonprofit corporation within the Energy Department to advance collaboration with energy researchers, higher education institutions, industry and nonprofit and philanthropic organizations to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies.” The amendments were adopted 235 to 172. [HR 4447, [Vote #202](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

## Public Lands

### Garcia Voted Against Designating 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Designate 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 7 that would insert the text of a bill (HR 2546) that would designate approximately 1.4 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas and designate approximately 1,221 river miles in California and Washington as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. Among other provisions, it would establish a public-private partnership to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations and protect a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, including to provide for continued military activities such as helicopter overflights.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 837, [Vote #146](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

## Drought

### April 2021: Garcia And Other California Republicans Attacked Gov. Newsom For Not Declaring A Statewide Drought Emergency

**April 21, 2021: Gov. Newsom Declared A Drought Emergency For Mendocino And Sonoma Counties.** “On Wednesday, Gov. Gavin Newsom declared a drought emergency for Mendocino and Sonoma counties, both in Northern California. Kern County lawmakers and farmers asked the governor to declare a statewide drought emergency two weeks ago, which would trigger new flexibility in how California's limited water supply is distributed. Following Newsom's Wednesday announcement, some local and regional lawmakers commented on the matter.” [The Bakersfield Californian, 4/21/21]

- **Garcia And Other California Republicans Attacked Gov. Newsom For Not Declaring A Statewide Drought Emergency.** “Governor Newsom's irresponsible decision to declare a state of emergency in only two counties is an absolute outrage. Mendocino and Sonoma face drought conditions that warrant State action. But far more than two counties in California are in desperate need of water. The Central Valley is responsible for putting food on the table for the rest of the nation, and farmers and ranchers simply cannot grow the food we need without reliable access to water. Our local economies are crippled by water scarcity, and by ignoring the needs of the Central Valley, the lack of action by Governor Newsom in addressing this crisis is a failure to lead. Agriculture groups, farmers, elected officials, and community leaders at every level on both sides of the aisle have repeatedly requested Governor Newsom issue a statewide declaration of emergency due to the dire drought conditions, and he has made it clear that he is not listening.’ — Joint statement from Rep. David Valadao, R-Hanford, Rep. Kevin McCarthy, R-Bakersfield, and fellow state Republicans Ken Calvert, Mike Garcia, Darrell Issa, Young Kim, Doug LaMalfa, Devin Nunes and Michelle Steel.” [The Bakersfield Californian, 4/21/21]

## Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against combatting age discrimination in the workplace twice.
  - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against protections against age discrimination for job applicants.
  - ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted against the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act.
- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted to exempt employers at religious entities from offering accommodations to pregnant workers.
- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against treating unintentional discrimination the same as intentional discrimination under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted against the Paycheck Fairness Act.
  - ✓ The Paycheck Fairness Act aimed “to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.”
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia opposed establishing a Department of Labor task force to coordinate efforts to enforce equal pay laws.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted for an amendment granting “safe harbor” for employers facing legal action for pay discrimination if they took “reasonable steps” to correct the disparities.
- ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against creating a national paid leave program that would give all workers at least four weeks of paid leave when he voted against Build Back Better.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against removing the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
  - ✓ Removing the 1982 ratification deadline would enshrine the Equal Rights Amendment into the Constitution since enough states have voted to ratify it.
- ✓ Garcia voted to weaken the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) twice.
  - ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted to weaken the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) by diverting limited EEOC resources away from combating discrimination and delayed cases.
  - ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted against requiring the EEOC to submit annual reports to Congress detailing employment claims brought under the commission.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted against establishing the District of Columbia as the 51st state in the Union.

**Garcia Voted Against Combatting Age Discrimination In The Workplace Twice****November 2021: Garcia Voted Against Protections Against Age Discrimination For Job Applicants**

**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Protections Against Age Discrimination For Job Applicants.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit an employer from discriminating against a job applicant in a way that would deprive the job applicant of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect the applicant's status based on the applicant's age.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-200. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #358](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Conduct A Disparate Impact Claims Study On Job Applicants, Delaying The Effective Date For Age Discrimination Protections.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Keller, R-Pa., amendment no. 2 that would delay the bill's effective date until the Government Accountability Office conducts a study and reports to Congress on whether not allowing job applicants to file disparate impact claims has a negative impact on such applicants. It would stipulate that the bill's provisions would not take effect if the study shows there is not a significant negative impact on such applicants.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 197-228. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #357](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Conduct A Study On Job Applicants' Age Discrimination Claims.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 1 that would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to conduct a study, within one enactment, to determine the number of pending or filed claims, including claims in closed cases, by individuals who may have been adversely impacted by age discrimination in the job application process. It would require the commission to submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on study results including recommendations for best practices to address age discrimination in the hiring process.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-201. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #356](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

**June 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act**

**June 2021: Garcia Voted Against Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act Of 2021.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would specify a that adverse actions by an employer in which age was a motivating factor shall be considered unlawful under federal employment law regarding age discrimination. It would specify that a complaining party under such law would not be required to demonstrate that age was the sole motivating factor of an adverse action, thus effectively reversing the 2009 Supreme Court decision in *Gross v. FBL Financial Services, Inc.* It would establish the same standard of proof in the case of employment discrimination based on disability or retaliation against an employee who opposes unlawful employment practices or participates in investigations or litigations related to such practices. In age-based employment discrimination cases where a court determines that an adverse action would have been taken in the absence of age-based motivation, the bill would allow courts to grant declaratory or injunctive relief and attorneys fees, but prohibit courts from awarding damages or ordering reparative actions by the respondent. As amended, it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit reports to Congress on the number of age discrimination in employment claims brought under the bill's provisions; disparities faced by individuals with characteristics protected under existing anti-discrimination law in pursuing employment discrimination relief under the mixed-motive evidentiary standard; and the number of pending or filed claims by women impacted by age-based employment discrimination.” The bill passed, 247-178. [HR 2062, [Vote #180](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

**September 2020: Garcia Voted To Exempt Employers At Religious Entities From Offering Accommodations To Pregnant Workers**

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Exempt Employers At Religious Entities From Providing Accommodations To Pregnant Workers.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back

immediately with an amendment that would exempt certain employers considered to be ‘religious entities’ under current employment law from the bill's provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 177-226. [HR 2694, [Vote #194](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

### **September 2020: Garcia Voted Against Treating Unintentional Discrimination The Same As Intentional Discrimination Under The 1964 Civil Rights Act**

**Garcia Voted Against The Equity and Inclusion Enforcement Act, Which Treats Unintentional Discrimination As Equally Enforceable As Intentional Violations Under Title VI Complaints Of The 1964 Civil Rights Act.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow individuals to file civil discrimination lawsuits with regard to disparate impacts -- or unintentional discriminatory effects -- as a result of federal policies, enforceable to the same extent as intentional violations under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. It would require all school districts and colleges that receive federal education funding to designate an employee to oversee compliance with Title VI requirements and investigate complaints of noncompliance. It would also establish a special assistant for equity and inclusion within the Education Department to promote, coordinate, and evaluate equity and inclusion programs consistent with Title VI, including the dissemination of information, technical assistance, and coordination of research activities.” The bill passed 232 to 188. [H R 2574, [Vote #192](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

## **Equal Pay**

### **April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act, Which Aimed To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women”**

#### **April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act**

**April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would narrow the legal defense an employer may use in a lawsuit alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. Specifically, it would require employers to demonstrate that a difference in pay between employees is based on a business-related ‘bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience’ as opposed to being based on ‘any factor other than sex.’ It would prohibit employers from retaliating against employees involved in lawsuits under fair labor standards law; prohibit employers from relying on a prospective employee's wage history for hiring or wage determinations; increase employers' liability for compensatory or punitive damages related to pay discrimination violations; and provide for automatic inclusion of all affected individuals in class action lawsuits related to pay discrimination. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a new Labor Department grant program for public and private entities to carry out negotiation skills training programs to address pay disparities. It would establish an annual national award for an employer that made a ‘substantial effort to eliminate pay disparities between men and women.’ It would require the Labor Department to conduct a number of studies on sex-based pay disparities and require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect compensation data disaggregated by employees' sex, race and national origin. It would require the Labor Department and EEOC to provide technical assistance for small businesses to comply with the bill's provisions. It would add a definition of ‘sex’ with respect to federal fair labor standards law, which would include sexual orientation or gender identity.” According to CNBC, the Paycheck Fairness Act “aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.” The bill passed 217 to 210. [HR 7, [Vote #108](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#); CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

- **The Paycheck Fairness Act Aimed “To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women.”** “The Paycheck Fairness Act, which aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday in a 217-210 vote [...] Biden added that a full passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act by Congress would address the wage gap by ‘closing loopholes that have allowed employers to justify gender pay disparities, strengthening



provisions for holding employers accountable for systemic pay discrimination, and helping level the playing field for women and people of color by making it easier for workers to challenge pay disparities as a group. Additionally, he said the Paycheck Fairness Act would make it illegal for employers to ask employees about their salary history in the hiring process and promote pay transparency by requiring more employers to report pay data to the government. Right now, at least 18 states already have laws in place that ban employers from asking about salary history.” [CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

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**Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made**

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**According To The National Women’s Law Center, Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made.** [National Women’s Law Center, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

**April 2021: Garcia Opposed Establishing A Department Of Labor Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws**

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Direct The Labor Secretary To Study The Gender Wage Gap Among Young Workers And Establish A Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would modify a requirement for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to provide for annual collection of disaggregated compensation data from employers to make collection of additional employment data optional; require employers to inform employees of their rights under the bill's provisions through physical and electronic postings; direct the Labor secretary to establish a program to award contracts and grants for the purpose of training employers about the role that salary negotiation and other wage-setting practices can have on bias in compensation; require the Labor secretary to undertake research and commission additional studies on the gender wage gap among younger workers; and establish the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force to coordinate interagency efforts in enforcing equal pay laws.” The amendment was adopted 216 to 207. [HR 7, [Vote #106](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**April 2021: Garcia Voted For An Amendment Granting A “Safe Harbor” For Employers Facing Legal Action For Pay Discrimination If They Took “Reasonable Steps” To Correct The Disparities**

**April 2021: Garcia Voted For An Amendment Granting A “Safe Harbor” For Employers Facing Legal Action For Pay Discrimination If They Took “Reasonable Steps” To Correct The Disparities.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Miller-Meeks, R-Iowa, for Stefanik, R-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 4 that would, among other provisions, provide a safe harbor such that employers would not be liable in legal action related to pay discrimination if the employer conducted a voluntary audit of its pay practices within the previous three years and took ‘reasonable steps’ to correct any compensation disparities found by the audit that may have violated fair labor law. It would prohibit employers from requesting or relying on the wage history of a prospective employee for consideration of employment, unless a prospective employee voluntarily discloses such information. It would make it unlawful for employers to prohibit employees from inquiring about, discussing or disclosing wages but allow employers to limit the time, place and circumstances during which employees may do so.” The amendment was rejected 183 to 244. [HR 7, [Vote #107](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

- **27 House Republicans, Not Including Garcia, Voted Against The Amendment.** [HR 7, [Vote #107](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**Paid Leave****November 2021: Garcia Voted Against Providing Four Weeks Of Paid Leave To All Workers**

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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**The House Version Of The Build Back Better Act Included Four Weeks Of Paid Leave For All Workers**

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**The House Version Of The Build Back Better Act Included A National Paid Leave Program That Would Give All Workers At Least Four Weeks Of Paid Leave.** “The Build Back Better Act [...] includes federal investments in a first-ever permanent national paid family and medical leave program. A national commitment to paid family and medical leave would set a floor, guaranteeing paid leave for the first time to an estimated 18.5 million workers each year who do not have paid family or medical leave through their jobs to care for a new child, a seriously ill or injured loved one, or address their own serious health condition. [...] The House proposal includes four work weeks, or 20 working days, of paid leave benefits for providing or receiving care in a year. The time can be used all at once or intermittently (banked in one-hour increments called a ‘caregiving hour’). A minimum of four

caregiving hours in any given week is required in order to receive a benefit for that week.” [New America, [11/12/21](#)]

## Equal Rights Amendment

### March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Removing The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment

**March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Removing The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would state that “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” The ERA was proposed to the states in 1972, with a seven-year deadline for ratification, which was subsequently extended through June 1982. The joint resolution would make the proposed constitutional amendment valid as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by three-fourths of the states.” The resolution passed by a vote of 222-204. [H J Res 17, [Vote #82](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

- **Removing The 1982 Ratification Deadline Would Enshrine The Equal Rights Amendment Into The Constitution Since Enough States Have Voted To Ratify It.** “The House voted Wednesday to eliminate the long-passed deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. [...] The House voted 222-204 to pass the proposal, sponsored by California Democrat Jackie Speier, which would remove the 1982 deadline for state ratification. [...] The amendment then needed the approval of three-fourths of the state legislatures before 1979, a deadline set by Congress. More than half of the states ratified the amendment within the first year, and 35 states ratified it before 1977. Congress then extended the deadline for another three years to 1982, but no additional states voted to ratify, leaving the amendment three state legislatures short of the three-fourths requirement. But in recent years, the ERA has gained new life. Illinois and Nevada both voted to ratify it, and in 2020, Virginia became the 38th state to do so — ostensibly reaching the required three-fourths threshold for the 28th Amendment to the Constitution.” [Roll Call, [3/17/21](#)]

## Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

### June 2021: Garcia Voted To Weaken The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) By Diverting Limited EEOC Resources Away From Combating Discrimination And Delayed Cases

**Garcia Voted Against Reversing A Trump Administration Rule That Changed What Information The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Would Share With Companies Accused Of Discrimination.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a January 2021 rule modifying requirements for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission conciliation process, by which the agency is required to attempt to settle unfair employment practice claims with an employer prior to taking legal action against the employer, including through an agreement that the employer will eliminate the practice and provide affirmative relief. The rule went into effect on Feb. 16, 2021, and requires the EEOC to present employers with certain information related to a claim, including to provide a written summary of the legal basis for its determination that there is reasonable cause to believe an unlawful practice occurred; identify individuals who filed the claim unless they requested anonymity; and explain its decision-making related to the basis for affirmative relief and the legal designation for the case. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the January 2021 rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed, 219-210. [SJ Res 13, [Vote #183](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

- **The Trump Administration Rule Required The EEOC To Provide Information To Employers When Initiating A Settlement Process Including A Summary Of The Case Facts, Identities Of Witnesses And Victims, And The Legal Basis For Discrimination Findings.** “The January rule would have required the

EEOC to provide information to employers upon initiating the settlement, or "conciliation," process, including a summary of the facts of a case, the identities of witnesses and alleged victims, and the legal basis for a finding that discrimination has occurred. The Republican-led commission said the changes would encourage settlements by allowing employers to weigh the merits of bias complaints early on in the process." [Reuters, [7/1/21](#)]

- **Opponents Of The January Rule Argued That It Diverted Limited EEOC Resources Away From Combating Discrimination And Delayed Cases.** "But many Democrats and worker advocates said it would divert the EEOC's limited resources away from combating discrimination and delay cases, including by creating a new avenue for time-consuming appeals. In a statement issued last month, the White House criticized the rule's 'onerous and rigid new procedures,' and said it would increase the risk of retaliation against workers who file complaints or participate in discrimination investigations." [Reuters, [7/1/21](#)]

### **June 2021: Garcia Voted Against Requiring The EEOC To Submit Annual Reports To Congress Detailing Employment Claims Brought Under The Commission**

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission To Submit Annual Reports To Congress Detailing Employment Claims Brought Under The Commission.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: "Adoption of the Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit an annual report to Congress on the number of age discrimination in employment claims brought with the commission under the bill's provisions. It would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit to Congress a report, within two years of the bill's enactment, that contains analysis of any disparities faced by individuals with characteristics protected under existing anti-discrimination law in pursuing employment discrimination relief under the mixed-motive evidentiary standard." The amendment was adopted, 231-192. [HR 2062, [Vote #178](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

## **D.C. Statehood**

### **April 2021: Garcia Voted Against D.C. Statehood**

**April 2021: Garcia Voted Against Establishing The District Of Columbia As The 51<sup>st</sup> State In The Union.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill that would provide for the establishment of most of the current District of Columbia as the 51st state in the Union, to be known as Washington, Douglass Commonwealth. It would require, within 30 days of enactment, an election for two senators and one representative for the state in Congress. It would then require the president to issue a proclamation announcing the election results, at which point the state would be admitted into the Union. The bill would define the territory and boundaries of a revised District of Columbia, which would remain under federal control -- including the White House, Capitol building, Supreme Court, and federal office buildings located adjacent to the National Mall and Capitol. All other territory of the current district would be part of the new state. It would provide that district executive, legislative and judicial officers at the time of admission would serve in the respective offices of the state; the state would be considered the legal successor to the district in continued judicial proceedings; and the federal government would retain control of lands currently held for defense or Coast Guard purposes. It would prohibit federal law enforcement agencies from enforcing state laws without state authorization. It would also allow residents of the new federal district to vote in federal elections by absentee ballot in their last state of residence and provide for the repeal of the 23rd amendment to the Constitution, which granted District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections." The bill passed 216 to 208. [HR 51, [Vote #132](#), 4/22/21; CQ, [4/22/21](#)]

## FEMA & Disaster Relief Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Sept 2021: Garcia voted against \$28.6 billion for natural disaster relief.

## Disaster Relief

### Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** “It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]



## Financial Protections & Wall Street

### Significant Findings

- ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted against disapproving the Trump Administration’s third-party lending rule, which left consumers vulnerable to predatory “rent-a-bank” schemes.
- ✓ May 2021: Garcia voted against passage of the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.
  - ✓ The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act banned debt collectors from threatening servicemembers’ livelihoods.
  - ✓ The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act banned debt collectors from contacting consumers by email or text message without a consumer’s consent.
  - ✓ The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act protected consumers from egregious debt collection fees.

## Financial Protections

### **June 2021: Garcia Voted Against Disapproving The Trump Administration’s Third-Party Lending Rule, Which Left Consumers Vulnerable To Predatory “Rent-A-Bank” Schemes**

**June 2021: Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Third-Party Lending Rule.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of an October 2020 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency rule stating that national banks are considered the ‘true lender’ of a loan if, at the date of the loan’s origination, the bank funds the loan or is named as lender in the loan agreement, including in the case of loans issued in partnerships between banks and third parties, such as online financial firms. The rule went into effect on Dec. 29, 2020, and effectively allows nonbank lenders to offer loans not subject to higher state interest rate caps by originating loans in partnership with a national bank in another state. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the October 2020 rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed, 218-208. [SJ Res 15, [Vote #181](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

- **Opponents Of The Rule Argued That It Left Consumers Vulnerable To Predatory “Rent-A-Bank” Schemes That Exploited Regulatory Loopholes.** “But Democrats — along with a coalition of consumer protection and faith groups — have fiercely opposed the rule, claiming it leaves customers vulnerable to predatory ‘rent-a-bank’ schemes. ‘States are taking measures to protect their constituents their consumers against these end-runs around their laws designed to prohibit these predatory practices. But last October, in the middle of the pandemic, when many working families were plunged into economic uncertainty and turmoil, the Trump administration gave these rent-a-bank schemes a free pass to exploit these loopholes,’ said Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.), sponsor of the resolution to repeal the rule.” [The Hill, [5/11/21](#)]
- **“Rent-A-Bank” Schemes Were When “A Lender Temporarily Partners With A Bank To Evade Interest Rate Caps And Then Severs The Partnership After Taking Ownership Of The Loan.”** “The OCC clamped down during the 2000s on rent-a-bank schemes, in which a lender temporarily partners with a bank to evade interest rate caps and then severs the partnership after taking ownership of the loan. Critics of the true lender rule say it will allow such schemes to flourish, particularly as nonbank online lenders make up a larger portion of the financial system.” [The Hill, [5/11/21](#)]

**May 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act**

**May 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would make numerous modifications to existing law related to consumer protections against debt collection practices, including to extend protections related to electronic communications by debt collectors, student loan and medical debt, debt collection from servicemembers and debt collection by government contractors. The bill would prohibit debt collectors from contacting consumers by email, text message or social media without the consumer's consent. It would authorize the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to issue rules requiring debt collectors to allow consumers to opt out of any method of communication and prohibit the agency from issuing rules allowing debt collectors to send unlimited electronic communications to consumers. It would require lenders to discharge private education loans when a student borrower dies or is permanently disabled, including for any cosigners of the loan. It would prohibit attempts to collect debt arising from medical services until two years after the date the first payment is due and prohibit the inclusion of debt arising from a medically necessary procedure on a credit report. It would prohibit debt collectors from using certain aggressive debt collection tactics against active-duty or recently discharged servicemembers, including threatening a servicemember with a reduction in rank, having their security clearance revoked or prosecuting them under the military justice system. It would extend existing prohibitions on unfair or excessive debt collection tactics to apply to debt collectors hired as contractors by federal, state or local governments; require federal agencies to wait at least 90 days after a debt becomes delinquent and notify consumers at least three times before transferring or selling such debt to a debt collector; and prohibit the Treasury Department from contracting debt collectors to recoup Federal Emergency Management Agency aid overpayments, unless they occurred because of fraud or deceit of the recipient. It would increase civil penalties and authorize courts to award injunctive relief for violations of debt collection practices law; specify that such law applies to entities engaging in non-judicial foreclosures; and restrict the use of written agreements in connection with commercial loans or other credits that include a confession of judgment or other waiver of rights in relation to a legal suit. Among other provisions, it would require numerous Government Accountability Office studies and reports to Congress, including on debt collection practices experienced by servicemembers and debt collection practices during the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would take effect 180 days after its enactment.” The bill passed 215 to 207. [H R 2547, [Vote #141](#), 5/13/21; CQ, [5/13/21](#)]

- **The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act Banned Debt Collectors From Threatening Servicemembers’ Livelihoods.** “H.R. 2547 enhances consumers’ rights and increases the accountability of debt collectors. Specifically, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act amends the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) and other federal laws to [...] Protect Servicemembers [...] Prohibits debt collectors from threatening a servicemember with reducing their rank, revoking their security clearance, or prosecuting them under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.” [Rep. Terri Sewell, Press Release, [5/13/21](#)]
- **The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act Banned Debt Collectors From Contacting Consumers By Email Or Text Message Without A Consumer’s Consent.** “H.R. 2547 enhances consumers’ rights and increases the accountability of debt collectors. Specifically, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act amends the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) and other federal laws to [...] Protect Consumers Against Debt Collection Harassment: [...] Prohibits a debt collector from contacting a consumer by email or text message without a consumer’s consent to be contacted electronically.” [Rep. Terri Sewell, Press Release, [5/13/21](#)]
- **The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act Protected Consumers From Egregious Debt Collection Fees.** “H.R. 2547 enhances consumers’ rights and increases the accountability of debt collectors. Specifically, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act amends the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) and other federal laws to [...] Protect Consumers with Government-Owned Debts: [...] Protect Consumers from Egregious Debt Collection Fees.” [Rep. Terri Sewell, Press Release, [5/13/21](#)]

## Foreign Policy Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia claimed that Putin invaded Ukraine because Biden showed weakness on the global stage.
  - ✓ Jan. 2022: Garcia accused Biden of giving Putin a “green light” to invade Ukraine.
  - ✓ Jan. 2022: Garcia claimed that Biden’s failure “to demonstrate the fortitude to act as a meaningful deterrent to Putin” led to Russia’s aggression towards Ukraine.
  - ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia blamed Russia’s invasion of Ukraine on Biden showing weakness on the world stage and our adoption of “pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.”
  - ✓ April 2021: Garcia criticized Biden’s decision to call for a summit with Putin while simultaneously sanctioning Russia over its military buildup along the Ukrainian border.
- ✓ Garcia claimed in Jan. 2022 that “the scenario of Russia imminently annexing Ukraine” was a distraction from the threat posed by China.
- ✓ Garcia opposed pulling American troops out of Afghanistan and attacked Biden for doing so.
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 that would establish a policy framework for the accelerated withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan.
  - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia called on Biden to rescind the August 31st deadline for withdrawing troops from Afghanistan and accused him of making “some sort of drug deal with the Taliban.”
  - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia claimed Biden’s decision to pull American troops from Afghanistan emboldened terrorist organizations and called for him to resign.
- ✓ Garcia voted to provide \$1 billion in funding for Israel’s Iron Dome in Sept. 2021.
- ✓ Garcia voted against prohibiting an American military presence in Syria in Sept. 2021.
- ✓ Garcia said in Aug. 2021 that he supported the Iraq War “given the intelligence that the administration had at the time” and would still support it today knowing what he knew now.
- ✓ Garcia voted against prohibiting arms sales or transfers to Saudi Arabia for 120 days.
- ✓ Garcia voted against ending American support for Saudi Arabia’s War in Yemen.
- ✓ Garcia said that he was in favor of Trump’s Iran policies after Iran shot down a U.S. drone over an “international border” in Aug. 2019 but warned “if things aren’t done correctly, we could walk into war with Iran.”
- ✓ Garcia said that the operation to kill General Soleimani was “a massive success,” and “very well executed.”

- ✓ Garcia voted twice against creating a State Department office to monitor and combat Islamophobia around the world, and voted against funding State Department’s international security, military, diplomatic, and peacekeeping programs.

## Ukraine/Russia

### Garcia Vocally Opposed Aid For Ukraine And Claimed Global International Conflicts Were President Biden’s Fault

**Garcia Said In A Press Release He Would No Support Any More Aid For Ukraine Until A Number Of Conditions Are Met Including The Passage And Signing Of The Partisan Republican Immigration Legislation.** “‘The nation of Ukraine remains sovereign, and President Volodymyr Zelensky is alive and well, as a result of American taxpayer support over the last 20 months,’ said Rep. Garcia. ‘The fighting spirit of Ukraine’s warfighters and their progress against Putin’s forces have been impressive, commendable, and inspiring. It is undeniably in the interest of the United States and our global allies that Russia is beaten back to its original lands east of the Ukraine-Russia border and held accountable for its aggression against a sovereign nation. [...] ‘I supported the early tranche of investments – which generated significant national security and geopolitical returns, as mentioned above – but I cannot support sending another taxpayer dollar to Ukraine unless the following conditions are met: [...] President Biden must sign H.R. 2, Secure the Border Act into law – we should not be fighting to secure another nation’s border with more fervor and resources than our own.’ [Congressman Mike Garcia, Press Release, [9/21/23](#)]

**October 20, 2023: Garcia Claimed Wars In The Middle East And Ukraine Were Avoidable If Biden Established A Meaningful Presence On A Global Stage.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/20/23](#)]



Rep. Mike Garcia   
@RepMikeGarcia

Follow ...

Mr. President, the goal is to avoid and deter wars. These wars were avoidable if you had established a meaningful deterrence on the global stage and didn’t endlessly appease Iran and Russia.

Bragging about visiting war-torn nations isn’t courageous. It’s a sign you’re not doing your job as the leader of the preeminent superpower that we should be. No wars is the goal.



5:25 PM · Oct 20, 2023 · 7,006 Views



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/20/23](#)]

**October 26, 2023: Garcia Appeared On Fox News To Discuss His “Report” Outlining His Demands On Funding Ukraine And Claimed There Needed To Be An End To “Blank-Check Strategy.”** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/26/23](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/26/23](#)]

**October 27, 2023: Garcia Claimed The US Can No Longer Send Taxpayer Dollars Overseas With “No Strategy” And Demanded Israel And Ukraine Bill Be Considered Separately.** [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/27/23](#)]



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/27/23](#)]

**October 31, 2023: Garcia Signed A Letter Urging The President To Decouple Israel Aid From Ukraine Aid.**



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/31/23](#)]

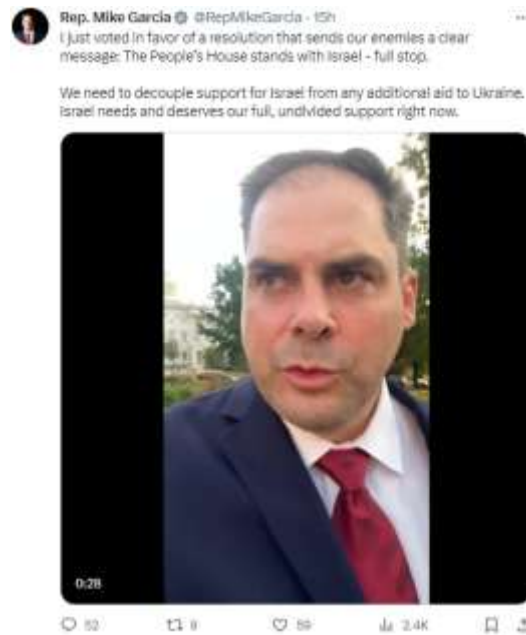


[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/31/23](#)]

**Roll Call: “Rep. Mike Garcia Pushes For ‘Right Sized’ Ukraine Supplemental.”** “In the days after more than half of the House GOP conference voted against providing \$300 million in aid for Ukraine, Defense appropriator Mike Garcia got to work on what he describes as ‘a tool for the administration’ to win back Republican support for arming Kyiv. The result: a 14-page report that demanded answers from the White House on the strategy, objectives and cost projections surrounding the war against Russia, which will enter its third year come February. Without that information, Garcia said in a Nov. 2 interview at his office, the Biden administration would fail to ‘get guys like me on board’ moving forward. Garcia, R-Calif., was one of the 117 Republicans who voted ‘no’ at the end of September on a stand-alone bill to allocate \$300 million to the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative.” [Roll Call, [11/13/23](#)]

**November 24, 2023: Garcia Claimed The White House Response To His Demands On Ukraine Were Insufficient And Reaffirmed His Concerns.** [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/24/23](#)]

**October 25, 2023: Garcia Claimed That Any Support From Israel Needed To Be Decoupled From Aid To Ukraine Because “Israel Needs And Deserves Our Full, Undivided Support.”** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/25/23](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/25/23](#)]

### **Garcia Claimed That Putin Invaded Ukraine Because Biden Showed Weakness And Adopted “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security”**

#### **Garcia Accused Biden Of Giving Putin A “Green Light” To Invade Ukraine**

**Jan. 2022: Garcia Accused Biden Of Giving Putin A “Green Light” To Invade Ukraine.** "Biden drew widespread criticism for saying Wednesday that retaliating for Russian aggression in Ukraine would depend on the details. 'It's one thing if it's a minor incursion and then we end up having a fight about what to do and not do,' he said. [...] 'A greenlight for Putin,' said Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of California, one of many to use that phrase." [Associated Press, [1/21/22](#)]

#### **Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Failure “To Demonstrate The Fortitude To Act As A Meaningful Deterrent To Putin” Led To Russia’s Aggression Towards Ukraine**

**Jan. 2022: Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Failure “To Demonstrate The Fortitude To Act As A Meaningful Deterrent To Putin” Led To Russia’s Aggression Towards Ukraine.** “What is happening in the Ukraine is the product of Democratic nations failing to establish and maintain adequate strategic partnerships for three decades in the wake of the Cold War AND the current administration in our White House now failing to demonstrate the fortitude to act as a meaningful deterrent to Putin as he seeks to invade Ukraine. [...] Unfortunately, as a result of our recent abandonment, Afghanistan will also ultimately suffer the same fate that Ukraine will experience imminently. This is what Crimea also experienced in 2014 when Putin annexed that nation. The conquering of nations by leaders like Putin is the end state of neglect and weakness by leaders of democracies. We won the Cold War on the back of committing to and maintaining strategic partnerships before the wars started, or before troops amassed on the borders.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

- **Garcia Claimed That A “Lack Of Leadership” From The Biden Administration Could Lead To The Demise Of The U.S.** “We need the current administration to work to re-establish our role as a super power on the world stage: To build partnerships and invest in our military. Otherwise, the damage and lack of leadership from the last 12 months may in fact lead to our own nation’s demise.” [Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

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**Garcia Blamed Russia's Invasion Of Ukraine On Biden Showing Weakness On The World Stage And Adopting "Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don't Promote True National Security"**

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**Feb. 2022: Garcia Blamed Russia's Invasion Of Ukraine On Biden Showing Weakness On The World Stage And The Adoption Of "Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don't Promote True National Security."**

"Representative Mike Garcia (CA-25) released the following statement in response to Russian President Vladimir Putin's military operation against Ukraine: [...] 'For over a year, I have been stating that President Biden has been giving hope to the 'bad guys.' Tonight, one of the most dangerous leaders on the planet, Vladimir Putin, is taking advantage of our weaknesses. [...] This new war started by Putin is a product of the Biden administration not creating a stronger deterrence and failing to demonstrate to the world that the United States and our allies are to be respected. In the last year, we as a nation have turned our back on our allies, opened our own borders, and have adopted pretentious, progressive ideals that don't promote true national security.'" [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [2/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Claimed In Jan. 2022 That "The Scenario Of Russia Imminently Annexing Ukraine" Was A Distraction From The Threat Posed By China**

**Jan. 2022: Garcia Claimed That "The Scenario Of Russia Imminently Annexing Ukraine" Was A Distraction From The Threat Posed By China.** "The scenario of Russia imminently annexing Ukraine is the high and slow snowball that is thrown up to distract us from the line drive coming at our forehead, called China. While all eyes are on Eastern Europe this month, China has been escalating its incursions against Taiwan and its airspace. China continues to grow in strength, capacity and resolve. Chairman Xi and Putin have most certainly been coordinating their efforts to test our resolve." [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

**April 17, 2021: Garcia Criticized Biden's Decision To Call For A Summit With Putin While Simultaneously Sanctioning Russia Over Its Military Buildup Along The Ukrainian Border**

**April 17, 2021: Garcia Criticized Biden's Decision To Call For A Summit With Putin While Simultaneously Sanctioning Russia Over Its Military Buildup Along The Ukrainian Border.** "Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Mark Milley initially called his Russian counterpart to question Moscow's buildup, later deemed by Kremlin officials as regular military exercises. Biden called Putin Tuesday, but in a surprise move, offered him something of a concession, a legitimizing summit between the two leaders, with the U.S. leader betting on his own ability to change his counterpart's aggressive behavior in a one-on-one setting. Biden also appears to have called off a naval show of force in the Black Sea. 'Personally, I question the tactic of applying sanctions concurrently with a request for a summit,' freshman California Republican and former Navy pilot Rep. Mike Garcia told the Washington Examiner. 'We should be alarmed but not surprised at Russia's buildup of military force on the Ukraine border,' he added. 'The fact is, Russia was never held accountable for the invasion of Ukraine and Crimea.'" [Washington Examiner, [4/17/21](#)]

**Afghanistan****July 2020: Garcia Voted Against Establishing A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan**

**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Establish A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: "Omar, D-Minn., amendment no. 5 that would state U.S. policy that the president shall complete the accelerated transition of U.S. combat and military operations to the government of Afghanistan by April 29, 2021, and implement the February 2020 U.S.-Taliban peace agreement regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces." The amendment was rejected 129-284. [HR 6395, Amendment 835, [Vote #144](#), [7/21/20](#); CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Aug. 2021: Garcia Called On Biden To Rescind The August 31<sup>st</sup> Deadline For Withdrawing Troops From Afghanistan And Accused Him Of Making “Some Sort Of Drug Deal With The Taliban”**

**Aug. 2021: Garcia Called On Biden To Rescind The August 31 Deadline For Withdrawing American Troops From Afghanistan.** “On Varney & Co, Garcia highlighted the urgent need to disregard the August 31 withdrawal date and stay in the country until all Americans and Afghan allies are evacuated, not just the majority. ‘What I want is for this President to be a little more upset over the fact that we just lost 13 U.S. military personnel. What I want is for him to be little more upset about the fact that we have thousands of Americans stranded in Afghanistan—and we still do not know the exact number to this date. I want him to revoke the 8/31 pull out date,’ said Garcia on Varney & Co.” [Mike Garcia, Press Release, [8/27/21](#)]

- **Garcia Accused The Biden Administration Of Making “Some Sort Of Drug Deal With The Taliban” By Agreeing To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan By August 31, 2021.** “Mr. Garcia said the deadline set by the White House further raises his suspicion of how the administration has handled the withdrawal. ‘That’s literally painting us into a corner,’ he said. ‘My suspicion and my worst fear is that we have made some sort of drug deal with the Taliban. And when [August] 31 comes and goes, we’re going to be in a more precarious position. And not knowing how many people to get out is a tall order right now, especially with so few days before [August] 31.’” [Washington Times, 8/24/21]

**Aug. 2021: Garcia Claimed Biden’s Decision To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan Emboldened Terrorist Organizations And Called For Him To Resign**

**Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Decision To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan Emboldened Terrorist Organizations.** “As the Taliban takes over Afghanistan with little resistance, California lawmakers, like many Americans, have watched, stunned at the rapid fall of a government the U.S. spent 20 years trying to stabilize. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Santa Clarita) [...] ‘As someone who has personally fought that mission and served in combat in the Middle East, I understand the situation at hand and why withdrawing our troops unconditionally with a set date was a reckless, deadly decision. I know the important role that our allies in Afghanistan played in protecting U.S. troops and journalists. I am heartbroken to see the devastation the ill-planned withdrawal has caused. Not only did the Biden administration’s decision cost lives and embolden terrorist organizations, but the administration has woefully failed to mitigate the foreseeable devastation the botched withdrawal caused.’” [Los Angeles Times, 8/20/21]

**HEADLINE: “Afghanistan Catastrophe Cause For Biden To Resign, According To Congressman Mike Garcia.”** “Rep. Mike Garcia demanded that President Biden resign over the crisis in Afghanistan. His comments came ahead of the explosions in Kabul on Thursday that led to an unknown number of casualties, but injured at least three U.S. Marines. [...] ‘There’s going to be blood on his hands that are Americans, the blood of our allies,’ Garcia told Fox News during a Tuesday interview that was not previously released. ‘We’re unfortunately likely not going to get everyone out, and the Taliban is going to take over and kill those folks that we do leave behind.’ ‘This falls on the commander in chief’s desk,’ the California Republican continued.” [Fox News, [8/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Accused Biden Of Not Knowing How Many Americans Were Left To Evacuate From Afghanistan.** “Lawmakers say the Biden administration does not know how many Americans are left to evacuate from Afghanistan as it nears the end-of-month deadline for a full troop withdrawal. The White House reported late Monday that the U.S. has evacuated approximately 48,000 people since full-scale evacuation efforts began from the Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul on Aug. 14. But some lawmakers question whether the administration grasps the total number left to evacuate. ‘I don’t think this administration knows, that’s part of the problem,’ Rep. Mike Garcia, California Republican, told The Washington Times. ‘I think part of what they are trying to do right now is characterize how many people are on the ground. We’re actively filling out spreadsheets, as members of Congress, to help sort of funnel all this data up into one story for the State Department. But the short answer is they don’t know.’” [Washington Times, 8/24/21]

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against \$6.3 Billion In Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement**

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees.** “It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

**2023: Garcia Called The Withdraw From Afghanistan “Embarrassing” And Pinned The Failure On The Biden Administration**

**Garcia Criticized The Biden Administration For Its Handling Of The Withdraw From Afghanistan.** [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/15/23](#)]



**Mike Garcia** ✓  
@ElectMikeGarcia



Two years ago, the Biden administration allowed the Taliban to take over Kabul. This began two weeks of chaos that ended with the loss of 13 precious service members and Americans and our Afghan allies stranded under Taliban rule. This botched withdrawal was an embarrassment for America and served as a signal of weakness to our enemies. I fought to secure the rescue of over 100 Americans and Afghan allies, and I’m fighting every day to restore our position on the world stage and keep our nation safe.

4:55 PM · Aug 15, 2023 · 1,380 Views

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/15/23](#)]

**Fox News Headline: “Two Years After ‘Embarrassing’ Afghanistan Withdrawal, GOP Rep Pins Failures On One Big Biden Admin Decision.”** “Two years after the botched U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, military veteran Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., reflected on the strategic and tactical ‘failures’ by President Biden’s

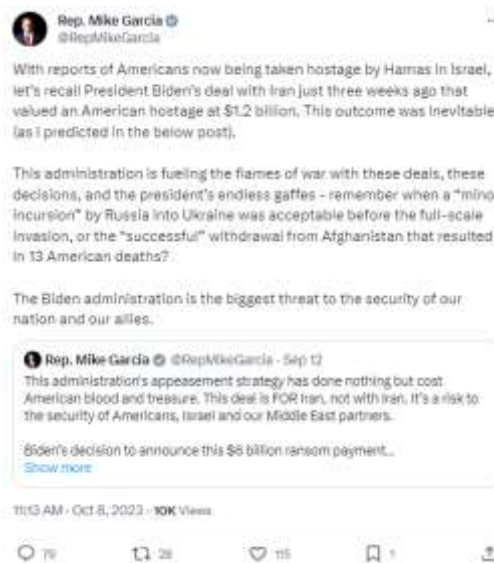


administration that left 13 U.S. service members dead. On ‘Sunday Night in America,’ Garcia pointed to several missteps he argues were apparent during the ‘flawed’ operation as host Trey Gowdy called the process ‘embarrassing’ and ‘unfit for a superpower.’ ‘The fact that we communicated the withdrawal in advance, and gave them a prescribed date with an unconditional withdrawal commitment, the fact that we abandoned Bagram in the middle of the night, leaving our Afghan partners completely off kilter and unaware that we were doing that, releasing hundreds, if not thousands of prisoners,’ Garcia said. ‘The fact that we pulled the troops out before we pulled American civilians out, and the fact that we left hundreds, if not thousands of Americans behind, were very self-evident at the time, but this more subtle lesson learned, that we were so hell-bent to make sure that this was a diplomatic mission that we didn’t put the resources on the ground necessary to truly protect our troops.’” [Fox News, [8/28/23](#)]

## Israel

### Garcia Accused President Biden’s Administration Of Causing The Attacks On Israel

**October 8, 2023: Garcia Claimed President Biden’s Policies Lead To Attacks In Israel And Said, “The Biden Administration Is The Biggest Threat To The Security Of Our Nation And Our Allies.”** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/8/23](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/8/23](#)]

**October 7, 2023: Garcia Called Attacks Against Israel Appalling And Defended Israel’s Right To Defend Itself.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/7/23](#)]

 **Rep. Mike Garcia**  @RepMikeGarcia · Oct 7 ...

Once again, appalling and unprovoked attacks by Hamas terrorists against Israel.

Israel has the right to aggressively defend itself and its people against this aggression, and we must stand in solidarity with our most critical ally.



24 18 57 6,169

[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/7/23](#)]

**October 7, 2023: Garcia Called On President Biden To Freeze Funds For Iran That Were Unfrozen For A Prisoner Exchange.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/7/23](#)]

 **Rep. Mike Garcia**  @RepMikeGarcia · Oct 7 ...

President Biden needs to freeze the shameful \$6 billion ransom deal with Iran. We need to turn the screws on Iran.

The massive ransom shouldn't be paid to the world's worst sponsor of terrorism in the first place, and certainly not as Hamas launches this barbaric attack...

[Show more](#)

59 29 116 6,026

[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [10/7/23](#)]

**November 6, 2023: Garcia Condemned The Killing Of A 65-Year-Old Jewish Man Who Was Hit In The Head By A Protestor.** [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/6/23](#)]



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/6/23](#)]

### Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted To Provide \$1 Billion In Funding For Israel's Iron Dome

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted To Provide \$1 Billion In Funding For Israel's Iron Dome.** In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide \$1 billion in emergency funding for the Defense Department to provide assistance to the government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats. The funding would remain available through Sept. 30, 2024.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-9. [HR 5323, [Vote #275](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

## Syria

### Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting An American Military Presence In Syria

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit U.S. Military Presence In Syria.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Bowman, D-N.Y., amendment no. 25 that would prohibit U.S. military presence in Syria without congressional approval, beginning one year after the bill's enactment.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141 to 286. [HR 4350, [Vote #276](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

## Iraq

### August 2019: Garcia Said That He Supported The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time” And Would Still Support It Today Knowing What He Knew Now

**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time.”** GARCIA: “Yes, I think, given the state of affairs there, given the intelligence that the

administration had at the time. For folks who aren't aware, this was a weapon of mass destruction debate. Are there chemicals there, nukes there? Biochemical warfare...and, it was, a president acting on the information that he had. And he's a human being, so, in the end...Sadam Hussein was a terrible person, right." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Said That He Would Still Support The Iraq War Today Knowing What He Knew Now.** HOST: "Knowing what you know now, though, would you support the war? Going into Iraq was a good idea?" GARCIA: "Yes, the timing is always debatable, the method of how you go in is always debatable, it's easy to be a Monday morning quarterback and throw stones and critique the way the war was born. You can go back to Gettysburg and go, wow, General Lee, you really screwed that one up. Which he did, he screwed it up. It's easy to do that, we all do that. So, um, first of all, the thing I have a lot of respect for and am very cautious about is when someone asks you, why how do you feel about this, if you don't have access to the full picture and you can't see all of the data that went into that decision, it's interesting what you think and feel. Even me now, I obviously don't have all of the data that went into the president's decision matrix back in 2003. But, there's a lot of briefs at a lot of different levels, and that paints the full picture. That's why they're there to make those decisions. Sometimes they're right, sometimes they're wrong, and you know, it's a difficult call." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

### **Garcia Voted For Repealing The 2002 Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq**

**Garcia Voted For Repealing The Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution Of 2002.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: "Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq, which authorizes the use of force to defend U.S. national security against 'the continuing threat posed by Iraq' and enforce relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions." The bill passed, 268-161. [HR 256, [Vote #172](#), 6/17/21; CQ, [6/17/21](#)]

## **Saudi Arabia**

### **Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Arms Sales Or Transfers To Saudi Arabia For 120 Days**

**Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting For 120 Days, Any Arms Sale Or Transfer From The U.S. To The Government Of Saudi Arabia.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: "Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit, for 120 days, the sale, licensing or transfer of any defense article or services from the U.S. to an intelligence, security or law enforcement agency of the government of Saudi Arabia. It would permit such activities to resume if the president certifies to Congress that Saudi Arabia, in the previous 120 days, has not forced the repatriation, intimidation or murder of dissidents in other countries; unjustly imprisoned U.S. citizens or permanent residents in Saudi Arabia; or tortured detainees in its custody. It would provide exceptions to the prohibition related to the defense of Saudi Arabia from external threats and the defense of U.S. personnel and facilities in Saudi Arabia. The bill would also require multiple reports to Congress related to intimidation or harassment of Saudi nationals in the United States, including on whether Saudi diplomatic officials in the U.S. used diplomatic credentials or facilities to facilitate harm to or monitoring, surveillance, or harassment of other Saudi nationals in the country; whether any Saudi official engaged in a consistent pattern of intimidation or harassment against journalist Jamal Khashoggi or other individuals in the U.S.; and whether and how the U.S. intelligence community fulfilled its duty to warn Khashoggi of threats against him." The motion was agreed to 350-71. [HR 1392, [Vote #130](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Ending American Support For Saudi Arabia's War In Yemen**

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Suspend Saudi Air Force Support.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Meeks, D-N.Y., amendment no. 30 that would suspend U.S. maintenance support for Saudi air force units determined to be responsible for airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties in Yemen." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #279](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To End Military Support For Saudi Involvement In Yemen.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment no. 28 that would terminate U.S. military logistical support and transfer of spare parts to Saudi warplanes conducting aerial strikes against the Houthis in Yemen. It would also permanently end intelligence sharing that enables offensive strikes and any U.S. effort to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany Saudi-led coalition forces in the war in Yemen.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 207. [HR 4350, [Vote #278](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

## Iran

### 2023: Garcia Accused The White House Of Sending “\$6 Billion To The World’s Largest State Sponsor Of Terrorism.”

**December 1, 2023: Garcia Criticized The White House For “Sending \$6 Billion To The World’s Largest State Sponsor Of Terrorism.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, X, [12/1/23](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, X, [12/1/23](#)]

### 2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Trump’s Iran Policies After Iran Shot Down A U.S. Drone Over An “International Border” But Warned “If Things Aren’t Done Correctly, We Could Walk Into War With Iran”

**Aug. 2019: Garcia Gave Trump “Kudos For The Way” For The Way He Handled Iran After It Shot Down An American Drone Over An “International Border”**

**Aug. 2019: Garcia: “I Actually Do Give The President Kudos For The Way Things Have Been Handled With Iran, So Far.”** GARCIA: “If things aren’t done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that’s shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia: “When You Have An Asset That’s Shot Down Right Over An International Border, It Can Go Either Way.”** GARCIA: “If things aren’t done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do



give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that's shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

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**Garcia: "If Things Aren't Done Correctly, We Could Walk Into War With Iran"**

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**Garcia: "If Things Aren't Done Correctly, We Could Walk Into War With Iran."** GARCIA: "If things aren't done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that's shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Said That The Operation To Kill General Soleimani Was "A Massive Success," And "Very Well Executed"**

**Garcia Said That The Operation To Kill General Soleimani Was "A Massive Success," And "Very Well Executed."** GARCIA: "We have seen examples in the past whether it was Bin Laden or other high value targets, high leadership targets in these terrorist organizations, they don't stay put very long. When you have an opportunity to go after someone who is responsible and accountable for hundreds of American lives over the last two decades, which Soleimani was in multiple areas especially in Iraq he was responsible for 600 people, when there is opportunities like that, time is of the essence. The way this mission was carried out from what I understand from what has been public and I certainly don't have access to classified documents, but what I can see online and what I have read is that this was a very well executed surgical strike meaning they knew what was going on. They knew what the targets were and the fact that there was minimal risk of collateral damage was or loss of civilians on the ground, when you have the stars align for you as commander in chief you need to be able to make that call and be able to make that decision. The fact of the matter is this strike was a massive success. Not just because of the way it was executed but because of who the target was and the end result of the operation." [Sonja Schmidt Podcast, 1/7/20] (VIDEO)

**International Islamophobia****Garcia Voted Twice Against Creating A State Department Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia Around The World**

**Garcia Voted Against The Establishment Of A State Department Office To Monitor And Combat International Islamophobia.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would create an Office to Monitor and Combat Islamophobia within the State Department, headed by a presidentially-appointed special envoy, to monitor and combat 'acts of Islamophobia and Islamophobic incitement' in foreign countries and coordinate related reporting activities. It would expand requirements for annual department reports related to human rights and religious freedom to include information regarding Islamophobia, including to describe the nature and extent of instances of physical violence and harassment against Muslims; instances of propaganda promoting or justifying 'racial hatred' or violence against Muslims; government actions to protect religious freedoms and promote tolerance of Muslims; and instances of forced labor, reeducation or concentration camps such as those targeting Uyghurs in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China. It would also prohibit funds made available pursuant to the bill from being used to promote or endorse the ideology of the Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions movement against Israel or to promote or endorse a 'Muslim ban,' such as former President Trump's order restricting travel from certain Muslim-majority countries." The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [H.R. 5665, [Vote #448](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **The Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia Was Modeled After A Similar Office To Combat Anti-Semitism.** "The Omar-led bill would establish an office within the State Department, led by a presidential

appointee, to monitor and report Islamophobia worldwide — modeled on a similar State Department office that combats anti-Semitism globally.” [POLITICO, [12/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Establishment Of The Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia In The State Department.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 849) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would create a State Department office to monitor and combat international Islamophobia (HR 5665). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of the Meeks, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to the bill that would make technical corrections to accurately refer to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-213. [H. Res. 849, [Vote #444](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

## State Department

### Garcia Voted Against Funding The State Department’s International Security, Military, Diplomatic, And Peacekeeping Programs

**Garcia Voted Against Funding The State Department’s International Security, Military, Diplomatic, And Peacekeeping Programs.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$62.2 billion in discretionary funding for the State Department and related agencies. Among other provisions, it would provide over \$9 billion for international security assistance, including \$3.3 billion in military assistance for Israel. It would provide \$1.9 billion for international peacekeeping activities; over \$1.6 billion for implementation of U.S. diplomatic and defense strategy in the Indo-Pacific region, including activities to counter Chinese influence in developing countries; and \$1.8 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development. It would provide \$4.6 billion for global health programs, including \$760 million for family planning and reproductive health programs. It would provide over \$3 billion to address climate change and other environmental issues, including \$1.6 billion for a multilateral Green Climate Fund to help developing countries address climate change, \$269 million for renewable energy programs, and \$125 million to combat wildlife trafficking.” The bill passed 217-212. [H R 4373, [Vote #243](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

## Gun Issues

### Significant Findings


- ✓ The NRA endorsed Garcia and gave him an “A” rating.
- ✓ Nov. 2019: Garcia said that he opposed “new” restrictions on guns.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against extending the timeframe for FBI notification on background checks to 20 days, from three days under current law.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against expanding background checks to include most gun sales, including those between private parties.
- ✓ Garcia said that no “law in the world” could have prevented the shooting at Saugus High School.
- ✓ Garcia responded to the Uvalde school shooting by offering prayers “for the victims and their families.”
  - ✓ Garcia said he and his wife were “heartbroken” by the Uvalde school shooting and that they were “praying for the victims and their families.”
  - ✓ Garcia said in response to the Uvalde school shooting that “prayer does matter, especially for these young souls and their families.”

## NRA

### The NRA Endorsed Garcia And Gave Him An “A” Rating

**The NRA Endorsed Garcia And Gave Him An “A” Rating.**

## US HOUSE - 27TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 <b>*Mike Garcia</b>	<b>A</b>
	Incumbent (R)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>David Rudnick</b>	<b>AQ</b>
	Candidate (R)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Ruth Luevanos</b>	<b>F</b>
	Candidate (D)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Quaye Quartey</b>	<b>?</b>
	Candidate (D)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Christy Smith</b>	<b>F</b>
	Candidate (D)	

[NRA-PVF, accessed [5/31/22](#)]

## Gun Reform Measures

### Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Opposed Common Sense Gun Reforms

**Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Opposed “New” Restrictions On Guns.** “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Underwood Jacobs, a bank executive, says she’ll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength.” [LA Times, [11/16/19](#)]

## Background Checks And Loopholes

### March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Closing The Charleston Loophole

**March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Extending The Timeframe For FBI Notification On Background Checks To 20 Days, From Three Days Under Current Law.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require a licensed gun dealer to wait up to 20 business days, as opposed to three under current law, for notification from the FBI regarding an individual’s background check before completing the sale or transfer of a firearm. Specifically, it would allow a prospective gun purchaser to petition the Justice Department to complete the sale after 10 days if no determination on their eligibility has been made through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and allow the dealer to complete the transaction an additional 10 days after the petition

is submitted. It would also require the Government Accountability Office, FBI and Justice Department to submit a number of reports regarding the bill's effectiveness and implementation, including on the number of petitions not adjudicated within the second 10-day period and the bill's effect on the safety of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault." The bill passed by a vote of 219-210. [HR 1446, [Vote #77](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

- **HR 1446 Would Extend The Period For Gun Background Checks From 3 Days Under Current Law To Close The “Charleston Loophole,” Named For The 2015 Mass Shooting There.** “The House passed two bills Thursday that would tighten gun sales regulations, sending the measures to a divided Senate. H.R. 8 would expand background checks on individuals seeking to purchase or transfer firearms, and the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021 would close the ‘Charleston loophole,’ a gap in federal law that lets gun sales proceed without a completed background check if three business days have passed [...] The other bill passed Thursday, H.R. 1446, is linked to a shooting in 2015 in Charleston, South Carolina, where a white supremacist used the loophole to obtain firearms he used to kill nine Black people during a Bible study at Mother Emanuel AME Church.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

### March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Closing The Gun Show Loophole

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

- **HR 8 Would Expand The Cases Where A Background Check Is Required For Gun Sales, Closing The “Gun Show Loophole.”** “H.R. 8, a background checks package meant to enhance reviews of those seeking firearms, would not create a registry or other federal mechanisms for review. Instead, the legislation would expand the cases in which a background check is required for the sale or transfer of a firearm, including for private individuals and groups, closing the ‘Gun Show Loophole.’ The requirements would apply to online sales. The bill would make it illegal for anyone who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer or dealer to trade or sell firearms to another person; current federal law requires background checks only for licensed gun dealers.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

### School Shootings

#### Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School

**Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School.** GARCIA: “First of all, there wasn’t a law in the world that could have been written that would have prevented the shooting at Saugus High School. It was absolutely heartbreaking to watch the quad that I hung out, on watching kids have CPR performed on them real time on live TV, absolutely heartbreaking. We had friends that were involved in the shooting as victims as well. But unfortunately, there wasn’t a law that would have prevented that shooting.” [CBSLA, 1/9/20] (VIDEO)

- **The Gun That Was Used At The Saugus High School Shooting Was A Homemade Gun That Lacked Serial Numbers And Wasn’t Subject To A Backgrounds Check.** “Homemade guns that lack serial numbers



are sometimes called ghost guns because authorities can't track their sale or trace their ownership. The parts from which they're assembled aren't subject to a background check, and law enforcement and gun control advocates have long raised concerns that the kits could put firearms into dangerous hands." [BuzzFeed, [11/21/19](#)]

### **Garcia Responded To The Uvalde School Shooting By Offering Prayers “For The Victims And Their Families”**

**Garcia Said He And His Wife Were “Heartbroken” By The Uvalde School Shooting And That They Were “Praying For The Victims And Their Families.”**

**Garcia Said He And His Wife Were “Horrified” By The Uvalde School Shooting And That They Were “Praying For The Victims And Their Families.”**



Mike Garcia   
@ElectMikeGarcia



Rebecca and I are heartbroken over the tragedy that took place in Uvalde yesterday. We're horrified by the senseless violence, and we're praying for the victims and their families.



axios.com

Remembering the victims of the Texas elementary school shooting  
It's the deadliest school shooting since the Sandy Hook Elementary School attack in 2012.

10:56 AM - May 25, 2022 - Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [5/25/22](#)]

**Garcia Said In Response To The Uvalde School Shooting That “Prayer Does Matter, Especially For These Young Souls And Their Families”**

**Garcia Said In Response To The Uvalde School Shooting That “Prayer Does Matter, Especially For These Young Souls And Their Families.”**



Rep. Mike Garcia   
@RepMikeGarcia



The school shooting in [#Uvalde](#) is nothing less than evil. As we continue to find out more details from law enforcement on why this happened please lift up the families in your prayers as they mourn. Prayer does matter, especially for these young souls and their families.

1:00 PM · May 25, 2022 · Twitter Web App

[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [5/25/22](#)]

## Health Care Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia repeatedly expressed support for repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
  - ✓ Aug 2019: Garcia believed that getting the ACA “off the books” would create a “forcing function for collectors to go out and do something.”
  - ✓ Nov. 2019: Garcia said that he was in favor of repealing the ACA.
  - ✓ May 2020: Garcia said that supported repealing the ACA.
- ✓ One of Garcia’s first actions in Congress, five months into the Coronavirus pandemic, was to support a taxpayer funded lawsuit to repeal the ACA.
  - ✓ May 19, 2020: Garcia was first sworn into Congress.
  - ✓ July 30, 2020: Garcia voted against an amendment to prevent the Department of Justice from litigating to defund the ACA.
    - ✓ If successful, this suit would have caused more than 4.2 million Californians to lose their health insurance and gut protections for more than 6 million Californians with pre-existing conditions.
- ✓ Garcia voted against multiple bills aimed at expanding the ACA and lowering health insurance premiums.
  - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which would expand enrollment in ACA health insurance marketplaces and eligibility for insurance subsidies.
  - ✓ February 2021: Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which expanded the Affordable Care Act’s health insurance tax credits and subsidies and led to 2.5 million more Americans enrolling on the health insurance exchanges.
    - ✓ The American Rescue Plan expanded health insurance tax credits and subsidies to all Americans with incomes up to 400% of the federal poverty line.
    - ✓ The American Rescue Plan increased enrollment in the ACA health insurance marketplaces by 2.5 million people.
  - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would help nine million Americans save an average of \$600 annually on their health insurance premiums through the ACA marketplace.
- ✓ Garcia opposed multiple measures to reduce the cost of prescription drugs while also taking more than \$40,000 in campaign contributions from the pharmaceutical industry.
  - ✓ April 2019-May 2022: Garcia received \$44,017 in campaign contributions from the pharmaceutical industry since he first ran for Congress.

- ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would reduce prescription co-pays and limit out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors, and cap insulin prices at \$35 a month.
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, a bill to authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare.
- ✓ Garcia supported repeal of the ACA, which would increase the cost of prescription drugs by \$1,000 per year for 5 million California seniors.
- ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax Scam, which gave drug companies billions in tax giveaways.
  - ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax Scam and called for making them permanent.
  - ✓ Pharmaceutical companies used savings from the tax bill to benefit shareholders, rather than to bring down the cost of drugs or invest in new research and development.
- ✓ Garcia said he was “not a big fan of” Medicaid, even though 15% of adults in his district benefitted from the program.
  - ✓ Garcia said that he was open to block granting Medicaid, which would cut federal funding for states’ Medicaid programs and threaten recipients’ coverage and benefits.
    - ✓ Garcia said that he was “not necessarily opposed to block grants for Medicaid” and claimed that “block grants, block chain technologies usually do work if they’re tended to well.”
    - ✓ The Commonwealth Fund estimated on March 6, 2020, that block granting would cut Medicaid funding for the median state by 10.5% by 2025.
    - ✓ These Medicaid funding cuts “would require states to cut coverage, reduce benefits, increase cost-sharing, lower provider payment rates, or otherwise reduce Medicaid expenditures.”
  - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which incentivized Medicaid expansion by states.
- ✓ Garcia supported Medicare only at “some levels” and opposed a plan to expand Medicare
  - ✓ When discussing how much of a social safety net he thought the government ought to provide, Garcia said he supported Medicare “at some levels.”
  - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have extended Medicare coverage to hearing services
- ✓ Garcia said he didn’t want the federal government to be a safety net.
  - ✓ Aug. 2019: Garcia said that “there should be safety nets, but I don’t want the federal government to be the safety net.”
  - ✓ Garcia said he wanted “the churches,” “the local community nonprofits,” and “our neighbors to be the safety net” rather than the federal government.

## Affordable Care Act (ACA)

### Garcia Repeatedly Expressed Support For Repealing The Affordable Care Act

#### Garcia Believed That Getting The ACA “Off The Books” Would Create A “Forcing Function For Collectors To Go Out And Do Something”

**Aug. 2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Getting The ACA “Off The Books” To Create A “Forcing Function For Collectors To Go Out And Do Something.”** GARCIA: “So does Katie Hill, she calls it a marker. She says we’re putting these markers out-- but you gotta progress toward these markers. That’s the case if it’s a start, then where’s the next evolution? What have you done? No one has the answer, if anybody says they do, they’re lying. But you’ve gotta have some evolution. I think the ACA or the ‘Unaffordable Care Act’ is flawed enough to start over, so if you get it off the books, you’re creating a forcing function for collectors to go out and do something.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19]

#### Garcia Repeatedly Said He Was In Favor Of Repealing The Affordable Care Act

**Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Underwood Jacobs, a bank executive, says she’ll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength.” [LA Times, 11/16/19]

**May 2020: Garcia Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “One Democratic ad interspersed the president's statements downplaying the coronavirus with news accounts of its spread and footage of Garcia extolling Trump's performance as president. Another said Garcia would fail to protect people with preexisting conditions -- a reference to a statement he made last summer favoring repeal of the Affordable Care Act – ‘and hike up costs for lifesaving drugs.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/10/20]

### One Of Garcia’s First Actions In Congress Was To Support A Taxpayer Funded Lawsuit To Repeal The Affordable Care Act Five Months Into The Coronavirus Pandemic

#### May 19, 2020: Garcia Was First Sworn Into Congress

**May 19, 2020: Garcia Was First Sworn Into Congress.** “Former Navy pilot and defense executive Mike Garcia was sworn into Congress on Tuesday, a week after beating Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith in the special election for a seat in the Los Angeles suburbs.” [Los Angeles Times, [5/19/20](#)]

#### July 30, 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Department Of Justice From Litigating To Defund The ACA

**July 30, 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Department Of Justice From Litigating To Defund The ACA.** In July, 2020, Garcia voted against an amendment to “prevent the Department of Justice from using federal funds for litigation that undermines the Affordable Care Act.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 234-181. [H.Amdt. 865 to H.R. 7617, [Vote #175, 7/30/20](#); CQ, [7/28/20](#)]

#### If Successful, The Suit Would Have Caused More Than 4.2 Million Californians To Lose Their Health Insurance

**Repealing The ACA Would Lead To Total Coverage Loss In California Of 4,227,000 People.** [Center for American Progress, [6/24/20](#)]



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**... And Gut Protections For The More Than 6 Million Non-Elderly Adult Californians With Pre-Existing Conditions**

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**Repeal Of The ACA Would Deny Coverage To People With Pre-Existing Conditions.** “As many as 133 million Americans — roughly half the population under the age of 65 — have pre-existing medical conditions that could disqualify them from buying a health insurance policy or cause them to pay significantly higher premiums if the health law were overturned, according to a government analysis done in 2017. An existing medical condition includes such common ailments as high blood pressure or asthma, any of which could require someone buying insurance on their own to pay much more for a policy, if they could get one at all. Under the A.C.A., no one can be denied coverage under any circumstance, and insurance companies cannot retroactively cancel a policy unless they find evidence of fraud. The Kaiser Family Foundation estimated that 52 million people have conditions serious enough that insurers would outright deny them coverage if the A.C.A. were not in effect, according to an analysis it did two years ago. Its estimates are based on the guidelines insurers had in place about whom to cover before the federal law was enacted.” [New York Times, [7/9/19](#)]

- **Oct. 4, 2019: 6,093,000 Non-Elderly Adult Californians Had Declinable Pre-Existing Conditions Under Pre-ACA Practices.** [Kaiser Family Foundation, [10/4/19](#)]

**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In ACA Health Insurance Marketplaces And Eligibility For Insurance Subsidies**

**Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS "navigator" program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not

exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179. [HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

- **The Bill Was “The First Significant Expansion Of The Affordable Care Act [...] Expanding Eligibility For Insurance Subsidies” And Promoting Medicaid Expansion.** “The House Monday passed the first significant expansion of the Affordable Care Act since its birth a decade ago, providing Democrats a high-wattage platform to castigate President Trump for his efforts to overturn the landmark law during a pandemic and an election year [...] The legislation would add to some of the ACA’s central elements by expanding eligibility for insurance subsidies to those at higher incomes and pressuring more than a dozen states to expand Medicaid. It also would blunt some of the ways the Trump administration has watered down the law.” [Washington Post, [6/29/20](#)]

**February 2021: Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan, Which Expanded The Affordable Care Act’s Health Insurance Tax Credits And Subsidies And Led To 2.5 Million More Americans Enrolling On The Health Insurance Exchanges**

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#### **Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act**

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

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**The American Rescue Plan Enabled People With Incomes Up To 150% Of The Federal Poverty Line To “Get Silver Plans For Zero Premium With Vastly Reduced Deductibles”**

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**The American Rescue Plan Enabled People With Incomes Up To 150% Of The Federal Poverty Line To “Get Silver Plans For Zero Premium With Vastly Reduced Deductibles.”** “Under ARP, ACA marketplace premium subsidies are substantially enhanced for people at every income level and, for the first time, offered to those with income above 4 times the federal poverty level (FPL). People up to 150% FPL can now get silver plans for zero premium with vastly reduced deductibles. Previously, marketplace premium subsidies were partial; no matter how poor, people had to contribute something toward the cost of the benchmark silver plan (i.e., the second lowest cost silver plan in their area). [...] Now under ARP, the benchmark marketplace plan will be fully subsidized for people earning up to 150% FPL. Cost sharing subsidies were already most generous at this income level (the average silver plan deductible for people at 150% FPL is \$177 this year). As a result, low income people now can qualify for premium-free silver plans with modest deductibles for covered health benefits.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [3/17/21](#)]

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### **The American Rescue Plan Expanded Health Insurance Tax Credits And Subsidies To All Americans With Incomes Up To 400% Of The Federal Poverty Line**

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**The American Rescue Plan Expanded Health Insurance Tax Credits And Subsidies To All Americans With Incomes Up To 400% Of The Federal Poverty Line.** “Under ARP, ACA marketplace premium subsidies are substantially enhanced for people at every income level and, for the first time, offered to those with income above 4 times the federal poverty level (FPL). [...] Premium subsidies will also increase for people at higher income levels among those currently eligible for help with incomes up to 400% of the poverty level. Premium tax credits will increase for people at every income level. (Figure 1) People with income of 200% FPL had been required to contribute \$1,664 toward the cost of the benchmark marketplace plan this year; now under the ARP they will have to contribute just \$510. At income of 400% FPL, people were required to contribute up to \$5,017 toward the benchmark plan premium, now they will be required to contribute no more than \$4,338 toward that plan.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [3/17/21](#)]

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### **The American Rescue Plan Increased Enrollment In The Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplaces By 2.5 Million People**

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**The American Rescue Plan Increased Enrollment In The Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplaces By 2.5 Million People.** “The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 made pivotal investments in the nation’s recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis, including by making health coverage more affordable and accessible. Building on the Affordable Care Act (ACA), ARPA contributed to record-high enrollment of 14.5 million people in the marketplaces—a 2.5 million increase over the year prior—and significant reductions in uninsurance.” [Center for American Progress, [4/19/22](#)]

### **November 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Help Nine Million Americans Save An Average Of \$600 Annually On Their Health Insurance Premiums Through The ACA Marketplace**

**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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 Would Help Nine Million Americans Save An Average Of \$600 Annually On Their Premiums.** “By voting against Build Back Better, Representatives Andrew Garbarino (NY-02), Claudia Tenney (NY-22), and John Katko (NY-24) voted against lowering health care costs for working families — despite overwhelming support from their own constituents. [...] Republicans Voted Against Helping Nine Million Americans Save On Monthly Premiums. Representatives Garbarino, Tenney, and Katko voted against helping nine million Americans save an average of \$600 annually on their premiums when they buy insurance on their own through the ACA Marketplaces. For a family of four making \$80,000 a year, premiums will drop nearly \$250 a month, or nearly \$3,000 a year.” [Protect Our Care, [11/30/21](#)]

## Prescription Drugs

### As Of May 2022, Garcia Had Received Over \$80,000 In Campaign Contributions From The Pharmaceutical Industry During His Political Career

**2020-2024: Garcia Received \$83,419 In Contributions From The Pharmaceutical Industry.** [Open Secrets, accessed [4/10/24](#); accessed [4/10/24](#)].

Garcia Pharmaceutical Contributions		
Year	Pharmaceuticals/Health Products	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$72,942</b>	<b>\$10,477</b>

[Open Secrets, accessed [7/1/24](#); accessed [7/1/24](#)]



**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Reduce Prescription Co-Pays, Limit Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors, And Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 A Month**

**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

- **The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit in Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]



- **The Build Back Better Act Would Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 Per Month.** “President Biden, citing the “outrageously expensive” cost of insulin and other prescription drugs in the U.S., called on Congress Monday to pass his Build Back Better bill, which contains provisions to lower drug prices. In brief remarks at the White House, the president pointed to the cost of insulin needed to treat Type 1 diabetes, which Biden says affects some 1.5 million Americans, who pay anywhere from \$375 to \$1,000 per month for the drug. The House-passed measure would cap insulin prices at \$35 per month.” [NPR, [12/6/21](#)]

### **June 2020: Garcia Voted Against Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare**

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### **June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Authorize Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS “navigator” program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a “maximum fair price” for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug’s average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

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**Garcia Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act (ACA), Which Would Increase The Cost Of Prescription Drugs By \$1,000 Per Year For 5 Million California Seniors**

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**Garcia Said He Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act**

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**2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Underwood Jacobs, a bank executive, says she’ll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength.” [LA Times, 11/16/19]

**2020: Garcia Supported Repealing The Affordable Care Act.** “One Democratic ad interspersed the president’s statements downplaying the coronavirus with news accounts of its spread and footage of Garcia extolling Trump’s performance as president. Another said Garcia would fail to protect people with preexisting conditions -- a reference to a statement he made last summer favoring repeal of the Affordable Care Act -- ‘and hike up costs for lifesaving drugs.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/10/20]

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**Repealing The ACA Would Increase The Cost Of Prescription Drugs By \$1,000 Per Year For 5 Million California Seniors**

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**Repealing The ACA Would Increase The Cost Of Prescription Drugs By \$1,000 Per Year For 5 Million California Seniors While Giving Pharmaceutical Companies An Additional \$2.8 Billion.** “Striking down the ACA would also transfer billions of dollars from seniors to pharmaceutical companies. Eliminating the ACA’s branded drug fee would cut taxes for pharmaceutical companies by \$2.8 billion each year. At the same time, at least 5 million seniors would pay at least \$1,000 more per year, on average, for prescription drugs because eliminating the ACA would reopen the Medicare ‘donut hole’: a range of beneficiaries’ drug spending where the Medicare prescription drug benefit initially provided no coverage, requiring beneficiaries to pay 100 percent of the costs.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [11/4/19](#)]

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**Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Scam, Which Gave Drug Companies Billions In Tax Giveaways**

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**Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Scam And Called For Making Them Permanent**

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**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** GARCIA: “I don’t think it was Obama hitting a home run and Trump running the bases. What I think the president has done is take off the handcuffs off of a lot of economic stimulus that was always there, levers that we could have been pulled. The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2018 (TCJA) was a big deal and it has translated into the lowest unemployment-- the highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 34:12, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

**Garcia Campaign Website, August 2020: “Tax Cuts Are Working For The Country.”** “Tax and spend, big government, and bloated bureaucracy — that’s the big three in Washington and Sacramento. Tax cuts are working for the country, but California taxpayers are being unfairly punished for their zip code. Californians are getting squeezed by higher property and gas taxes. California and the federal government have a spending problem, not a revenue problem. Garcia supports protecting Prop. 13 and will work to cut taxes for Californians. Smaller government and lower taxes are the keys to strong economic growth.” [Mike Garcia Campaign Website, Issues, Accessed [9/2/20](#)]

**Garcia Said He Would Vote To Make The 2017 Tax Cuts Permanent.** “@MikeGarcia2020: “...Our state is throwing away your tax dollars with few tangible results. In Washington, I will stand up for your right to keep more of the money you earn. I will vote to ensure the 2017 tax cuts are made permanent.” [Instagram, @MikeGarcia2020, [2/20/20](#)]

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## **The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Gave U.S.-Based Drug Companies A One-Time Tax Reduction On Profits Earned And Kept Abroad In Countries With Lower Corporate Tax Rates**

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**The 2017 Republican Tax Cut Gave U.S.-Based Drug Companies A One-Time Tax Reduction On Profits Earned And Kept Abroad, Which Was A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers.”** “The bill, H.R. 1 (115), lowers the corporate tax rate and would offer a one-time reduction on profits U.S.-based multinational companies earn and keep abroad. The repatriation provision is seen as a major victory for pharma manufacturers who store boatloads of cash in countries where tax rates are lower.” [Politico, [12/4/17](#)]

- **Pharmaceutical Companies Were “One Of The Biggest Beneficiaries” Of The Provision, And Were Seen As Likely To Return Money To Their Shareholders, Rather Than Invest In Research And Innovation.** “U.S. drugmakers will be one of the biggest beneficiaries of the repatriation portion of the bill. They’ve been sitting on billions of dollars in overseas earnings and can now bring home that cash at a reduced rate. While the tax bill has been promoted by Republicans as a job creator, the reality is that drug companies are more likely to return the money to shareholders, or use it to make acquisitions.” [Bloomberg, [12/20/17](#)]
- **Tax Bill Was Estimated To Save Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies \$42.7 Billion.** “The tax proposal supported by President Donald Trump and congressional Republicans would give five top pharmaceutical corporations a \$42.7 billion tax break.” [Public Citizen and ITEP, [11/20/17](#)]

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## **Pharmaceutical Companies Used Savings From The Tax Bill To Benefit Shareholders, Rather Than To Bring Down The Cost Of Drugs Or Invest In New Research And Development**

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**Pharmaceutical Companies Were Predicted To Use Savings From Tax Bill To Invest In Mergers And Acquisitions In An Effort To Preserve Patents And Prevent Competitors From Producing Cheaper, Generic Drugs.** “Blue-chip drugmakers holding \$200 billion in cash, mostly overseas, will start investing more of it in mergers and acquisitions after President Trump’s tax overhaul slashed the cost of spending the money in the U.S., debt-ratings firm Moody’s predicts. [...] Amgen, Pfizer, Gilead, and Celgene are the most likely to seek deals, Moody’s projects, as they grapple with challenges from a shrinking market for some medications to the expiration of patents on others that will enable rivals to produce cheaper generic versions.” [Washington Examiner, [1/9/18](#)]

**Nine Pharmaceutical Companies Announced \$50 Billion In Share Buybacks After Tax Bill Passed, “A Sum That Towers Over Investments In Employees Or Drug Research And Development.”** “The pharmaceutical industry is using a large portion of its windfall from Republicans’ corporate tax cuts to boost its stock prices. Nine drug companies are spending a combined \$50 billion on new share buyback programs, a sum that towers over investments in employees or drug research and development. The bottom line: All of those buybacks were announced during or after the passage of the Republican tax bill. That money is enriching hedge funds, other Wall Street investors and top drug company executives, but it isn’t necessarily helping patients.” [Axios, [2/22/18](#)]

- **HEADLINE: Pharma’s \$50 Billion Tax Windfall For Investors.** [Axios, [2/22/18](#)]
- **HEADLINE: Big Pharma Investors Cash In On Trump’s Tax Plan.** [Salon, [2/22/18](#)]

## **Medicaid**

**Garcia Said He Was “Not A Big Fan Of” Medicaid, Even Though 15% Of Adults In His District Benefitted From The Program**

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**Aug. 2019: Garcia Was “Not A Big Fan Of” Medicaid**

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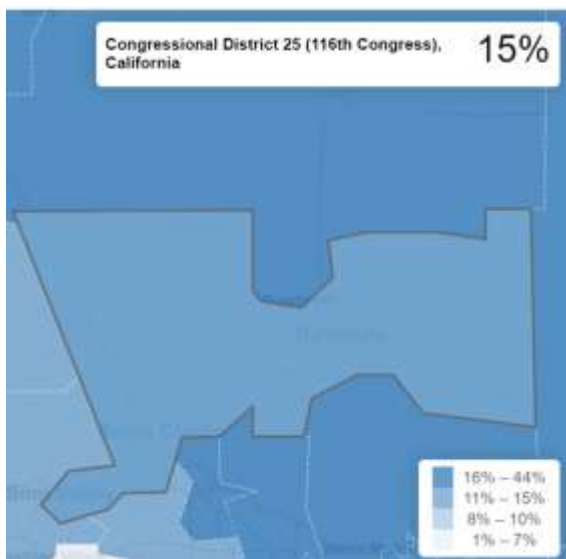
**Aug. 2019: Garcia Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid, Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” And Said He Opposed Food Stamps On A Philosophical Level.** “HOST: “Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?” GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure.” HOST: “What about food stamps?” GARCIA: “Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.” HOST: “Medicare?” GARCIA: “At some levels yes, as well.” HOST: “Medicaid?” GARCIA: “Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

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### **In CA-25, 15% Of Adults Were On Medicaid**

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**2018: 15 Percent Of CA-25 Adults Were Covered By Medicaid.** [Georgetown University Health Policy Institute, Percent of Adults Covered by Medicaid by Congressional District – 2018, accessed [2/16/22](#)]



[Georgetown University Health Policy Institute, Percent of Adults Covered by Medicaid by Congressional District – 2018, accessed [2/16/22](#)]

### **Garcia Said That He Was Open To Block Granting Medicaid, Which Would Cut Federal Funding For States’ Medicaid Programs And Threaten Recipients’ Coverage And Benefits**

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### **Garcia Said That He Was “Not Necessarily Opposed To Block Grants For Medicaid” And Claimed That “Block Grants, Block Chain Technologies Usually Do Work If They’re Tended To Well”**

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**Garcia Said That He Was “Not Necessarily Opposed To Block Grants For Medicaid” And Claimed That “Block Grants, Block Chain Technologies Usually Do Work If They’re Tended To Well.”** GARCIA: “I’m not necessarily opposed to block grants for Medicaid. I’d like to see a little more detail on how that functions and the devil is in the details. And make sure that we’re not short-shifting folks and that it actually leads to more inefficiencies. Block grants, block chain technologies usually do work if they’re tended to well. But you know again the execution on that matters. So it’s not necessarily a bad idea, it’s all about execution and what exactly the construct of it looks like.” [KHTS, Eye on the Valley, 42:00, [4/23/20](#)] (AUDIO)

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**Block Granting Medicaid Would Cap Federal Medicaid And Cut Medicaid Funding For The Median State By 10.5% By 2025, Which Would “Require States To Cut Coverage, Reduce Benefits, Increase Cost-Sharing, Lower Provider Payment Rates, Or Otherwise Reduce Medicaid Expenditures”**

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**Block Granting Would Cap Federal Medicaid Spending And Give “States A Set Amount Of Money For Their Medicaid Programs.”** “Congressional Republicans have consistently tried to alter the current Medicaid payment structure; two of their long-standing proposals have been to adopt a block grant and a per-capita cap structure. [...] A block grant program would cap total federal spending on the program and fix federal funding to a preset formula determined by previous cost estimates that include projected growth and inflation. [...] Both the proposed block grant program and per-capita caps undermine funding guarantees, giving states a set amount of money for their Medicaid programs while also likely weakening the programs’ benefits and eligibility requirements.” [Center for American Progress, [8/17/19](#)]

**March 6, 2020: The Commonwealth Fund Estimated That Block Granting Would Cut Medicaid Funding For The Median State By 10.5% By 2025.** “States that take up the block grant would see substantial reductions in Medicaid funding. Under our baseline scenario, the median state would face a reduction of 5.7 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2021; 14.6 percent in FY 2025; and 10.5 percent over the 2021–2025 period. The five-year median reduction in funding would be significantly larger if per enrollee spending growth is 1 percentage point above projections (13.9%), if enrollment grows at recent historical levels rather than projections (19.7%), or if a state reduces expenditures to capture “shared savings” (27.6%). Under all scenarios, the vast majority of Medicaid savings resulting from the funding reductions accrue to the federal government.” [Commonwealth Institute, [3/6/20](#)]

**These Medicaid Funding Cuts “Would Require States To Cut Coverage, Reduce Benefits, Increase Cost-Sharing, Lower Provider Payment Rates, Or Otherwise Reduce Medicaid Expenditures.”** “Consistent with the fundamental ‘bargain’ of all block grant proposals, our estimates show that states would receive significantly less federal funding and be subject to increased financial risks if they take up the block grant option. The magnitude of the cuts would vary based largely on each state’s recent expenditure growth, but the basic picture is the same across the country: the caps would require states to cut coverage, reduce benefits, increase cost-sharing, lower provider payment rates, or otherwise reduce Medicaid expenditures as compared to current law spending levels or expected spending levels for states implementing new expansions.” [Commonwealth Institute, [3/6/20](#)]

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**Garcia Voted Against Incentivizing Medicaid Expansion By States**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Incentivized Medicaid Expansion By States**

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS “navigator” program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans.



Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans." The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

## Medicare

### Garcia Said He Supported Medicare "At Some Levels"

**Aug. 2019: Garcia Said He Supported A Social Safety Net Via Medicare "At Some Levels."** "HOST: "Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?" GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure." HOST: "What about food stamps?" GARCIA: "Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves." HOST: "Medicare?" GARCIA: "At some levels yes, as well." HOST: "Medicaid?" GARCIA: "Again, I'd have to look at the level of that. I'm not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We've put that money in and it's a contract with the government." [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

### Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Have Extended Medicare Coverage To Hearing Services

**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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 Would Add Coverage Of Hearing Services To Medicare Part B.** "Section 30901 of the Build Back Better Act would add coverage of hearing services to Medicare Part B, beginning in 2023. Coverage for hearing care would include hearing rehabilitation and treatment services by qualified audiologists, and hearing aids. Hearing aids would be available once per ear, every 5 years, to individuals diagnosed with moderately severe, severe, or profound hearing loss. Hearing services would be subject to the Medicare Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. Hearing aids would be covered similar to other Medicare prosthetic devices and would also be subject to the Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. For people in traditional Medicare who have other sources of coverage such as Medigap or Medicaid, their cost sharing for these services might be covered. Payment for hearing aids would only be on an assignment-related basis. As with other Medicare-covered benefits, Medicare Advantage plans would be required to cover these hearing benefits." [Kaiser Family Foundation, [11/23/21](#)]

## Garcia Said He Didn't Want The Federal Government To Be A Safety Net

### Garcia Said That "There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don't Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net"

Aug. 2019: Garcia On Federal Assistance Programs: "There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don't Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net." "Garcia: Here's where I land on all the programs. There should be safety nets, but I don't want the federal government to be the safety net." [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

### Garcia Said That He Wanted "The Churches," "The Local Community Nonprofits," And "Our Neighbors To Be The Safety Net" Rather Than The Federal Government

Garcia Said He Wanted "The Churches," "The Local Community Nonprofits," And "Our Neighbors To Be The Safety Net" Rather Than The Federal Government. "I want the churches, I want the local community nonprofits, I want our neighbors to be the safety net because a dollar that's spent at the federal government level on food stamps – by the time it gets to the level where someone's actually using those stamps and getting merchandise

as a result of that – the inefficiency lost through that whole process is staggering. There’s organizations like the xxlocal Veterans Collaborative group out here. I know that when we put money into that, that money pivots right away to someone who needs that safety net. Healthcare becomes a bigger problem because of the cost and the magnitude of it.” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

## Garcia Called On Governor Newsom To End The Taxes On Health Savings Accounts

**Garcia Signed On To A Letter Urging California’s Governor To End The State’s Tax On Health Savings Accounts.** “Today, Rep. Michelle Steel (CA-45) led a letter with Reps. Young Kim (CA-40), David Valadao (CA-22), Mike Garcia (CA-27), Kevin Kiley (CA-03), Ken Calvert (CA-41), and Jay Obernolte (CA-23) to Governor of California Gavin Newsom urging him to end California’s tax on the over 5 million people covered by Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), which are used by working families to pay for care. This tax hurts those who live below California’s median income the most by taxing California families who save their hard-earned money for current and future qualified medical expenses. California is one of only two states to tax HSA accounts. The Kaiser Family Foundation found that more than 40% of Americans have delayed care due to costs. More than 50% of those with an HSA live in zip codes with a median income below \$75,000.” [Congresswoman Michelle Steel, Press Release, [7/18/23](#)]

## Housing Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia said that “free market capitalism” and private charities could solve homelessness.
- ✓ Garcia opposed Biden’s proposal for a \$500 million increase in homeless assistance grants.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that the \$500 million increase was unnecessary because the federal government had already spent \$9 billion in homeless aid since March 2020.
- ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against HR 2, which invested over \$100 billion into our nation's affordable housing infrastructure to create or preserve 1.8 million affordable homes.
- ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which included \$170 billion for affordable housing and about 300,000 new housing vouchers.

## Homelessness

### Garcia Said That “Free Market Capitalism” And Private Charities Could Solve Homelessness

**Garcia Believed That “Free Market Capitalism” Could Help Solve Homelessness And Expand Affordable Housing.** “Garcia said the problems the district faces — from homelessness to housing — can be chipped away at by adherence to the Constitution, improving free market capitalism and protecting Social Security. With regard to homelessness, “I believe the churches and local charity organizations can give a hand up to our homeless,” he said, adding such organizations can ‘help them earn skill sets and ... get the tools to get them back on their feet.’ Homelessness and affordable housing — like in many of the nation’s communities — emerged as issues on Friday night. While Garcia saw a free market approach to dealing with the issues, including mental health and addiction, others saw more room for government intervention.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 2/23/20]

**Garcia Said That Homelessness Could Be Addressed By Adhering To The Constitution And Private Charities.** “Garcia said the problems the district faces — from homelessness to housing — can be chipped away at by adherence to the Constitution, improving free market capitalism and protecting Social Security. With regard to homelessness, ‘I believe the churches and local charity organizations can give a hand up to our homeless,’ he said, adding such organizations can “help them earn skill sets and ... get the tools to get them back on their feet.’ Homelessness and affordable housing — like in many of the nation’s communities — emerged as issues on Friday night. While Garcia saw a free market approach to dealing with the issues, including mental health and addiction, others saw more room for government intervention.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 2/23/20]

### **Garcia Opposed Investing \$500 Million In Homelessness Assistance Grants**

**House Republicans Objected To Biden’s Proposal For A \$500 Million Increase In Homeless Assistance Grants.** “Republican appropriators raised objections to a Biden administration push for more aid for the homeless in the coming fiscal year. Biden’s discretionary spending request for fiscal 2022 calls for a \$500 million increase in homelessness assistance grants, bringing total funding for the program to \$3.5 billion. But at a hearing Wednesday of the House Transportation-HUD Appropriations Subcommittee, Republicans questioned Housing and Urban Development Secretary Marcia L. Fudge on why the increase is needed.” [CQ Budget Tracker, 4/23/21]

- **Garcia Claimed That The \$500 Million Increase Was Unnecessary Because The Federal Government Had Already Spent \$9 Billion In Homeless Aid Since March 2020.** “Only about 6 percent of the \$4 billion provided through a March 2020 pandemic relief package (PL 116-136) has been spent so far, said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif. And the relief measure Biden signed last month (PL 117-2) provided an additional \$5 billion in homelessness aid. ‘If I do the math, 585,000 homeless, if we were to purchase a home for each one of those folks at \$250,000 per home, that comes out to \$145 billion, which is a small fraction of what we are actually already spending on these programs,’ Garcia said.” [CQ Budget Tracker, 4/23/21]

### **Investments In Affordable Housing**

#### **Garcia Voted Against Investing \$100 Billion In Affordable Housing**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2**

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**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for "green" transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China. Passed 233-188. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. 30 members voted remotely by proxy, pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965 during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 2, Vote #138 [7/1/20](#), CQ [6/11/20](#)]

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**HR 2 Would Have Invested Over \$100 Billion Into Our Nation's Affordable Housing Infrastructure To Create Or Preserve 1.8 Million Affordable Homes**

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**HR 2 Would Have Invested Over \$100 Billion Into Our Nation's Affordable Housing Infrastructure To Create Or Preserve 1.8 Million Affordable Homes.** “H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, is a more than \$1.5 trillion plan to rebuild American infrastructure—not only our roads, bridges, and transit systems, but also our schools, housing, broadband access, and so much more. [...] Invests over \$100 billion into our nation's affordable housing infrastructure to create or preserve 1.8 million affordable homes, helping to reduce housing inequality, create jobs, and stimulate the broader economy, increase community and household resiliency in the face of natural disasters, improve hazardous living conditions, and increase the environmental sustainability of our housing stock. - Increases federal investment in low-income housing through a robust expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit with new, targeted housing incentives for rural and tribal communities and individuals at risk of homelessness. - Establishes a new Neighborhood Investment tax credit that would subsidize certain development costs to encourage the rehabilitation of vacant homes or construction of new homes in distressed areas. The credit requires homes to be owner-occupied and contains other limits meant to maintain affordable housing prices in these communities.” [House Transportation Committee, Moving Forward Act Fact Sheet, Accessed [8/19/20](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Included \$170 Billion For Affordable Housing And About 300,000 New Housing Vouchers****Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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 \$170 Billion For Affordable Housing And About 300,000 New Housing Vouchers.** “The House-passed Build Back Better legislation contains more than \$170 billion in housing investments to begin to address this unmet need. The legislation includes funds for about 300,000 new housing vouchers, a particularly urgent measure right now because vouchers could quickly reduce the cost of housing for renters who receive them, at a time when rents are surging in much of the country. It also includes other housing investments that would benefit households with the greatest need, including affordable housing development through the national Housing Trust Fund and badly needed renovations to the nation’s public housing.” [Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, [2/10/22](#)]

## Immigration & Border Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against providing DREAMers with a pathway to citizenship.
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the Dream and Promise Act, which would provide residency status for undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as children or from TPS-designated nations.
- ✓ Garcia falsely claimed that DACA recipients were not subject thorough vetting including a criminal background check.
  - ✓ Garcia complained that a “40-year-old convicted felon” could be protected under DACA.
  - ✓ DACA renewals underwent vetting for “issues of national security, criminality or public safety” through background checks.
- ✓ Garcia support building a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border and repeatedly voted in favor of doing so.
  - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted to resume construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
  - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against blocking the Border Security for America Act, which would resume construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
  - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted to fund construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
  - ✓ Aug. 2019: Garcia said he supported “fully” funding building a wall “across the entire” the U.S.-Mexico border.
- ✓ Garcia claimed Biden was hiding data “clearly indicating that our open borders are actually a more serious problem than the average American understands right now.”
- ✓ Garcia voted to block payments to immigrant families separated under the Trump Administration.
- ✓ Garcia strongly opposed sanctuary cities.
  - ✓ Garcia said that he “actually abhor the idea of having sanctuary states and sanctuary cities.”
  - ✓ Garcia suggested that sanctuary cities and states should be cut of federal funding.
    - ✓ When Trump threatened to cut federal funding for so-called sanctuary cities, funding for law enforcement was imperiled.
  - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored legislation that would make it easier for people to sue sanctuary cities.
    - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored a bill allowing crime victims in a sanctuary city to sue the city if an undocumented immigrant committed the crime and the city ignored a detainer request.

- ✓ Garcia voted against condemning the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures in ICE detention centers after a group of women alleged they were subject to nonconsensual gynecological procedures while in custody.
- ✓ Garcia voted to cut \$15 million in funding for providing legal representation for asylum seekers at the southwest U.S. border.
- ✓ Garcia voted against requiring the Department of Homeland Security to provide counsel to people seeking entry to the United States when subject to a secondary inspection.
  - ✓ Customs And Border Protection (CBP) conduct secondary inspections to verify the information of immigrants who do not have “all of the required documentation” when entering the U.S.
- ✓ Garcia suggested undocumented immigrants were “sucking up our precious tax dollars” and “degrading our quality of life.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against the NO BAN Act, which would terminate a number of Trump’s Executive Orders and proclamations restricting access into the U.S. from certain Muslim-majority countries.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$6.3 billion in funding for Afghan refugee resettlement.
- ✓ Garcia voted against allowing undocumented farm workers to apply for residency status.
- ✓ Garcia said that providing “free healthcare and education” to “illegal immigrants” was a “quintessential socialist position.”

## DACA, DAPA & The DREAM Act

### Garcia Voted Against Providing DREAMers With A Pathway To Citizenship

**Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The U.S. As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals.” The bill passed 228 to 197. [HR 6, [Vote #91](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide A Path To Citizenship For Immigrants Who Were Brought Into The Country Illegally As Children.** “Reps. David Valadao, R-Hanford, voted to approve the Dream and Promise Act, which would provide a path to citizenship for immigrants who were brought into the country illegally as children, known as Dreamers. It also grants a path to citizenship for immigrants in the country with temporary protected status or other protections. [...] Other battleground district California Republicans, such as Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, voted against the bill. Garcia said while he ‘sympathized’ with dreamers, Congress should focus instead on comprehensive immigration reform. ‘Providing amnesty to dreamers while ignoring the crisis at the border is like cleaning up spilled water before fixing the broken pipe,’ Garcia said in a floor speech Thursday. ‘If Congress fails to reform our immigration system and fails to secure our borders, future migrants will be subjected to the same situation in which dreamers today find themselves.’” [Sacramento Bee, 3/18/21]

## Garcia Falsely Implied That DACA Recipients Were Not Subject To Thorough Vetting, Including A Criminal Background Check

### Garcia Complained That A “40-Year-Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA

**Garcia Complained That A “40-Year-Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA.** GARCIA: “Yeah, DACA people are a subset, which is okay, let’s have a debate about that, but it goes beyond that. There’s no age limit. You can be a 40-year-old convicted felon and you fell under the auspices of the Hope and DREAM Act and that’s one of the problems. They create these acts and they use the language and it’s a political thing, right, so probably both parties are guilty of it in the same way. You give it a name that sounds like what everyone wants-- the American Promise Act or the PATRIOT Act. And that’s one of the problems we’re seeing on that right now. The House is writing bills that at first blush don’t look that offensive and the natural reaction is ‘Senator McConnell, why don’t you bring this up for debate,’ but when you read through it, you find Easter eggs. Things like no age stipulation. A 40-year-old pedophile would fall under the act.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 1:03:00, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

### DACA Renewals Underwent Vetting For “Issues Of National Security, Criminality Or Public Safety” Through Background Checks

**DACA Renewals Underwent Vetting For “Issues Of National Security, Criminality Or Public Safety” Through Background Checks.** “USCIS’ current goal is to process DACA renewal requests within 120 days. You may submit an inquiry about the status of your renewal request after it has been pending more than 105 days. To submit an inquiry online, please visit [egov.uscis.gov/e-request](http://egov.uscis.gov/e-request). Please Note: Factors that may affect the timely processing of your DACA renewal request include, but are not limited to: Failure to appear at an Application Support Center (ASC) for a scheduled biometrics appointment to obtain fingerprints and photographs. No-shows or rescheduling appointments will require additional processing time. Issues of national security, criminality or public safety discovered during the background check process that require further vetting. Issues of travel abroad that need additional evidence/clarification. Name/date of birth discrepancies that may require additional evidence/clarification. The renewal submission was incomplete or contained evidence that suggests a requestor may not satisfy the DACA renewal guidelines and USCIS must send a request for additional evidence or explanation.” [US Citizenship and Immigration Services, DACA Renewal, Accessed [8/21/20](#)]

## Border Wall

### Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted To Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

**Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Resuming Construction On The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Raskin D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for the additional consideration of H.R. 2729, the Finish the Wall Act, authored by Representative Higgins.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 848, [Vote #441](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

### Sept. 2021: Garcia Supported The Border Security For America Act, Which Would Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking The Border Security For America Act.** In August 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4828, the Border Security for America Act, for

immediate consideration.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H Res. 667, [Vote #263](#), 9/21/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [9/21/21](#)]

- **The Border Security For America Act Of 2021 Would Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall.** “In response to the ongoing, record-breaking crisis at the nation’s southern border, Rep. John Katko (R-NY), lead Republican of the House Committee on Homeland Security, joined by Homeland Security Republicans, American Security Task Force members, House Border Caucus members, and House Republican leadership, proposed a multi-faceted solution to secure our borders and prioritize the safety of Americans. The Border Security for America Act of 2021 would require that the federal government secure our nation’s international borders through the renewal of border wall construction contracts, investments in advanced technologies, and bolstering support for federal law enforcement officers and specialists.” [House Homeland GOP, Press Release, [7/29/21](#)]

### July 2020: Garcia Voted To Fund Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

**July 2020: Garcia Voted For Adopting The Republican En Bloc Amendment Of 16 On The Appropriations Bill.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 3, consisting of 16 amendments.” The amendment failed 187-230: Democrats 3-228, Republicans 184-1, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #161](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Republican En Bloc Amendment To The Spending Bill Contained Amendments To Protect Border Wall And Police Funding And To Fund Gas Industry Innovation.** Congresswoman Carol Miller said, “Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of three amendments I have submitted in the Republican en bloc. An amendment to stop my colleagues across the aisle from cutting funding for our border wall. We still have a crisis on our southern border, and we need to stop illegal drugs from entering our country. An amendment to support innovation in the gas industry. American energy is clean, affordable, and efficient. We must capitalize on our American energy dominance to rebuild our economy, expand trade, and create stable jobs. And an amendment to make sure our police remain funded. We cannot let our liberal colleagues defund the police. This overcorrection will lead our country to a dark place. Our police officers protect our communities and keep us safe. I am proud to support our police.” [Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

### Aug. 2019: Garcia Supported “Fully” Funding Building A Wall “Across The Entire” The U.S.-Mexico Border

**Aug. 2019: Garcia Said He Was In Favor Of Fully Funding The Construction Of A Southern Wall “ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER.”** “I visited the US Mexico border and border patrol facilities near Yuma, Arizona in July. I wanted to see the situation on the ground first hand and get the facts and data straight from the experts. This video is focused on the border barrier itself. (See full video on Facebook @ElectMikeGarcia) I was surprised to learn that there are 4 different types of ‘walls’ within a few miles on the border. The old structures are ineffective. But I was encouraged to see the new 3 layer system making good progress: This section of the border has yet to be penetrated with the new system in place. Wherever the triple layered fence has been built, illegal drug traffic has dropped to ZERO. THIS NEEDS TO BE FULLY FUNDED AND COMPLETED ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER! @repkatiehill is for open borders and turning California into a sanctuary state. I firmly stand behind securing the border and enforcing our laws!” [mikegarcia2020, Instagram, [8/26/19](#)]

## Biden’s Immigration And Border Policies

### Garcia Claimed The Southern Border Was Facing An “Invasion” And Accused President Biden Of Ignoring His Duties

August 23, 2023: Garcia Claimed, “What Has Been Happening At Our Border” Was Dereliction Of Duty By



President Biden. [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/22/23](#)]



**Mike Garcia** ✓  
@ElectMikeGarcia



July border crossings were up 33% in just one month. And CBP officials say much of the surge has been driven by human smugglers. What has been happening at our border is a complete and total dereliction of duty by President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas. They are putting American and foreign lives at risk with these dangerous policies.

[cbsnews.com/news/immigrati...](https://www.cbsnews.com/news/immigrati...)

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[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/22/23](#)]

**December 4, 2023: Garcia Called What Was Happening At The Southern Border An Invasion.** [Mike Garcia, X, [12/4/23](#)]



[Mike Garcia, X, [12/4/23](#)]

**February 15, 2024: Garcia Said The Border Crisis Was Undeniable And Called On President Biden To Secure The Border.** [Mike Garcia, X, [2/15/24](#)]



[Mike Garcia, X, [2/15/24](#)]

### **Garcia Claimed Biden Was Hiding Data “Clearly Indicating That Our Open Borders Are Actually A More Serious Problem Than The Average American Understands Right Now”**

**Garcia Accused The Biden Administration Of Hiding Data “Clearly Indicating That Our Open Borders Are Actually A More Serious Problem Than The Average American Understands Right Now.”** “More Biden hidin’ ensued when the delegation attempted, but were refused, access to the El Paso (TX) Intelligence Center (EPIC), a government agency that provides ‘tactical intelligence (on the southern border) to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies on a national scale.’ The weeks-long effort to view by members of the House Appropriations Committee EPIC’s facility fits a pattern: Hiding things that would reflect poorly on the Biden/Harris agenda, accomplishments and ‘transparency.’” ‘You can make conjecture about why it is they don’t want us in there, but my opinion is they have data that they’re gathering in this intelligence center which is clearly indicating that our open borders are actually a more serious problem than the average American understands right now.’ (Rep. Garcia)” [Red Bluff Daily News, 6/1/21]

## **Family Separation**

### **Garcia Voted To Block Payments To Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration**

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Preventing Settlement Payments For Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Illegal Immigrant Payoff Prohibition Act, introduced by Mr. MCCLINTOCK. This bill will prevent the Attorney General from making settlement payments to individuals and families who have entered the country illegally for claims arising out of the illegal entry.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #371](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#); Congressional Record, [11/5/21](#)]

## Sanctuary Cities

### Garcia Said That He Strongly Opposed Sanctuary Cities

#### **Garcia Said He Supported Fully Funding President Trump's Border Wall And Opposed Sanctuary Policies.**

"I visited the US Mexico border and border patrol facilities near Yuma, Arizona in July. I wanted to see the situation on the ground first hand and get the facts and data straight from the experts. This video is focused on the border barrier itself. (See full video on Facebook @ElectMikeGarcia) I was surprised to learn that there are 4 different types of 'walls' within a few miles on the border. The old structures are ineffective. But I was encouraged to see the new 3 layer system making good progress: This section of the border has yet to be penetrated with the new system in place. Wherever the triple layered fence has been built, illegal drug traffic has dropped to ZERO. THIS NEEDS TO BE FULLY FUNDED AND COMPLETED ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER! @repkatiehill is for open borders and turning California into a sanctuary state. I firmly stand behind securing the border and enforcing our laws!" [mikegarcia2020, Instagram, [8/26/19](#)]

### Garcia: "I Actually Abhor The Idea Of Having Sanctuary States And Sanctuary Cities"

**Garcia: "I Actually Abhor The Idea Of Having Sanctuary States And Sanctuary Cities."** GARCIA: "My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds." [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 1/4/20]

### Garcia Suggested That Sanctuary Cities And States Should Be Cut Of Federal Funding

**Garcia Suggested That Sanctuary Cities And States Should Be Cut Of Federal Funding.** GARCIA: "My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds." [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 1/4/20]

### When Trump Threatened To Cut Federal Funding For So-Called Sanctuary Cities, Funding For Law Enforcement Was Imperiled

**Trump's Executive Order Withheld Federal Funds From The Department Of Justice And Homeland Security For So-Called "Sanctuary Cities."** "Trump's Jan. 25 executive order asked the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security to withhold 'federal funds, except as mandated by law' from sanctuary cities. This unclear wording that puzzled elected officials and municipal attorneys. Homeland Security funds could include money allocated to cities for counterterrorism." [Washington Post, [1/18/17](#)]

- **CNN: "The Bulk Of The Funds" Threatened By The Executive Order Went To Police And Corrections Departments.** "Across the nation, so-called 'sanctuary cities' are scrambling to assess what they stand to lose if the Trump administration carries out a threat to take away federal funds from jurisdictions it says do not comply with immigration laws. What's at stake? [...] New York received about \$53 million from the Justice Department in fiscal 2017, according to city officials. That's a small fraction of its total budget. The

bulk of the funds went to the police and corrections departments for crime lab equipment, drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs. About \$17.5 million were for the purchase of new ballistic helmets and vests for the country's largest police force, city officials say." [CNN, [4/21/17](#)]

**Threatened Funding Paid For Crime Lab Equipment, Protective Equipment, Drug And Gang Task Forces, Crime Prevention And Domestic Violence Programs.** "The bulk of the funds went to the police and corrections departments for crime lab equipment, drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs. About \$17.5 million were for the purchase of new ballistic helmets and vests for the country's largest police force, city officials say." [CNN, [4/21/17](#)]

### **Garcia Co-Sponsored Legislation That Would Make It Easier For People To Sue Sanctuary Cities**

**Garcia Co-Sponsored A Bill Allowing Crime Victims In A Sanctuary City To Sue The City If An Undocumented Immigrant Committed The Crime And The City Ignored A Detainer Request.** "A congressman representing parts of northern Los Angeles County announced today he is co-sponsoring a bill that would allow victims of crimes committed by immigrants in the country without legal permission in Los Angeles and other so-called 'sanctuary cities' to sue the city if it did not honor an immigration detainer request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, said in a statement he is co-sponsoring the Justice for Victims of Sanctuary Cities Act to hold cities 'accountable for their inactions.' The bill was first introduced in the Senate by Sen. Thom Tillis, R-North Carolina, in July 2019." [City News Service, 2/8/21]

- **Sanctuary Cities Limited Local Authorities' Cooperation With Federal Law Enforcement On Immigration Enforcement.** "The term sanctuary city generally applies to municipalities that limit cooperation with federal authorities on immigration enforcement. California has been a sanctuary state since 2017, when then-Gov. Jerry Brown signed a bill stopping local and state agencies from cooperating with Immigration and Customs Enforcement regarding undocumented immigrants who have committed misdemeanors." [City News Service, 2/8/21]
- **A Department Of Homeland Security Detainer Request Called For Local Authorities To Detain An Undocumented Immigrant Before Deciding Whether To Take The Person Into Federal Custody.** "Victims would be able to sue a sanctuary city if it ignored an immigration detainer from DHS. A detainer, or 'immigration hold' is used by ICE agents to apprehend immigrants in the country without legal permission who come into contact with local law enforcement agencies. It is a written request for a local jail or agency to detain a person for an additional 48 hours to give ICE agents time to decide if they will take the person into federal custody, according to the American Civil Liberties Union." [City News Service, 2/8/21]
- **Garcia's Bill Would Deny Certain Federal Grants To States Who Did Not Allow Individuals To Sue Sanctuary Cities In Federal Court.** "Because the U.S. Constitution's 11th Amendment is often interpreted as preventing individuals from suing states in federal court without consent, the bill would require states and their political subdivisions to give consent for being sued as a condition of receiving certain federal grants, according to the National Immigration Forum, an immigrant advocacy group based in Washington, D.C." [City News Service, 2/8/21]

### **Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE)**

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures In ICE Detention Centers After A Group Of Women Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual Gynecological Procedures While In Custody**

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE's Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga.** In October 2020, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would express that



the House of Representatives condemns the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their full, informed consent -- particularly with regard to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga. It would express that 'everyone deserves to control their own reproductive choices and make informed choices about their bodies' and that further accountability and transparency is necessary to protect people in custody of ICE. The resolution would call on the Homeland Security Department to pause the removal of individuals who experienced any medical procedure at the Irwin County Detention Center; allow individuals who may have experienced an unnecessary or nonconsensual procedure to have immediate access to appropriate medical treatment; comply with investigation and records requests related to the detention center; ensure that impacted individuals are able to participate in investigations; and hold individuals involved accountable." The resolution passed 232-157. [HR 1153, [Vote #217](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

- **A Group Of Immigrant Women Detained By ICE Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual And Invasive Gynecological Procedures While In Custody.** "A group of immigrant women detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is seeking a class-action lawsuit against the agency, alleging they received subpar gynecological care — or faced retaliation for speaking out about it — while being held at a facility in Georgia. A complaint filed Monday in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia cites sworn testimony from at least 35 detainees at Irwin County Detention Center, who say they were subject to nonconsensual and invasive procedures by Mahendra Amin, a physician in Ocilla, Ga." [Washington Post, [12/22/20](#)]

## Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers

### Garcia Voted To Cut \$15 Million In Funding For Providing Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border

**Garcia Voted For Decreasing \$15 Million In DOJ Funding Intended To Help Provide Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: "Aderholt, R-Ala., motion to recommit the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would decrease by \$15 million, the full amount provided, funding for a Justice Department grant program for nonprofits to provide legal representation to immigrants arriving at the southwest U.S. border seeking asylum or other legal protection. It would increase by the same amount funding for DOJ state and local law enforcement assistance grants." The motion was rejected 179-219. [HR 7617, [Vote #177](#); 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

### Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The United States When Subject To A Secondary Inspection

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The United States When Subject To A Secondary Inspection And Allow Them Time To Consult With Counsel During The First Hour Of That Inspection.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: "Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title II of the bill. Title II would require the Homeland Security Department to provide access to counsel for all individuals subject to a secondary inspection when seeking admission to the United States. Specifically, it would require the department to allow such individuals to consult with legal representation and a relative, petitioner or other connection within the United States, within the first hour of a secondary inspection. It would also prohibit the department from accepting paperwork from lawful permanent residents subject to secondary inspection that would give up such individuals' legal immigration status without providing them the opportunity to seek advice from counsel." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231 to 184. [H R 2486, [Vote #154](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]



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**Customs And Border Protection (CBP) Conduct Secondary Inspections To Verify The Information Of Immigrants Who Do Not Have “All Of The Required Documentation” When Entering The U.S.**

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**Customs And Border Protection (CBP) Conduct Secondary Inspections To Verify The Information Of Immigrants Who Do Not Have “All Of The Required Documentation” When Entering The U.S.** “If the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer at the port of entry cannot verify your information, or if you do not have all of the required documentation, a CBP officer may direct you to an interview area known as ‘secondary inspection.’ Secondary inspection allows inspectors to conduct additional research in order to verify information without causing delays for other arriving passengers. The inspector will first attempt to verify your status by using SEVIS. In the event that the CBP officer needs to verify information with your school or program, we strongly recommend that you have the name and telephone number of the designated school official (DSO) at your school. If you will arrive during non-business hours (evening, weekends, holidays), you should also have an emergency or non-business hour phone number available for this official.” [Department of Homeland Security, accessed [5/25/22](#)]

### **Xenophobic Statements**

#### **Garcia Suggested Undocumented Immigrants Were “Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars” And “Degrading Our Quality Of Life”**

**Garcia Said That His Opposition To Sanctuary Cities “Has Got To Do With People Who Are Breaking The Laws, Committing Felonies, Coming Into Our Country, Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars That We Are All Investing In, Using Up Our Infrastructure, And Degrading Our Quality Of Life.”** GARCIA: “My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds.” [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 23:39, [1/4/20](#)]

### **Trump Muslim Ban**

#### **Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Which Would Terminate A Number Of Trump’s Executive Orders And Proclamations Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries**

**Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Prohibiting The President From Banning Individuals Seeking Immigrant Visas Based On Their Religion.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking immigrant visas, nonimmigrant visas or other entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would require the State and Homeland Security departments to notify Congress prior to the issuance of any such restriction and provide information regarding its justification and planned duration; brief Congress within 48 hours of its issuance; and report Congress every 30 days during the restriction on its continued justification and how visa applicants are impacted. It would terminate the restriction, absent intervening congressional action, if the briefing or reports are not provided. The bill would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek declaratory or injunctive relief through a U.S. district court. It would also require the State and Homeland Security departments to submit a report to Congress describing the implementation of proclamations by former President Donald Trump that restricted the entry of individuals from certain countries, including the number of refugees admitted and the number of visa applicants admitted or rejected,

disaggregated by country and visa category.” The bill passed 218 to 208. [HR 1333, [Vote #127](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Terminating A Number Of Executive Orders And Proclamations By The President Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would terminate a number of executive orders and proclamations by the president restricting entry into the United States from certain countries, including Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking entry into the United States. It would limit the president’s ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill’s provisions to seek relief. Title I would also prohibit drug manufacturers from engaging in ‘product hopping’ in which drug manufacturers make small changes to a drug so as to receive a new period of patent protection and impede the entry of generic or biosimilar products. It would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to impose penalties or bring suit against manufacturers in violation of the prohibition. It would also restrict the practice of ‘patent thickening’ in which manufacturers file additional unused patents that they assert are being infringed by generic and biosimilar products, by limiting the number of such patents a manufacturer may file.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-183. [HR 2486, [Vote #153](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The NO BAN Act Would Vacate Trump’s Existing Travel Bans On Countries His Administration Deemed To Be Threats To National Security And Put Measures In Place To Prevent Similar Bans In The Future.** “The No Ban Act would vacate Trump’s existing travel bans on countries his administration deems to be threats to national security, as well as put in place measures to prevent future such bans. Under the first version of Trump’s travel ban, unveiled in January 2017, citizens of seven majority-Muslim countries, including those who held US green cards and dual US citizenship, were held for questioning for many hours at airports across the country and were denied entry to the US. A de facto ‘Muslim ban,’ the policy appeared to be the execution of Trump’s call on the campaign trail for a ‘total and complete shutdown’ of Muslims entering the US and sparked widespread protests throughout the country. [...] The No Ban Act would dial back the president’s authority to issue such bans under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which was ‘not intended to provide carte blanche authority to the president to ban large categories of individuals without justification, or to rewrite immigration laws with which he disagrees,’ Chair Jerrold Nadler said on the House floor Wednesday.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]
- **The NO BAN Act Would Amend Current Law To Require That Any Travel Ban Be Temporary, Based On Credible Evidence, Subject To Congressional Oversight, And Be Created Only In Response To Specific Actions Foreign Entities Have Taken To Threaten The U.S.** “The No Ban Act would amend the current law to require that any travel ban be temporary, based on credible evidence, subject to congressional oversight, and be created only in response to specific actions foreign entities have taken to threaten the US. The bill also states that a ban must also advance a compelling government interest in the least restrictive way possible.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

## Refugees

### Garcia Voted Against \$6.3 Billion In Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement

**Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees.** “It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

## Undocumented Farm Workers

### Garcia Voted Against Allowing Undocumented Farm Workers To Apply For Residency Status

**Garcia Voted Against The Farm Workforce Modernization Act, Allowing Undocumented Agricultural Workers To Apply For Residency Status.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would allow certain undocumented agricultural workers in the United States to apply for certified agricultural worker status and subsequently permanent residency status. It would also overhaul the H-2A nonimmigrant visa program for temporary agricultural workers and replace the E-Verify employment status verification system with a similar system for use by the agricultural sector; and authorize funding for certain Agriculture Department housing programs.” The bill passed 247 to 174. [HR 1603, , 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

## Social Services

### Garcia Said That Providing “Free Healthcare And Education” To “Illegal Immigrants” Was A “Quintessential Socialist Position”

**Garcia Said That Providing “Free Healthcare And Education” To “Illegal Immigrants” Was A “Quintessential Socialist Position.”** GARCIA: “First of all, on the illegal immigration. Hopefully we can talk more about that, I just went to the border last week so that’s a good thing. You know, saying that you’re gonna give free healthcare and education to illegal immigrants is a quintessential socialist position. That’s hard-earned tax revenue that’s at the federal levels and the federal coffers that’s coming from our district.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/18] (VIDEO)

## Infrastructure & Transportation Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which had bipartisan support and allocated \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending.
  - ✓ The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal (BID) would create around 2 million jobs per year for a decade by investing billions of dollars in roads, bridges, broadband, electricity, public transit, and other forms of infrastructure
  - ✓ Garcia voted against the BID even though it:
    - ✓ Contained broadband investments that benefitted households without wireline broadband or internet access in CA-25.
      - ✓ Nearly 23% of CA-25 households lacked access to wireline broadband while more than 12% lacked any internet access whatsoever.
    - ✓ Included \$73 billion for power grid modernization, which Garcia said was key to address problems like frequent power outages in Simi Valley.
    - ✓ Provided California with “\$25.3 billion for federal-aid highway apportioned programs and \$4.2 billion for bridge replacement and repairs.”
    - ✓ Provided California with “\$9.45 billion over five years [...] to improve public transportation options across the state.”
    - ✓ Invested “\$3.5 billion over five years” in California’s water infrastructure to “ensure that clean, safe drinking water is a right in all communities.”
    - ✓ Spent \$1.5 billion on “infrastructure development for” California’s airports.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Moving Forward Act, a bill to provide \$1.5 trillion in infrastructure projects for roads, transit, water, broadband, schools, hospitals, and reducing pollution.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly proposed legislation to end federal funding for California’s high-speed rail project, which, as of March 2021, had already created 5,200 jobs and generated more than \$10 billion in total economic activity.
  - ✓ California’s high-speed rail project aimed to build a 200-mph bullet train between Anaheim and San Francisco.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that high-speed rail would not help California’s traffic problems.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$30 million to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities along the southern border.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$20 billion in Energy Department grants for tribal infrastructure improvements.

- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to reauthorize funding for the EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects.

## Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act – National Funding

### Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Which Had Bipartisan Support And Allocated \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending

#### November 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Providing \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending

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

#### August 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package

**Garcia Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package.** In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to



the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14). It would provide for up to one hour of general debate each on HR 4 and on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684. It would require the House to consider the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684 on Sept. 27, 2021, if the motion is not offered prior to that date. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 4 that would, among other provisions, clarify and expand considerations related to court evaluation of voting rights violations, including to require that courts consider whether a voting practice was designed to and does advance a "valid and substantiated" state interest. The manager's amendment would specify that a provision related to violations in the case of voting practices that have not yet been implemented would apply to practices enacted on or after Jan. 1, 2021, and it would add an "administrative bailout" provision allowing political subdivisions to apply for exemptions to the bill's preclearance requirements for changes to voting practices if they meet certain eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years." The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H Res 601, [Vote #258](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

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## **The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Create Around 2 Million Jobs Per Year For A Decade By Investing Billions Of Dollars In Roads, Bridges, Broadband, Electricity, Public Transit, And Other Forms Of Infrastructure**

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**The White House Projected The \$1 Trillion Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Add About 2 Million Jobs Per Year For A Decade.** "The \$1 trillion infrastructure plan that now goes to President Joe Biden to sign into law has money for roads, bridges, ports, rail transit, safe water, the power grid, broadband internet and more [...] The new law promises to reach almost every corner of the country. It's a historic investment that the president has compared to the building of the transcontinental railroad and Interstate Highway System. The White House is projecting that the investments will add, on average, about 2 million jobs per year over the coming decade." [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Provide \$110 Billion For Repairs To Highways, Bridges, And Roads.** "The bill would provide \$110 billion to repair the nation's aging highways, bridges and roads. According to the White House, 173,000 total miles or nearly 280,000 kilometers of America's highways and major roads and 45,000 bridges are in poor condition. And the almost \$40 billion for bridges is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the national highway system, according to the Biden administration." [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$65 Billion In Broadband Access For Rural Areas, Low-Income Families, And Tribal Communities.** "The legislation's \$65 billion for broadband access would aim to improve internet services for rural areas, low-income families and tribal communities. Most of the money would be made available through grants to states." [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$44 Billion On Water And Wastewater Infrastructure, Including \$15 Billion To Replace Lead Pipes And \$10 Billion To Address PFAS Water Contamination.** "The legislation would spend \$55 billion on water and wastewater infrastructure. It has \$15 billion to replace lead pipes and \$10 billion to address water contamination from polyfluoroalkyl substances — chemicals that were used in the production of Teflon and have also been used in firefighting foam, water-repellent clothing and many other items." [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$65 Billion To Improve The Reliability Of The Power Grid And Boost Clean Power Generation.** "To protect against the power outages that have become more frequent in recent years, the bill would spend \$65 billion to improve the reliability and resiliency of the power grid. It would also boost carbon capture technologies and more environmentally friendly electricity sources like clean hydrogen." [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$7.5 Billion In Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations And \$5 Billion In Electric And Hybrid School Buses.** "The bill would spend \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging stations, which the administration says are critical to accelerating the use of electric vehicles to curb climate

change. It would also provide \$5 billion for the purchase of electric school buses and hybrids, reducing reliance on school buses that run on diesel fuel.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$39 Billion To Expand Public Transit, Improve Accessibility For People With Disabilities, And Fund Purchase Of Low-Emission Buses.** “The \$39 billion for public transit in the legislation would expand transportation systems, improve accessibility for people with disabilities and provide dollars to state and local governments to buy zero-emission and low-emission buses. The Transportation Department estimates that the current repair backlog is more than 24,000 buses, 5,000 rail cars, 200 stations and thousands of miles of track and power systems.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$66 Billion In Amtrak, The Largest Federal Investment In The Service Since Its Founding.** “To reduce Amtrak’s maintenance backlog, which has worsened since Superstorm Sandy nine years ago, the bill would provide \$66 billion to improve the rail service’s Northeast Corridor (457 miles, 735 km), as well as other routes. It’s less than the \$80 billion Biden — who famously rode Amtrak from Delaware to Washington during his time in the Senate — originally asked for, but it would be the largest federal investment in passenger rail service since Amtrak was founded 50 years ago.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$25 Billion In Airport Improvements.** “The bill would spend \$25 billion to improve runways, gates and taxiways at airports and to improve terminals. It would also improve aging air traffic control towers.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Be Funded Through Unspent Pandemic Relief, Unused Federal Unemployment Insurance, And An “Array Of Smaller Pots Of Money.”** “The five-year spending package would be paid for by tapping \$210 billion in unspent COVID-19 relief aid and \$53 billion in unemployment insurance aid some states have halted, along with an array of smaller pots of money, like petroleum reserve sales and spectrum auctions for 5G services.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

## Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act – Local Funding

**Garcia Voted Against Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Contained Broadband Investments That Benefitted Households Without Wireline Broadband Or Internet Access In CA-25**

**Nearly 23% Of CA-25 Households Lacked Access To Wireline Broadband While 12% Lacked Any Internet Access Whatsoever**

**2017: 22.8% Of Households In California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District Did Not Have Wireline Broadband Such As Cable, Fiber Optic Or DSL.** [National Digital Inclusion Alliance, Congressional District Home Broadband/Internet Access Statistics from the American Community Survey, accessed [2/16/22](#)]

**2017: 12.1% Of Households In California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District Did Not Have Home Internet Access Of Any Kind.** [National Digital Inclusion Alliance, Congressional District Home Broadband/Internet Access Statistics from the American Community Survey, accessed [2/16/22](#)]

**Garcia Said Power Grid Modernization Was Key To Fix Power Outages In Simi Valley But Voted Against BID Even Though It Included \$73 Billion For Power Grid Modernization**

**Garcia Said In Oct. 2021 That Power Grid Modernization Was Key To Address Problems Like Frequent Power Outages In Simi Valley**

**Oct. 10, 2021: Garcia Said That America Needed To Modernize Its Power-Grid To Address Problems Like Frequent Power Outages In Simi Valley.** “Residents of a Simi Valley neighborhood have had it with the frequent power outages. They say they had to endure three lengthy Southern California Edison maintenance outages in a six-week period overnight on Aug. 5, 19 and Sept. 13. [...] Woodward said she has also turned to the office of Rep. Mike Garcia R-Santa Clarita, who represents much of Simi Valley in California's 25th Congressional District. Woodward said the office told her they were working on her complaint. In a statement Friday, Garcia didn't address the outages in Woodward's neighborhood. But he said that even though Public Safety Power Shutoffs aren't under federal jurisdiction, he remains ‘committed to doing all I can to find a solution that could significantly reduce the problems posed by the frequent PSPS shutdowns.’ ‘We need to enact real solutions like modernizing our power-grid and improving fire prevention,’ Garcia said.” [Ventura County Star, 10/10/21]

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### **The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package Included \$73 Billion For Power Grid Modernization**

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**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package Included \$73 Billion For Power Grid Modernization.** “President Joe Biden is expected soon to sign a \$1 trillion bipartisan infrastructure bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on Friday. The bill includes about \$73 billion to modernize the U.S. power grid, according to energy experts - to be spent in a number of ways.” [Reuters, [11/8/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Provided California With “\$25.3 Billion For Federal-Aid Highway Apportioned Programs And \$4.2 Billion For Bridge Replacement And Repairs”**

**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Provided California With “\$25.3 Billion For Federal-Aid Highway Apportioned Programs And \$4.2 Billion For Bridge Replacement And Repairs.”** “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Repair and rebuild our roads and bridges with a focus on climate change mitigation, resilience, equity, and safety for all users, including cyclists and pedestrians. In California, there are 1,536 bridges and over 14,220 miles of highway in poor condition. Since 2011, commute times have increased by 14.6% in California and on average, each driver pays \$799 per year in costs due to driving on roads in need of repair. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the interstate highway system. Based on formula funding alone, California would expect to receive \$25.3 billion for federal-aid highway apportioned programs and \$4.2 billion for bridge replacement and repairs under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act over five years.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Provided California With “\$9.45 Billion Over Five Years [...] To Improve Public Transportation Options Across The State”**

**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Provided California With “\$9.45 Billion Over Five Years [...] To Improve Public Transportation Options Across The State.”** “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Improve healthy, sustainable transportation options for millions of Americans. Californians who take public transportation spend an extra 66.6% of their time work commuting and non-White households are 1.6 times more likely to commute via public transportation. 16% of transit vehicles in the state are past useful life. Based on formula funding alone, California would expect to receive \$9.45 billion over five years under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to improve public transportation options across the state.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Invested “\$3.5 Billion Over Five Years” In California’s Water Infrastructure**

**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Invested “\$3.5 Billion Over Five Years” In California’s Water Infrastructure To “Ensure That Clean, Safe Drinking Water Is A Right In All Communities.”** “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Deliver clean drinking water to every American and eliminate the nation’s lead service lines and pipes. Currently, up to 10 million American households and 400,000 schools and child care centers lack safe drinking water. Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, based on the traditional state revolving fund formula, California will expect to receive \$3.5 billion over five years to improve water infrastructure across the state and ensure that clean, safe drinking water is a right in all communities.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Even Though It Spent \$1.5 Billion On “Infrastructure Development For” California’s Airports**

**The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Spent \$1.5 Billion On “Infrastructure Development For” California’s Airports.** “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Improve our nation’s airports. The United States built modern aviation, but our airports lag far behind our competitors. Under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, airports in California would receive approximately \$1.5 billion for infrastructure development for airports over five years.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

## Moving Forward Act

**Garcia Voted Against The Moving Forward Act, A Bill To Provide \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects For Roads, Transit, Water, Broadband, Schools, Hospitals, And Reducing Pollution**

**Garcia Voted Against HR 2, Which Authorized \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for ‘green’ transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate ‘Build America’ bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company

based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China.” The bill passed by a vote of 233 – 188. [HR 2, [Vote #138](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

- **The Moving Forward Act Would Increase Spending On Roads And Transit, Water Projects, Broadband, Schools, Hospitals, And Reducing Pollution.** “The House on Wednesday passed a \$1.5 trillion infrastructure bill that would sharply increase spending on roads and transit, push for deep reductions in pollution, direct billions to water projects, affordable housing, broadband and schools, and upgrade hospitals and U.S. Postal Service trucks. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) said Democrats were making good on a promise to rebuild America with ‘green, resilient, modern and job-creating infrastructure,’ adding that the Moving Forward Act ‘shows that everything in our country is connected, from the education of our children to the technologies of the future to the road map to get there.’ The bill is meant, in part, to address the expiration in September of a law authorizing spending on highways, transit and other transportation programs. Backers, including Transportation Committee Chairman Peter A. DeFazio (D-Ore.), said the bill represents an ambitious, years-in-the-making push to buttress and expand aging infrastructure in a sustainable way. Supporters said it marks a departure from traditional surface transportation legislation because of its emphasis on maintaining roads and bridges, building transit and reducing transportation-related pollution, the nation’s top source of greenhouse gases causing climate change.” [Washington Post, [7/1/20](#)]
- **HR 2 Delivers Better Roads And Bridges Faster With More Than \$300 Billion Of Investment.** “H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, is a more than \$1.5 trillion plan to rebuild American infrastructure—not only our roads, bridges, and transit systems, but also our schools, housing, broadband access, and so much more. [...] Delivers better roads and bridges faster with more than \$300 billion of investment that prioritizes fixing what we already have, including tens of thousands of structurally deficient bridges. - Invests more than \$100 billion in transit to put more zero-emission buses on the road, add new routes, and provide more reliable service, resulting in better transit options and fewer single-occupant cars clogging highways. - Modernizes infrastructure to reduce gridlock and address bottlenecks, and makes roads smarter and safer for all users, including pedestrians and bicyclists. - Invests in programs, projects, and materials that emphasize resiliency while reducing carbon pollution from the transportation sector, including \$1.4 billion in alternative fuel charging infrastructure. - Triples funding for Amtrak to \$29 billion, allowing for upgrades and expansion of the passenger rail network, and improves rail crossing safety and addresses increasingly long trains that block crossings for 10+ minutes, which impacts local traffic and emergency response times. - Keeps cargo moving by funding the essential dredging and upkeep of American harbors, ports, and channels.” [House Transportation Committee, Moving Forward Act Fact Sheet, Accessed [8/19/20](#)]

## High-Speed Rail

**Garcia Repeatedly Proposed Legislation To End Federal Funding For California’s High-Speed Rail Project, Which Had Already Created 5,200 Jobs And Generated More Than \$10 Billion In Total Economic Activity**

### Garcia Supported Blocking Federal Funding For California’s High-Speed Rail Project

#### March 2021: Garcia Supported Blocking Federal Funding For California’s High-Speed Rail Project.

“Meanwhile, Rep. Michelle Steel, R-Seal Beach, on Monday introduced legislation that would block any federal funding from being used to support California’s high-speed rail project, which she called a ‘failure.’ A slate of local Republicans have signed on to support Steel’s bill, including Reps. Young Kim of La Habra, Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita and Ken Calvert of Corona.” [Orange County Register, [3/2/21](#)]

**EDITORIAL: Garcia Supported Legislation That Would End Federal Support For The California High-Speed Rail Project.** “Rep. Michelle Steel, R-Costa Mesa, joined by several other California Republican members of Congress, has introduced legislation to end federal support for the boondoggle. ‘The California high-speed rail project is a failure. Costs have continued to rise, while people and businesses have lost their properties, and the



sections of the high-speed rail that do exist are inoperable,' Steel said in a statement. 'This is an unacceptable and an embarrassing waste of taxpayer dollars.' Steel is right about all of that. Appropriately, Steel's proposal is called the Stop the High-Speed Money Pit Act. Steel's effort is backed by many Southern California representatives, including Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Rep. Young Kim, R-Brea, Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, and Rep. Jay Obernolte, R-Big Bear Lake." [San Bernardino Sun, Editorial, 3/10/21]

**July 2021: Garcia Proposed An Amendment To Bipartisan Infrastructure Plan To Block Federal Funding For California High-Speed Rail, Which He Called "Franken-Rail."** "The committee's most heated battle over the bill was a flare-up in a longstanding fight over a troubled high-speed rail project in California. Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., introduced an amendment that would bar federal money for the project, which has suffered skyrocketing costs and construction delays. 'This isn't high-speed rail, this is Franken-Rail,' he said, adding that the proposed project was 'not smart, clumsily meandering through our communities and scaring the hell out of our residents.' He said his state does not want the project. But Transportation-HUD Subcommittee Chairman David E. Price, D-N.C., said the spending bill made no specific reference to California high-speed rail. Instead, he said, it provides 'robust funding' for competitive grants. Jessica Wehrman and Caitlin Reilly have more on the Transportation-HUD bill markup here." [CQ Budget Tracker, 7/19/21]

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### **California's High-Speed Rail Project Aimed To Build A 200-MPH Bullet Train Between Anaheim And San Francisco**

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**California's High-Speed Rail Project Aimed To Build A 200-MPH Bullet Train Between Anaheim And San Francisco.** "Plans to build a 200-mph bullet train that would carry passengers from Anaheim to San Francisco in under three hours have been discussed for decades as a way to reduce highway congestion, smog, commute times and dependence on foreign oil. The project began in earnest in 2008. That's when voters approved nearly \$10 billion in bonds for the train, including money to link the project with transit hubs stretching from Sacramento to San Diego." [Orange County Register, 3/2/21]

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### **March 2, 2021: California's High-Speed Rail Project Already Created 5,200 Jobs And Generated \$10.5 To \$11.4 Billion In Total Economic Activity**

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**March 2, 2021: California's High-Speed Rail Project Already Created 5,200 Jobs And Generated \$10.5 To \$11.4 Billion In Total Economic Activity.** "Despite its problems, the project already has created 5,200 jobs and generated \$10.5 to \$11.4 billion in total economic activity, according to Kyle Simerly, spokesman for California's High Speed Rail Authority." [Orange County Register, 3/2/21]

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### **Garcia Claimed That High-Speed Rail Would Not Help California's Traffic Problems**

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**Garcia Declared That High-Speed Rail Would Not Help California's Traffic Problems.** "Others, such as Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., cautioned Buttigieg about spending tax dollars on California's controversial high-speed rail project, saying the project is more than a decade behind schedule, and costs \$100 billion after initial estimates put it at \$33 billion. 'I will go on the record as high-speed rail in California will not help our traffic problems,' he said." [Roanoke Times, 4/26/21]

## **Department Of Transportation Funding**

### **Garcia Voted Against \$30 Million To Repair And Maintain Surface Transportation Infrastructure In Communities Along The Southern Border**

**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$150 Million To The Department Of Transportation Rural Communities Transportation Infrastructure Safety Program, \$30 Million For Infrastructure In Communities Along The Southern Border, And \$6 Million For Research Into The Effects Of Transportation Planning On Low-Income And Minority Communities.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: "A DeFazio, D-Ore.,

en bloc amendments no. 1 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize an additional \$150 million in total for fiscal 2023 and 2024 for the Transportation Department rural communities transportation infrastructure safety program; authorize \$10 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities near the U.S.-Mexico border; authorize \$2 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the department to research how surface transportation planning impacts low-income and minority populations; and modify a number of department grant programs related to expanding access to transit for low-income and rural areas.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 229-189. [H.R. 2, [Vote #132](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

## Tribal Infrastructure

### Garcia Voted Against \$20 Billion In Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements

**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

## Lead Pipe Replacement

### Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize Funding For The EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize Funding For The EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 3H that would reauthorize funding for Environmental Protection Agency comprehensive lead service line replacement projects through fiscal 2025, increasing the annual authorization from \$60 million to \$4.5 billion annually. The amendment would require the agency to give priority in awarding funds to entities that serve disadvantaged communities and environmental justice communities. It also would establish a federal cost share of 100 percent for such projects.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 – 181. [HR 2, [Vote #136](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

## Labor & Working Families Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act.
  - ✓ The PRO Act would increase fines for companies that illegally retaliated against workers seeking to unionize, expand collective bargaining rights, and weaken “right-to-work” laws.
  - ✓ The PRO Act would allow more people classified as contractors to be given employee status, allowing them to unionize.
  - ✓ Garcia said he voted against the PRO Act to protect the “flexibility and independence that makes [...] gig jobs attractive in the first place.”
- ✓ Garcia opposed the PRO Act despite stating “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
  - ✓ May 2021: Garcia attacked the PRO Act and claimed that similar legislation in California caused people to flee the state.
  - ✓ November 2021: Garcia tweeted “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
- ✓ Garcia voted to repeal prevailing wage rules for federal-aid highway and public transportation projects.
- ✓ Garcia voted against providing whistleblower protections to employees who report labor law violations.
- ✓ Garcia voted for removing provisions to prohibit employers from replacing employees on strike and enforcing unions that require dues from all employees.
- ✓ Garcia voted against Build Back Better, which created a new federal paid family and sick leave program and increased financial penalties for Unfair Labor Practices (ULPs).
- ✓ Garcia opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, which required businesses to reclassify gig workers as employees so they can get workplace benefits such as health insurance.
  - ✓ Garcia claimed that Assembly Bill 5 led to tens of thousands of job losses in California.
  - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored federal legislation that would preempt bills like California’s Assembly Bill
- ✓ Garcia voted against reauthorizing and expanding the Labor Department’s national apprenticeship system.

## PRO Act

**Garcia Voted Against The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act, Which Would Make It Easier For Workers To Organize And Collectively Bargain**

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**Garcia Voted Against The PRO Act Which Would Expand The Authority Of The National Labor Relations Board And Protect Collective Bargaining Rights**

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**Garcia Voted Against The PRO Act Which Would Expand The Authority Of The National Labor Relations Board And Protect Collective Bargaining Rights.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues and to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to \$50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB to seek temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference or participation in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees' right to strike is protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. It would modify definitions of ‘employee’ and ‘supervisor,’ particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining. It would also authorize the use of collective bargaining agreements that require employees to pay fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-206. [HR 842, [Vote #70](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

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**The PRO Act Would Increase Penalties For Illegal Union-Busting, Expand Collective Bargaining Rights, Weaken “Right To Work” Laws, And Allow More Contractors To Be Reclassified As Employees**

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**HEADLINE: House Passes Bill To Rewrite Labor Laws And Strengthen Unions.** [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

**The PRO Act Would Increase Fines For Companies That Illegally Retaliate Against Workers Seeking To Unionize, Expand Collective Bargaining Rights, And Weaken “Right To Work” Laws.** “The Protecting the Right to Organize Act, known as the PRO Act, would amend some of the country’s decades-old labor laws to give workers more power during disputes at work, add penalties for companies that retaliate against workers who organize and grant some hundreds of thousands of workers collective-bargaining rights they don’t currently have. It would also weaken ‘right-to-work’ laws in 27 states that allow employees to forgo participating in and paying dues to unions. The House passed the bill with a vote of 224 to 194, mostly along party lines.” [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

**The PRO Act Would Allow More People Classified As Contractors To Be Given Employee Status, Which Would Allow Them To Unionize.** “The bill would also allow more people currently classified as contractors to be given the status of employees for the purposes of union organizing, potentially paving the way for gig workers at companies like Lyft, Uber and DoorDash to organize with unions or among themselves.” [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

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**Garcia Said He Voted Against The PRO Act To Protect The “Flexibility And Independence That Makes [...] Gig Jobs Attractive In The First Place”**

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**Garcia Said He Voted Against The PRO Act To Protect The “Flexibility And Independence That Makes [...] Gig Jobs Attractive In The First Place.”** “‘Once again, the far-left is attempting to implement failed California policies at the federal level,’ said Garcia. ‘This is why I voted against the job-killing PRO Act. This act would essentially designate most gig workers as full-time employees, taking away their flexibility and independence that makes the gig jobs attractive in the first place. AB5 killed tens of thousands of jobs in California and nearly drove

out companies like Uber and Lyft and devastated the livelihoods of many individuals. The PRO Act would kill jobs and further harm our already crippled economy. We must protect the nation against further economic destruction already experienced by California.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/9/21](#)]

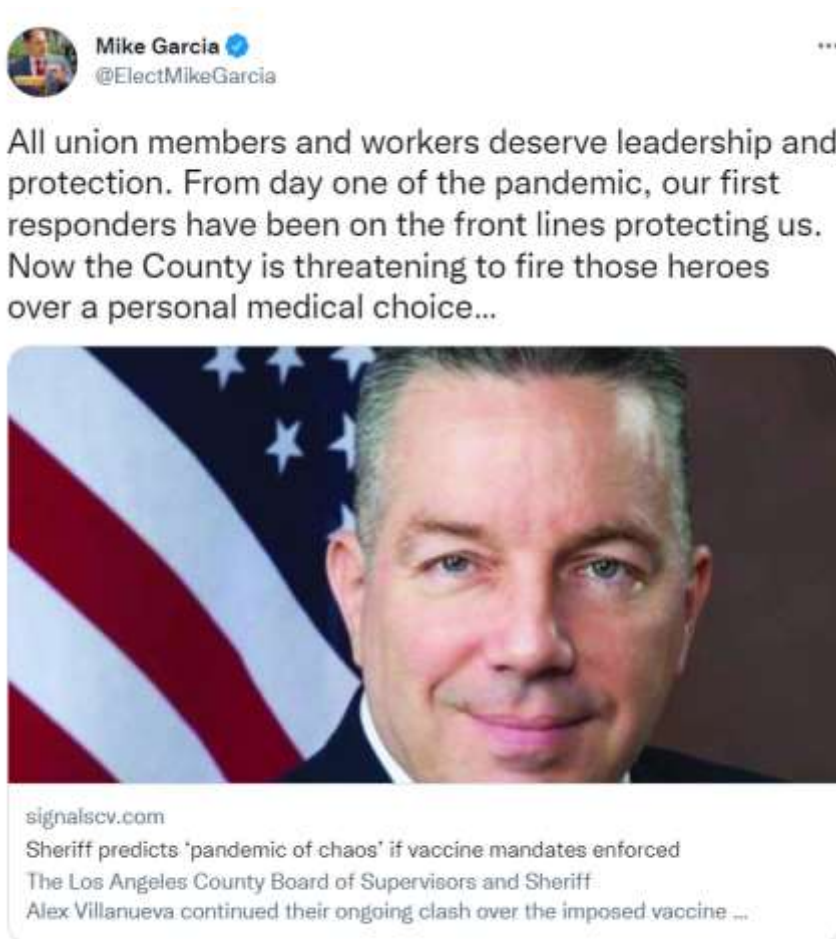
### **Garcia Opposed The PRO Act Despite Stating “All Union Members Deserve Leadership And Protection”**

#### **May 2021: Garcia Attacked The PRO Act And Claimed That Similar Legislation In California Caused People To Flee The State**

**Garcia Attacked The PRO Act And Claimed That Similar Legislation In California Caused People To Flee The State.** “U.S. Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Calif., attacked the PRO Act after the president’s address, saying he saw people flee his home state after it was enacted. ‘We already saw similar legislation in the form of AB5 fail...’ he said. ‘We need to stop using [California] as the blueprint for America. Did no one pay attention to the census?’” [Washington Examiner, 5/3/21]

#### **November 2021: Garcia Tweeted “All Union Members Deserve Leadership And Protection”**

**Nov. 1, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That “All Union Members And Workers Deserve Leadership And Protection.”**



2:35 PM · Nov 1, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/1/21](#)]



## Prevailing Wage Rules

### Garcia Voted To Repeal Prevailing Wage Requirements For Federal-Aid Highway And Public Transportation Projects

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Repeal A Requirement That Federal-Aid Highway And Public Transportation Projects Must Meet Prevailing Wage Requirements.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Foxx, R-N.C., amendment no. 1H that would repeal a requirement that federal-aid highway and public transportation projects must meet prevailing wage requirements under the 1931 law (PL 71-798) known as the Davis-Bacon Act, for all laborers and mechanics.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147 – 274. [HR 2, [Vote #135](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

## Whistleblower Protections

### Garcia Voted Against Providing Whistleblower Protections To Employees Who Report Labor Law Violations

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Union Elections To Be Held Electronically And Providing Whistleblower Protections To Employees Who Report Labor Law Violations.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require the National Labor Relations Board to implement a system and procedures to conduct union representation elections remotely using an electronic voting system; direct the National Labor Relations Board to promulgate regulations requiring employers to provide notices informing each new employee of their employee rights and protections in a language spoken by the employee; provide whistleblower protections to employees, including those employed by labor unions, who report violations of the 1959 federal labor law related to employer relations with labor organizations; and require arbitration panels settling disputes in initial collective bargaining agreements under the bill’s provisions to render a decision ‘as soon as practicable’ and within 120 days, absent ‘extraordinary circumstances’ or agreement of the parties.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227 - 196. [HR 842, [Vote #67](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

## Permanent Replacements For Strikers

### Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Employers From Hiring Permanent Replacements For Strikers

**Garcia Voted For Removing Provisions To Prohibit Employers From Replacing Employees On Strike And Enforcing Unions That Require Dues From All Employees.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among provisions, strike a provision providing for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements that require all employees to contribute fees to a labor organization notwithstanding any state or territorial laws to the contrary; require unions to receive annual written consent from an employee before using his or her union dues for purposes other than collective bargaining; and strike a provision that would make it illegal for employers to permanently replace workers participating in a strike.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185 - 243. [HR 842, [Vote #68](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

## Paid Family And Sick Leave

### Garcia Voted Against Build Back Better, Which Created A New Federal Paid Family And Sick Leave Program

### Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill

**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Created A New Federal Paid Family And Sick Leave Program**

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#### **Build Back Better Invested \$205 Billion To Set Up A New Federal Paid Family And Sick Leave Program.**

“The Build Back Better Act tries to help workers balance caregiving responsibilities, and sick leave, with work. The \$1.85 trillion legislation boosts funding for child care, and makes a roughly \$205 billion (over 10 years) investment in a new federal paid family and sick leave program.” [Vox, [11/25/21](#)]

## **Unfair Labor Practices**

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### **Garcia Voted Against Tougher Financial Penalties For Illegal Union-Busting**

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#### **Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Increased Financial Penalties For Employers Who Engaged In Unfair Labor Practices, Such As Illegal Union-Busting**

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**Build Back Better Would Fine Employers Up To \$50,000 For Each “Unfair Labor Practice, And Up To \$100,000 In Cases Where A Worker Was Illegally Fired For Union Organizing.** “Although it’s still subject to changes, the current version of the Build Back Better framework includes a potentially landmark reform to labor law: monetary penalties for union busting. The latest iteration of the bill released by House and Senate leaders Thursday would fine employers up to \$50,000 for each ‘unfair labor practice,’ and up to \$100,000 in cases where a worker was illegally fired.” [Huffington Post, [10/29/21](#)]

- **An “Unfair Labor Practice” Or ULP “Is A Violation Of The National Labor Relations Act,” Which “Protects The Right Of Workers To” Unionize And Collectively Bargain.** “An unfair labor practice — commonly called a ULP — is a violation of the National Labor Relations Act, the New Deal-era law that protects the right of workers to form unions or join together to improve their working conditions.” [Huffington Post, [10/29/21](#)]

**Before Build Back Better, Employers Who Committed Unfair Labor Practices Only Had To Offer Reinstatement And Backpay.** “These fines would have big impact because currently, there’s almost no downside to breaking the law. If an employer is found to have illegally fired union supporters, the most they have to do is offer reinstatement and backpay. And the backpay is ‘mitigated’ — meaning any other wages the worker earned elsewhere after getting fired would be subtracted from what the scofflaw employer owes the person it fired. In many cases, an employer found to have committed ULPs merely has to hang a poster in the workplace acknowledging they did so. With such weak penalties, employers are acting rationally when they violate the law, which is why ULPs are so common in organizing drives. But with monetary penalties, employers might make a different calculation.” [Huffington Post, [10/29/21](#)]

## Gig Worker Protections

**Garcia Opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, Which Required Businesses To Reclassify Gig Workers As Employees So They Could Get Workplace Benefits, And Claimed That 70,000 Jobs Had Been Lost Since It Was Enacted**

**Garcia Opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, Which Required Businesses To Reclassify Gig Workers As Employees So They Can Get Workplace Benefits, Such As Health Insurance**

**Garcia Opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, Which Required Businesses To Reclassify Gig Workers As Employees So They Can Get Workplace Benefits.** “Garcia continued to run on an anti-tax, pro-deregulation, strong national defense platform while backing Trump's economic policies. Smith continued to push for public investment in education, infrastructure and healthcare. Garcia slammed Smith over her support of Assembly Bill 5, state legislation that requires businesses to reclassify gig workers as ‘employees’ so they can get workplace benefits.” [Mercury News, 12/1/20]

**California’s Assembly Bill 5 Reclassified Gig Workers As Employees To Give Them Access To Benefits Such As Health Insurance.** “Take AB 5, the state Assembly bill requiring firms to reclassify gig workers as employees with the goal of giving them health insurance protections. It’s become a telling flashpoint. For Smith, who supported the bill during her time in the Assembly, it was about establishing essential worker protections while the Trump administration is seeking to gut the Affordable Care Act. For Garcia, the legislation was an affront to a market economy that hurt businesses and workers.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

**Garcia Claimed That Assembly Bill 5 Led To 70,000 Job Losses In California**

**Garcia Claimed That Assembly Bill 5 Was “Killing Literally Thousands Of Jobs Here In California.”** “Garcia was among several GOP representatives who co-sponsored the Gig Worker Equity Compensation Act, designed to ‘pre-empt’ a bill like AB 5 from success in Congress. It’s ‘killing literally thousands of jobs here in California,’ Garcia said, pointing to the threatened departure from California of companies like Uber and Lyft as evidence. ‘I look at everything California has done... and we need to do the opposite of that at the federal level,’ Garcia said, adding that voters could expect policy choices more in line with the principles that underpinned his AB 5 resistance.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

**Garcia Claimed That 70,000 Jobs Had Been Lost Since Assembly Bill 5 Was Enacted.** “In a mostly cordial debate, they locked horns over California’s controversial Assembly Bill 5, the law that limits employers’ use of independent contractors. Smith said the measure is aimed at correcting job misclassifications that cost the workers and the government money. Garcia said 70,000 jobs have been lost since the law was enacted. ‘Turn off AB5 right now,’ he said.” [Ventura County Star, 4/26/20]

**Garcia Claimed That Assembly Bill 5 And High Taxes Were To Blame For California’s High Unemployment Rate While Smith Claimed That It Was Due To COVID.** “‘AB5 has killed our economy here in California,’

Garcia said, lamenting it throughout the hour-long forum as a top reason, along with high taxes, why people and companies are leaving the state. ‘She chose not to repeal it. It was low-hanging fruit.’ Smith, who as an assemblywoman supported the bill, pushed back on Garcia, arguing that the law was an outgrowth of a California Supreme Court decision that put the burden on employers to prove that workers were not ‘employees’ but ‘independent contractors.’ It ‘left every local small business potentially exposed to frivolous misclassification lawsuits, so in fact the unemployment that is occurring right now is absolutely driven by COVID,’ she said.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/21/20]

### **Garcia Co-Sponsored Federal Legislation That Would Preempt Bills Like California’s Assembly Bill 5**

**Garcia Co-Sponsored Federal Legislation That Would Preempt Bills Like California’s Assembly Bill 5 That Reclassified Gig Workers As Employees.** “In the short time he’s been in office, Garcia has co-sponsored a bill that he said will ‘preserve the flexibility [that] the gig workforce needs and preempt job-killing bills like AB 5 from creeping to the national level.’ Garcia declined to be interviewed for this article but provided a statement criticizing both ‘liberal career politicians’ and Assembly Bill 5, the California law that limits when a company can classify workers as independent contractors, requiring more of them to be hired as employees and provided an array of workplace benefits.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

### **Garcia Said He Voted Against The PRO Act To Protect The “Flexibility And Independence That Makes [...] Gig Jobs Attractive In The First Place”**

**Garcia Said He Voted Against The PRO Act To Protect The “Flexibility And Independence That Makes [...] Gig Jobs Attractive In The First Place.”** “‘Once again, the far-left is attempting to implement failed California policies at the federal level,’ said Garcia. ‘This is why I voted against the job-killing PRO Act. This act would essentially designate most gig workers as full-time employees, taking away their flexibility and independence that makes the gig jobs attractive in the first place. AB5 killed tens of thousands of jobs in California and nearly drove out companies like Uber and Lyft and devastated the livelihoods of many individuals. The PRO Act would kill jobs and further harm our already crippled economy. We must protect the nation against further economic destruction already experienced by California.’” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/9/21](#)]

## **Apprenticeships**

### **Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The Labor Department’s National Apprenticeship System**

**Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The Labor Department’s National Apprenticeship System.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and expand programs and activities under the Labor Department national apprenticeship system, authorizing a total of \$3.9 billion for program administration and grants to apprenticeship programs. It would largely codify apprenticeship program standards and expand the system to include pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs. It would authorize a total of \$350 million through fiscal 2026 for the formal establishment of a Labor Department office of apprenticeship to oversee the national apprenticeship system, as well as for program research and evaluation and the establishment of an apprenticeship advisory committee. Through fiscal 2026, it would authorize a total of \$70 million for the Labor Department to carry out an agreement with the Education Department to support integration and alignment of the national apprenticeship system with the education system; \$475 million for state apprenticeship agencies; and \$3 billion for grants and agreements to support apprenticeship programs, including to expand programs in nontraditional apprenticeship industries and high-need social service industries and programs targeting individuals with barriers to employment. It would require state apprenticeship agencies and grant recipients to match 25% of federal funds received. It would establish a number of apprenticeship program quality standards; requirements for registration, planning and implementation of programs by states; and requirements for occupations to be approved as ‘apprenticeable occupations’ within the national apprenticeship



system. It would require the national office of apprenticeship to oversee such standards; establish and provide technical assistance to state offices of apprenticeship; and promote diversity within the system through recruitment, employment and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship participants, industries and occupations.” The bill passed 247 to 173. [H. R. 447, [Vote #31](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#)]

## Inflation

### **Garcia Proposed A Bill That Would Ban Legislation That Would Cause Inflation Until The Rate Dropped Below 4.5 Percent**

**Garcia Introduced A Bill That He Said Would Combat Inflation By Barring Legislation That Would Cause Inflation Until The Rate Dropped Below 4.5 Percent.** "Representative Mike Garcia (R-CA) introduced the Inflation Prevention Act (IPA) that would help combat inflationary spending. Americans are facing increasing costs of consumer goods because of record government spending over the last two years. In December, consumer prices rose by 7 percent, a nearly 40-year high. This bill would bar legislation that would be estimated to increase inflation until the year-over-year inflation rate drops below 4.5 percent." [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/20/22](#)]

## LGBTQ Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Feb. 2021: Garcia voted against passage of the Equality Act, which would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity.
  - ✓ Garcia said that the Equality Act was “contrary to American ideals.”
- ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia voted against banning entry to foreign individuals who are responsible for, or complicit in, the denial of human rights based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics.

## Equality Act/ENDA

### Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Equality Act

**Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Equality Act, Which Would Prohibit Discrimination Or Segregation Based On Sex, Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of “public accommodations” to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service or program -- including retailers, health care facilities and legal services. The bill would define “gender identity” as “gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,” regardless of designated sex at birth. It would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 224-206. [HR 5, [Vote #39](#), 2/25/21; CQ, [2/25/21](#)]

### Garcia Said That The Equality Act Was “Contrary To American Ideals”

**Garcia Voted Against The Equality Act Because He Claimed It Posed “A Detriment To Other Free Citizens” And Was “Contrary To American Ideals.”** “One area that deeply concerns me is LGBTQ rights. On Feb. 25, Garcia voted against the federal Equality Act to protect all Americans from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The law would prohibit common forms of biased mistreatment, including harassment and discrimination, in education, employment, and housing. [...] But Garcia rejected the Equality Act, saying it poses ‘a detriment to other free citizens’ and ‘is contrary to American ideals.’ Huh? Let’s unpack that. Such abstract rhetoric seems to repeat a false talking point of extremist organizations. Some allege that safeguards against discrimination for LGBTQ people necessarily interfere with the entitlement of people in positions of authority over others to act based on their religious beliefs.” [Antelope Valley Times, Hans Johnson, Op-Ed, [7/6/21](#)]

- **The Equality Act Would Prohibit Discrimination On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity.** “The House passed sweeping legislation on Friday that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. [...] The legislation, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in both the public and private sectors, offering civil rights protections in businesses, hospitals and welfare services. It explicitly states that individuals cannot be denied access to a locker room or dressing room on the same basis.” [New York Times, [5/17/19](#)]

## Global LGBT Rights

**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Banning Entry To Foreign Individuals Who Are Responsible For, Or Complicit In, The Denial Of Human Rights Based On Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, or Sex Characteristics**

**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Imposing Visa Sanctions Banning Entry To Foreign Individuals Who Are Responsible For, Or Complicit In, The Denial Of Human Rights Based On Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, or Sex Characteristics.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would impose visa sanctions on foreign individuals responsible for or complicit in the denial of human rights based on a person's actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics, making such individuals and their immediate family members ineligible for entry into the United States. It would require the president, within 180 days of enactment and biannually thereafter, to submit to Congress a list of individuals determined to be subject to the ban. It would require the State Department to report annually to Congress on implementation of the sanctions, including changes to the list, and any efforts by the president to coordinate with foreign countries to impose similar sanctions. It would also require the department to designate one or more officers responsible for tracking violence and the denial of human rights based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics in foreign countries, and to include related information in its annual report on human rights practices.” Passed by a vote of 227-206. [HR 3485, [Vote #43](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1 For Global LGTBQ Protection, Including 6 Amendments.** In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the Cicilline, D-R.I., en bloc amendments no. 1, including six amendments to the bill that would authorize the president to exempt family members of individuals subject to sanctions under the bill's provisions if they have a reasonable fear of persecution based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, race, religion, nationality or political beliefs; specify that the bill would not allow the imposition of sanctions against any foreign person based solely upon religious belief; specify "torture" as a human rights violation subject to sanctions under the bill; specify that the State Department report on the bill's implementation would be in unclassified form but may include a classified annex; and require the State Department to submit reports to Congress regarding past risks to LGBTQI individuals, regional differences regarding those risks, and ways the department can improve coordination with foreign governments, civil society groups and the private sector to prevent human rights violations covered by the bill.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 223-207. [HR 3485, [Vote #42](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

## National Defense & Security Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted for the FY 2021 And FY 2022 National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAA), but said he was opposed to the FY 2020 NDAA.
  - ✓ The House 2020 NDAA authorized a 3.1% pay increase for uniformed personnel and implemented reforms to improve military housing.
  - ✓ The NDAA prohibited new transfers to Guantanamo, reversed Trump’s transgender troop ban, and barred Trump from leaving NATO.
  - ✓ The NDAA ensured that the Department of Defense could adapt to climate change.
- ✓ Garcia said in April 2019 that his “top priority” was supporting Trump’s defense budgets, one of which contained a massive hike in the overseas contingency operations account that Trump’s own budget director called a “slush fund.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that Obama’s cuts to the military budget led to loss of life and low levels of military readiness.
- ✓ Garcia opposed cutting Pentagon spending to help pay for COVID-19 relief spending.

Garcia said Pentagon leadership was pushing a “woke” liberal agenda [...] rather than focusing on defeating an enemy.
- ✓ Garcia said Trump changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to the NDAA for FY 2021 that would prohibit the use of funds for new nuclear testing.
- ✓ Garcia tweeted that the Biden Administration “now poses the greatest threat to our nation’s security.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that Biden and Obama weakened America in relation to China and Russia.
  - ✓ Multiple foreign policy experts argued, however, that Trump actually weakened America relative to Russia and China.

## NDAAs/Defense Funding

### FY 2024 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Defense Budget For Fiscal Year 2024.** In July 2023, Garcia voted: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$874.2 billion in national defense spending, including \$841.5 billion for the Defense Department and \$32.2 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$168.6 billion for weapons and other procurement and \$145.2 billion for military research and development. Within these totals, it would authorize \$32.3 billion for shipbuilding; \$13.2 billion for Air Force procurement of 83 new F-35 series tactical force aircraft; \$17.4 billion for 92 Navy aircraft;

\$539 million for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent ballistic missile system; and approximately \$30 billion for missile defense programs, including \$434 million for a hypersonic missile defense system, \$498 million for continued development of Guam missile defense systems, \$160 million for Israeli missile defense systems and \$2.6 billion for a Space Force defendable missile warning satellite system. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$23.9 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$38.2 billion for the Defense Health Program and \$17.5 billion for military construction. It would authorize \$9.7 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$3.6 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$4 billion to bolster U.S. and allied forces in Europe against Russian aggression, including \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine; \$565 million for the U.S. Africa Command; \$398 million for forces in Syria and Iraq combating the Islamic State group; \$336 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; \$300 million for cooperative research and development programs with Israel; and \$210 million for the Baltic Security Initiative. The bill would authorize a 5.2 percent military pay increase and authorize the Defense Department to issue bonuses to junior enlisted servicemembers to counteract inflation. It would authorize \$1.1 billion for the Defense Department environmental restoration fund and require the department to undertake various environmental cleanup activities. It would eliminate the position of chief diversity officer within the Defense Department and include various provisions to restrict DOD programs that involve diversity, equity and inclusion and critical race theory. The bill would establish a special inspector general for Ukraine assistance and require the Defense Department to make plans to increase the energy resiliency of each main operating base in the U.S. European Command zone. It would repeal a 2022 Defense Department memorandum regarding access to reproductive health care and prohibit the department from paying for or reimbursing expenses relating to abortion services; eliminate all Defense Department and Armed Forces offices established to promote diversity, equity and inclusion as well as terminate all personnel within such offices; and prevent the Defense Department from purchasing data of U.S. individuals that would otherwise require a warrant, court order or subpoena.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #328](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/14/23](#)]

**In A Newsletter Garcia Bragged About Securing Pay Raises For Service Members.** “I couldn’t be more proud to announce that I’ve secured the largest pay raise for our junior enlisted troops in American history. First, it was my honor to protect my fellow soldiers from the cockpit during my time in uniform. Now, it is my privilege to fight for our soldiers and their families in the halls of Congress. It’s unacceptable that our brave servicemembers – who are willing to make the ultimate sacrifice in the name of our freedom – are making less than fast food workers. This year’s Defense Appropriations bill will now increase base pay for junior enlisted troops from \$23,000 a year to at least \$31,200 a year – an average pay raise of 30 percent across the enlisted ranks of E-1 to E-6. This victory is life-changing for our brave men and women in uniform.” [Congressman Mike Garcia, News Letter, 6/17/23]

**September 13, 2023: Garcia Claimed, “We Need To Stop Playing Politics With The DOD’s Budget.”** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/13/23](#)]





[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/13/23](#)]

- House Republicans Failed To Bring The Defense Appropriations Bill For A Vote Because Of Internal GOP Politics.** “A House vote to advance a bill funding the Department of Defense was scrapped on Wednesday due to opposition from GOP hardliners. Why it matters: It's another bump in House Republican leadership's precarious path to avoiding a government shutdown as the funding deadline approaches. ‘We're in a bad spot,’ said Rep. Steve Womack (R-Ark.), a senior Appropriations Committee member. Driving the news: A vote to begin consideration of the Pentagon appropriations bill was scheduled for 1:30 p.m., but it was delayed and later canceled. ‘Members are advised that House Republicans are planning to adjourn and votes are no longer expected in the House today,’ said Minority Whip Katherine Clark's (D-Mass.) office in an update late Wednesday afternoon. It's not clear yet whether a vote will be held this week while GOP leadership tries to pull its conference together.” [Axios, [9/13/23](#)]

**Headline: “GOP veterans press conservatives to separate spending demands from defense appropriations.”** “Military veterans in the GOP House conference are calling on their conservative colleagues to decouple their spending demands from the annual defense appropriations bill as budget negotiations drag on just two weeks ahead of the shutdown deadline. Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA) hit out against his colleagues to the right, urging them not to hold the spending legislation hostage in exchange for a slew of other demands from GOP leadership. Garcia’s plea comes as the defense appropriations bill remains stalled in the House due to resistance from hard-line conservatives, delaying initial plans to pass it earlier this week and send the must-pass legislation to the Senate for negotiations.” [Washington Examiner, [9/18/23](#)]

- Garcia Blamed Hardline Conservatives For Blocking A Defense Appropriations Bill That Would End “Failed Defense Policies And This Administration, And Accelerating The Downward Trajectory Of Our Nation's Security.”** “Garcia hit out against those conservatives on Friday, urging them to drop those demands and support passage of the defense funding legislation. ‘If you oppose the rule, which is effectively preventing this bill from moving forward, and if you oppose the passage of this bill, you are enabling the failed defense policies and this administration, and accelerating the downward trajectory of our nation's security,’ he said. ‘I don't envy the person that votes against the rule or votes against this bill when they have to explain to their constituents and more importantly to our troops, why they did not support this bill. You shouldn't play games or try to leverage this when folks need to adopt the mentality of one team and one fight.’” [Washington Examiner, [9/18/23](#)]

- **Garcia Said A Continuing Resolution Was The Most Likely Option To Avoid A Government Shutdown.** “Garcia noted a continuing resolution is the most likely option as of now, arguing that doing so would give the ‘negotiation space’ needed to come to a full agreement. ‘I think it's self-evident that we're going to be in a CR if we do our jobs correctly. A shutdown is probably the worst thing that we could do for the country,’ he said. ‘We need to do everything we can to avoid that.’” [Washington Examiner, [9/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Criticized Fellow Republicans Blocking A Vote On A GOP DOD Funding Bill.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/19/23](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/19/23](#)]

**September 20, 2023: Garcia Claimed Any Vote Against The DOD Appropriations Bills Was In Favor Of The CCP.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/20/23](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/20/23](#)]

**September 21, 2023: Garcia Blamed Biden For Blocking A Pay Raise For Service Members And Encourage Constituents To Lobby The White House.** [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/20/23](#)]



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [9/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Said House Republicans That Were Blocking The Pentagon Funding Bill Were Enabling China.**

“Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Calif.) said on Tuesday that the conservative House members who tanked the procedural vote on a Pentagon funding bill were, in effect, ‘enabling’ China’s leader, Xi Jinping. ‘What we just saw, with these five individuals, was them adding, effectively, their name to that list that are enabling Chairman Xi right now,’ Garcia told a group of reporters Tuesday following the disappointing rule vote, which saw five Republicans voting with Democrats to sink the rule.” [The Hill, [9/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Was Appointed To The House-Senate Conference Committee On The NDAA.** “Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, was appointed to the House-Senate Conference Committee to resolve bicameral differences in the Fiscal Year 2024 National Defense Authorization Act. This legislation will serve to combat China, cut wasteful spending, and increase American competitiveness, Garcia’s office said in a news release. ‘It was the honor of my life to fight for our nation in uniform,’ Garcia said in the release. ‘Now, it’s my honor to fight for our soldiers in the halls of Congress and this appointment is an invaluable opportunity to continue that mission. I’m committed to fighting for an NDAA bill that prioritizes the true mission of our military: Deterring and winning wars. The world is becoming more dangerous, not less, and I look forward to this conference’s bipartisan work to better ensure our national security.’” [Signal SCV, [9/25/23](#)]

**FY 2022 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)**

**Garcia Voted For The FY 2022 National Defense Authorization Act**

**Garcia Voted For The National Defense Authorization Act Of 2022.** In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$768.1 billion in national defense spending, including \$739.8 billion for the Defense Department and \$28.2 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$147.1 billion for weapons and other procurement, \$11.7 billion for F-35 series tactical force aircraft procurement and maintenance and \$28.4 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$310 million for a hypersonic defense system and \$75 million for the development of a new homeland defense radar in Hawaii. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$20.3 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$36.8

billion for the Defense Health Program, including \$10 million for a global emerging infectious surveillance program. It would authorize \$13.4 billion for military construction. It would authorize a 2.7 percent military pay increase; remove military commanders from decisions related to the prosecution of sexual assault and other special victim crimes; establish a Countering Extremism Office within the Defense Department tasked with countering extremism in the armed forces; and establish a \$15 minimum wage for certain department contractors. It would give the mayor of the District of Columbia authority over its National Guard and establish a Space National Guard. It would authorize the president's requests of \$5.1 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$3.7 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. It would codify the position of assistant secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs. It would establish a commission to examine the war in Afghanistan and 2021 withdrawal; authorize \$500 million for Defense Department relocation assistance for Afghan evacuees; and require the department to submit a security assessment and a number of reports related to Afghanistan. For international assistance and cooperation, the bill would authorize \$470 million for cooperative programs with Israel; \$345 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; \$325 million for the Afghan security forces; and \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize over \$1 billion in cybersecurity investments and over \$1 billion for artificial intelligence-related initiatives, and require the Homeland Security Department to establish an information collaboration environment to share intelligence and data on cybersecurity risks and threats. It would authorize \$9 million for applied research on neuroprotection from brain injury; eliminate restrictions on transferring detainees from Guantanamo Bay; and prohibit federal banking regulators from penalizing financial service institutions for serving state-legal marijuana-related businesses.” The bill passed by a vote of 316-113. [HR 4350, [Vote #293](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

### **FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)**

**Garcia Voted For The FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$731.6 billion in national defense spending, including \$704.5 billion for the Defense Department and \$26.6 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. Within the total, it would authorize \$69 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize approximately \$138.3 billion for weapons and other procurement, including \$5.5 billion for overseas contingency operations, \$7.4 billion for F-35 series joint strike fighter aircraft procurement, and \$22.3 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$8.2 billion for military construction. It would authorize \$3.6 billion in fiscal 2021 for the Defense Department to carry out a new Indo-Pacific Reassurance Initiative to optimize the presence of U.S. forces, build allied military capabilities, and improve infrastructure and asset positioning in the region. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; authorize \$1 billion to establish a Defense Department pandemic preparedness national security fund, primarily to fund biopreparedness research; and require the Defense Department to prohibit the public display of the Confederate battle flag on department property and rename any assets named after leaders of the Confederacy or any armed rebellion against the United States. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$19.9 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile, and make the Defense and Energy secretaries co-chairs of the Nuclear Weapons Council. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$3.5 billion for the Afghan security forces, \$250 million in security assistance to Ukraine, \$450 million for cooperative missile defense programs with Israel, and \$374 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries. It would authorize \$150 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the Defense Department procurement of artificial intelligence technologies and create a national artificial intelligence initiative within the Office of Science and Technology Policy. It would require the Defense Department to notify Congress on steps taken to mitigate 5G and 6G security risks posed by at-risk vendors when basing forces or a major weapons system overseas. It would include a number of provisions to assess and address cybersecurity risks within Defense and Homeland Security department operations. As amended, it would restrict presidential authorities under the Insurrection Act and prohibit the use of funding for nuclear weapons testing that produces any yield. It would also include measures to increase corporate reporting requirements to address money laundering; designate federal lands in Colorado, California and Washington; limit mining activities on federal lands in Colorado and Arizona; and require the Treasury department to make payments of up to \$10,000 to pay down private student loans.” The bill passed by a vote of 295-125 [HR 6395, [Vote #152](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]



**Garcia Said He Was Opposed To The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Which Authorized A 3.1% Pay Increase For Uniformed Personnel****Garcia Said That He Was Opposed to The House's FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Because It Spent Less On The Military Than The Senate's Version, Supposedly Cut Troops' Pay And Benefits, And Restricted The Military's Border Security Missions**

**Garcia Said That He Was Opposed to The House's FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Because It Spent \$17 Billion Less On The Military Than The Senate's Version.** "Representative Katie Hill is lauding the passage of the House National Defense Authorization Act. This is the bill that prescribes how our military spends its funds. The reality is this Democrat bill fails to address several critical national security concerns. After 20 years of warfare, now is not the time to be cutting funding to our military. Now is the time to rebuild our equipment and reward our troops with more care and higher pay (more than this bill prescribes). Our troops are woefully underpaid. Russia and China are now peers, not near-peers! We need to evolve our technologies. Why the House NDAA is a Risk to our Security: The House version of NDAA funds our defense and national security programs at \$17 billion less than the Senate version." [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/18/19](#)]

- **Garcia Said The House FY 2020 NDAA Cut "Personnel Accounts That Fund Troop Pay/Benefits By \$1.2 Billion."** "It cuts personnel accounts that fund troop pay/benefits by \$1.2 billion (roughly \$600 per active and reserve member), cuts nuclear deterrent programs, cuts critical programs designed to deter Russia and China, including cuts to hypersonics (the biggest modern threat to the US), ship construction, and closes Guantanamo Bay to move terrorists to the U.S., along with other crucial cuts." [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/18/19](#)]
- **Garcia Attacked The House FY 2020 NDAA For Putting "Severe Restrictions On The Military's Traditional Missions In Supporting Border Security."** "The House version creates severe restrictions on the military's traditional missions in supporting border security. Katie Hill and her Democrat peers are using this defense budget for political messaging rather than protecting our nation and ensuring our troops are taken care of. Unacceptable!" [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/18/19](#)]





**Mike Garcia for Congress**  
July 18, 2019 · 🌐

Representative Katie Hill is lauding the passage of the House National Defense Authorization Act. This is the bill that prescribes how our military spends its funds. The reality is this Democrat bill fails to address several critical national security concerns. After 20 years of warfare, now is not the time to be cutting funding to our military. Now is the time to rebuild our equipment and reward our troops with more care and higher pay (more than this bill prescribes). Our troops are woefully underpaid. Russia and China are now peers, not near-peers! We need to evolve our technologies.

Why the House NDAA is a Risk to our Security:

The House version of NDAA funds our defense and national security programs at \$17 billion less than the Senate version. It cuts personnel accounts that fund troop pay/benefits by \$1.2 billion (roughly \$600 per active and reserve member), cuts nuclear deterrent programs, cuts critical programs designed to deter Russia and China, including cuts to hypersonics (the biggest modern threat to the US), ship construction, and closes Guantanamo Bay to move terrorists to the U.S., along with other crucial cuts. The House version creates severe restrictions on the military's traditional missions in supporting border security.

Katie Hill and her Democrat peers are using this defense budget for political messaging rather than protecting our nation and ensuring our troops are taken care of. Unacceptable!

<https://www.militarytimes.com/.../military-budget-showdown-s.../>



**WHY THE HOUSE NDAA IS WEAK:**

The House version of NDAA funds our defense and national security programs at \$17 billion less than the Senate version. It cuts personnel accounts that fund troop pay and benefits by \$1.2 billion (roughly \$600 per active and reserve member), cuts nuclear deterrent programs, cuts critical programs designed to deter Russia and China, including cuts to hypersonics (the biggest modern threat to the US), ship construction, and closes Guantanamo Bay to move terrorists to the U.S., along with other crucial cuts. The House version creates severe restrictions on the military's traditional missions in supporting border security.

**MIKE GARCIA**  
FOR U.S. CONGRESS

Mike Garcia for Congress  
Political Candidate

Send Message

16 Comments 7 Shares

[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/18/19](#)]

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## The House 2020 NDAA Authorized A 3.1% Pay Increase For Uniformed Personnel And Implemented Reforms To Improve Military Housing

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**The House 2020 NDAA Authorized A 3.1% Pay Increase For Uniformed Personnel And Implemented Reforms To Improve Military Housing.** “When passed, the FY20 NDAA will mark the fifty-ninth consecutive year the Congress has enacted sweeping legislation in support of a strong, comprehensive national defense. The NDAA is the primary vehicle to execute Congress’s important constitutional obligation to “provide for the common defense.” To do so, the NDAA must take care of our greatest asset: Our service members. Chairman Smith’s proposal focuses on improving the lives of our men and women in uniform, authorizing a 3.1 percent pay increase and implementing reforms to improve the quality of military housing. We expect our service members to confront unique, complex challenges and they deserve our support.” [House Armed Services Committee, Press Release, [6/10/19](#)]

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## The NDAA Prohibited New Transfers To Guantanamo, Reversed Trump’s Transgender Troop Ban, And Barred Trump From Leaving NATO

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**HEALDINE: “House Set To Pass NDAA Today.”** [Politico, [7/12/19](#)]

- **The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Prohibited New Transfers Into The Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility.** “The bill would also prohibit new transfers into the Guantánamo Bay detention facility. While the Trump administration has not sent any new detainees to the facility, the White House argued the provision would force the Pentagon to ‘conduct long-term detention of such detainees in-theater or in the continental United States, repatriate them to third countries, or release detainees.’” [The Hill, [7/9/19](#)]
- **The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Reversed Trump’s Transgender Troop Ban.** “The House approved Rep. Jackie Speier’s (D-Calif.) amendment to reverse Trump’s transgender troop ban. It would permit those who can meet gender-neutral occupational standards to join the military — regardless of sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race or national origin.” [Politico, [7/12/19](#)]
- **The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Bared Trump From Leaving NATO.** “An amendment by Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D-Calif) was adopted that would bar Trump from leaving NATO.” [Politico, [7/12/19](#)]

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### The NDAA Ensured The Department Of Defense Was Capable Of Adapting To Climate Change

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**The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Ensured That The Department Of Defense Was Capable Of Adapting To Climate Change.** “On July 10, the House approved two amendments, introduced by Congressman Blumenauer, to the FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) that would help the Department of Defense (DoD) prepare and adapt to the impacts of climate change. One amendment would ensure the DoD is capable of adapting to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, drought, and more intense storms, by directing the DoD to identify and seek to remove barriers that hinder it from being resilient to those impacts. The other amendment would ensure America’s military infrastructure is better protected from the growing threat of sea level rise by directing the DoD to consider the impacts of current and future mean sea level fluctuations in the location and design over the lifetime of the proposed military infrastructure. As the climate continues to change, these amendments will ensure America’s military assets, operational capability, and readiness remain at the forefront in the 21st Century.” [National Resources Defense Council, [7/11/19](#)]

**April 2019: Garcia Said His “Top Priority” Was Supporting Trump’s Defense Budgets, One Of Which Contained A Massive Hike In The Overseas Contingency Operations Account That Trump’s Own Budget Director Called A “Slush Fund”**

**April 2019: Garcia Said His “Top Priority” Was Supporting Trump’s Defense Budgets.** “Garcia said that instead, he would rather focus on defense and fiscal issues. ‘That’s the top priority, supporting the president’s budgets for DoD over the next five years is critical,’ he said. ‘The second issue is supporting long term tax cuts, the temporary tax cuts were put in place a couple of years ago need to be made permanent, I think that does a lot for small business and for the average family.’” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [4/28/19](#)]

- **Trump’s 2019 Defense Budget Submission To Congress Included \$34 Billion More Than Defense Officials Had Requested, And Included Funding For Trump’s Border Wall With Mexico.** “U.S. President Donald Trump will submit a budget to Congress on Monday that includes a sizable \$750 billion for fiscal year 2020 for national defense spending, of which \$718 billion will go to the Pentagon, a U.S. defense official confirmed to Foreign Policy. That figure includes roughly \$9 billion in ‘emergency’ funds that will go toward hurricane relief and border security, the Office of Management and Budget said Monday—in other words, Trump’s long-promised border wall with Mexico. [...] Defense officials had been planning for a \$733 billion overall national defense budget, which would have been an increase of 2.4 percent over last year’s \$716 billion top line.” [Foreign Policy, [3/10/19](#)]
- **Trump’s 2019 Defense Budget Submission To Congress Included A Massive Hike In The Overseas Contingency Operations Account, Which Trump’s Own Budget Director Had Called A “Slush Fund.”**

“One significant shift in this year’s budget request is a massive hike in a controversial war account that the White House’s own budget director, former Republican Rep. Mick Mulvaney, has criticized as a ‘slush fund.’ The fund, the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account, is not subject to mandatory congressional spending limits. Of the total \$718 billion request for the Defense Department, \$165 billion will go to OCO and \$9 billion to an additional emergency account, while \$544 billion will go to the base defense budget, according to the official. CNN reported the breakdown March 8.” [Foreign Policy, [3/10/19](#)]

### **Garcia Claimed That Obama’s Cuts To The Military Budget Led To Loss Of Life And Low Levels Of Military Readiness**

**Garcia Claimed Obama’s Cuts To The Military Budget Led To Loss Of Life And Low Levels Of Military Readiness.** “When Navy pilot Mike Garcia launched his F/A-18 off the USS Nimitz for dangerous missions over Iraq, he was focused on the mission, but when he was back on the carrier, all too often, he was frustrated by one thing: budget cuts to the military. [...] ‘It was painful, and we, frankly, we lost lives,’ he added. Garcia said inadequate resources due to Obama-era defense sequestrations led to record low levels of readiness and not enough resources for war fighters during a continuous, 20-year global war on terror. ‘Now what we need to focus on is modernizing, improving readiness but also modernizing our forces and giving our troops a break,’ he said.” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

- **Garcia Claimed That Obama Made The U.S. Weaker Compared To Russia And China.** “Garcia also blamed the Obama Administration for making the United States weaker compared to global rivals. ‘China and Russia are no longer just near-peer threats, they are now-peer threats,’ he said. ‘COVID-19 has manifested a weakness relative to China that maybe many of us didn’t anticipate.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

### **Garcia Opposed Cutting Pentagon Spending To Help Pay For COVID-19 Relief Spending**

**Garcia Opposed Cutting Pentagon Spending To Help Pay For COVID-19 Relief Spending.** “The process is sure to be contentious after a group of 29 liberal Democrats wrote to the House Armed Services Committee chairman and ranking member Tuesday calling for defense budget cuts amid heavy coronavirus relief spending. Garcia said that is a false and dangerous choice. ‘What it sounds like is that folks are being distracted and not focusing on the national security implications that this COVID-19 has,’ he said. ‘Cutting the military to fund that right now would only subject us to another risk on a different front.’ He added that Defense Secretary Mark Esper’s call for a 3% to 5% increase to keep pace is fair, and a defense budget in the \$740 billion to \$750 billion range is ‘a good number right now.’ ‘Now’s not the time to be taking the foot off the pedal in terms of investing in our military’ he said.” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

### **Garcia Called For Congressional Briefings Into Secretary Of Defense Austin’s Hospitalization**

**January 7, 2024: Garcia Called For Congressional Briefings Into Secretary Of Defense Lloyd Austin’s Hospitalization.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, X, [1/7/24](#)]



Rep. Mike Garcia @RepMikeGarcia



This is shocking and inexplicable. If America's Secretary of Defense can't perform his duties - particularly in the current state of the world - Congress and the American public need to know.

Congress needs a briefing on how this happened, and there needs to be consequences for this dangerous breakdown in the operational command of our national security apparatus.

[foxnews.com/media/pentagon...](https://foxnews.com/media/pentagon...)

3:26 PM · Jan 7, 2024 · 1,781 Views

[Rep. Mike Garcia, X, [1/7/24](#)]

**January 10, 2024: Garcia Said Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin Had No Right To Lead The Military And Called On Him To Resing After Failing To Notify The Public, Congress, And The White House Of His Condition. [Mike Garcia, X, [1/10/24](#)]**



Rep. Mike Garcia @RepMikeGarcia · 28m



[@SecDef](#) - the man responsible for our national security - was absent without notice of leave to the American public, Congress, or even his own commander in chief.

Lloyd Austin has no right to lead our men and women in uniform.

I'm calling on his immediate resignation



5 2 11 361

[Mike Garcia, X, [1/10/24](#)]

**February 14, 2024: Garcia Urged The President To Declassify Intelligence That Was Brought To The Attention Of The House Intelligence Committee. [Rep. Mike Garcia, X, [2/14/24](#)]**



[Rep. Mike Garcia, X, [2/14/24](#)]

## Leadership

### Garcia Said Pentagon Leadership Was Pushing A “Woke” Liberal Agenda [...] Rather Than Focusing On Defeating An Enemy

**Garcia Said Pentagon Leadership Was Pushing A “Woke” Liberal Agenda [...] Rather Than Focusing On Defeating An Enemy.** “Only 45% of the American people have a ‘great deal of confidence’ in the military, according to a poll released Wednesday by the California-based Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation and Institute. That amounted to a 25 percentage point drop since 2018, the year of the first National Defense Survey. [...] Mr. Garcia said Pentagon leadership is too interested in pushing forward a ‘woke’ liberal agenda, such as diversity and inclusivity training in the ranks, rather than focusing on defeating an enemy. ‘We know they should know better. These guys are failing to learn and evolve,’ he said. ‘Taking care of our troops needs to be at the forefront. We have to support the average service member.’” [Washington Times, 12/2/21]

### 2019: Garcia Said Trump Changed The Rules Of Engagement So That Local Commanders Can Go Finish The Mission And Do What They Need To Do”

**Garcia Said Trump “Changed The Rules Of Engagement So That Local Commanders Can Go Finish The Mission And Do What They Need To Do..”** GARCIA: “He’s taken troops, troop levels in four different theatres on an order of magnitude reduction in some cases of 90%. He’s changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do. If you look around, we’re in a relative state of peace on the macro geopolitical landscape.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia: “We’re In A Relative State Of Peace On The Macro Geopolitical Landscape.”** GARCIA: “He’s taken troops, troop levels in four different theatres on an order of magnitude reduction in some cases of 90%. He’s changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do. If you look around, we’re in a relative state of peace on the macro geopolitical landscape.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

## Presidential War Powers



### **Garcia Said He Wrote A Paper At The Naval Academy Paper Called “President Bush And His Lovely Little War,” Which Discussed A President’s Right To Go To War “With” Or “Without” Congressional Approval**

#### **Garcia Said He Wrote A Paper Called “President Bush And His Lovely Little War,” Which Discussed A President’s Right To Go To War “With” Or “Without” Congress’ Approval.”**

GARCIA: “I did get to meet Bush Sr. at one point, I wrote a paper in college at the Naval Academy about President Bush, called ‘President Bush and his Lovely Little War,’ it was a paper about a president’s rights and abilities to engage in warfare either with Congress or without Congress. All of that aside, he was coming to visit our campus one day, and I had just gotten the paper back that day, luckily I had gotten an A- on it that day. So, I had this paper about him, he comes and visits our campus., I come around the corner and I literally run into President Bush, and this is while Clinton is in office. So, he wasn’t the sitting President. All of his guards are there, and I ask, Mr. President, do you mind signing this? And he looks at it, it was a cold day, his hands were shaking, and he goes, ‘You make me look like an a-hole son?’ And I say no sir, so, I still have this paper from Bush one signed by him.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Said That “Both Bush’s Were Good Presidents.”** GARCIA: “Greatest -- I wouldn’t say greatest -- both Bush’s were good presidents, good leaders, good Americans.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

## **Nuclear Testing**

### **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The NDAA That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds For New Nuclear Testing**

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds For New Nuclear Testing.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment no. 4 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized for fiscal 2021 or any previous year to conduct or make preparations for any explosive nuclear weapons test that produces any yield.” The amendment passed 227-179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 834, [Vote #142](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

## **Biden Administration**

### **Garcia Said That The Biden Administration Was “The Greatest Threat To Our Nation’s Security”**

**Dec. 28, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That The Biden Administration “Now Poses The Greatest Threat To Our Nation’s Security.”**



and this administration now poses the greatest threat to our nation's security.

3:20 PM · Dec 28, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [12/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Claimed That Biden And Obama Weakened America In Relation To China And Russia**

**Garcia Claimed That “China And Russia Are Peer Threats” And That President Biden Lacked “The Backbone Necessary To Keep America As The World’s Premier Super Power.”** “China and Russia are peer threats (not near-peer threats) who now understand that our commander-in-chief lacks the backbone necessary to keep America as the world’s premier super power.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [12/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Claimed That Obama Made The U.S. Weaker Compared To Russia And China.** “Garcia also blamed the Obama Administration for making the United States weaker compared to global rivals. ‘China and Russia are no longer just near-peer threats, they are now-peer threats,’ he said. ‘COVID-19 has manifested a weakness relative to China that maybe many of us didn't anticipate.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

**Multiple Foreign Policy Experts Argued, However, That Trump Actually Weakened America Relative To Russia And China**

**Former Ambassador Michael McFaul: Trump Left America “In Much Worse Shape To Compete With China And Russia In 2021 Than It Was In 2017.”** “Over the last four years, many national security experts, both outside and within the Trump administration, have warned that the return of ideological competition between autocratic China and Russia and the democratic United States is the defining feature of international relations today. [...] But the greatest changes in the shifting balance of power among the U.S., China and Russia in the last four years have come not from Beijing or Moscow, but from Washington. After simultaneously weakening democracy

at home and disengaging from leadership abroad, President Donald Trump is leaving behind an America in much worse shape to compete with China and Russia in 2021 than it was in 2017.” [NBC Op-Ed, Michael McFaul, [12/16/20](#)]

- **McFaul: “Trump’s Constant Berating Of Allies And Indifference To Democracy” Allowed Putin To Expand His Influence In Europe.** “In Europe, Trump's constant berating of allies and indifference to democracy helped to divide the continent, allowing Putin to court populist, illiberal leaders and movements, including Hungary's Viktor Orbán, Italy's Matteo Salvini, France's Marine Le Pen and Britain's Nigel Farage. Trump's attempt to leverage assistance to Ukraine for his campaign deeply damaged U.S.-Ukraine relations, another gift to Putin. NATO will welcome Biden's return, but it will be reluctant to entrust leadership over European security to Americans. After all, another isolationist might be elected in 2024.” [NBC, Op-Ed, [12/16/20](#)]

**Washington Post Columnist Ishaan Tharoor: America’s Trade Deficit With China Increased Under Trump.** “There are other reasons for skepticism about Trump’s approach. For all his eagerness to unleash a trade war that was going to be ‘easy’ to win, Trump appears to have lost badly. A recent Bloomberg analysis unpacked how the U.S. trade deficit with China is currently larger than what it was in 2016, no matter Trump’s vow that he would rapidly reverse the imbalance. U.S. companies and consumers largely footed the bill for rounds of tariffs Trump slapped on Chinese goods.” [Washington Post Op-Ed, Ishaan Tharoor, [1/19/21](#)]

**Sen. Chris Murphy: Trump’s Alienation Of America’s East Asian And Southeast Asian Allies Strengthened China’s Regional Influence.** “In Southeast Asia, China has never been stronger. Instead of building an alliance of friendly nations to counter China’s aspirations to control the waters of the region, Trump has pushed every single regional ally further away from us. After a 21-year military partnership with the Philippines, Chinese pressure and American neglect led to President Rodrigo Duterte kicking the United States out. Trump did effectively nothing to stop it, and a critical American foothold in the Pacific is about to vanish. Japan and South Korea are more interested than ever in hedging their bets with China, as Trump threatens to pull troops out of both nations unless they quadruple their payments to the United States.” [USA Today, Sen. Chris Murphy, [5/15/20](#)]

## Space, Science And Technology

**Garcia Voted Against Creating Deadlines For The FCC To Process License Applications For Operating In Specific Spectrum Bands And For Grants Of Access To U.S. Markets.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Latta, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would create deadlines for the Federal Communications Commission to process license applications for earth and space stations in a satellite system, for operating in specific spectrum bands, and for grants of access to U.S. markets. Specifically, the bill would set a one-year deadline for a decision on applications involving an orbit satellite, an earth station that connects to a satellite, or a combined application. It would also require the FCC to renew licenses that were previously approved by the commission for a term not to exceed the original term of the license or grant of market access if they meet the renewal requirements. It would allow the FCC to pause the deadlines in cases of “extraordinary circumstances” for renewable 90-day periods.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 250-163. [H.R. 1338, [Vote #365](#), Date; CQ, [7/25/23](#)]

- **Opposition To The Satellite And Telecommunications Streamlining Act Was Driven By Arguments That The Legislation Gave The FCC Too Much Authority To Regulate Space.** “A bipartisan bill to reform the Federal Communication Commission’s (FCC) process for licensing satellite systems unexpectedly failed to pass in the House on Tuesday after some lawmakers argued that the measure would grant the agency too much authority. The House considered the legislation — titled the Satellite and Telecommunications Streamlining Act — under suspension of the rules, a fast-track process to approve legislation that has at least two-thirds support. It is typically used for non-controversial bills. [...] Tucked into the 48-page bill, however, are clauses pertaining to ‘space safety and orbital debris,’ which fueled some opposition on Tuesday. Rep. Frank Lucas

(R-Okla.), the chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, argued in a statement that the bill ‘includes a significant and unprecedented grant of authority to the FCC, explicitly directing the agency to issue rules related to both ‘space safety and orbital debris’ that applicants must comply with to obtain a license for use of FCC-controlled spectrum.’ ‘The FCC has exclusive jurisdiction over the licensing of spectrum use, but the language in the bill would extend to that reach to the design and operation of any space object that carries an FCC-licensed system,’ he continued.” [The Hill, [7/25/23](#)]

## Policing & Public Safety Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia twice voted against the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which overhauled policing laws.
  - ✓ The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act would ban chokeholds, no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, end qualified immunity for law enforcement, mandated data collection on police encounters, and create a nationwide police misconduct registry.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that having local police departments “sign up for certain conditions in order to be eligible for [federal] grants” amounted to defunding the police.
- ✓ Garcia said that “we should hold politicians who supported defunding the police or marched with BLM accountable.”
- ✓ Garcia called the Black Lives Matter movement a liberal policy that compromised the integrity of law enforcement officers.
- ✓ Garcia voted against considering the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act.
  - ✓ The MORE Act would decriminalize marijuana at the federal level and expunge all non-violent marijuana related convictions from individuals’ criminal records.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the elimination of the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine.
  - ✓ Unlike Garcia, a majority of House Republicans voted to end the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine.
  - ✓ The harsher sentences for crack cocaine have disproportionately impacted low-income communities and communities of color.
- ✓ Garcia said that he was in favor of the death penalty and supported initiatives to expedite executions.
- ✓ Garcia voted against condemning the “heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence” targeting Asian-owned businesses that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021.
- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment that restricted the president’s authority to call state militias into federal service to suppress an insurrection within a state.

- ✓ The amendment was intended to “creat[e] accountability to Congress whenever a President uses military force domestically” after Trump threatened to invoke the insurrection act during protests for racial justice.

## Crime

### Garcia Repeatedly Attacked California Democrats For “Protecting Criminals” After Downgrading Several Crimes To Misdemeanors And Expanding Parole Considerations

**July 2023: Garcia Claimed California Democrats Were "More Focused On Protecting Criminals Than Our Own Children" After A Human Trafficking Bill Stalled In A California Assembly Committee.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/12/23](#)]



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/12/23](#)]

**July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2023: Garcia Called To Repeal Prop 47 And Prop 57 In California And Claimed They Were Responsible For The Increase In Crime.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/17/23](#)]





[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/17/23](#)]

- **Props 47 And 57 Downgraded Several Crimes To Misdemeanors And Expanded Parole Considerations.** “Prop 47 downgraded a host of crimes from felonies to misdemeanors, including thefts under \$950. Prop 57 expanded parole consideration and early release for many criminal defendants.” [California City News, [3/10/22](#)]

**August 17, 2023: Garcia Appeared On Fox News To Discuss Crime In California And Call For Prop 47 And 57 To Be Revoked.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/17/23](#)]



Rep. Mike Garcia

@RepMikeGarcia



The very purpose of government is to secure a peaceful society.

We pay taxes, and the government provides security. Sacramento and LA County are breaking that fundamental contract with the people of California.

It shouldn't be controversial to make life safe for law-abiding citizens, but Sacramento and county policies continue to do the opposite.

CA needs to revoke Prop 47 and 57 and hold criminals accountable. It's time for a return to sanity.



1:19 PM · Aug 17, 2023 · 2,430 Views

[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/17/23](#)]

- **Props 47 And 57 Downgraded Several Crimes To Misdemeanors And Expanded Parole Considerations.** “Prop 47 downgraded a host of crimes from felonies to misdemeanors, including thefts under \$950. Prop 57 expanded parole consideration and early release for many criminal defendants.” [California City News, [3/10/22](#)]

**August 18, 2023: Garcia Advocated For Revoking Prop 47 And 57, Ending Zero-Dollar Bail And Hiring More Police To Fight Crime Waves.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/18/23](#)]



Rep. Mike Garcia  @RepMikeGarcia · Aug 18

Crime in our communities will only get worse until we revoke Prop 47 and 57, fire DA Gascón, end zero-dollar bail, and hire more sheriffs and LAPD officers.

Newsom and the county supervisors are once again ignoring the root cause of this issue.



Elex Michaelson  @Elex\_Michaelson · Aug 17

#BREAKING @GavinNewsom announces he's directing @CHP\_HQ to triple its resources to Los Angeles to crack down on retail theft.



50



56



182



7,905



[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/18/23](#)]

- **The California Republican Party Looked To Make Reforms To Its Party Platform Which Included Removing Party Opposition To Prop 47 And 57.** “JUST A TRIM! — A coalition of California Republicans have taken a weed wacker to the party’s platform, looking to make sweeping changes to the document that outlines Republicans’ values and vision for the future. [...] The proposal was approved by the party’s platform drafting committee in late July. The platform committee, which is composed of top party leaders, is supposed to bring a draft platform before delegates later this year, at the fall convention in Anaheim. The changes would winnow the party platform down from 14 pages to four. They’re also looking to cut a section condemning racism, party opposition to Propositions 47 and 57, an entire section on property rights and another one on election integrity.” [Politico, California Playbook, [8/21/23](#)]

**Garcia Urged The Passing Of Legislation To Make Killing A Law Enforcement Officer A Felony Following The Killing Of A Palmdale Sheriff’s Deputy.** “In connection with the fatal shooting of a Los Angeles County deputy near the Palmdale sheriff’s department, a person of interest has been detained, authorities announced on Monday. Sheriff Robert Luna will hold a news conference at 10:30 a.m. to provide more information on the detainee. [...] Furthermore, Rep. Mike Garcia has called for the passage of a bill that would make it a federal felony to kill a law enforcement officer. He has vowed to bring this bill to the House floor for a vote in an effort to deter violence against law enforcement.” [Vigour Times, [9/18/23](#)]

**November 1, 2023: Garcia Claimed There Were Over 80 Fentanyl Related Deaths In The District And Touted His Legislation To Address The Problem.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/1/23](#)]


Rep. Mike Garcia 

@RepMikeGarcia

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Last year, there were over 80 fentanyl-related deaths in CA-27 - the most in all of LA County. As a community, and as a nation, we cannot passively accept this tragic loss of life.

That's why I introduced critical legislation to combat this epidemic by 1) Better supporting our local law enforcement and 2) Holding the CCP accountable for their outsized role in fueling this epidemic.

We have a long road ahead, but this legislative action is an important step toward overcoming this national suffering. Read more about this all-important effort here 

[mikegarcia.house.gov/news/documents...](https://mikegarcia.house.gov/news/documents...)

7:42 PM · Nov 1, 2023 · 1,375 Views

[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [11/1/23](#)]

### SCV Signal: Telephone Town Hall: “Garcia Calls For Border Security, Support For Law Enforcement.”

“Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, implored the White House to strengthen security at the United States’ southern border and called on tougher stances on local crime as well as more support for local law enforcement in a teleconference town hall on Thursday. Those were just a couple of the topics that Garcia touched on during his hourlong talk with constituents of California’s 27th Congressional District, which includes the Santa Clarita Valley and the Antelope Valley. Due back in Washington, D.C., next week, Garcia said he wanted to make sure that he spoke with his constituents before departing.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, [1/5/24](#)]

## Policing

### Garcia Twice Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Which Overhauled Policing Laws

#### 2021: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act

**March 2021: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Which Overhauled Policing Laws.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a “last resort” to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or “less lethal” force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would eliminate “qualified immunity” protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting “in

good faith" or the purported absence of "clearly established" law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. It would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 212. [HR 1280, [Vote #60](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Bill Banned Chokeholds, Ended Qualified Immunity For Law Enforcement, Banned No-Knock Warrants In Federal Drug Cases, Mandated Data Collection On Police Encounters, And Created A Nationwide Police Misconduct Registry.** "The [George Floyd Justice in Policing Act] would ban chokeholds and end qualified immunity for law enforcement — the legal protection for police officers that limits victims' ability to sue for misconduct. It would ban no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, mandate data collection on police encounters and create a nationwide police misconduct registry to help hold problematic officers accountable. The bill would also prohibit racial and religious profiling and redirect funding to community-based policing programs." [NPR, [4/21/21](#)]

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## 2020: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act

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**June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, To Establish Reporting And Requirements Related To Police Data And Restrict Multiple Police Practices By Federal Law Enforcement And State And Local Agencies That Receive Federal Funding.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of "no-knock warrants" to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a "last resort" to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or "less lethal" force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. It would eliminate "qualified immunity" protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting "in good faith" or the purported absence of "clearly established" law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. As amended, it would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2023 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense



Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed 208-181. [HR 7120, [Vote #119](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Reform Qualified Immunity And Revise Federal Law On Prosecuting Police Misconduct.** “The new bill would change one very significant word in federal law when it comes to prosecuting police: ‘willful.’ That word means prosecutors charging police have to demonstrate there was willful intent on the part of the police officer to kill or harm someone — which can be extremely difficult to prove and successfully prosecute. The bill would change that word to the phrase ‘knowingly or with reckless disregard.’ It would also define a ‘death resulting’ as any act that was a ‘substantial factor contributing to the death’ of an individual. In addition, the bill changes something called qualified immunity, which courts have interpreted to give police officers and other public officials broad immunity from being sued in civil court if they have violated the constitutional rights of an individual. The bill would make it easier for plaintiffs to recover damages against police officers if the officer is sued and found guilty.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Create Federal Bans On Chokeholds And No-Knock Warrants.** “The Democratic bill would ban these kinds of no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, but also condition federal funding for state and local law enforcement agencies on prohibiting their use as well [...] The legislation would put a federal ban in place on the use of police chokeholds, which is defined by the bill as an act putting pressure on an individual’s throat or windpipe that impedes their ability to breathe. Such bans have already been supported by localities across the country including, most recently, Minneapolis. A federal chokehold ban would further condemn the use of this tactic by police and give the Justice Department more power to levy charges against law enforcement officers who use this maneuver.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Establish A National Registry Of Misconduct By Law Enforcement Officers.** “There’s currently very little data available about police misconduct, making it difficult to pin down past offenders and ensure that they don’t receive jobs in new places. According to a USA Today report, punishment for misconduct also varies at the state level, with some requiring police to decertify while others are far less punitive. Creating a national registry about misconduct would enable lawmakers to better understand its frequency and craft targeted responses to combat it.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require States To Report Use Of Force To The Justice Department, And Require That Deadly Force Be Used Only As A Last Resort.** “Similarly, little is currently known about the frequency with which police officers currently use force, something the bill is striving to change. By mandating state documentation of use of force, law enforcement agencies can begin to determine how often police engage in such actions [...] The bill would change the use-of-force standard for federal officers from ‘reasonableness’ to only when it is necessary to either prevent death or ‘serious bodily injury.’ It would require federal officers to use deescalation techniques and only resort to force as a last resort, and would condition federal funds to state and local agencies on their adoption of the same standard.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require Police To Increase The Use Of Body And Dashboard Cameras.** “The bill would require federal police officers to wear body cameras and put dashboard cameras on all federal police vehicles. It requires state and local departments to use existing federal funds to increase body camera use, which has been on the rise since the 2014 shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. However, research has shown that more cameras aren’t the whole story; police don’t always turn them on or review the footage while writing an incident report, and footage is not always made public.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

## Police Funding

### Opposition To Conditioning Funding For Or Defunding The Police

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**Garcia Claimed That Having Local Police Departments “Sign Up For Certain Conditions In Order To Be Eligible For [Federal] Grants” Amounted To Defunding The Police**

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**Garcia Claimed That Having Local Police Departments “Sign Up For Certain Conditions In Order To Be Eligible For [Federal] Grants” Amounted To Defunding The Police.** "Garcia sits on the Appropriations Committee and the Commerce and Justice subcommittee, which funds the Department of Justice. 'Many that have reversed and sort of now rejected this defund the police movement, we still are having conversations at the federal level about defunding the police during these appropriations hearings,' Garcia said. 'They're making it so that local law enforcement agencies have to sign up for certain conditions in order to be eligible for grants that are actually contradictory to law and order and helping police officers do their job.'" [Antelope Valley Press, [1/27/22](#)]

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**Garcia Supported A Resolution Opposing Efforts To Defund The Police**

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**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Republican Sponsored Resolution That Condemned Violence And Rioting In The Wake Of The Death Of George Floyd And Opposed Efforts To Defund The Police.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to provide for consideration of H. Res. 1023, a resolution by Mr. Steube.” H. Res. 1023 read: “Resolved, That the House of Representatives— (1) calls for justice for George Floyd; (2) calls for justice for officers and others who have suffered from violence at the hands of extremists; (3) strongly condemns the violence, riots, and looting in the United States; (4) recognizes that violent opportunists use the cover of legitimate protests by their fellow citizens to sow chaos; (5) recognizes that the actions of those committed to violence does not diminish the rights of other Americans to peacefully protest; (6) urges peace and order to be restored; (7) expresses that those responsible for these violent acts be held criminally responsible for their actions; (8) strongly opposes any effort to establish autonomous areas within the sovereign territory of the United States; and (9) strongly opposes efforts to defund, dismantle, or disband police forces.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 202-176. [H.Res.1017, [Vote #116](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#); Congressional Record, 6/25/20; H. Res. 1023, introduced [6/25/20](#)]

## Black Lives Matter

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**Garcia Said That Politicians Who Marched With Black Lives Matter Needed To Be Held Accountable**

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**Garcia: “We Should Hold Politicians Who Supported Defunding The Police Or Marched With BLM Accountable.”**



[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [1/25/22](#)]

### **Garcia Called The Black Lives Matter Movement A Liberal Policy That Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement Officers**

**Garcia Said The Black Lives Matter Movement Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement.** GARCIA: “The very liberal policies...combined with open borders, defunding the police, and a BLM movement that has compromised the integrity of our law enforcement officers...is leading to a Wild West scenario.” [FOX Business, Varney & Co., [1/4/22](#)] (VIDEO, 00:19)

## **Marijuana**

### **Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Marijuana At The Federal Level**

**Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level, Provide For The Expungement Of All Previous Cannabis-Related Arrests, And Establish The Cannabis Justice Office At The Department Of Justice, Among Other Provisions.** In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for non-violent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5% for two years and gradually increasing to 8%. It would also create an annual ‘occupational tax’ of \$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust

fund from tax proceeds, from which 40% would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry and 60% would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department. The new office would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related business and prohibit the denial of any federal public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Labor Statistics Bureau to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ in existing law and replace them with ‘cannabis.’” The bill passed 228 to 164. [HR 3884, [Vote #235](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

### **Garcia Opposed The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment And Expungement (MORE) Act, Which Would Decriminalize Marijuana And Expunge All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions**

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act.** In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1244) that would provide for floor consideration of the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act (HR 3884). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill. The manager’s amendment would maintain the authority of the Transportation Department and Coast Guard to regulate and screen for the use of marijuana along with other controlled substances; specify that the expungement of federal cannabis offenses under the bill applies to non-violent offenses; specify that individuals who received increased sentences for organizing or leading criminal activity related to a cannabis offense would not be eligible for expungement; and require a Government Accountability Office study on the societal impact of recreational cannabis legalization by states to include uses of marijuana related to the health, including the mental health, of veterans.” The Rule was adopted by a vote of 225 to 160. [H.RES. 1244, [Vote #231](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

- **The MORE Act Would Decriminalize Marijuana At The Federal Level And Expunge All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions From Individuals’ Criminal Records.** “Today, Assistant Speaker-elect Katherine Clark (MA-5) celebrated the passage of the Marijuana Opportunity, Reinvestment, and Expungement (MORE) Act, legislation that would decriminalize marijuana at the federal level, expunge convictions for non-violent offenses from people’s records, promote equitable participation in the legal industry, and make medical access to marijuana easier for our veterans.” [Rep. Katherine Clark, Press Release, [12/4/20](#)]

### **Garcia Blamed Biden’s Border Policies And Calls To Defund The Police For The Rise Of California’s Marijuana Black Market**

**Mike Garcia Op-Ed: Garcia Said The Biden Administration Failed To “Address The Crisis At The Border” Allowing For “Illegal Activity In Southern California To Grow”**

**Mike Garcia Op-Ed: Garcia Claimed That There Were “Thousands Of Large-Scale Illegal Marijuana Grows Run By Transnational Criminal Organizations” In Southern California.** “In Southern California’s high desert, there are thousands of large-scale illegal marijuana grows run by transnational criminal organizations and worked by indentured servants and illegal immigrants. These grows are bad for the environment, wasting natural resources, not regulated or taxed, funneling money to foreign nations, and a threat to citizens’ livelihoods.” [Washington Examiner, Mike Garcia Op-Ed, [5/24/21](#)]

- **Mike Garcia Op-Ed: Garcia Said That Biden’s Failure To “Address The Crisis At The Border” Was Fueling These Illegal Marijuana Grows.** “The U.S.’s open border is the primary dynamic fueling these

grows. [...] Currently, we have a presidential administration that fails to address the crisis at the border, a state that fails to enforce laws, and a reckless call by the radical Left to defund the police — a recipe for disaster. The lack of manpower paired with open borders allowing for the transnational criminal organization leaders to expand their workforce through human trafficking is only causing the illegal activity in Southern California to grow and more people to suffer.” [Washington Examiner, Mike Garcia Op-Ed, [5/24/21](#)]

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**Garcia Claimed California’s Marijuana Black Market “Significantly Worsened In Recent Months, Fueled By Both Calls To Defund The Police And The Biden Administration’s Failure To Secure The Border”**

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**Garcia Claimed California’s Marijuana Black Market “Significantly Worsened In Recent Months, Fueled By Both Calls To Defund The Police And The Biden Administration’s Failure To Secure The Border.”** “U.S. Rep. Mike Garcia, who represents a mostly rural and suburban area north of Los Angeles, used one such recent bust to make political hay. In an op-ed published by the Fox News website, Garcia included ‘dope on the table’ photos and characterized the black market as being a problem caused by ‘Democrats’ [...] He did declare, inanely and with zero basis, that the problem of the illicit market has been ‘significantly worsened in recent months, fueled by both calls to defund the police and the Biden administration’s failure to secure the border.’” [East Bay Express, 8/11/21]

- **Garcia Did Not Mention The Federal Illegality Of Weed Nor California’s High Taxes As Possible Reasons For The State’s Rising Marijuana Black Market.** “He mentioned neither the federal illegality of weed, which is the main reason such grow operations exist to begin with, nor high taxes in California, which is why they continue to thrive. But he did declare, inanely and with zero basis, that the problem of the illicit market has been ‘significantly worsened in recent months, fueled by both calls to defund the police and the Biden administration’s failure to secure the border.’” [East Bay Express, 8/11/21]

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**Garcia Blamed The Rise Of Criminal Activity Related To Illegal Marijuana Growing On Prosecutors Who Refuse To Charge Offenders Unless They Also Commit More Serious Crimes**

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**Garcia And Other California Republicans Sent A Letter To The Attorney General Drawing Attention To “An Alarming Escalation In Dangerous Criminal Activity Across Southern California Related To Illegal Marijuana Grow Operations.”** “Legislators from California joined forces to ask the Attorney General to address the growing crisis in regard to illegal marijuana grows in Southern California. Representatives Mike Garcia (CA-25), Kevin McCarthy (CA-23), Jay Obernolte (CA-08) and Ken Calvert (CA-42) led the signatories on a letter from the California Republican Congressional Delegation to U.S. Department of Justice Attorney General Merrick Garland regarding the dangerous increase of illegal marijuana grows in southern Californian. The letter was drafted and sent due to an alarming escalation in dangerous criminal activity across Southern California related to illegal marijuana grow operations.” [Big Bear Grizzly, 5/17/21]

- **The Letter Blamed The Rise Of Criminal Activity Related To Illegal Marijuana Growing On Prosecutors Who Refuse To Charge Offenders Unless They Also Committed More Serious Crimes.** ““The growth is fueled in part by the knowledge that criminals who are arrested will ultimately face no consequences,’ the lawmakers wrote. ‘We have heard from local, state and federal law enforcement who are frustrated that their hard work is routinely rendered pointless by prosecutors who refuse to charge offenders unless they commit additional, ‘more serious’ crimes as well. When prosecutors wait for violent or other serious crimes to occur before charging these criminals, our constituents pay the price.’” [Big Bear Grizzly, 5/17/21]

## Sentencing Disparities

**Garcia Broke With The Majority Of House Republicans And Voted Against Eliminating The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine**



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**Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine, Which Have Disproportionately Impacted Low-Income Communities And Communities Of Color**

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**Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would eliminate the federal sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine by repealing a law that authorizes higher penalties for crack cocaine offenses compared to powder cocaine offenses, with the repeal effective retroactively. It would authorize sentencing courts to impose reduced sentences under the new guidelines for individuals convicted prior to the bill's enactment.” The motion passed by a vote of 361-66. [H.R. 1693, [Vote #297](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

- **The Harsher Sentences For Crack Cocaine Have Disproportionately Impacted Low-Income Communities And Communities Of Color.** “Crack cocaine, which is typically smoked, tends to be less expensive than powder cocaine, which is snorted in through the nose. The lower price of crack cocaine made it more easily accessible to people in lower-income communities, which subsequently meant that members of marginalized groups were more likely to face longer prison sentences compared to the lower ones for powder cocaine offenses. ‘The burden has disproportionately fallen on African American communities,’ said Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (D-N.Y.), the House Democratic caucus chairman and chief author of the bill. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, a law signed by then-President Reagan as part of the ‘War on Drugs,’ established a five-year minimum sentence for possessing at least five grams of crack, while an individual would have to possess at least 500 grams of powder cocaine to receive the same sentence.” [The Hill, [9/28/21](#)]

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**Unlike Garcia, A “Majority Of House Republicans” Voted To End The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine**

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**Unlike Garcia, A “Majority Of House Republicans” Voted To End The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine.** “The House passed legislation on Tuesday that would eliminate the federal disparity in prison sentences for crack and powder cocaine offenses, in an effort to enact criminal justice reform on a bipartisan basis. The bill, which lawmakers passed 361-66, is meant to address a gap that its proponents say has largely fallen on Black people and other people of color. The House passed the measure handily, but the vote divided Republicans. A majority of House Republicans voted for the bill with all Democrats, but the 66 votes in opposition all came from the GOP.” [The Hill, [9/28/21](#)]

## Capital Punishment

**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Death Penalty And Supported Initiatives To Expedite Executions**

**Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Death Penalty And Supported Initiatives To Expedite Executions.** “AG Barr announced that the Federal Government will be resuming Capital Punishment (the Death Penalty). I support the death penalty and I support initiatives to expedite the appeals process leading to execution. This includes assigning a lawyer at the time of sentencing rather than waiting several years to do so.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]

- **Garcia: “There Are No Innocent People On Death Row In California.”** “There are no innocent people on death row in California. ‘Congress has expressly authorized the death penalty through legislation adopted by the people’s representatives in both houses of Congress and signed by the President,’ Barr said in a statement. ‘Under Administrations of both parties, the Department of Justice has sought the death penalty against the worst criminals, including these five murderers, each of whom was convicted by a jury of his peers after a full and fair proceeding.’ Governor Gavin Newsom signed executive order placing a moratorium on California’s death penalty in March 2019. At the time, 737 people sat on death row. Representative Katie Hill thinks

Governor Gavin Newsom is ‘Incredible’. Voters of CA don’t agree. 3 years ago, California voters rejected the repeal of the death penalty.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]



[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]

## Hate Crimes

### Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” Targeting Asian-Owned Businesses That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” Targeting Asian-Owned Businesses That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the ‘heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence’ that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021, and any racism or sexism in the choice of the shooter to target Asian-owned businesses and kill seven women, six of whom were of Asian descent. It would also state that the House honors the memory of the victims, recognizes the ‘long and difficult’ healing process for affected communities, and reaffirms the commitment of the U.S. government to combat hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent similar acts in the future.” The resolution was passed 245 to 180. [H Res 275, [Vote #149](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

## Presidential Authority During State Insurrections

### Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Restricted The President’s Authority To Call State Militias Into Federal Service To Suppress An Insurrection Within A State

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Restricted The President’s Authority To Call State Militias Into Federal Service To Suppress An Insurrection Within A State.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would restrict the president's authority to invoke Insurrection Act authorities to call state militias into federal service to suppress an insurrection within a state. Specifically, it would require the

president and Defense Department to certify to Congress that the state is unable or unwilling to take such action and describe the mission and scope of use of force, and it would prohibit the direct participation of the U.S. armed forces in a search, seizure, arrest or similar activity unless expressly authorized by law.” The amendment was adopted 215 to 190. [HR 6395, [Vote #141](#), 7/20/20; CQ, [7/20/20](#)]

- **The Amendment Was Intended To “Creat[e] Accountability To Congress Whenever A President Uses Military Force Domestically” After Trump Threatened To Invoke The Insurrection Act During Protests For Racial Justice.** “Congresswoman Escobar’s amendment closes a loophole in Congressional notification when military force is used in the United States, creating accountability to Congress whenever a President uses military force domestically. This amendment was modeled after U.S. Senator Richard Blumenthal’s (D-CT) CIVIL Act introduced on June 4, 2020, after President Trump threatened to invoke the Insurrection Act and deploy active-duty troops against the American people peacefully protesting the brutal killing of George Floyd and systemic racism.” [Rep. Veronica Escobar, Press Release, [7/20/20](#)]

## Seniors' Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia said he only supported Medicare “at some levels.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against preventing sequestration cuts to Medicare.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have extended Medicare coverage to include hearing services.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he wanted to protect Social Security even though he didn’t “want the federal government to be the safety net.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against emergency funding for the U.S. Postal Service, which threatened to prevent seniors from receiving Social Security checks in time.

## Medicare

### Garcia Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels”

### Garcia Said He Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid And He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels”

**Garcia Said He Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid, Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” And Said He Opposed Food Stamps On A Philosophical Level.** “[27:32] Interviewer: Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that? Garcia: I believe in social security, for sure. Interviewer: What about food stamps? Garcia: Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves. [27:44] Interviewer: Medicare? Garcia: At some levels yes, as well. Interviewer: Medicaid? Garcia: Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)] (AUDIO)

### Garcia Said He Did Not Want To Threaten Medicare “For Seniors”

**Garcia Said He Did Not Want To Threaten Medicare, Saying He Did Not Think It Should Be Touched For Seniors.** “[02:50] GARCIA: But as an outsider, or just as a normal citizen of the Santa Clarita Valley, I’ve always seen a requirement by government to honor its obligations to our citizens. I don’t believe in big government, I believe I believe in small government, but this is one of those very particular areas where the government has a responsibility to be good stewards of our money and then allocate it to us when we are... PANELIST: Entitled to it. [03:17] GARCIA: That’s a contract with our seniors. So I think that’s the biggest thing. I don’t want to threaten that in any way, I think don’t think Medicare as well should be touched for seniors.” [Hometown Station, The Senior Hour, [9/18/19](#)]

### Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare

**Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare And Providing The Senate With Procedures To Increase The Debt Limit.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as

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

### **Garcia Said He Would Reduce Funding For “Entitlement Programs” To Balance The Budget**

**Garcia Said He Would Cut “Entitlement Programs” And The Department Of Education To Balance The Budget.** ““What government spending would you reduce in order to balance the budget?” GARCIA: ‘Entitlement programs. I would download funding for Federal Dept of Education to local school boards and schools themselves. The local school districts are more effective and efficient than the federal government.’” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Have Extended Medicare Coverage To Include Hearing Services**

**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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 Would Add Coverage Of Hearing Services To Medicare Part B.** "Section 30901 of the Build Back Better Act would add coverage of hearing services to Medicare Part B, beginning in 2023. Coverage for hearing care would include hearing rehabilitation and treatment services by qualified audiologists, and hearing aids. Hearing aids would be available once per ear, every 5 years, to individuals diagnosed with moderately severe, severe, or profound hearing loss. Hearing services would be subject to the Medicare Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. Hearing aids would be covered similar to other Medicare prosthetic devices and would also be subject to the Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. For people in traditional Medicare who have other sources of coverage such as Medigap or Medicaid, their cost sharing for these services might be covered. Payment for hearing aids would only be on an assignment-related basis. As with other Medicare-covered benefits, Medicare Advantage plans would be required to cover these hearing benefits." [Kaiser Family Foundation, [11/23/21](#)]

## Social Security

### Garcia Claimed That He Wanted To Protect Social Security Even Though He Didn't "Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net"

**Garcia Said That He "[Believed] In Social Security" And That It Was "Absolutely Something We Need To Protect."** HOST: "Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?" GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure." HOST: "What about food stamps?" GARCIA: "Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves." HOST: "Medicare?" GARCIA: "At some levels yes, as well." HOST: "Medicaid?" GARCIA: "Again, I'd have to look at the level of that. I'm not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We've put that money in and it's a contract with the government." [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

**Garcia On Federal Assistance Programs: "There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don't Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net."** "Garcia: Here's where I land on all the programs. There should be safety nets, but I don't want the federal government to be the safety net. I want the churches, I want the local community nonprofits, I want our neighbors to be the safety net because a dollar that's spent at the federal government level on food stamps – by the time it gets to the level where someone's actually using those stamps and getting merchandise as a result of that – the inefficiency lost through that whole process is staggering. There's organizations like the local Veterans Collaborative group out here. I know that when we put money into that, that money pivots right away to someone who needs that safety net. Healthcare becomes a bigger problem because of the cost and the magnitude of it." [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

## **Garcia Voted Against Emergency Funding For The U.S. Postal Service, Which Threatened To Prevent Seniors From Receiving Social Security Checks In Time**

### **Garcia Voted Against A Bipartisan Emergency Funding Bill For The U.S. Postal Service That Helped Older Americans Get Their Social Security Checks In Time**

#### **Garcia Voted Against A Bipartisan Emergency Funding Bill For The U.S. Postal Service**

**Garcia Voted Against The Delivering For America Act.** “House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

#### **Without This Funding, Older Americans Might Not Have Gotten Their Social Security Checks On Time**

##### **The Delivering For America Act Provided Additional Funding For The USPS And Would Direct The Postal Service To Reverse Any Initiative Or Action That Is Causing A Delay In Mail Processing Or Delivery.**

“House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

**Around Half A Million People Still Receive Social Security Checks By Mail.** “Longoria Bastón said, ‘Social Security beneficiaries count on the post office to get their checks.’ That’s true for some beneficiaries, but not for most. Around half a million people still receive paper checks in the mail. The vast majority — more than 63 million — get their payments electronically. The transition to electronic deposits started more than 10 years ago during the Obama administration to cut back on paper waste.” [Politifact, [8/17/20](#)]

## Tax Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, and repeatedly called for making them permanent.
- ✓ Garcia said the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was “the catalyst and the fuel that started this booming economy that is now the best economy, before the Coronavirus, that this world has ever seen.”
  - ✓ The California Budget & Policy Center estimated the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act would increase income taxes on “more than 5 million households in California.”
  - ✓ The California Franchise Tax Board estimated that 1 million households would pay more than \$12 billion in additional taxes under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.
  - ✓ Tax experts said the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act increased incentives for companies to move jobs overseas.
  - ✓ The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act would lead to more expensive health insurance and 13 million more uninsured Americans.
  - ✓ The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act Increased the federal debt – and Republicans planned to pay for it with cuts to Medicare.
- ✓ Garcia’s income bracket received the biggest tax benefit from the 2017 Republican tax cut.
  - ✓ Average income earners of over \$347,940 received the biggest benefit from the Tax Cuts & Jobs Act and Garcia reported \$476,500 in earned income in 2019.
  - ✓ Garcia reported \$325,000 in earned income from Raytheon and the House of Representatives in 2020.
- ✓ Garcia voted against Build Back Better, which would cut taxes for working families and stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs overseas.
  - ✓ Build Back Better would cut taxes for middle class and working families by extending increases in the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit.
  - ✓ Build Back Better would “adopt a 15% country-by-country minimum tax on foreign profits of U.S. corporations, so that they no longer receive massive tax benefits from” shipping jobs overseas.
  - ✓ Build Back Better would close tax loopholes and “apply a 5 percent rate above income of \$10 million, and an additional 3 percent above income of \$25 million.”
- ✓ While Garcia said he supported removing the SALT Deduction Cap, he voted against Build Back Better, which raised the SALT Deduction Cap from \$10,000 to \$80,000.
  - ✓ Garcia supported the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act even though it capped the State and Local Tax (SALT) Deduction at \$10,000 and double-taxed Californians.

- ✓ Garcia falsely claimed there was a mass exodus from California because Californians were “being frankly overtaxed and over-regulated.”
  - ✓ A University of California Survey from 2021 found that there was no evidence of a California exodus.
- ✓ Garcia said that California’s taxes was one reason it was “the most underachieving state in the nation.”

## Tax Cuts And Jobs Act

### Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts And Jobs Act And Claimed It Created “The Lowest Unemployment” And “Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time”

**Garcia Said That He Was A Supporter Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** GARCIA: “I don’t think it was Obama hitting a home run and Trump running the bases. What I think the president has done is take off the handcuffs off of a lot of economic stimulus that was always there, levers that we could have been pulled.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Said That The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act “Translated Into The Lowest Unemployment-- The Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time.”** “The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2018 (TCGA) was a big deal and it has translated into the lowest unemployment-- the highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

**Garcia: The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts Were “The Catalyst And The Fuel That Started This Booming Economy That Is Now The Best Economy, Before The Coronavirus, That This World Has Ever Seen.”** “Trump’s name was never mentioned, though Garcia echoed a favorite presidential talking point when he praised the 2017 tax cut as ‘the catalyst and the fuel that started this booming economy that is now the best economy, before the coronavirus, that this world has ever seen.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/10/20]

### Garcia Repeatedly Called For Making The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts Permanent

**April 2019: Garcia Said He Would Make Trump’s Tax Plan Permanent, Calling It His Second Highest Priority.** “Garcia said that instead, he would rather focus on defense and fiscal issues. ‘That’s the top priority, supporting the president’s budgets for DoD over the next five years is critical,’ he said. ‘The second issue is supporting long term tax cuts, the temporary tax cuts were put in place a couple of years ago need to be made permanent, I think that does a lot for small business and for the average family.’” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [4/28/19](#)]

**July 2019: Garcia Said He Would Vote To Make The Tax Cuts Permanent.** [6:15] “Now, there were parts of it that were not beneficial to Californians and New Yorkers in particular. The state and local tax deduction limits of \$10,000 was meant to target Californians and New Yorkers, and we felt that. I felt it personally, and we were capped at that as a family. So that’s something that needs to be negotiated. And those 2017 tax cuts are not permanent, they’re coming up for a vote in the next few years. So the congress that will be in place there will determine what that looks like, and I don’t think a Democrat congress will negotiate a better deal for Californians. And I don’t think Representatives, if they’re Democrats from California, are going to be able to negotiate a better deal under this administration. So I think for us as the 25<sup>th</sup> District, Santa Clarita, Antelope Valley and Simi Valley, to be able to get someone to represent them and ideally make permanent the tax cuts, but also tailor the tax cuts so we’re not being punished for being Californians.” [KHTS, [7/22/19](#)]

**April 2020: Garcia Said That We Need To Make The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts Permanent.** “The candidates did battle over fiscal policy, with Garcia suggesting California state government has overtaxed its residents, specifically citing gas tax hikes. He pointed at the need to protect sweeping federal tax legislation passed in 2017.

‘We need to make the tax cuts permanent,’ he said, contending the legislation played a pivotal role in a pre-pandemic U.S. economy that he called the best ‘the world has ever seen.’” [Ventura County Star, 4/26/20]

**November 2020: Garcia Called For Making The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts Permanent.** “Garcia touts himself as a defender of the free market, deregulation and low taxes. He sees a future of pushing to keep the Trump 2017 tax cuts permanent, and he’s recently backed legislation that would prevent legislation like AB 5 from becoming federal law. He agrees that there needs to be a more unified response to the COVID-19 pandemic and has pushed for federal aid to local cities. And while he acknowledged not everyone likes Trump’s ‘style,’ he agrees with his administration’s policies.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 11/4/20]

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**Garcia Claimed That The Tax Scam Bill Benefitted CA-25, But It Increased Taxes For More Than 5 Million California Households**

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**Garcia Claimed That The Tax Scam Bill Benefitted California...**

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**Garcia Claimed That The Tax Scam Bill Benefitted California’s 25<sup>th</sup> Congressional District.** GARCIA: “The 2017 tax cuts were overall a good thing for this district. People debate about how much they saved, or whether or not their refund was bigger or less; but there was empirical data shows that in this district especially we did benefit from the tax cuts.” [KHTS, 7/22/19] (VIDEO)

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**...But The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased Taxes For More Than 5 Million California Households**

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**California Budget & Policy Center: 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](#)]

**Los Angeles Times: The Trump Tax Plan “Hits Many Middle-Income Residents Hard In California.”** “President Trump again indicated this week he might be open to revisiting the controversial new limit on state and local tax deductions that hits many middle-income residents hard in California and other high-tax, Democratic states. Even so, don’t count on any changes to the Republican tax bill that went into effect last year happening any time soon.” [Los Angeles Times, [2/16/19](#)]

**The California Franchise Tax Board Estimated That 1 Million Households Would Pay More Than \$12 Billion In Additional Taxes Under The Trump Tax Plan.** “While millions of California families saw their federal taxes fall this tax season, the Jarvis family is among an estimated 1 million households who are paying more—actually some \$12 billion more, according to the Franchise Tax Board. That’s because the cap on state and local tax (SALT) deductions disproportionately impacted progressive states with high taxes by limiting the amount residents used to be able to deduct from their federal filings.” [Cal Matters, [4/10/19](#)]

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**The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Cut Taxes On The Wealthy While Raising Them On The Middle Class, Increased Incentives To Offshore Jobs, Raised Health Insurance Costs, And Threatened Funding For Medicare**

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

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**Washington Post: Final Tax Bill Included A “Significant Tax Break For The Very Wealthy” And “A Massive Tax Cut For Corporations.”** “A new tax cut for the rich: The final plan lowers the top tax rate for top earners. Under current law, the highest rate is 39.6 percent for married couples earning over \$470,700. The GOP



bill would drop that to 37 percent and raise the threshold at which that top rate kicks in, to \$500,000 for individuals and \$600,000 for married couples. This amounts to a significant tax break for the very wealthy, a departure from repeated claims by Trump and his top officials that the bill would not benefit the rich. [...] A massive tax cut for corporations “A massive tax cut for corporations: Starting on Jan. 1, 2018, big businesses’ tax rate would fall from 35 percent to just 21 percent, the largest one-time rate cut in U.S. history for the nation’s largest companies.” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

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

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

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

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### The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Increase Incentives To Move Jobs Overseas

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**Tax Experts Said The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased Incentives For Companies To Move Jobs Overseas.** “What happened to the workers in Clinton, tax experts say, will probably happen to more Americans if the Republican tax overhaul becomes law. The legislation fails to eliminate long-standing incentives for companies to move overseas and, in some cases, may even increase them, they say. ‘This bill is potentially more dangerous than our current system,’ said Stephen Shay, a senior lecturer at Harvard Law School and former Treasury Department international tax expert in the Obama administration. ‘It creates a real incentive to shift real activity offshore.’” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

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

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

**The Republican Tax Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Rise, And Could Lead Insurers To Drop Out Of Regional Markets.** “The final GOP plan will repeal the Affordable Care Act’s individual insurance mandate, which would allow young and healthy people to leave the insurance pool, forcing insurers to compensate by raising prices due to the higher costs of insuring only less-healthy people. Not only would premiums likely rise, but many insurers could drop out of regional markets.” [Newsweek, [12/18/17](#)]

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

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

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

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

- **HEADLINE: “After Tax Overhaul, GOP Sets Sights on Medicare, Social Security”.** [US News, [12/7/17](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “Ryan Says Republicans To Target Welfare, Medicare, Medicaid Spending In 2018.”** [Washington Post, [12/6/17](#)]

## Garcia Personally Benefitted From The 2017 Republican Tax Cut

### Garcia’s Income Bracket Received The Biggest Tax Benefit From The 2017 Republican Tax Cut

#### 2019: Garcia Reported \$476,500 In Earned Income

**2019: Garcia Reported \$476,500 In Earned Income From Raytheon And The US Government.** [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019 Garcia Earned Income		
Source	Type	Amount
Raytheon	Full time employment	\$475,000
US Government	VA Disability	\$1,500

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

### Average Income Earners Of Over \$347,940 Received The Biggest Benefit From The Tax Cuts & Jobs Act

**Average Income Earners Of Over \$347,940 Received The Biggest Benefit From The Tax Cuts & Jobs Act.** [Bloomberg, [12/18/18](#)]

**Distribution of Trump Tax Cuts Favors Wealthiest**  
On average, in 2018, taxes declined for everyone, but top groups got the biggest benefit.



Source: Tax Policy Center estimates.  
Note: Average federal tax includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare. Tax credits and exclusions based on a percentage of average reported work income.

[Bloomberg, [12/18/18](#)]

#### 2020: Garcia Reported \$325,000 In Earned Income

**2020: Garcia Reported \$325,000 In Earned Income From Raytheon And The House Of Representatives.**

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/10/21](#); Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2020 Garcia Earned Income		
Source	Type	Amount
Raytheon	Full time employment	\$150,000
House of Representatives	Full time employment	\$175,000

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/10/21](#); Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

**Build Back Better**

**Garcia Voted Against Build Back Better, Which Would Cut Taxes For Working Families, Make The Ultra-Wealthy And Corporations Pay Their Fair Share, And Stop Rewarding Corporations For Shipping Jobs Overseas**

**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

**Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would Cut Taxes For Middle Class And Working Families By Extending Increases In The Child Tax Credit And The Earned Income Tax Credit**

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**Build Back Better Would Lower Taxes On Middle Class And Working Families By Extending Increases In The Child Tax Credit And The Earned Income Tax Credit.** “Cut taxes for families and workers. Prior to the pandemic, 8% of children under the age of 18 in Kansas lived in poverty. The Build Back Better framework will bolster financial security and spur economic growth in Kansas by reducing taxes on the middle class and those striving to break into it. The framework will extend Child Tax Credit (CTC) increases of \$300/month per child under 6 or \$250/month per child ages 6 to 17. This will continue the largest one-year reduction in child poverty in history. And critically, the agreement includes permanent refundability for the Child Tax Credit, meaning that the neediest families will continue to receive the full Child Tax Credit over the long-run. The framework will also provide a tax cut of up to \$1,500 in tax cuts for 163,700 low-wage workers in Kansas by extending the American Rescue Plan’s Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) expansion.” [White House, accessed [4/22/22](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would “Adopt A 15% Country-By-Country Minimum Tax On Foreign Profits Of U.S. Corporations, So That They No Longer Receive Massive Tax Benefits From” Shipping Jobs Overseas**

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**Build Back Better Would “Adopt A 15% Country-By-Country Minimum Tax On Foreign Profits Of U.S. Corporations, So That They No Longer Receive Massive Tax Benefits From” Shipping Jobs Overseas.** “President Biden is announcing a framework for the Build Back Better Act. [...] Stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs and profits overseas. President Biden has led the world to stop the race to the bottom in corporate taxes, while also calling for an end to incentives that encourage corporations to ship jobs and profits overseas. That’s why the President won an agreement among 136 countries on a 15% global minimum tax. This framework will help finish the job. Consistent with that agreement, it’d adopt a 15% country-by-country minimum tax on foreign profits of U.S. corporations, so that they no longer receive massive tax benefits from shifting profits and jobs abroad. And, these reforms would ensure that other countries abide by the agreement by imposing a penalty rate on any foreign corporations based in countries that do not. Other countries will not be able to take advantage by pursuing a race to the bottom.” [White House, [10/28/21](#)]

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### **Build Back Better Would Close Tax Loopholes And “Apply A 5 Percent Rate Above Income Of \$10 Million, And An Additional 3 Percent Above Income Of \$25 Million”**

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**Build Back Better Would Close Tax Loopholes And “Apply A 5 Percent Rate Above Income Of \$10 Million, And An Additional 3 Percent Above Income Of \$25 Million.”** “The Build Back Better framework includes a new surtax on the income of multi-millionaires and billionaires – the top 0.02 percent of Americans. It would apply a 5 percent rate above income of \$10 million, and an additional 3 percent above income of \$25 million. The Build Back Better framework will also close the loopholes that allows some wealthy taxpayers to avoid paying the 3.8 Medicare tax on their earnings.” [White House, accessed [6/5/22](#)]

## **State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction**

### **Garcia Said The SALT Deduction Needed To Be Negotiated**

**July 2019: Garcia Said The SALT Deduction Needed To Be Negotiated.** [6:15] “Now, there were parts of it that were not beneficial to Californians and New Yorkers in particular. The state and local tax deduction limits of \$10,000 was meant to target Californians and New Yorkers, and we felt that. I felt it personally, and we were capped at that as a family. So that’s something that needs to be negotiated. And those 2017 tax cuts are not permanent, they’re coming up for a vote in the next few years. So the congress that will be in place there will

determine what that looks like, and I don't think a Democrat congress will negotiate a better deal for Californians. And I don't think Representatives, if they're Democrats from California, are going to be able to negotiate a better deal under this administration. So I think for us as the 25<sup>th</sup> District, Santa Clarita, Antelope Valley and Simi Valley, to be able to get someone to represent them and ideally make permanent the tax cuts, but also tailor the tax cuts so we're not being punished for being Californians." [KHTS, [7/22/19](#)]

### **Garcia Called The Current SALT Deduction Cap A Legislative Middle Finger And Claimed He Only Support A Tax Bill That Includes SALT Reforms.**



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Claimed He Would Settle For Doubling The SALT Cap But Would Not Stand For Leaving It At \$10,000.** “The \$10,000 cap on the state and local tax deduction is bedeviling Congress. Again. Taxpayers who itemize deductions can get a federal break for state and local income- and property-tax payments. Republicans in 2017 limited that deduction to help pay for tax cuts, and the new restrictions largely pinched high-income people in high-tax states. [...] Garcia, the Los Angeles-area lawmaker, would prefer no cap but said he would settle for doubling it. Leaving it at \$10,000, he said, would be ‘a continuation of this middle-finger mentality’ toward his constituents. ‘I’ve been very blunt with Jason Smith,’ Garcia said. ‘We can have these conversations now when you’re the chairman, or we can have these conversations in two years when you’re the ranking member.’” [Wall Street Journal, [8/2/23](#)]

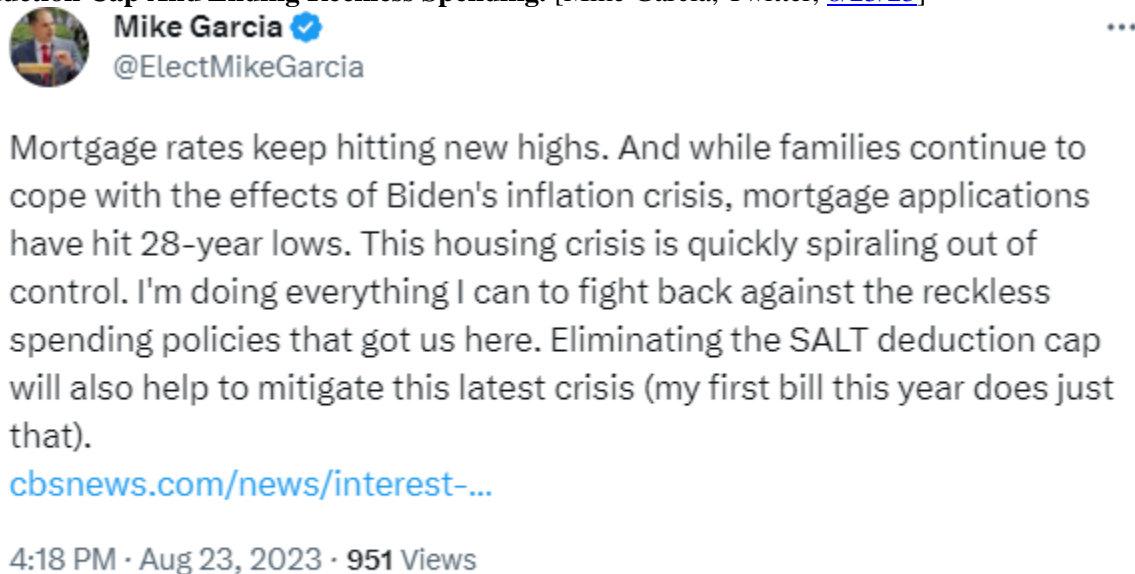
**Garcia Called The SALT Cap A Middle Finger To The Middle Class And Claimed He Would Not Support Any legislation That Doesn't Adequately Remedy The SALT Issue.** [Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/4/23](#)]





[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/4/23](#)]

**Garcia Said He Was Doing Everything He Could To Fight High Mortgage Rates Including Eliminating The Salt Deduction Cap And Ending Reckless Spending.** [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/23/23](#)]



2 Reposts 11 Likes

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/23/23](#)]

### Garcia Supported Removing The SALT Deduction Cap

**The First Bill That Garcia Introduced In Congress Would Have Repealed The SALT Deduction Cap.** “GOP Rep. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, a swing-seat Los Angeles County lawmaker, introduced a bill to repeal the SALT deduction cap as his first act after a controversial vote to support efforts that would have overturned November's presidential election results.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 2/2/21]

**Garcia Said That Removing The SALT Cap “Would Put Thousands Of Dollars Of People’s Hard-Earned Money Back In Their Pockets.”** “Prior to the 2017 tax plan championed by House Republicans and President Donald Trump, Americans had been able to deduct any amount they paid in state and local taxes, also known as SALT, from their federal incomes. The 2017 law capped those deductions at \$10,000, even for married couples

filing jointly. [...] But many Republicans who won House seats in Southern California did so, in part, by promising to repeal the SALT cap. And now they're pitching legislation and supporting talks to possibly reverse the \$10,000 deduction limit as part of President Joe Biden's planned \$2 trillion-plus infrastructure bill. 'In our state, a middle-class married couple can quickly hit the cap if they work and own a home,' said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, whose first piece of legislation after taking office Jan. 7 calls for reversing the SALT deduction limit. 'Removing the cap would put thousands of dollars of people's hard-earned money back in their pockets.'" [Orange County Register, 4/13/21]

### **Garcia Voted Against Build Back Better, Which Raised The SALT Deduction Cap From \$10,000 To \$80,000**

**Garcia Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill.** In November 2021, Garcia 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](#)]

- **The Build Back Better Bill Raised The SALT Deduction Cap From \$10,000 To \$80,000** "The U.S. House of Representatives took a major step toward repealing the SALT cap Friday when it passed the Build Back Better bill. The House voted to dramatically increase the cap, which limits the deductibility of state and local taxes. [...] The House raised the SALT deduction from \$10,000 to \$80,000." [CBS2, [11/19/21](#)]

## Garcia Supported The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Even Though It Capped The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction At \$10,000 And Double-Taxed Californians

### Garcia Supported The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act And Claimed It Created “The Lowest Unemployment” And “Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time”

**Garcia Said That He Was A Supporter Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** GARCIA: “I don’t think it was Obama hitting a home run and Trump running the bases. What I think the president has done is take off the handcuffs off of a lot of economic stimulus that was always there, levers that we could have been pulled.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Said That The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act “Translated Into The Lowest Unemployment-- The Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time.”** “The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2018 (TCGA) was a big deal and it has translated into the lowest unemployment-- the highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

### The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Capped The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction At \$10,000, Which Cost The Average California Taxpayer About \$5,500

**The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Reduce State And Local Tax Deduction (SALT), Resulting In Double Taxation.** “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](#)]

**PolitiFact: “Residents In Higher-Tax States Like California Will Be Hurt By” The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Capping State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction At \$10,000.** “The tax bill, signed into law by Trump in December 2017, cuts corporate taxes across as well as income taxes for many Americans. But residents in higher-tax states like California will be hurt by changes to the state and local tax deduction. Previously, California residents could deduct the amount they pay in state and local taxes from their federal tax bill. As part of the 2017 tax bill, deductions will be capped at \$10,000. The provision is set to end after 2025.” [PolitiFact, [9/7/18](#)]

- **The Average Taxpayer In California Who Itemized SALT Would Face A Tax Increases Of Around \$5,500 Thanks To The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** “The average deduction in California, New York and New Jersey are all over \$17,000. If the state and local tax deduction were eliminated, ‘an average taxpayer in New York who currently itemizes SALT (state and local tax) would face a tax increase of almost \$5,500.’ That figure wouldn’t be far off for a decent chunk of Californians.” [PolitiFact, [9/7/18](#)]

## California Taxes

### Garcia Criticized An End To Prop 13 Which Capped Property Taxes

**Garcia Criticized California’s Attempt To End Prop 13 Which Caps Property Taxes.** [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/31/23](#)]



Mike Garcia ✓  
@ElectMikeGarcia



Sacramento's policies target the most vulnerable like our senior citizens who now rank CA #48 out of 50 for best states to retire in. This is while Dems are also looking to end [prop 13](#) which will make it even tougher on seniors. We need to lower taxes on pensions, cut the wasteful spending, and cut regulations that are driving healthcare costs. Otherwise the exodus will continue.

[bankrate.com/retirement/bes...](https://bankrate.com/retirement/bes...)

7:19 PM · Jul 31, 2023 · 1,125 Views

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/31/23](#)]

### Garcia Falsely Claimed That Taxes And Regulations Were Causing A “Mass Exodus From California”

**July 2021: Garcia Claimed There Was A Mass Exodus From California Because Californians Were “Being Frankly Overtaxed And Over-Regulated.”** “Garcia, R-Saugus, said his ‘focus from a legislative perspective, is trying to make sure we can try to keep Californians in California.’ Garcia added that a much-discussed mass exodus from California is ‘a symbol of folks being frankly overtaxed and over-regulated.’ [Daily News of Los Angeles, 7/10/21]

- **July 2021: A University Of California Survey Found That There Was No Evidence Of A California Exodus.** “A recent survey by the University of California — which drew on public opinion data, the U.S. Census, consumer credit histories, home ownership rates, venture capital investments and information from the Franchise Tax Board — showed that despite the fact that the state is losing a congressional seat for the first time in history due to slow population growth, there’s no evidence of a ‘California exodus.’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 7/10/21]

### Garcia Claimed Taxes In California Were “Out Of Control”

**Garcia Said He Was Running For Congress “Because Taxes In California Are Out Of Control.”** “Garcia announced his candidacy on April 10, 2019, slightly more than two months after Hill took office. ‘I am running for office because taxes in California are out of control,’ Garcia told City News Service. ‘Southern Californians simply cannot afford more taxes and we cannot take liberal Sacramento policies to Washington.’” [City News Service, 5/12/20]

### Garcia Said That California’s Taxes Was One Reason It Was “The Most Underachieving State In The Nation”

**Garcia Said That California’s Taxes Was One Reason It Was “The Most Underachieving State In The Nation.”** “Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of California, who won a special election in May and then squeaked out a win on Nov. 3, said his state is ‘the most underachieving state in the nation’ with high taxes and fuel prices and low-ranked public education. He said he is moving his staff away from liberal-oriented internet platforms to new alternatives.” [Washington Times, 5/10/21]

## Trade & Outsourcing Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against the America COMPETES Act, aimed at increasing the U.S.'s global competitiveness, which...
  - ✓ ... authorized \$45 billion to bolster the supply chain and increase U.S. manufacturing of “critical” goods.
  - ✓ ... invested \$3 billion in solar manufacturing to reduce the U.S.'s reliance on China.
  - ✓ ... invested \$52 billion in domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors to decrease the U.S.'s technological dependence on Asia.
  - ✓ ... funded an aid program for workers impacted by increased imports and invested in STEM education programs.
  - ✓ ... included provisions to hold China accountable for human rights violations.
  - ✓ ... included provisions to “offset China’s market-distorting trade practices.”
  - ✓ ... authorized \$10 billion to help developing countries address climate change.

## Supply Chain Issues

### **Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Aimed At Increasing The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness**

**Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Aimed At Increasing The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, comprising a package of provisions related to scientific research and development and international competitiveness, including provisions to authorize more than \$135 billion over five years for federal investment in scientific research and development programs; provide more than \$52 billion in supplemental appropriations for the U.S. semiconductor industry; and require various actions related to U.S. technological competitiveness and foreign policy, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would authorize \$78 billion through fiscal 2026 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$13.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support use-inspired research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change, global competitiveness in critical technologies, cybersecurity, national security, social and economic inequality, and education and workforce development in science and technology. It would authorize \$50.2 billion through fiscal 2026 for Energy Department science activities, including research and development related to climate issues, alternative energy sources and quantum technologies. It would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2026 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST functions to include information security and cybersecurity research and development activities. Among supply chain provisions, it would provide \$52.7 billion through fiscal 2026 in supplemental appropriations to fund a program to incentivize research, development and workforce development related to the production of semiconductors, established by the fiscal 2021 defense authorization law. It would establish a Commerce Department office to lead federal efforts to strengthen supply chains and domestic



manufacturing in critical industries, and it would authorize \$45 billion through fiscal 2027 for grants and loans under the office. It would appropriate \$1.5 billion through fiscal 2031 to support 5G wireless network development. Among foreign policy provisions, it would require the president and State Department to develop diplomatic engagement strategies to address global economic and security development, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence and economic coercion. It would authorize more than \$2 billion in bilateral and regional foreign assistance and \$1.25 billion for diplomatic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region for fiscal 2022, as well as over \$1 billion through fiscal 2026 for foreign military financing and security programs in the region. It would include various provisions related to global action on climate change, including to establish an interagency task force to monitor climate change in relation to national security risks and authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund. It would extend a wide range of duty reductions and suspensions; update certain trade policies to include standards related to environmental, labor, human rights and intellectual property protections; and establish a U.S. Trade Representative committee to review and potentially block overseas investments in foreign adversary nations that could impact U.S. critical capabilities. Among workforce and economic development provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Labor Department national apprenticeship system; authorize several new or expanded NSF programs related to expanding science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, workforce development and participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; create a new class of nonimmigrant ‘W’ visas for entrepreneurs associated with U.S. start-up companies; and reauthorize and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support individuals and communities that have been adversely impacted by international trade.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #31](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

- **The America COMPETES Act Authorized \$45 Billion To Bolster The Supply Chain And Increase U.S. Manufacturing Of “Critical” Goods.** “The House bill would provide \$45 billion over six years in grants and loans to improve the nation's supply chains and to boost American manufacturing of goods deemed critical for national security and the US economy -- like products for public health, communications technology and food -- according to a summary of the bill provided by House Democrats. Similar to the Senate bill, it would create a new initiative within the Department of Commerce to help promote the resiliency of the nation's supply chains. The House bill would establish an office that would monitor supply chains, identify vulnerabilities and designate which products are critical. The agency would also be tasked with building up stockpiles to prevent shortages of goods in the event of a future supply chain shock.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Invested \$3 Billion In Solar Manufacturing To Reduce The U.S.’s Reliance On China.** “The House legislation would set aside billions of dollars to bolster research and manufacturing. [...] It would set aside another \$3 billion for the nation's solar manufacturing supply chain, aiming to reduce the country's reliance on China for parts.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Invested \$52 Billion In Domestic Manufacturing And Research Of Semiconductors To Decrease The U.S.’s Technological Dependence On Asia.** “The House voted Friday to pass the America COMPETES Act, a bill that aims to increase U.S. competitiveness with China and to address the country’s shortage of semiconductors by strengthening the country’s supply chain. [...] The bill includes \$52 billion to support domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors, the chips that are used in electronic devices and have faced shortages throughout the pandemic, contributing to delays and increased costs. The incentives for semiconductor production come as the U.S. has increasingly relied on imports for computer chips. Twelve percent of the world's chips are made in the U.S., down from 37% in the 1990s, according to industry officials. About 80% are made in Asia.” [USA Today, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Funded An Aid Program For Workers Impacted By Increased Imports And Invested In STEM Education Programs.** “The measure, known as the America COMPETES Act, passed 222-210 in a near-party-line vote. [...] The legislation would also fund a government program to aid workers who lost jobs or saw their pay cut as a result of increased imports, as well as boost funds for the National Science Foundation and STEM education programs.” [New York Post, [2/4/22](#)]

- **The American COMPETES Act Provided “More Than \$1 Billion Toward Increasing Diversity” In Science And Technology To Increase STEM Employment.** “Congress is aiming to reshape America’s workforce through new legislation that would direct more than \$1 billion toward increasing diversity of the scientists, researchers and technologists who drive the innovation economy. The measure includes \$900 million for grants and partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities, \$164 million to study barriers for people of color in the field and \$17.5 million to combat sexual harassment. They’re part of a expansive package of bills known as the America Competes Act, which lawmakers hope will ensure the United States continues to lead the global economy. [...] A report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine estimated the United States will need 1 million more people employed in those sectors over the next decade than it is currently on track to produce. The group said the country will not reach that goal without substantially increasing diversity in the labor force.” [CNBC, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations.** “The legislation includes provisions to strengthen US relations with Taiwan, new sanctions for officials in Xinjiang accused of ‘systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilisation, or involuntary contraceptive implantation policies and practices’ and an authorisation for millions of dollars in funding to counter Chinese government censorship and disinformation. [...] Advocacy groups supporting human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong applauded the bill. The Washington-based Hong Kong Democracy Council said it was ‘elated’, and the non-profit Uyghur Human Rights Project said it was ‘encouraged that Congress continues to put rhetoric into action’. ‘We are particularly encouraged by provisions meant to provide safe haven for Uyghurs fleeing atrocities, and to tighten scrutiny on Chinese companies complicit in these abuses,’ said Uyghur Human Rights Project executive director Omer Kanat.” [South China Morning Post, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To “Offset China’s Market-Distorting Trade Practices.”** “The U.S. House of Representatives on Friday narrowly passed a multibillion-dollar bill aimed at increasing American competitiveness with China and boosting U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, despite Republican opposition. [...] It includes changes to U.S. trade rules intended to offset China's market-distorting trade practices, including by strengthening anti-dumping rules.” [Reuters, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The American COMPETES Act Authorized \$10 Billion To Help Developing Countries Address Climate Change.** “The bill also authorizes \$8.8 billion this year for Energy Department research and development programs, with that amount increasing each year through fiscal 2026. And it authorizes as much as \$8 billion to help developing countries address climate change over the next two years and another \$2 billion annually to help developing countries deploy clean energy technologies, expand zero-emission vehicles, promote sustainable land use, and adapt to the effects of climate change.” [Bloomberg, [2/4/22](#)]

## Veterans & Military Family Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against strengthening consumer protections for service members.
- ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies.
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against \$3.4 billion in additional funding for Veterans Affairs construction.

## Tuberville Military Promotion Hold

**Garcia Opposed Tuberville's Hold On Military Promotions.** "Spectrum Host 3:16 Well, let's talk about you know, taking care of those who have served and also those who are currently serving. Now you're on the House Intelligence Committee, which oversees our military, but right now, over 300 military promotions are being blocked by Senator Tommy Tuberville over an abortion policy, leaving the lives of these service members and families in limbo. Do you think it's right to hurt these families over a political stance? Rep. Mike Garcia 3:37 No, I've been very vocal about this. His tactics and strategy for this is actually extremely detrimental. I have a lot of friends who have served for 20 to 24 years who are on the fence about whether they stay in or get out. These are folks who are O-6's or captains in the Navy about to make Admiral and this tactic by a Senator Tuberville is frankly the forcing function for a lot of these people getting out. They're being asked to do more for less meaning they're taking on a role as an admiral without getting paid for it." [Spectrum News, [11/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Op-Ed: "An Undeniable Crisis For Military.** [SCV Signal, Mike Garcia Op-Ed, [12/30/23](#)]

- **In An Op-Ed Garcia Claimed The Military Was Facing A Recruiting Crisis Because The Pentagon Was Infusing The Military With Partisanship.** "Our military is in the middle of an undeniable crisis in recruitment, retention and morale. The most talented and experienced servicemembers may now decide that retirement sounds better than a promotion. The best and brightest of our next generation may now decide that flipping burgers sounds better than risking their lives in return for food stamps. We need to refocus our priorities before it's too late. The Pentagon needs to stop infusing our military with partisanship and focus on its one true mission: Deter and win wars. The legislators in Washington need to stop grandstanding and focus on our one true mission: Find compromise and legislate on behalf of the American people. And the president simply must do more to support and inspire our troops." [SCV Signal, Mike Garcia Op-Ed, [12/30/23](#)]

## Consumer Protections

### Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Strengthening Consumer Protections For Service Members

**Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strengthen Service Member Consumer Protections Related To Medical Debt And Credit Reporting.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 11 that would strengthen servicemember consumer protections with regard to medical debt collections and credit reporting, including by prohibiting the collection of medical debt for two years after a first payment is due and prohibiting debt arising from medically necessary procedures from ever appearing on servicemember credit reports." The amendment was adopted 222 to 203. [HR 4350, [Vote #271](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

## Veterans' Administration

### Garcia Voted For A Bill To Provide Appropriations Funding For Veterans Affairs But Prohibited Use Of Funding For Abortion Or Gender-Affirming Care

**Garcia Voted For A Bill That Would Provide Appropriations Funding For Veterans Affairs And Military Construction, But Prohibits Use Of Funds For Abortion And Gender-Affirming Care.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$317.4 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$121 billion for VA medical care programs, \$166 billion for veteran disability compensation and other benefits, \$151.4 billion for veteran pensions, \$17.5 billion for military construction projects and \$2 billion for military personnel housing. It would also provide \$293 million for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program, intended to counter Russian and Chinese military activities. Among other provisions, it would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to close or realign Naval Station Guantanamo Bay and provide \$189 million for Arlington National Cemetery, including funding for its southern expansion. The bill would allow the use of funding for the Veterans Affairs Department Medical Services to reimburse veterans and their spouses for assisted reproductive technology treatments or adoption expenses. It would also prohibit the use of the bill's funds to provide abortions, to implement a September 2022 VA rule that allows abortion counseling and establishes exceptions for the prohibition on abortions in the medical benefits package for veterans and civilian beneficiaries, to provide surgical procedures or hormone therapies for gender-affirming care, and to fly or display a flag over a VA facility or national cemetery that is not the U.S. flag, military-related or another government jurisdiction. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of the bill's funds to interfere with a veteran's participation in a legal state medical cannabis program, to enforce COVID-19 mask mandates, and to implement the COVID-19 vaccination program for VA health care personnel.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-211. [H.R. 4366, Vote [#380](#), 7/27/23; CQ, [7/27/23](#)]

### July 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$115.5 Billion For The Veterans Affairs Department, Military Construction, And Related Agencies

**Garcia Voted Against \$115.5 billion For The Veterans Affairs Department, Military Construction, And Related Agencies.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment appropriations package, as amended, that would provide \$259.5 billion in discretionary funding for four of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$65.9 billion for the State Department and related agencies, \$24 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies, and \$36.8 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies. Within total funding, the bill would provide \$8.35 billion in overseas contingency operations funding and \$37.5 billion in emergency funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic, veterans’ healthcare, and infrastructure projects, not subject to discretionary spending caps.” The motion passed 224 to 189. [HR 7608, [Vote #166](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

### June 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For Veterans Affairs Construction

**Garcia Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of H.R. 2, A \$1.5 Trillion Infrastructure Package As Well As \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For VA Construction, And Increasing Funding For The Forest Service And DOT Research Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2). It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeFazio, D-Ore., manager's amendment that would, among other provisions, require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet federal prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; authorize \$3.4 billion for Veterans Affairs Department construction and maintenance efforts; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; double the cap for the U.S. Forest Service reforestation trust fund to \$60 million per fiscal year;

and authorize \$30 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the Transportation Department to establish a demonstration program for advanced transportation technologies in small- and mid-sized communities. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of a total of 170 amendments to the measure, including 167 amendments contained in six en bloc packages and three standalone amendments.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-183. [H Res 1028, [Vote #131](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

## Appendix I – Personal Financial Disclosures

### 2023 – Federal Personal Financial Disclosure

*As of the time of this book update, June 2024, Michael Garcia had not filed his 2023 personal financial disclosure report. Garcia asked for an extension with a deadline of 8/15/24.*

#### Extension

##### 2023: Garcia Filed An Extension For His 2023 Personal Financial Disclosure Document

**2022: Garcia Filed For An Extension For His 2023 Personal Financial Disclosure Document.** [Garcia 2023 Public Financial Disclosure Extension, filed [5/8/24](#)]

### 2022 – Federal Personal Financial Disclosure

#### Net Worth

##### 2022: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$1,861,017 And \$7,040,000

**2022: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$1,861,017. And \$7,040,000.** [Garcia 2022 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [6/20/23](#)]

#### Earned Income

##### 2022: Garcia Reported \$175,000 In Earned Income

**2022: Garcia Reported \$175,000 In Earned Income From His Salary As A Member Of Congress.** [Garcia 2022 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [6/20/23](#)]

2022 Garcia Earned Income		
Source	Type	Amount
House of Representatives	Salary	\$175,000.00

[Garcia 2022 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [6/20/23](#)]

#### Assets & Unearned Income

##### 2022: Garcia Reported Between \$1,861,017 And \$7,040,000 In Unearned Income

**2022: Garcia Reported Between \$1,861,017 And \$7,040,000 In Unearned Income.** [Garcia 2022 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [6/20/23](#)]



2022 Garcia Assets & "Unearned" Income							
SP/ DC /JT	Asset	Year-End Value		Type Of Income	Amount Of Income		Tx. > \$1,000
		Min	Max		Min	Max	
	AMC Entertainment Holdings Class A			Capital Gains	\$1000	\$2500	Yes
	Bank of America	\$15,001	\$50,000	Interest	\$1	\$200	
	Charlie Chambers Rent (Location: Hanford/Kings, CA)	\$250,001	\$500,000	Rent	\$15,001	\$50,000	
	D Living Quarters (Purchased residence in DC)	\$250,001	\$500,000	None			Yes
	Etrade Savings	\$100,001	\$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$201	\$1000	
	Fidelity AF New Perspective	\$15,001	\$50,000	Dividends	\$1	\$200	
	Fidelity Brock Govt Short Term	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Fixed Income Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Growth Alloc Fund	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Govt Short Term	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity JH Balanced Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity NT ACWI Ex-US IDX DC	\$1,001	\$15,000	Dividends	\$1	\$200	
	Fidelity NT Aggressive Bond Index	\$15,001	\$50,000	Dividends	\$201	\$1000	
	Fidelity S&P Index Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Van Real Estate Index	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Vanguard IS ITL Fund	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
JT	Nicklaus (Home For Dad)						
	Primary Residence (Location: Saugus, CA)	\$1,000,000	\$5,000,000	None			
	SPDR Gold Trust	\$15,001	\$50,000				
	Textron (Inherited from Grandma)	\$1,001	\$15,000	Dividends	\$201	\$1,000	
	Textron	\$50,001	\$100,000	Capital Gains	\$5,000	\$15,000	
	Tesla, Inc. (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$50,001	\$100,000				Yes
	TSP US Govt TSP 401k	\$15,000	\$50,000	Dividends	\$1	\$200	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$1,827,019</b>	<b>\$6,955,000</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$21,608</b>	<b>\$71,300</b>	

[Garcia 2022 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [6/20/23](#)]

## Transactions

**2022: Garcia Reported Between \$75,005 And \$250,000 In Transactions**

**2022: Garcia Reported Between \$75,005 And \$250,000 In Transactions.** [Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

## 2022 Garcia Transactions

SP/ DC /JT	Asset	Type	CG > \$200?	Date	Amount Of Transaction	
					Min	Max
	AMC Entertainment Holdings	P	Yes	8/12/22	\$1,001	\$15,000
	Charlie Chamber	S	Yes	6/28/22	\$250,001	\$500,000
	DC Apartment	S	Yes	7/20/22	\$500,001	\$1,000,000
	DC Condo	S	Yes	12/23/22	\$250,001	\$500,000
JT	Niklaus	P	No	10/18/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla Inc	P	No	1/25/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla Inc	P	No	2/23/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla Inc	P	No	2/29/22	\$50,001	\$100,000
	Tesla Inc	S	No	12/20/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Textron Inc	S	Yes	7/12/22	\$50,000	\$100,000
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$1,161,009</b>	<b>\$2,415,000</b>

[Garcia 2022 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [6/20/23](#)]

**Liabilities**

**2022: Garcia Reported No Liabilities In His Personal Financial Disclosure Report**

**2022: Garcia Reported No Liabilities In His Personal Financial Disclosure Report.** [Garcia 2022 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [6/20/23](#)]

## 2021 – Federal Personal Financial Disclosure

### Net Worth

**2021: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$1,861,017 And \$7,040,000**

**2021: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$1,861,017. And \$7,040,000.** [Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

### Earned Income

**2021: Garcia Reported \$175,000 In Earned Income**

**2021: Garcia Reported \$175,000 In Earned Income From His Salary As A Member Of Congress.** [Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

2021 Garcia Earned Income		
Source	Type	Amount
House of Representatives	Salary	\$175,000.00

[Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

### Assets & Unearned Income

**2021: Garcia Reported Between \$1,861,017 And \$7,040,000 In Unearned Income**

**2021: Garcia Reported Between \$1,861,017 And \$7,040,000 In Unearned Income.** [Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

2021 Garcia Assets & "Unearned" Income							
SP/DC/JT	Asset	Year-End Value		Type Of Income	Amount Of Income		Tx. > \$1,000
		Min	Max		Min	Max	
	Bank of America	\$15,001	\$50,000	Interest	\$1	\$200	
	Charlie Chambers Rent (Location: Hanford/Kings, CA)	\$250,001	\$500,000	Rent	\$15,001	\$50,000	
	D Living Quarters (Purchased residence in DC)	\$250,001	\$500,000	None			Yes
	Etrade Brokerage	\$100,001	\$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$1	\$200	
	Fidelity AF New Perspective	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Brock Govt Short Term	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Fixed Income Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Growth Alloc Fund	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Govt Short Term	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity JH Balanced Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity NT ACWI Ex-US IDX DC	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			

	Fidelity NT Aggressive Bond Index	\$15,001	\$50,000	Dividends	\$201	\$1000	
	Fidelity S&P Index Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Van Real Estate Index	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Vanguard IS ITL Fund	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
JT	Nickalaus (Location: Valencia/LA, CA)	\$100,001	\$250,000	Rent	\$5,001	\$15,000	Yes
	Primary Residence (Location: Saugus, CA)	\$1,000,000	\$5,000,000	None			
	Tesla, Inc. (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$50,001	\$100,000	Capital Gains	\$5000	\$15,000	Yes
	TSP US Govt TSP 401k	\$15,000	\$50,000	Dividends	\$1	\$200	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$1,861,017</b>	<b>\$7,040,000</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$25,206</b>	<b>\$81,600</b>	

[Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

## Transactions

### 2021: Garcia Reported Between \$75,005 And \$250,000 In Transactions

2021: Garcia Reported Between \$75,005 And \$250,000 In Transactions. [Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

2021 Garcia Transactions						
SP/DC/JT	Asset	Type	CG > \$200?	Date	Amount Of Transaction	
					Min	Max
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	5/9/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	S	No	10/4/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	S	No	10/25/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	2/23/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	5/16/22	\$15,001	\$50,000
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$75,005</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>

[Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

## Liabilities

### 2021: Garcia Reported Between \$100,001 And \$250,000 In Liabilities

2021: Garcia Reported Between \$100,001 And \$250,000 In Liabilities [Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

2021 Garcia Liabilities				
Owner	Creditor	Date Incurred	Type	Amount Of Liability
	NFCU	Jan. 2013	Mortgage on Rental Property	\$100,001-\$250,000

[Garcia 2021 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [5/23/22](#)]

**2020 – Federal Personal Financial Disclosure**

**Net Worth**

**2020: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$3,076,022 And \$12,839,999**

**2020: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$3,076,022 And \$12,839,999.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

**Earned Income**

**2020: Garcia Reported \$175,000 In Earned Income**

**2020: Garcia Reported \$175,000 In Earned Income From His Salary As A Member Of Congress.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2021 Garcia Earned Income		
Source	Type	Amount
House of Representatives	Salary	\$175,000.00

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

**Assets & Unearned Income**

**2020: Garcia Reported Between \$3,326,022 And \$12,940,000 In Unearned Income**

**2020: Garcia Reported Between \$3,326,022 And \$12,940,000 In Unearned Income.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2020 Garcia Assets & “Unearned” Income							
SP/DC/JT	Asset	Year-End Value		Type Of Income	Amount Of Income		Tx. > \$1,000
		Min	Max		Min	Max	
	Bank of America	\$15,001	\$50,000	Interest	\$1	\$200	
	Charlie Chambers Rent (Location: Hanford/Kings, CA)	\$250,001	\$500,000	Rent	\$15,001	\$50,000	
	D Living Quarters (Purchased residence in DC)	\$250,001	\$500,000	None			Yes
	Etrade Brokerage	\$50,001	\$100,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$2,501	\$5,000	
	Fidelity AF New Perspective	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Brock Govt Short Term	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Fixed Income Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Growth Alloc Fund	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity JH Balanced Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity NT ACWI Ex-US IDX DC	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			



	Fidelity NT Aggressive Bond Index	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity S&P Index Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Van Real Estate Index	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Vanguard IS ITL Fund	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Gamestop Corporation (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$1,001	\$15,000	None			
	iPath Series B S&P 500 VIX Short-Term Futures ETN (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$15,001	\$50,000	None			Yes
JT	Nickalaus (Location: Valencia/LA, CA)	\$100,001	\$250,000	Rent	\$5,001	\$15,000	Yes
	Primary Residence (Location: Santa Clarita/LA, CA)	\$500,001	\$1,000,000	None			
	SPDR Gold Trust (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$15,001	\$50,000	None			
	Tesla, Inc. (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$50,001	\$100,000	None			Yes
	Victoria Rent (Location: Oxnard/Ventura, CA)	\$1,000,001	\$5,000,000	Rent	\$5,001	\$15,000	
	Victoria Sale Gains (Location: Oxnard/Ventura, CA)	\$1,000,001	\$5,000,000	Capital Gains	\$100,001	\$1,000,000	Yes
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$3,326,022</b>	<b>\$12,940,000</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$127,506</b>	<b>\$1,085,200</b>	

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

## Transactions

### 2020: Garcia Reported Between \$1,296,006 And \$5,665,000 In Transactions

2020: Garcia Reported Between \$1,296,006 And \$5,665,000 In Transactions. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2020 Garcia Transactions						
SP/DC/JT	Asset	Type	CG > \$200?	Date	Amount Of Transaction	
					Min	Max
	DC Condo	P	No	12/21/20	\$250,001	\$500,000
	iPath Series B S&P 500 VIX Short-Term Futures ETN	P	No	4/12/21	\$1,001	\$15,000
	SPDR Gold Trust	P	No	4/12/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	4/12/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	4/28/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Victoria Rental Property	S	Yes	4/8/21	\$1,000,001	\$5,000,000
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$1,296,006</b>	<b>\$5,665,000</b>

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

## Liabilities

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**2020: Garcia Reported Between \$100,001 And \$250,000 In Liabilities**

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**2020: Garcia Reported Between \$100,001 And \$250,000 In Liabilities.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

<b>2020 Garcia Liabilities</b>				
<b>Owner</b>	<b>Creditor</b>	<b>Date Incurred</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Amount Of Liability</b>
	NFCU	Jan. 2013	Mortgage on Rental Property	\$100,001-\$250,000

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

## 2019– Federal Personal Financial Disclosure

### Net Worth

**2019: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$653,012 And \$6,479,997**

**2019: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$653,012 And \$6,479,997.** [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

### Earned Income

**2019: Garcia Reported \$476,500 In Earned Income**

**2019: Garcia Reported \$476,500 In Earned Income From Raytheon And The U.S. Government.** [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019 Garcia Earned Income			
Source	Type	Amount Current Year To Filing	Amount Preceding Year
Raytheon	Full-Time Employment	\$475,000.00	\$456,092.00
U.S. Government	VA Disability	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$476,500.00</b>	<b>\$457,592.00</b>

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

### Assets & Unearned Income

**2019: Garcia Reported Between \$1,953,012 And \$7,095,000 In Assets**

**2019: Garcia Reported Between \$1,953,012 And \$7,095,000 Assets.** [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019 Garcia Assets & “Unearned” Income									
SP/ DC /JT	Asset	Year-End Value		Type Of Income	Amount Of Income (Current Year To Filing)		Amount Of Income (Preceding Year)		Tx. > \$1,000
		Min	Max		Min	Max	Min	Max	
	2093 Charlie Chambers (Single family residence, rental house)	\$250,001	\$500,000	Rent	\$15,001	\$50,000	\$15,001	\$50,000	
JT	2311 Victoria (Beach house used for short term rentals)	\$1,000,001	\$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001	\$50,000	\$5,001	\$15,000	
JT	Bank of America (Checking accounts)	\$1,001	\$15,000	Interest	\$1	\$200	\$1	\$200	
	Bank of America for my LLC (Rhino LLC Checking account)	\$1,001	\$15,000	Interest	\$201	\$1,000	\$1	\$200	
	Caldwell apartments sale (sold and transferred 5/10/19)	\$250,001	\$500,000	Capital Gains	\$50,001	\$100,000			
	Car 1	\$50,001	\$100,000	None					
	Car 2	\$50,001	\$100,000	None					

ETrade Brokerage Account	\$100,001	\$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$5,001	\$15,000	\$2,501	\$5,000	
Fidelity 401k (Raytheon 401k)	\$100,001	\$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends, Interest	\$15,001	\$50,000	\$5,001	\$15,000	
Nicklaus 0-9 (Rented to Garcia's Dad)	\$100,001	\$250,000	Rent	\$5,001	\$15,000	\$5,001	\$15,000	
PWP Poulin Real Estate Investments (Interest paid on short term real estate investment notes loaned to Ed Poulin and PWP Properties)	\$50,001	\$100,000	Interest	\$5,001	\$15,000	\$15,001	\$50,000	
USAA (Personal Checking)	\$1,001	\$15,000	Interest	\$1	\$200	\$1	\$200	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$1,953,012</b>	<b>\$7,095,000</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$110,210</b>	<b>\$296,400</b>	<b>\$47,509</b>	<b>\$150,600</b>	

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**Liabilities**

**2019: Garcia Reported Between \$615,003 And \$1,300,000 In Liabilities**

**2019: Garcia Reported Between \$615,003 And \$1,300,000 In Liabilities.** [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019 Garcia Transactions					
Owner	Creditor	Type	Date	Amount Of Liability	
				Min	Max
	Navy Federal Credit Union	Mortgage on Rental property (Charlie Chambers)	Jan. 2013	\$100,001	\$250,000
	Chase Bank	Mortgage on Victoria Beach House	Aug. 2018	\$500,001	\$1,000,000
	USAA	Credit Card Debt	Aug. 2018	\$15,001	\$50,000
		<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$615,003</b>	<b>\$1,300,000</b>

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**Positions**

2019 Garcia Positions	
Position	Name Of Organization
Senior Director, Programs	Raytheon Company
Sole Proprietor of LLC	Rhino Estates

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

**Agreements**

2019 Garcia Agreements		
Date	Parties To	Terms Of Agreement
Nov. 2019	Raytheon and Mike Garcia	Leave of Absence for 1 year with but will receive 2019 bonus in March of 2020. And stock options will mature while on LOA.

## Appendix II – Campaign Finance

### Items of Interest

- ✓ As of the end of Q1 2024, Garcia’s campaigns for Congress had raised \$3,082,761.67 and spent \$2,000,651.70 between 2023 and 2024.
- ✓ Garcia’s campaign committee received 61.4% of his contributions from individual contributors and 24.57% from PACs.
- ✓ Garcia’s campaign committee received almost 30% of his PAC contributions from business PACs.
- ✓ The top contributors to Garcia’s campaign committee were Raytheon Technologies, Club for Growth, and Supporting Electing American Leaders.
- ✓ Garcia’s top contributor industries were retirees, Republicans/Conservatives, and real estate.
- ✓ Garcia’s top contributor sectors were agribusiness, communications/electronics, and construction.
- ✓ Garcia’s Leadership PAC raised \$273,964.90 and spent \$223,027.92 between 2020 and 2022.
- ✓ The top contributors to Garcia’s Leadership PAC in the 2022 election cycle so far were Alliance Rental Solutions, Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co, and Alexandria Real Estate Equities.
- ✓ The top contributors to Garcia’s Leadership PAC in the 2020 election cycle were the San Francisco Giants, Applied Companies, and Hager Pacific Properties.

## Campaign Committee

### 2024: Garcia’s Campaign Has So Far Raised \$3,082,761.67 And Spent \$2,000,651.70 This Cycle

Garcia 2020-2022 Congress Campaign Committee Funds									
Cycle	Total Receipts						Total Disbursements		
	Total	Indivs	Party Cmtes	Other Cmtes	Candidate Cntribtns	Loans	Total	Operating Expdts	Refunds
2024	\$3,082,761.98	\$2,207,561.98	\$0.00	\$875,200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000,651.39	\$1,975,887.26	\$9,522.38
2022	\$4,328,029.28	\$3,362,888.60	\$0.00	\$467,643.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,131,021.64	\$2,952,819.64	\$19,432.00
2020	\$10,055,162.39	\$8,450,443.81	\$0.00	\$897,272.29	\$786.00	\$125,000.00	\$9,678,898.06	\$9,322,271.87	\$48,662.00

[FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed [3/4/22](#); FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 7/1/24]

### As Of June 2024, Garcia’s Campaign Committee Received 61.46% Of His Contributions From Individual Contributors And 24.26% From PACs



<b>Source Of Garcia's 2024 Congressional Campaign Committee Funds</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Small Individual Contributions (≤ \$20)	\$543,453	15.03%
Large Individual Contributions	\$1,664,109	46.02%
PAC Contributors	\$875,200	24.20%
Self-Financing	\$0	0.00%
Other	\$533,471	14.75%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

<b>Source Of Garcia's 2022 Congressional Campaign Committee Funds</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Small Individual Contributions (≤ \$200)	\$1,416,638	32.93%
Large Individual Contributions	\$1,946,251	45.24%
PAC Contributors	\$467,644	10.87%
Self-Financing	\$0	0.00%
Other	\$471,926	10.97%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

<b>Source Of Garcia's 2020 Congressional Campaign Committee Funds</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Small Individual Contributions (≤ \$200)	\$4,192,678	42.08%
Large Individual Contributions	\$4,257,666	42.74%
PAC Contributors	\$897,272	9.01%
Self-Financing	\$786	0.01%
Other	\$614,104	6.16%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

**Garcia's Campaign Committee Received \$265,000 From Corporate PACs**

Over His Career, Garcia Received \$265,000 From Corporate PACs. [FEC.gov, accessed 7/1/24]

**Garcia's Campaign Committee Received Almost 30% Of His PAC Contributions From Business PACs**

<b>Source Of Garcia's Career Congressional Campaign Committee PAC Contributions</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Business PACs	\$371,593	29.31%
Labor PACs	\$17,500	1.38%
Ideological PACs	\$878,607	69.31%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

<b>Source Of Garcia 2022 Congressional Campaign Committee PAC Contributions</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Business PACs	\$114,593	28.02%
Labor PACs	\$5,000	1.22%
Ideological PACs	\$289,260	70.75%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

<b>Source Of Garcia 2020 Congressional Campaign Committee PAC Contributions</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>

Business PACs	\$257,000	29.92%
Labor PACs	\$12,500	1.46%
Ideological PACs	\$589,347	68.62%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

**Top Campaign Committee Contributors**

Garcia Career Top Contributors To Campaign Committee				
Rank	Contributor	Total	Individuals	PACs
1	Raytheon Technologies	\$46,471	\$20,471	\$26,000
2	Club for Growth	\$45,976	\$45,976	\$0
3	Supporting Electing American Leaders	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000
4	General Atomics	\$34,688	\$14,688	\$20,000
5	C&R Molding	\$33,600	\$33,600	\$0
6	Majority Cmte PAC	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
7	Santa Clarita Studios	\$28,200	\$28,200	\$0
8	Harris Farms	\$26,676	\$26,676	\$0
9	Mercury Air Group	\$26,400	\$26,400	\$0
10	Eureka PAC	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
11	California Resources Corp	\$23,945	\$23,945	\$0
12	Republican Jewish Coalition	\$23,549	\$17,049	\$6,500
13	Northwest Excavating	\$22,400	\$22,400	\$0
14	Lowe Enterprises	\$21,800	\$21,800	\$0
15	Bernards	\$21,665	\$21,665	\$0
16	Park Place Group	\$21,400	\$21,400	\$0
17	Hanna Capital LLC	\$21,200	\$21,200	\$0
18	Marcus Foundation	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$0
19	Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$0
20	Jt Resources	\$20,305	\$20,305	\$0

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

**Top Overall Industries**

Garcia Career Top Contributors By Industry		
Rank	Industry	Total
1	Retired	\$2,234,307
2	Republican/Conservative	\$1,665,326
3	Real Estate	\$580,790
4	Leadership PACs	\$531,360
5	Securities & Investment	\$341,179
6	Lawyers/Law Firms	\$162,362
7	Candidate Committees	\$157,284
8	Health Professionals	\$135,951
9	Misc Manufacturing & Distributing	\$125,346
10	Crop Production & Basic Processing	\$120,041
11	Misc Finance	\$111,199
12	Automotive	\$109,893
13	Oil & Gas	\$93,823
14	TV/Movies/Music	\$87,947
15	Building Materials & Equipment	\$86,217
16	Pro-Israel	\$83,374
17	Air Transport	\$80,641
18	General Contractors	\$80,005
19	Defense Electronics	\$79,628

20	Non-Profit Institutions	\$70,841
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[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

*NOTE: According to the Center for Responsive Politics, “The organizations themselves did not donate, rather the money came from the organizations’ PACs, their individual members or employees or owners, and those individuals’ immediate families. Organization totals include subsidiaries and affiliates” [Center for Responsive Politics Top Contributors, accessed [3/21/17](#); [6/20/24](#)]*

**Top Overall Sectors**

Garcia Career Top Contributors By Sector			
Sector	Total	Individuals	PACs
Agribusiness	\$207,443	\$181,350	\$26,093
Communications/Electronics	\$185,158	\$161,158	\$24,000
Construction	\$272,386	\$246,386	\$26,000
Defense	\$170,239	\$81,739	\$88,500
Energy & Natural Resources	\$140,924	\$117,924	\$23,000
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	\$1,165,309	\$1,104,809	\$60,500
Health	\$237,503	\$233,003	\$4,500
Lawyers & Lobbyists	\$201,090	\$197,090	\$4,000
Transportation	\$236,970	\$159,470	\$77,500
Misc Business	\$439,360	\$401,860	\$37,500
Labor	\$18,033	\$533	\$17,500
Ideological/Single-Issue	\$2,611,625	\$1,733,018	\$878,607
Other	\$2,450,757	\$2,450,757	\$0

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

*NOTE: According to the Center for Responsive Politics, “The organizations themselves did not donate, rather the money came from the organizations’ PACs, their individual members or employees or owners, and those individuals’ immediate families. Organization totals include subsidiaries and affiliates” [Center for Responsive Politics Top Contributors, accessed [3/21/17](#)]*

**Expenditures**

2022: Garcia Expenditures By Category		
Category	Amount	Percentage
Fundraising	\$1,648,564	69.70%
Strategy & Research	\$184,783	7.81%
Administrative	\$141,912	6.00%
Media	\$141,553	5.98%
Unclassifiable	\$136,104	5.75%
All Other	\$112,090	4.74%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

**Leadership PAC**

**As Of The End Of Q1 2024, Garcia’s Leadership PAC Had Raised \$273,964.90 And Spent \$223,027.92**

2020-2024: Get America Right: Community In Action Funds						
Total Contributions				Total Disbursements		
Year	Total	Indivs	Party Cmtes	Total	Operating Expdts	

				Other Cmtes		
2024						
2022	\$131,322.84	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$140,197.61	\$67,198.61
2020	\$142,642.06	\$32,638.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$82,830.31	\$26,380.31

[FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed [3/4/22](#); FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed [6/3/22](#)]

**Top Leadership PAC Contributors**

2022: Garcia Leadership PAC Top Contributors				
Rank	Contributor	Total	Individuals	PACs
1	Alliance Rental Solutions	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
1	Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
3	Alexandria Real Estate Equities	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Atb Travel	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	ClearPath Action	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	General Atomics	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Irving Moskowitz Foundation	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Libiano Investments	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Meyer Properties Lp	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	National Assn of Realtors	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
3	Renewed Strength Medical Group	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
13	Ca Resources	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$0
13	Spencer Enterprises	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$0
15	Probity International	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0
16	Palos Verdes Investments	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$0
17	Anqi	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$0
18	Mercury Air Group	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
19	DWO Enterprises	\$600	\$600	\$0

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/20/24](#)]

2020: Garcia Leadership PAC Top Contributors				
Rank	Contributor	Total	Individuals	PACs
1	San Francisco Giants	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
2	Applied Companies	\$7,200	\$7,200	\$0
3	Hager Pacific Properties	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$0
3	PIMCO	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$0
5	Alliance Rental Solutions	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Blumberg Capital	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Carewise Health Inc	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Henry Crown & Co	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	International Battery Corp	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Jana Kohl, Psyd	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Jat Carpentry	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Libiano Investments	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Lyons Magnus	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Oculus	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Peck Enterprises	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Spirit Properties Ltd	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
18	Atb Travel	\$4,345	\$4,345	\$0
19	Harris Farms	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$0
20	Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co	\$3,100	\$3,100	\$0

## Appendix III – Revolving Door

### Top Lines

#### One Of Garcia’s Staffers Entered The Revolving Door

Garcia Had One Staffer Who Later Worked As A Federal Lobbyist. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

### Morris L. Thomas

#### Thomas Worked As A Federal Lobbyist Before And After Serving As Garcia’s Chief Of Staff

March 2021-Present: Thomas Served As MLT Consulting LLC’s Principal

March 2021-Present: Thomas Served As MLT Consulting LLC’s Principal. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

May 2020-March 2021: Thomas Served As Garcia’s Chief Of Staff

May 2020-March 2021: Thomas Served As Garcia’s Chief Of Staff. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Jan. 2015-May 2020: Thomas Served As The Regional Director For McKeon Group, Inc.

Jan. 2015-May 2020: Thomas Served As The Regional Director For McKeon Group, Inc. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Jan. 2015-May 2020: Thomas Served As MLT Consulting LLC’s Principal

Jan. 2015-May 2020: Thomas Served As MLT Consulting LLC’s Principal. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

July 2012-Jan. 2015: Thomas Served As District Director For Rep. Buck McKeon

July 2012-Jan. 2015: Thomas Served As District Director For Rep. Buck McKeon. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

#### Thomas Lobbied On Behalf Of Various Clients

Morris Thomas’ Clients -2016-Present	
Year	Client
2018-2020, 2021-Present	Microsemi Corp.
2017-2020	Tony Strickland Consulting Inc.
2016-2017	California Neurosurgical Institute
2016-2017	Antelope Valley (Calif.) Transit Authority





## Mike Garcia (CA-27) Research Book

[Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

## Appendix IV – Paid Media Summary

### 2022 Election

Smith “Good Guy” Paid Media Summary				
Date	Group	Name	Subject	Description
5/25/22	Smith	<a href="#">Effective</a>	Smith’s record, Abortion, Education, Environment	Positive, Record-focused
4/1/22	LCV	<a href="#">Higher Profits: Rep. Garcia</a>	Garcia’s campaign contributions from oil companies, Gas prices, Clean energy	Negative, Record-focused
12/3/21	Smith	<a href="#">Not Going Back</a>	Abortion rights, Smith’s family	Positive, Focused on Smith’s personal experience with pregnancy
10/15/21	Smith	<a href="#">Still Loyal</a>	Garcia’s support for Trump	Negative, Trump-focused

John Quaye Quartey “Good Guy” Paid Media Summary				
Date	Group	Name	Subject	Description
5/11/22	Quaye Quartey	<a href="#">Vote Quaye for Congress by June 7</a>	Quaye Quartey’s overall agenda	Positive, Issue-focused
5/5/22	Quaye Quartey	<a href="#">Vote Quaye for Congress by June 7</a>	Quaye Quartey’s own experience with gun violence, Taking on the NRA	Positive, Biographical, Issue-focused
6/3/21	Quaye Quartey	<a href="#">Oath</a>	Campaign launch video	Biographical, Introductory

### 2020 Election

Smith “Good Guy” Paid Media Summary				
Date	Group	Name	Subject	Description
Information Unavailable	Smith	<a href="#">Vote Twice</a>	Explaining the special election ballot	Positive, Informative
2/21/20	DCCC	<a href="#">Rules</a>	SALT, Garcia’s Taxes, Medicare	Negative, Personal, Character-Based
2/21/20	Smith	<a href="#">Access</a>	Biography, Health Care, Prescription Drug Costs	Positive, Biographical
2/21/20	Smith	<a href="#">Empowered</a>	Prescription Drug Costs, Campaign Finance Reform, Corruption	Negative, Comparative
4/6/20	Smith	<a href="#">Lider</a>	Health Care, Prescription Drug Costs	Comparative, Policy-Based, Highlighting Endorsements, Spanish
4/8/20	Smith	<a href="#">America is Hurting</a>	COVID, Health Care	Positive, Empathetic, Uplifting
4/20/20	Smith	<a href="#">Garcia Trump Digital Contrast</a>	Trump, COVID	Negative, Trump-Focused

4/29/20	Smith	<a href="#">Contrast</a>	Contrasting Garcia and Smith's records on COVID	Comparative, Policy-Based, Character-Based
4/30/20	Her Time PAC	<a href="#">Vote May 12</a>	GOTV	Featuring Katie Hill, Ominous
7/16/20	HMF	<a href="#">Essentials</a>	Infrastructure	Negative, Record-Based, Ominous
9/7/20	Smith	<a href="#">Here For Us</a>	Contrasting Garcia and Smith's records on COVID	Comparative, Policy-Based, Character-Based, Spanish
9/7/20	Smith	<a href="#">Leader</a>	Health Care, Prescription Drug Costs	Comparative, Policy-Based, Highlighting Endorsements
9/8/20	DCCC	<a href="#">Report Card</a>	Trump, Health Care, Child Care, COVID	Negative, Policy-Based, Spanish
9/8/20	DCCC	<a href="#">Fend</a>	Garcia's Wealth, COVID, Taxes	Negative, Character-Based
9/10/20	DCCC	<a href="#">Broken Promises</a>	Trump, Garcia's Record	Negative, Record-Based
9/10/20	DCCC	<a href="#">Politics Before Us</a>	Trump, Garcia's Record	Negative, Record-Based
9/10/20	DCCC	<a href="#">Partisan Politics First</a>	Trump, Garcia's Record	Negative, Partisan, Ideological
9/11/20	HMP	<a href="#">Out of Touch</a>	Trump, Affordable Care Act, Taxes	Negative, Policy-Based, Partisan, Out of Touch with His District
9/21/20	DCCC	<a href="#">Pandemic</a>	Taxes, COVID Relief, Garcia's Wealth	Negative, Policy-Based
9/22/20	Smith & DCCC	<a href="#">Answer to You</a>	COVID Relief, Corruption	Comparative, Character-Based
10/2/20	HMP	<a href="#">Chicken Pro-Life 2</a>	Abortion, Trump	Negative, Mocking
10/2/20	HMP	<a href="#">Chicken Pro-Life</a>	Abortion, Trump, Health Care	Negative, Mocking
10/5/20	Women Vote	<a href="#">CA-25 Mail #1</a>	Abortion	Negative, Policy-Based
10/5/20	Women Vote	<a href="#">CA-25 Mail #2</a>	Abortion	Negative, Policy-Based
10/6/20	HMP	<a href="#">Fancy</a>	Taxes, Garcia's Wealth	Negative, Personal, Character-Based
10/9/20	Women Vote	<a href="#">CA-25 Mail #3</a>	Abortion, Birth Control	Negative, Policy-Based
10/20/20	Smith & DCCC	<a href="#">Dems in Congress</a>	Smith's Biography, Economy	Positive, Hopeful, Biographical
10/23/20	DCCC	<a href="#">Pandemic</a>	COVID Relief, Taxes, Garcia's Wealth	Negative, Personal, Policy-Based
10/23/20	Smith	<a href="#">Washington Republicans</a>	COVID Relief, Corruption	Negative, Comparative, Character-Based

**Garcia "Bad Guy" Paid Media Summary**

Date	Group	Name	Subject	Description
2/19/20	Garcia	<a href="#">Sights</a>	Biography, Ideology	Positive, Uplifting

3/30/20	Garcia	<a href="#">The Call</a>	Biography	Positive, Uplifting, Personal
3/31/20	NRCC	<a href="#">Imagine</a>	Taxes, Economy, Education, Smith's Record	Negative, Record-Based
4/14/20	Garcia	<a href="#">Nothing</a>	COVID, Smith's Record	Negative, Record-Based
4/17/20	NRCC	<a href="#">Big Lie</a>	Taxes, Economy, Smith's Record	Negative, Record-Based
4/28/20	NRCC	<a href="#">Mocking Combat Veteran</a>	Biography, Smith Mocking Garcia's War Record	Negative, Personal
4/28/20	Congressional Leadership Fund	<a href="#">Pockets</a>	Education, Smith's Salary	Negative, Record-Based
9/7/20	Garcia	<a href="#">Served With Honor</a>	Biography	Positive, Uplifting, Personal
9/15/20	NRCC	<a href="#">Shameful</a>	Education, Smith's Record	Negative, Record-Based, Ominous
10/7/20	Congressional Leadership Fund	<a href="#">Hurts</a>	Attacking Smith for voting to increase her salary and bail-out PG&E while also voting to fire teachers	Negative, Character-Based, Corruption
10/9/20	NRCC	<a href="#">Big Lie</a>	Taxes, Smith's Credibility	Negative, Record-Based, Character-Based
10/14/20	Congressional Leadership Fund	<a href="#">Wildfires</a>	Smith voting to bail out PG&E after they started a wildfire	Negative, Record-Based
10/14/20	Garcia	<a href="#">Lied</a>	Taxes, Gig Economy	Negative, Character-Based, Record-Based
10/27/20	Congressional Leadership Fund	<a href="#">Running Again</a>	Education, Police, Budget, Smith's Record	Negative, Character-Based, Record-Based

## Appendix V – Office Expenditures

### Career

Garcia Office Expenditures – Career								
	Franked Mail	Personnel Compensation	Travel	Rent, Comms., Utilities	Printing	Other Services	Supplies and Materials	Equipment
<b>2021</b>	\$11,356.54	\$723,311.05	\$24,971.91	\$94,099.42	\$26,652.11	\$37,398.00	\$14,523.92	\$9,857.67
<b>2020</b>	\$53,055.36	\$544,400.16	\$16,324.62	\$77,628.69	\$62,940.71	\$23,801.15	\$55,557.12	\$10,826.75
<b>Career</b>	<b>\$64,411.90</b>	<b>\$1,267,711.21</b>	<b>\$41,296.53</b>	<b>\$171,728.11</b>	<b>\$89,592.82</b>	<b>\$61,199.15</b>	<b>\$70,081.04</b>	<b>\$20,684.42</b>

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2020 Q2](#); [2020 Q3](#); [2020 Q4](#); [2021 Q1](#); [2021 Q2](#); [2021 Q3](#)]

### Garcia Spent \$163,903.59 On Mass Mail And Communication

Garcia Mass Mail And Communication Spending – Career			
	Mass Mail	Mass Communications	Total
<b>2021</b>	\$30,240.96	\$19,542.31	\$49,783.27
<b>2020</b>	\$104,520.32	\$9,600.00	\$114,120.32
<b>Career</b>	<b>\$134,761.28</b>	<b>\$29,142.31</b>	<b>\$163,903.59</b>

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2021 Q3](#), [2021 Q2](#), [2021 Q2](#), [2020 Q4](#), [2020 Q3](#), [2020 Q2](#), [2020 Q1](#)]

**Garcia Collected \$5,414.16 In Personal Reimbursements For Private Auto Mileage, Commercial Transportation, Utilities, Food & Beverage, And Taxi/Parking/Tolls**

Personal Reimbursements To Garcia		
Year	Personal Reimbursements To Garcia	Subject
2021	\$2,257.57	Private Auto Mileage, Taxi/Parking/Tolls
2020	\$3,156.59	Private Auto Mileage, Commercial Transportation, Utilities, Food & Beverage, Taxi/Parking/Tolls
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,414.16</b>	

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2020 Q2](#); [2020 Q3](#); [2020 Q4](#); [2021 Q1](#); [2021 Q2](#); [2021 Q3](#)]

**2021**

**Toplines**

Garcia Office Expenditures –2021								
	Franked Mail	Personnel Compensation	Travel	Rent, Comms., Utilities	Printing	Other Services	Supplies and Materials	Equipment
<b>Q1</b>	-\$40.34	\$234,297.20	\$4,421.71	\$21,997.55	\$369.71	\$13,678.00	\$7,173.52	\$517.89
<b>Q2</b>	\$243.63	\$236,961.10	\$7,210.45	\$33,830.28	\$5,258.14	\$11,685.00	\$3,381.40	\$517.89
<b>Q3</b>	\$11,153.25	\$252,052.75	\$13,339.75	\$38,271.59	\$21,024.26	\$12,035.00	\$3,969.00	\$8,821.89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,356.54</b>	<b>\$723,311.05</b>	<b>\$24,971.91</b>	<b>\$94,099.42</b>	<b>\$26,652.11</b>	<b>\$37,398.00</b>	<b>\$14,523.92</b>	<b>\$9,857.67</b>

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2021 Q1](#); [2021 Q2](#); [2021 Q3](#)]

**Garcia Collected \$2,257.57 In Personal Reimbursements For Private Auto Mileage And Taxi/Parking/Tolls**

Garcia Office Expenditures – 2021 Personal Reimbursements					
Quarter	Payee	Description	Voucher #	Date	Amount
Q1	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01383276	01/08/21 01/21/21	\$176.40
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01383276	01/08/21 01/21/21	\$158.14
Q1	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01395958	02/01/21 02/22/21	\$271.71
Q1	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01372197	12/10/20 12/29/20	\$129.38
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01372197	10/02/20 10/02/20	\$52.29
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01372197	11/13/20 11/18/20	\$111.15
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01372197	12/15/20 12/29/20	\$87.50
Q1	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01383276	01/02/21 01/02/21	\$25.20
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01383276	01/02/21 01/02/21	\$47.57
Q2	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01407172	03/05/21 03/26/21	\$209.27
Q2	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01407172	03/05/21 03/11/21	\$103.95
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01436566	05/04/21 05/27/21	\$28.73
Q3	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01436566	05/11/21 05/20/21	\$154.32
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01447571	06/01/21 06/19/21	\$98.95
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01452993	07/03/21 07/08/21	\$116.20
Q3	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01457466	07/31/21 07/31/21	\$64.52
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01463381	08/02/21 08/16/21	\$172.31
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01463381	08/16/21 08/31/21	\$249.98
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$2,257.57</b>

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2021 Q1](#); [2021 Q2](#); [2021 Q3](#)]



**2020**
**Toplines**

Garcia Office Expenditures –2020								
	Franked Mail	Personnel Compensation	Travel	Rent, Comms., Utilities	Printing	Other Services	Supplies and Materials	Equipment
<b>Q2</b>	\$0	\$62,533.43	\$1,137.32	\$1,948.46	\$458.90	\$0	\$6,047.21	\$426.92
<b>Q3</b>	\$49,449.27	\$201,513.93	\$5,243.56	\$39,673.69	\$62,097.28	\$12,771.50	\$7,379.72	\$4,163.38
<b>Q4</b>	\$3,376.09	\$271,950.02	\$7,191.17	\$31,340.74	\$76.45	\$11,029.65	\$28,992.90	\$2,535.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$52,825</b>	<b>\$535,997.38</b>	<b>\$13,572.05</b>	<b>\$72,962.89</b>	<b>\$62,632.63</b>	<b>\$23,801</b>	<b>\$42,419.83</b>	<b>\$7,125.75</b>

 [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2020 Q2](#); [2020 Q3](#); [2020 Q4](#)]

**Garcia Collected \$3,156.59 In Personal Reimbursements For Private Auto Mileage, Commercial Transportation, Utilities, Food & Beverage, And Taxi/Parking/Tolls**

Garcia Office Expenditures – 2020 Personal Reimbursements					
Quarter	Payee	Description	Voucher #	Date	Amount
<b>Q2</b>	Garcia	Commercial Transportation	01301754	05/26/20 05/29/20	\$499.80
<b>Q2</b>	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01301754	05/29/20 05/31/20	\$84.53
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Commercial Transportation	01308701	06/24/20 06/24/20	\$209.17
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01308701	06/18/20 06/19/20	\$82.80
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Commercial Transportation	01317529	07/03/20 07/19/20	\$964.90
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01317529	07/03/20 07/19/20	\$332.93
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01317529	07/10/20 07/22/20	\$93.16
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01326512	07/24/20 07/31/20	\$72.45
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01326512	07/26/20 07/31/20	\$40.03
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01337966	08/10/20 08/14/20	\$161.58
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Utilities	01326512	08/01/20 08/01/20	\$17.00
<b>Q3</b>	Garcia	Food & Beverage	01308701	06/05/20 06/16/20	\$175.03
<b>Q4</b>	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01357159	09/04/20 09/29/20	\$173.08
<b>Q4</b>	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01357159	10/02/20 10/30/20	\$87.40
<b>Q4</b>	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01359980	11/10/20 11/30/20	\$162.73
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$3,156.59</b>

 [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2020 Q2](#); [2020 Q3](#); [2020 Q4](#)]

**Appendix VI – Travel Expenditures**
**Official Foreign Travel Expenditures**
**Garcia Spent \$0 On Taxpayer Funded Travel To Zero Countries**
**Garcia Spent \$0 On Taxpayer Funded Travel**
**Garcia Spent \$0 On Taxpayer Funded Foreign Travel Between May 2020 And February 2022.** [Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives: Foreign Travel Reports, accessed [3/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Private Travel Expenditures**

**Garcia Received \$0 Worth Of Special Interests Funded Travel**

**Garcia Received \$0 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel**

**Garcia Received \$0 Worth Of Privately Funded Travel.** [Legistorm, accessed [3/3/22](#)]

**Garcia's Staff Received \$1,901 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel**

**Garcia's Staff Received \$1,901 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel.** [Legistorm, accessed [3/3/22](#)]

Garcia's Staff Private Travel Expenditures									
Date	Staff Member	Most Recent Position	Destination	Sponsor	Transportation	Lodging	Meals	Other Expense	Total Cost
10/13/21-10/15/21	Jenkins, Molly Grace	Communications Director	Williamsburg, VA	Congressional Institute Inc.	\$0	\$211.28	\$156.76	\$356.46 (Room Rental)	\$724.50
10/13/21-10/15/21	Turner, William Knebel (Will)	Legislative Director	Williamsburg, VA	Congressional Institute Inc.	\$0	\$211.28	\$156.76	\$356.46 (Room Rental)	\$724.50
06/18/21-06/19/21	Tennille, Alan Newton	Chief of Staff	Cambridge, MD	Congressional Institute Inc.	\$0	\$203.94	\$80.00	\$169.02 (Room Rental)	\$452.96
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>									<b>\$1,901.96</b>

[Legistorm, accessed [3/3/22](#)]

## Appendix VII – Votes 118<sup>th</sup> Congress

### Abortion & Women's Health Issues

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For A Bill To Protect Access To Reproductive And Abortion Healthcare.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Massie, R-Ky., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Leger Fernandez said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, which I hope we will, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 12, a bill that would protect access to reproductive and abortion healthcare for the millions of Americans who need it.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 209-205. [H. Res. 1125, [Vote #107](#), 4/10/24; Congressional Record, [4/10/24](#); CQ, [4/10/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing Safe Motherhood Grants To States Through FY 2028 To Improve Maternal Mortality And Reduce Disparities In Maternal Health Outcomes.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize safe motherhood grants to states for fiscal years 2024 through 2028 to support efforts to sustain the health of the mother through pregnancy and postpartum, eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes, and identify solutions to improve health outcomes for mothers. It would expand the role of the Maternal Mortality Review Committees to include the collection and quality of death records. It also would require the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to establish and disseminate, at least once per fiscal year, best practices on preventing maternal deaths. The bill would authorize \$108 million annually in fiscal years 2024 through 2028 for the safe motherhood grants.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 382-12. [H.R. 3838, [Vote #61](#), 3/5/24; CQ, [3/5/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Ensuring Every American Has Access To Reproductive Healthcare, Including Abortion Care.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 12, a bill that would ensure every American has full access to a central reproductive healthcare, including abortion care. Far too many States have enacted laws to either ban some or all abortions, which many Republicans have declared numerous times is their goal.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 215-207. [H.Res. 996, [Vote #34](#), 2/6/24; CQ, [2/6/24](#); Congressional Record, [2/6/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Consider The Mayorkas Impeachment Resolution And The Protecting Health Care For All Patients Act Of 2023.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 996) that would provide for floor consideration of the Mayorkas impeachment resolution (H Res 863), as amended, and the Protecting Health Care for All Patients Act of 2023 (HR 485). The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on H Res 863 and one hour of debate on HR 485. It would make, in the form of a substitute, one amendment to both bills. It would also make in order two amendments to HR 485.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 216-209. [H.Res. 996, [Vote #35](#), 2/6/24; CQ, [2/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Republican-Backed Bill Which Would Require Colleges And Universities To Distribute Information About The Rights, Accommodations And Resources Available To Pregnant Students.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would that would require each higher education institution participating in a federal education program to inform prospective and enrolled students about rights and resources for pregnant students and those who could become pregnant while enrolled at such an institution to carry a baby to term. It would specify that such information would include a list of relevant campus and community resources and how to file a complaint with the Education Department if a student believes there has been a Title IX violation due to the student's pregnancy. It would state that scientific evidence and personal testimonies show that women who have abortions can be at risk of mental health issues. It would specify that nothing in the bill could be construed to

authorize the DOE to require disseminating additional information or establishing additional rights beyond the specified information and rights.” The bill passed by a vote of 212-207. [H.R. 6914, [Vote #19](#), 1/18/24; CQ, [1/18/24](#)]

- **Garcia Did Not Vote On Providing Consideration Of The Resolution Denouncing The Biden Administration's Border Policies, The Pregnant Students Rights Act, And The Supporting Pregnant And Parenting Women And Families Act.** In January 2024, Garcia did not vote on: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 969) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 957) to denounce the Biden Administration's border policies, the Pregnant Students Rights Act (HR 6914), and the Supporting Pregnant and Parenting Women and Families Act (HR 6918). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and consider as adopted one amendment to HR 6914 and HR 6918.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 198-194. [H. Res 969, [Vote #11](#), 1/17/24; CQ, [1/17/24](#)]
- **Garcia Did Not Vote On Recommitting The Pregnant Students Right Act.** In January 2024, Garcia did not vote on: “Underwood, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and the Workforce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-213. [H.R. 6914, [Vote #18](#), 1/18/24; CQ, [1/18/24](#)]
- **The League Of Women Voters Called The Pregnant Students’ Rights Act A “Thinly Veiled Anti-Abortion Law.”** “The Pregnant Students’ Rights Act is a thinly veiled anti-abortion law which would not address the key barriers to pregnant students’ educational attainment, and instead would further shame and stigmatize people for their pregnancy outcomes.” [League Of Women Voters, [1/10/23](#)]
- **The League Of Women Voters Said The Bill “Relies On Anti-Abortion Language And Seeks To Limit Students’ Reproductive Healthcare Decisions.”** “The proposed bill relies on anti-abortion language and seeks to limit students’ reproductive healthcare decisions. This type of language is part of a deliberate strategy by the anti-abortion movement to further legal grounds for a national abortion ban now that the Supreme Court.” [League Of Women Voters, [1/10/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting States From Sending TANF Funds To So-Called ‘Crisis Pregnancy Centers’.** “In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit limitations on the use of federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funding for pregnancy centers. The bill would prevent the Health and Human Services secretary from finalizing, implementing or enforcing policies that discriminate against pregnancy centers seeking federal funding. It also would define a pregnancy center as any organization, such as a pregnancy resource center, pregnancy help center or organization, or pregnancy medical center that supports protecting the life of the mother and the unborn child, and offers resources and services to mothers, fathers and families including counseling, education, pregnancy testing, diapers, baby clothing or material supports.” The bill was passed by a vote of 214-208. [H.R. 6918, [Vote #17](#), 1/18/24; CQ, [1/18/24](#)]

- **Garcia Did Not Vote On Providing Consideration Of The Resolution Denouncing The Biden Administration's Border Policies, The Pregnant Students Rights Act, And The Supporting Pregnant And Parenting Women And Families Act.** In January 2024, Garcia did not vote on: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 969) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 957) to denounce the Biden Administration's border policies, the Pregnant Students Rights Act (HR 6914), and the Supporting Pregnant and Parenting Women and Families Act (HR 6918). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and consider as adopted one amendment to HR 6914 and HR 6918.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 198-194. [H. Res 969, [Vote #11](#), 1/17/24; CQ, [1/17/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting The Supporting Pregnant and Parenting Women and Families Act.** In January 2024, Garcia voted against: “Davids, D-Kan., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-214. [H.R. 6918, [Vote #16](#), 1/18/24; CQ, [1/18/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For Ensuring Full Access To Essential Reproductive Healthcare, Including Abortion Care.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 12, a bill that would ensure every American has full access to essential reproductive healthcare, including abortion care.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 918, [Vote #719](#), 12/13/23; CQ, [12/13/23](#); Congressional Record, [12/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For Striking Language That Prohibits Funding For Planned Parenthood In FY 2024 Appropriations For Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order amendment No. 81, offered by Ranking Member DELAURO from the Appropriations Committee, which strikes section 239 of the bill, which prohibits funding to Planned Parenthood and other similar women’s health organizations.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 211-205. [H. Res. 864, [Vote #646](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#); Congressional Record, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Instructing Members To Disagree With Repealing An Amendment In FY 2024 Defense Authorization That Ensured Reproductive Health Care Access For Military Members.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Houlahan, D-Pa., motion to instruct conferees on the part of the House to disagree to section 716, which would repeal an October 2022 Defense Department memorandum concerning traveling for reproductive health care.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-214. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #400](#), 9/20/23; CQ, [9/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Paying For Expenses Related To Abortion Services.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Jackson, R-Texas, amendment no. 5 that would repeal a 2022 Defense Department memorandum regarding access to reproductive health care and prohibit the department from paying for or reimbursing expenses relating to abortion services.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #300](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Attacks On Pro-Life Facilities, Groups, And Churches And Calling On The Administration To Protect The Entities’ Rights.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreement to the concurrent resolution that would state that Congress condemns attacks of vandalism, violence and destruction against pro-life facilities, groups and churches and recognizes ‘the sanctity of life and the important role that [such entities] play in supporting pregnant women, infants and families.’ It would also call on the Biden administration to use all appropriate law enforcement authorities to protect the rights of such entities.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-209. [H.Con.Res. 3, [Vote #30](#), 1/11/23; CQ, [1/11/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Born Alive-Survivors Protection Act To Require Health Care Practitioners To Provide Medical Care To Children “Born Alive” After An Abortion Or Attempted Abortion.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require health care practitioners to provide the same care to a child that is ‘born alive’ after an abortion or attempted abortion as they would for a child born at the same gestational age and to ensure the child is immediately transported and admitted to a hospital; require hospital and clinic practitioners and employees to report any knowledge of failures to provide such care; and impose criminal fines and penalties for failures to meet these requirements. It would state that a child born alive under these conditions is a legal person under U.S. law, entitled to the protections of U.S. law, and it would specifically make any act that kills or attempts to kill such a child punishable as murder or attempted murder. The bill would also prohibit the prosecution of the mother of a child born alive after an abortion or attempted abortion and permit such mothers to seek relief through civil action against any person who violates the bill’s requirements, including monetary and punitive damages.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-210. [H.R. 26, [Vote #29](#), 1/11/23; CQ, [1/11/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Born-Alive Survivors Protection Act To Committee.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., motion to recommit the bill that would require medical professionals to provide medical care for children who are born alive during an attempted abortion procedure to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-219. [H.R. 26, [Vote #28](#), 1/11/23; CQ, [1/11/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Women’s Health Protection Act.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the Women’s Health Protection Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 211-205. [H. Res. 5, [Vote #21](#), 1/9/23; CQ, [1/9/23](#); Congressional Record, [1/9/23](#)]

## Agriculture, Animal, & Food Access Issues

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Banning The Use Of Lead Ammunition Or Tackle On Federal Lands Or Waters Under Their Jurisdiction And Made Available For Hunting Or Fishing.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Interior and Agriculture departments from banning the use of lead ammunition or tackle on federal lands or waters that are under their jurisdiction and made available for hunting or fishing. It also would prevent the departments from issuing regulations relating to the level of lead ammunition or tackle being used on these lands. The prohibition on such bans would not apply to regulations in cases where an applicable department determines a decline in wildlife is triggered by the use of lead ammunition or tackle, or when the regulations against lead are consistent with state policy. It also would not apply if regulations against lead are consistent with an applicable policy of the fish and wildlife department of the state where the federal land or water is located.” The bill passed by a vote of 214-201. [H.R. 615, [Vote #167](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit Prohibiting Banning The Use Of Lead Ammunition Or Tackle On Federal Lands Or Waters Under Their Jurisdiction And Made Available For Hunting Or Fishing.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Dingell, D-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-211. [H.R. 615, [Vote #166](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Interior Department To Reissue A Rule Removing The Gray Wolf From The Endangered Species List.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Interior Department to reissue a 2020 rule that removed the gray wolf from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s list of endangered and threatened wildlife in the lower 48 states. It would require the rule to be reissued within 60 days of the bill’s enactment and would bar judicial review of the reissued rule.” The bill passed by a vote of 209-205. [H.R. 764, [Vote #169](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Bill Requiring The Interior Department To Reissue A Rule Removing The Gray Wolf From The Endangered Species List.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Huffman, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-210. [H.R. 764, [Vote #168](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Grant Program For Sea Turtle Rescue Assistance.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Tiffany R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Commerce Department to establish a grant program for sea turtle rescue assistance, which would include the recovery and treatment of stranded sea turtles and data collection for scientific research. Grants to any single entity would be limited to \$150,000 for a 12-month period and would require a non-federal cost share of 50 percent. The bill would require the department to establish stranding and rehabilitation regions and distribute funds equally across the regions, taking into account the needs of threatened or endangered turtles and each region’s specific needs over the previous five years.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 332-82. [H.R. 2560, [Vote #111](#),

4/11/24; CQ, [4/11/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing State-Issued Electronic Duck Stamps To Be Used For An Entire Waterfowl Hunting Season.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow state-issued electronic Duck Stamps to be used, instead of physical dusk stamps, for an entire waterfowl hunting season. It would allow E-Stamps to remain valid through the end of the first June following the date of their issuance and permit a physical stamp to be mailed after March 10 following the end of a given waterfowl season, instead of being required to be mailed to an E-Stamp recipient within 45 days of purchase. S 788 is the Duck Stamp Modernization Act.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403-20. [S. 788, [Vote #712](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 Agriculture Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide roughly \$22 billion in discretionary funding in fiscal 2024 for the Agriculture Department and related agencies. The bill would provide \$6.2 billion to the Food and Drug Administration, including \$3 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$3.2 billion in user fees; \$3.4 billion for Agriculture Department rural development activities; \$1.5 billion for the Agricultural Research Service; and \$1 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service. It would provide \$122 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, \$32 billion for child nutrition programs, and \$6 billion for the Women, Infants, and Children program. It would direct the USDA to take necessary actions to prohibit the purchase of U.S. agricultural land by non-resident aliens and foreign businesses associated with Russia, North Korea, Iran and China; nullify the FDA’s January 2023 rule allowing medical providers to dispense the abortion drug mifepristone without an in-person consultation; prohibit the use of funds for programs that promote critical race theory; and prohibit the use of funds to establish any office of diversity, equity and inclusion, among other policy provisions. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of funds for carrying out various Biden administration executive orders related to climate change and sex discrimination, finalizing regulations that result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, implementing the USDA COVID-19 workplace safety policy, or for any operations of the Civilian Climate Corps, among other restrictions. It also would reduce the salary of Deputy Undersecretary of Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Service Stacy Dean to \$1.” The bill was rejected by a vote of 191-237. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #507](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **The Agriculture Appropriations Bill Included A Provision To Ban Mifepristone From Being Sold In Retail Pharmacies Or By Mail.** “A provision in the legislation would nullify a Biden administration rule allowing mifepristone to be sold in retail pharmacies and by mail with prescriptions from a certified health care provider.” [Fox 59, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Office Of Civil Rights Funding By \$3.8 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 24 that would reduce by \$3.8 million funding for the Office of Civil Rights and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 175-254. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #408](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The National Agricultural Statistics Service Funding By \$13 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 29 that would reduce by \$13 million funding for the National Agricultural Statistics Service and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 119-307. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #409](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The National Institute Of Food And Agriculture Research Funding By \$157 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 33 that would reduce by \$157 million funding for National Institute of Food and Agriculture research and education activities and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 106-323. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #410](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Natural Resources Conservation Service Funding By \$60 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Brecheen, R-Okla., amendment no. 41 that would reduce by \$60 million funding for the Natural Resources Conservation Service and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 86-343. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #411](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Rural Housing Service Rental Assistance Program Funding By \$1.61 Billion And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Brecheen, R-Okla., amendment no. 43 that would reduce by \$1.61 billion funding for the Rural Housing Service Rental Assistance Program and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 89-341. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #412](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Rural Business-Cooperative Service Rural Business Program Funding By \$25 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 45 that would reduce by \$25 million funding for the Rural Business-Cooperative Service Rural Business Program account and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 68-362. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #413](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Food For Peace Title II Grants Funding By \$1.7 Billion And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 54 that would reduce by \$1.7 billion funding for Food for Peace Title II Grants and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 83-348. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #414](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The McGovern-Dole International Food For Education Program Funding By \$240 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 57 that would reduce by \$240 million funding for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 81-350. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #415](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Commodity Futures Trading Commission Funding By \$77 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 61 that would reduce by \$77 million funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 105-325. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #416](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds From The Bill From Being Used For Programs Established Under A Commodity Promotion Law.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Spartz, R-Ind., amendment no. 76 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to carry out any programs established under a commodity promotion law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 49-377. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #417](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds From The Bill For The Agriculture Department’s Equity Commission.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 79 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Agriculture Department’s Equity Commission.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-216. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #418](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds From The Bill From Being Used To Mandate Electronic Ear Tags For Cattle And Bison.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 83 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to mandate electronic identification ear tags for cattle and bison.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 97-336. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #419](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Research Director Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Center For Drug Evaluation To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 85 that would reduce to \$1 the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research Director Patricia Cavazzoni.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 152-278. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #420](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Agriculture Department From Using Funds For “Woke” Courses, Books, And Study Guides.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 89 that would prohibit the Agriculture Department from using any funds provided by the bill for ‘woke’ courses, books and study guides.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-214. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #421](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of Surveillance And Epidemiology Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 90 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration’s Director of the Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology Gerald Dal Pan to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 158-272. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #422](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Division Of Risk Management Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 91 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Division of Risk Management Cynthia LaCivita to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 159-272. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #423](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of New Drugs Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 92 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Office of New Drugs Peter P. Stein to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-273. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #424](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of Compliance Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 93 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Office of Compliance Jill Furman to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-270. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #425](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of Medical Policy Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 94 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Office of Medical Policy M. Khair ElZarrad to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-271. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #426](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of Regulatory Policy Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 95 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Office of Regulatory Policy Elizabeth Jungman to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 163-267. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #427](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Bill Funds For The Farm To School Network Racial Equity Learning Lab.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Stauber, R-Minn., amendment no. 99 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to fund the Farm to School Network Racial Equity Learning Lab.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-216. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #428](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Bill Funds To Implement The January 2021 Executive Order On Climate Change.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 101 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement or enforce the executive order issued in January 2021 on climate change.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-216. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #429](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **The January 2021 Executive Order On Climate Change “Place[d] The Climate Crisis At The Forefront Of Foreign Policy And National Security Planning.”** “Executive Order 14008, of January 27, 2021, places the climate crisis at the forefront of foreign policy and national security planning. ‘The United States will work with other countries and partners, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to put the world on a sustainable climate pathway. The United States will also move quickly to build resilience, both at home and abroad, against the impacts of climate change that are already manifest and will continue to intensify according to current trajectories.’” [Department of Energy, [1/27/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding Provided By The Bill By \$717 Million.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 102 that would reduce the total funding provided by the bill by \$717 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 71-362. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #430](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 Agriculture Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Budzinski, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 211-217. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #506](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of Designating The Lesser Prairie Chicken As Endangered.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the December 2022 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rule that established protections for the lesser prairie chicken under the Endangered Species Act, designating the southern population segment of the species as “endangered” and the northern population segment as “threatened.” The rule took effect on March 27, 2023. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the Fish and Wildlife Service rule would have no force or effect.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-206. [S.J. Res. 9, [Vote #381](#), 7/27/23; CQ, [7/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Military Construction-VA Appropriations Bill, A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of A Rule Related To The Lesser Prairie Chicken, And A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of Designating The Northern Long-Eared Bat As Endangered.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 614), as amended, that would provide for floor consideration of the Military Construction-VA appropriations bill (HR 4366), the joint resolution (S J Res 9) providing for congressional disapproval of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rule related to the lesser prairie chicken and the joint resolution (S J Res 24) providing for congressional disapproval of an FWS rule designating the northern long-eared bat as an endangered species. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and make in order 41 amendments to HR 4366.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-206. [H.Res. 614, [Vote #368](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of Designating The Northern Long-Eared Bat As Endangered.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the November 2022 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rule that increased protections for the northern



long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act, changing its classification from "threatened" to "endangered." The rule took effect on Jan. 30, 2023. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rule would have no force or effect." The bill passed by a vote of 220-209. [S.J. Res. 24, [Vote #382](#), 7/27/23; CQ, [7/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Military Construction-VA Appropriations Bill, A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of A Rule Related To The Lesser Prairie Chicken, And A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of Designating The Northern Long-Eared Bat As Endangered.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 614), as amended, that would provide for floor consideration of the Military Construction-VA appropriations bill (HR 4366), the joint resolution (S J Res 9) providing for congressional disapproval of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rule related to the lesser prairie chicken and the joint resolution (S J Res 24) providing for congressional disapproval of an FWS rule designating the northern long-eared bat as an endangered species. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and make in order 41 amendments to HR 4366." The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-206. [H.Res. 614, [Vote #368](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Defense Department Land From Being Designated As A "Critical Habitat" Under The Endangered Species Act.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 55 that would prohibit, under the Endangered Species Act, a 'critical habitat' designation for any military installation or other Defense Department land necessary for military purposes." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 193-237. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #322](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Federal Communications Commission To Review Its Rules Relating To Satellite Services To Determine Potential Rule Changes To Promote Precision Agriculture.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: "Latta, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Communications Commission, in consultation with its task force on the connectivity and technology needs of precision agriculture, to review its rules relating to fixed, mobile and earth exploration satellite services to determine if there are any rule changes the FCC could implement under existing authority to promote precision agriculture. It would require the FCC, within 15 months of enactment, to report to Congress on the findings of its review and recommendations for implementing such rule changes, if any." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-11. [H.R. 1339, [Vote #200](#), 4/26/23; CQ, [4/26/23](#)]

## Big Lie & January 6th Insurrection Issues

## Budget Issues

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 Further Consolidated Appropriations.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: "Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 1102) that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 2882) with an amendment that would provide \$1.2 trillion in total budget authority for the Defense, Financial Services, Homeland Security, Legislative Branch, Labor-HHS-Education and State Foreign Operations spending bills. It would provide \$825 billion for the Defense department; \$26.1 billion for Financial Services and general government; \$89.8 billion for the Homeland Security Department; \$224.7 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Departments; \$6.7 billion for legislative branch; and \$58.3 billion for the State Department. It would provide \$300 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and \$500 million for Israel defense programs. Among its policy provisions, it would extend the National Flood Insurance Program through Sept. 30, 2024; prohibit the use of funding in fiscal years 2024 or 2025 to make any payment to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency; and increase the number of Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention beds from 34,000 to 41,500." The motion was agreed by a vote of 286-134. [H. Res. 1102, [Vote #102](#), 3/22/24; CQ, [3/22/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Funding For Mil-Con VA; Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, And Science; Energy And Water; Interior And Environment And Transportation-HUD Committees For FY 2024.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 1061) that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 4366) with an amendment that would provide \$467.5 billion in total funding for six, full-year spending bills for fiscal 2024. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-VA: Together with funds appropriated in the fiscal 2023 bill and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, it would provide \$346.7 billion for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies, including \$18.7 billion for military construction initiatives, \$135.25 billion in discretionary funding and \$172.5 billion in mandatory funding for the VA. AGRICULTURE: It would provide \$26.3 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies. It also would provide a total of \$7.03 billion to fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition assistance program, an increase of \$4.03 billion over fiscal 2023. COMMERCE, JUSTICE, and SCIENCE: It would provide \$81.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Commerce, Justice and Science programs, including \$10.83 billion for Commerce Department programs and \$37.5 billion for Justice Department programs. It also would provide \$24.9 billion for NASA. ENERGY-WATER: It would provide \$58.2 billion in discretionary funding for Energy and Water and related agencies funding, including \$50.2 billion for the Energy Department and \$8.7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT: It would provide \$38.6 billion discretionary spending for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies. It also would provide \$2.6 billion under a separate wildfire suppression cap adjustment. TRANSPORTATION-HUD: It would provide \$103 billion in discretionary spending for federal transportation and housing programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-85. [H. Res. 1061, [Vote #64](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending Stopgap Funding Through March 8, 2024, And March 22, 2024, For Spending Bills.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend stopgap funding through March 8, 2024, for the Agriculture, Energy-Water, Military Construction-VA and Transportation-HUD spending bills; and would extend funding through March 22, 2024, for the Commerce-Justice-Science, Defense, Financial Services, Homeland Security, Interior-Environment, Labor-HHS-Education, Legislative Branch and State-Foreign Operations spending bills. It also would establish a temporary negative \$1,500 student income contribution floor for calculating Pell Grants for award year 2024-2025. It would set the income contribution floor at zero for award year 2025-2026 and each award year thereafter. It also would increase funding provided to carry out the Pell Grant program from the current level of \$1.2 billion in fiscal 2024 to \$3.2 billion for fiscal 2025, \$2.2 billion for fiscal 2026 and \$1.2 billion for fiscal 2027 and each succeeding fiscal year.” The bill passed 365-36. [H.R. 7463, [Vote #58](#), 2/29/24; CQ, [2/29/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Stopgap Funding Through March 1 And March 8, 2024.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would extend stopgap funding through March 1, 2024, for the Agriculture, Energy-Water, Military Construction-VA and Transportation-HUD spending bills; and would extend funding through March 8, 2024, for the Commerce-Justice-Science, Defense, Financial Services, Homeland Security, Interior-Environment, Labor-HHS-Education, Legislative Branch and State-Foreign Operations spending bills. In two exceptions to current funding levels, the bill would allow the National Nuclear Security Administration to spend up to \$760 million to avoid issuing layoff notices for its uranium processing facility construction project in Oak Ridge, Tenn. It would also allow funding for the Federal Aviation Administration to be apportioned to meet mandated pay raises and ensure no adverse impacts on air safety. Among other provisions, it also would extend, through March 8, certain Health and Human Services Department programs, including community health centers and child welfare programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 314-108. [H.R. 2872, [Vote #15](#), 1/18/24; CQ, [1/18/24](#)]

## Debt Limit Package

**Garcia Voted For Suspending The Debt Limit Through March 2024 Or Until \$1.5 Trillion Has Been Reached And Capping Federal Spending For FY 2024 At 2022 Levels With A Capped 1% Per Year Growth.**

In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through March 31, 2024, or until an additional \$1.5 trillion has been borrowed — whichever occurs first. It would also include a range of provisions to limit federal spending, as well as the text of a previously passed energy and permitting policy package. The bill would set base discretionary spending limits through fiscal 2033, capping spending for fiscal 2024 at the fiscal 2022 level of \$1.47 trillion — a reduction from current spending levels — and raising the cap by 1 percent annually through fiscal 2033. It would also include similar annual cap adjustments for specified programs, including for wildfire suppression, disability reviews and redeterminations, health care fraud and abuse control, and disaster reemployment services and eligibility assessments. The bill would rescind unobligated amounts from various funds provided by the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package (PL 117-169) for COVID-19 relief, IRS enforcement, and certain climate- and infrastructure-focused initiatives, as well as all unobligated funding from the March 2021 coronavirus relief reconciliation package (PL 117-2) and earlier coronavirus response laws. The bill would expand or establish work requirements for Medicaid beneficiaries aged 19 to 55 and raise from 49 to 55 the oldest age at which existing work requirements would apply for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program beneficiaries. It would also modify various work standards for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, including to update the baseline for calculating certain state workforce participation standards and require states to collect certain data related to work outcomes for TANF participants. To limit regulatory spending, the bill would nullify pending executive actions suspending student loan payments and prohibit the Education Department from implementing any substantially similar actions without congressional approval. It would also establish a process to require congressional approval of all “major” federal rules that would have an annual impact of at least \$100 million, cause a major increase in prices, or cause significant adverse effects to economic competitiveness. Among energy- and climate-focused provisions, the bill would repeal, phase out or narrow a variety of climate-focused tax credits under the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package, including repealing new credits for solar and wind projects, sustainable aviation fuel and clean fuel production. It would also include the full text of the House-passed energy and permitting package (HR 1) that would require a number of actions to boost the domestic production of fossil fuels and certain critical minerals and accelerate the construction of natural gas pipelines and other energy infrastructure, while reversing or repealing certain presidential actions taken and laws enacted during the Biden administration related to energy policy and climate change.” The bill passed by a vote of 217-215. [H.R. 2811, [Vote #199](#), 4/26/23; CQ, [4/26/23](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “GOP-Led House Passes Bill To Hike Debt Limit And Slash Spending.”** [CBS News, [4/26/23](#)]
- **New York Times: The Republican Debt Limit Bill Did Not Include Many Specifics On What Government Spending Would Be Cut.** “Their bill, which would raise the country’s borrowing limit for a year in exchange for a decade of spending reductions, does not include many specifics. It achieves most of its savings with spending caps for discretionary spending — the part of the budget allocated annually by Congress that is not automatic like Social Security payments — but it doesn’t say what discretionary programs should be cut and which ones should be spared.” [New York Times, [5/8/23](#)]
- **The House Republican Debt Limit Plan Was Expected To Force 22% In Cuts Across The Federal Government.** “The legislation Congressional Republicans introduced sets overall appropriations for Fiscal Year 2024 at the same level as FY 2022. At this level, all appropriated funding—including both defense and domestic programs—would be cut deeply. However, Congressional Republicans have indicated that they are not willing to cut defense funding at all, which means that everything else in annual appropriations—from cancer research, to education, to veterans’ health care—would be cut by much more. The math is simple, but unforgiving. At their proposed topline funding level—and with defense funding left untouched as Republicans have proposed—everything else is forced to suffer enormous cuts. In fact, their bill would force a cut of 22 percent—cuts that would grow deeper and deeper with each year of their plan.” [The White House, [4/20/23](#)]
- **Cutting Federal Spending By 22% Meant 31 Million Fewer Veteran Outpatient Visits And 81,000 Layoffs Across The Veterans Health Administration, Leaving Vets Vulnerable.** “Cutting funding by 22 percent would mean 30 million fewer veteran outpatient visits, and 81,000 jobs lost across the Veterans Health

Administration—leaving veterans unable to get appointments for care including wellness visits, cancer screenings, mental health services, and substance use disorder treatment.” [The White House, [4/20/23](#)]

- **Recouping Unspent Pandemic Aid Was Expected To Take Away Billions From The VA That Would Limit The Availability Of Healthcare Services For Veterans.** “Democrats are jumping on the House GOP plan to recoup unspent pandemic aid in their debt limit bill, charging that the move will harm agencies counting on that funding, including the Department of Veterans Affairs. [...] But few issues carry the political resonance as potential cuts to veterans benefits, and Democrats have been aiming their fire particularly at over \$2 billion sitting in VA health accounts that the debt limit bill would cancel. Rescinding that money would “dramatically limit the ability for VA to provide healthcare services both within and outside of VA by clawing back needed funding for medical care,” according to the Democrats' memo.” [Roll Call, [4/25/23](#)]
- **Cutting Federal Spending By 22% Was Expected To Negatively Impact 25 Million Low Income Students And 7.5 Million Students With Disabilities.** “A 22 percent cut would impact 25 million students in schools that teach low-income students and 7.5 million students with disabilities, which could force a reduction of up to 108,000 teachers, aides or other key staff.” [The White House, [4/20/23](#)]
- **Cutting Federal Spending By 22% Was Expected To Take Away Nutrition Services For More Than A Million Seniors.** “A 22 percent cut would take away nutrition services, such as Meals on Wheels, from more than 1 million seniors. For many of these seniors, these programs provide the only healthy meal they receive on any given day.” [The White House, [4/20/23](#)]
- **The Republican Debt Limit Plan Was Expected To Leave Over Half A Million Of The Poorest Americans Without Health Insurance.** “More than a half million of the poorest Americans could be left without health insurance under legislation passed by House Republicans that would require people to work in exchange for health care coverage through Medicaid. It's one of dozens of provisions tucked into a GOP bill that would allow for an increase in the debt limit but curb government spending over the next decade. The bill is unlikely to become law, though. It is being used by House Republicans to draw Democrats to the negotiating table and avoid a debt default.” [ABC News, [4/30/23](#)]
- **The Republican Debt Limit Plan Was Expected To Cause Over 275,000 Americans A Month To Lose Access To Food Stamps.** “House Republicans passed a debt ceiling bill last week with a provision to enact new work requirements for those seeking federal assistance, claiming the measure would help cut federal spending. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), a nonpartisan agency, said last week that the stricter work requirements proposed by the House GOP would reduce federal spending by \$120 billion over the next decade, a small portion of the roughly \$4.8 trillion in savings the bill would generate. About 600,000 Americans would lose health insurance, while about 275,000 Americans a month would lose access to food stamps, the CBO said.” [Time, [5/1/23](#)]
- **Republican Spending Cuts Were Expected To Cut Cancer Research, Nutritional Assistance For Poor Mothers And Infants, And The Social Security Administration Employees By More Than Half.** “The charts above show how exempting big categories of spending would make the budget caps more draconian. Universal discretionary caps would cut spending by an average of 18 percent over a decade, compared with what's expected if current levels grew according to inflation. But with defense, veterans' care and homeland security exempted, the caps would result in cutting the rest of the discretionary budget by more than half. Defense is the largest category of discretionary spending in the budget. Veterans' health care is the second largest. The programs that would be subject to such deeper cuts include nutrition assistance for poor mothers and infants, air traffic control, the State Department, cancer research and Social Security Administration employees.” [New York Times, [5/8/23](#)]
- **The Debt Limit Bill Repealed Tax Incentives For Renewable Energy And Toughened Work Requirements For Antipoverty Programs, Including Medicaid.** “The U.S. House of Representatives on Wednesday narrowly passed a bill to raise the government's \$31.4 trillion debt ceiling that includes sweeping



spending cuts over the next decade. [...] The House bill would increase Washington's borrowing authority by \$1.5 trillion or until March 31, whichever comes first, raising the specter of another round of negotiations during the 2024 presidential campaign. The bill would pare spending to 2022 levels and then cap growth at 1% a year, repeal some tax incentives for renewable energy and stiffen work requirements for some antipoverty programs. [...] The overnight changes removed a provision that would have ended a tax credit for biofuels that was part of Biden's climate change initiatives in the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act. Bending to the far-right wing of the party, Republicans also accelerated some new, tougher work requirements for receiving Medicaid healthcare benefits for the poor, angering Democrats.” [Reuters, [4/27/23](#)]

- **The Debt Limit Bill Cut Unspent COVID-19 Relief Funds, Revoked Internal Revenue Service Funding, And Tightened Work Requirements For Medicaid And Food Stamp Recipients.** “The House on Wednesday passed a bill that would raise the debt ceiling and slash trillions of dollars in government spending, delivering House Speaker Kevin McCarthy a victory in his efforts to pressure the White House to begin negotiations ahead of a fast-approaching deadline to avoid a default. [...] The House voted 217 to 215 to pass the Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023, with all but four Republican members voting in favor. The House GOP's plan would freeze spending at levels adopted in fiscal year 2022 and cap future federal spending increases at 1% annually for the next decade. It also claws back unspent federal COVID-19 relief funds, revokes some of the \$80 billion for the Internal Revenue Service included in the Inflation Reduction Act and tightens the work requirements for Medicaid and food stamp recipients.” [CBS News, [4/26/23](#)]
- **Recouping Unspent Pandemic Aid Was Expected To Revoke Billions From The Department Of Transportation For Highway, Aviation And Transit Agencies.** “Democrats are jumping on the House GOP plan to recoup unspent pandemic aid in their debt limit bill, charging that the move will harm agencies counting on that funding, including the Department of Veterans Affairs. [...] Almost \$6 billion would come out of unspent Transportation Department funds for highway, aviation and transit agencies. ‘Rescinding this funding would eliminate critical resources for mayors and governors to keep their airports open, trains running, and buses operating to get their essential workers to and from their jobs to keep our economy and people alive,’ the Democrats' memo states.” [Roll Call, [4/25/23](#)]
- **U.S. Department Of Transportation Reported The Republican Budget Cut Proposal Would Shut Down 375 Air Traffic Control Towers And Result In 7,500 Fewer Rail Safety Inspection Days.** “The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) on Wednesday said a Republican budget cut proposal would shut down 375 federally-staffed and contract-run air traffic control towers around the country and result in 7,500 fewer rail safety inspection days. Overall, it said the Republican plan, which would sharply reduce budget spending in exchange for a short-term increase in the debt ceiling, would reduce funding for U.S. transit and highway infrastructure projects by nearly \$5.2 billion. The White House has said President Joe Biden would veto the legislation, and has called on Congress to raise the debt limit without conditions. President Biden and his administration have pushed back hard against the proposal from Republican House of Representatives Speaker Kevin McCarthy, which would implement \$4.5 trillion in spending cuts with a \$1.5 trillion increase in the \$31.4 trillion U.S. debt limit.” [Reuters, [4/26/23](#)]
- **The Debt Limit Bill Rolled Back Student Loan Debt Forgiveness And Climate Provisions From The Inflation Reduction Act.** “The House on Wednesday passed a bill that would raise the debt ceiling and slash trillions of dollars in government spending, delivering House Speaker Kevin McCarthy a victory in his efforts to pressure the White House to begin negotiations ahead of a fast-approaching deadline to avoid a default. [...] The bill rolls back some of the president's signature policies, including his plan to forgive up to \$20,000 in student loan debt — two challenges to the debt relief program are pending before the Supreme Court — and climate provisions enacted through the Inflation Reduction Act, Democrats' signature health care, tax and climate package.” [CBS News, [4/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Limit Save Grow Act To Suspend The Debt Limit And Cap Federal Spending To Committee.** In April 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ryan, D-N.Y., motion to



recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 211-221. [H.R. 2811, [Vote #198](#), 4/26/23; CQ, [4/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Republican Debt Limit Package.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 327) that would provide for floor consideration of the Republican debt limit package (HR 2811). The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on the bill and provide for automatic adoption of an Arrington, R-Texas, amendment. The Arrington amendment to HR 2811 would strike from the bill provisions that would repeal tax credits for biofuels and other alternative fuels, which were initially enacted in the fiscal 2022 reconciliation law (PL 117-169), and strike from the bill a provision that would narrow eligibility for tax credits for carbon oxide sequestration. It would create a transition rule for the bill's repeal of sustainable aviation fuel and clean fuel production credits, maintaining eligibility for entities to receive such credits based on binding contracts or other investment actions between Aug. 26, 2022, and April 19, 2023. It would rescind the balances of unobligated funds provided by the fiscal 2022 reconciliation law for programs related to greenhouse gas pollution reduction, energy infrastructure updates, Federal Highway Administration neighborhood access and equity projects, energy efficient building codes and National Park System maintenance. Finally, the amendment would make certain modifications in the bill to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, including increased work requirements, effective one year earlier, on Oct. 1, 2024, and establish that a purpose of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is to 'assist low-income adults in obtaining employment and increasing their earnings.' The rule would also provide for up to one hour of debate on a joint resolution (H J Res 39) providing for congressional disapproval of a Commerce Department rule related to duties for solar-energy materials.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-210. [H.Res. 327, [Vote #196](#), 4/26/23; CQ, [4/26/23](#)]

### Repealing IRS Funding

**Garcia Voted For Repealing Remaining IRS Funding From The \$71 Billion Appropriated In The FY 2022 Budget.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would rescind unobligated balances from \$71 billion appropriated to the IRS in the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (PL 117-169) for tax enforcement and operations support, as well as \$726 million for a task force to design a free direct e-file system for tax returns; the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; Office of Tax Policy functions related to promulgating tax regulations; the U.S. Tax Court; and Treasury Department oversight and support of the IRS. It would not rescind any funding from the \$3.1 billion provided by the reconciliation bill for taxpayer services or the \$4.7 billion for business systems modernization.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-210. [H.R. 23, [Vote #25](#), 1/9/23; CQ, 1/9/23]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Repeal Of IRS Funding To Committee.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Kildee, D-Mich., motion to recommit the bill that would rescind IRS funding appropriated by the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (PL 117-169) to the House Ways and Means Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-221. [H.R. 23, [Vote #24](#), 1/9/23; CQ, 1/9/23]

### Continuing Resolutions

**Garcia Voted For Passing A Laddered Continuing Resolution With Stopgap Funding Through January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2024, And February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2024.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend stopgap funding through Jan. 19, 2024, for the Agriculture, Energy-Water, Military Construction-VA, and Transportation-HUD spending bills; and would extend funding through Feb. 2, 2024 for the Commerce-Justice-Science, Defense, Financial Services, Homeland Security, Labor-HHS-Education, Legislative Branch and State-Foreign Operations spending bills. Among other provisions, the bill would extend, through Sept. 30, 2024, agricultural programs authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill. It also would extend, through Jan. 19, 2024, certain Health and Human Services programs, including community health centers and child welfare programs. The bill would not include any funding for Israel, Ukraine or Taiwan.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 336-95. [H.R. 6363, [Vote #658](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Fiscal 2024 Continuing Resolution Passed With Help From Democrats.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Nov. 17, 2023, including an additional \$16 billion in disaster relief for fiscal 2024. Among other provisions, it would extend, for the duration of the continuing resolution, a number of services, including several Medicare, Medicaid and other public health programs and authorities. It would also extend certain authorities for the Federal Aviation Administration through Dec. 31, 2023, for unmanned aircraft testing ranges, airport safety and airspace hazard mitigation and enforcement, among other authorities. The bill does not contain any funding to provide assistance to Ukraine. As modified, the bill would prohibit members of Congress from receiving cost of living adjustment pay increases.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 335-91. [H.R. 5860, [Vote #513](#), 9/30/23; CQ, [9/30/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Continuing Resolution With Republican Riders And Nearly 30% Cuts Across The Government.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Oct. 31, 2023, with a 29.9 percent cut from fiscal 2023 levels for most programs. It would fund veterans’ programs, the Department of Homeland Security, national security programs and disaster assistance at full fiscal 2023 levels. It would also implement nearly all provisions of House Republicans’ border security and immigration bill (HR 2), which the House passed in May 2023. It would provide an increase in funding for the Defense Department at rates set forth in House Republicans’ fiscal 2024 defense appropriations bill (HR 4365), which would provide for a 3.6 percent funding increase over fiscal 2023. It would also provide funding increases for the Agriculture Department and provide an additional \$220 million above fiscal 2023 levels for Energy Department nuclear programs. Among its border security and immigration provisions, it would require DHS, within seven days of enactment, to resume all activities related to “border wall” construction on the U.S.-Mexico border that were underway or planned prior to Jan. 20, 2021; require DHS to reopen or restore, no later than Sept. 30, 2023, the use of all Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities that were in operation on Jan. 20, 2021; and require DHS to return all unaccompanied children to their country of origin, regardless of whether they are from a contiguous country to the U.S. In addition to provisions of HR 2, it would place limitations on the use of DHS funding provided by the bill, including prohibitions on removing existing U.S.-Mexico border barriers, transporting inadmissible adults into the U.S., and the use of Customs and Border Protection’s “CBP One” app to facilitate the parole of an individual into the U.S. It also would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to initiate or resume any project or activity not funded during fiscal 2023 and would establish a congressional fiscal commission tasked with identifying policies to “improve the fiscal situation.” The bill was rejected by a vote of 198-232. [H.R. 5525, [Vote #511](#), 9/29/23; CQ, [9/29/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting A Continuing Resolution With Republican Riders To The House Appropriations Committee** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: Ramirez, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-216. [H.R. 5525, [Vote #510](#), 9/29/23; CQ, [9/29/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Considering For A Continuing Resolution With Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 741) that would provide for floor consideration of the Continuing Appropriations and Border Security Enhancement Act (HR 5525). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on HR 5525. It would provide for the automatic adoption of a Donalds, R-Fla., amendment to the bill that would reduce the appropriations topline to \$1.47 trillion. It would reduce funding by 29.9 percent for all nondefense accounts except for the Veterans Affairs and Homeland Security Departments. It would also provide for the automatic adoption of a Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment that would create a Fiscal Commission within 60 days of the bill’s enactment that would identify policies to improve the fiscal situation in the medium term, achieve a sustainable debt-to-GDP ratio of the long term, and to improve solvency for a period of at least 75 years. The amendment would require that the commission would consist of 16 members, equally divided between parties, and would first meet within 45 days of its creation.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-210. [H.Res. 741, [Vote #509](#), 9/29/23; CQ, [9/29/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For To Block Consideration For A Bipartisan Continuing Resolution To Prevent A Government Shutdown.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Reschenthaler, R-Pa. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Madam Speaker, I am urging that we defeat the previous question, and if we do, I will offer an amendment to the rule for swift consideration of the Senate’s bipartisan continuing resolution to fund the government after they send it to the House.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-207. [H.Res. 741, [Vote #508](#), 9/29/23; CQ, [9/29/23](#); Congressional Record, [9/29/23](#)]

### FY 2024 Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Providing Funding For Mil-Con VA; Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, And Science; Energy And Water; Interior And Environment And Transportation-HUD Committees For FY 2024.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 1061) that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 4366) with an amendment that would provide \$467.5 billion in total funding for six, full-year spending bills for fiscal 2024. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-VA: Together with funds appropriated in the fiscal 2023 bill and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, it would provide \$346.7 billion for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies, including \$18.7 billion for military construction initiatives, \$135.25 billion in discretionary funding and \$172.5 billion in mandatory funding for the VA. AGRICULTURE: It would provide \$26.3 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies. It also would provide a total of \$7.03 billion to fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition assistance program, an increase of \$4.03 billion over fiscal 2023. COMMERCE, JUSTICE, and SCIENCE: It would provide \$81.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Commerce, Justice and Science programs, including \$10.83 billion for Commerce Department programs and \$37.5 billion for Justice Department programs. It also would provide \$24.9 billion for NASA. ENERGY-WATER: It would provide \$58.2 billion in discretionary funding for Energy and Water and related agencies funding, including \$50.2 billion for the Energy Department and \$8.7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT: It would provide \$38.6 billion discretionary spending for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies. It also would provide \$2.6 billion under a separate wildfire suppression cap adjustment. TRANSPORTATION-HUD: It would provide \$103 billion in discretionary spending for federal transportation and housing programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-85. [H. Res. 1061, [Vote #64](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Fiscal 2024 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Act (HR 5893) And The No Funds For Iranian Terrorism Act (HR 5961).** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 869) that would provide for floor consideration of the Fiscal 2024 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Act (HR 5893) and the No Funds for Iranian Terrorism Act (HR 5961). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order 119 amendments to HR 5893. It would provide for the automatic adoption of a McCaul, R-Texas, manager’s amendment to HR 5961. The amendment would prohibit sanctions to be imposed on the importation of goods and remove language referring to international financial institutions.” The rule was rejected by a vote of 198-225. [H. Res. 869, [Vote #660](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

### FY 2024 Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For Striking Language That Prohibits Funding For Planned Parenthood In FY 2024 Appropriations For Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order amendment No. 81, offered by Ranking Member DELAURO from the Appropriations Committee, which strikes section 239 of the bill, which prohibits funding to Planned Parenthood and other similar women’s health organizations.” *A vote for*

*the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 211-205. [H. Res. 864, [Vote #646](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#); Congressional Record, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Strikes \$707.4 Million In Total Funding For The Institute Of Education Sciences.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 76 that would strike \$707.4 million in total funding for the Institute of Education Sciences and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 118-316. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #657](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Strikes \$2.8 Billion In Funding For Federal Higher Education Programs.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 71 that would strike \$2.8 billion in funding for federal higher education programs and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 81-354. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #656](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Strikes \$1.8 Billion In Total Funding For The Student Aid Administration.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 70 that would strike \$1.8 billion in total funding for the Student Aid Administration and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 81-353. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #655](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against.**, amendment no. 69 that would decrease by \$9.3 billion funding for federal student financial assistance and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 89-350. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #654](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Decreasing Funding For Minority AIDS Prevention And Treatment Activities By \$28 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 55 that would decrease by \$28 million funding for minority AIDS prevention and treatment activities and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 109-324. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #653](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Decreasing Funding For The Office Of The Director At The National Institutes Of Health By \$160.4 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Mills, R-Fla., amendment no. 35 that would decrease by \$160.4 million funding for the Office of the Director at the National Institutes of Health.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186-247. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #652](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Decreasing Funding For The John E. Fogarty International Center By \$95.2 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 33 that would strike \$95.2 million in total funding for the John E. Fogarty International Center.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183-251. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #651](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Decreasing Funding For The National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities By \$524.4 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 32 that would decrease by \$524.4 million funding for the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 140-294. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #650](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Decreasing Funding For The National Institute Of General Medical Sciences By \$10 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 28 that would decrease by \$10 million funding for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 190-241. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #649](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Eliminating Funding For Occupational Safety And Health Administration (OSHA).** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 1 that would



eliminate funding for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 131-300. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #648](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Consideration For The Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 864) providing for floor consideration of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (HR 5894). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and make in order 146 amendments. It would provide for the automatic adoption of the Aderholt, R-Ala., manager’s amendment that would make a technical change to the bill’s spending reduction account.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-209. [H. Res. 864, [Vote #647](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Reducing The Salary Of The Chief Of The Virus Ecology Unit At The National Institute Of Allergy And Infectious Diseases, To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 134 that would reduce the salary of Vincent Munster, chief of the Virus Ecology Unit at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 155-268. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #675](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funding For Centers For Disease Control And Prevention For Firearm Injury And Mortality Prevention Research.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller-Meeks, R-Iowa, amendment no. 123 that would prohibit the use of funding provided by the bill by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for firearm injury and mortality prevention research.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-211. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #674](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of For The Population Affairs Office.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 121 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Population Affairs Office.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-224. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #673](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Assistant Secretary Of Labor For OSHA’s Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 119 that would reduce Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health Douglas L. Parker’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 155-270. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #672](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against } } An Amendment Reducing Assistant Secretary Of Education For Civil Rights’ Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 118 that would reduce Assistant Secretary of Education for Civil Rights Catherine E. Lhamon’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 157-268. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #671](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Reducing Secretary of Health and Human Services’ Salary To \$1** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCormick, R-Ga., amendment no. 117 that would reduce Secretary of Health and Human Services Xavier Becerra’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 162-262. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #670](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds For Colleges And Universities That Support Events Promoting Antisemitism On Campus.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Lawler, R-N.Y., amendment no. 114 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for colleges and universities that support events promoting antisemitism on campus.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 373-54. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #669](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Reduce The Salary Of The Mine Safety And Health Administration District Manager In Dallas, Texas, To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Higgins, R-La. , amendment no. 113 that would reduce the salary of William O’Dell, the Mine Safety and Health Administration district manager in Dallas, Texas, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 144-279. [H.R.



5894, [Vote #668](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Reducing The Salary Of The Mine Safety And Health Administration Assistant Secretary Christopher Williamson To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Higgins, R-La. , amendment no. 112 that would reduce Mine Safety and Health Administration Assistant Secretary Christopher Williamson's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 148-280. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #667](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment For Centers For Medicare And Medicaid Services To Implement Consumer Protections To Provide Patients With A Cost Estimate For Health Care Services Ahead Of Time.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hern, R-Okla., amendment no. 111 that would decrease by \$1 million, and increase by the same amount funding for Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services program management intended to ensure that the Health and Human Services Department implements consumer protections from the surprise billing law provide patients with a cost estimate for their health care services ahead of time.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 411-14. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #666](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Education Secretary Miguel Cardona’s Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 104 that would reduce Education Secretary Miguel Cardona’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 165-260. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #665](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Assistant Secretary Of Health And Human Services For Health Rachel Levine's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 103 that would reduce Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Health Rachel Levine's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-254. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #664](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Funding For Education Department Program Management By \$37.7 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 92 that would reduce funding for Education Department program management by \$37.7 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-273. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #663](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Refusing To Pay The Salary Of The Office Of Refugee Resettlement Director Robin Dunn Marcos.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 86 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to pay the salary and expenses of Office of Refugee Resettlement Director Robin Dunn Marcos.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 173-254. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #662](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Strikes \$100 Million In Funding The National Labor Relations Board.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 78 that would reduce by \$100 million funding for salaries and expenses at the National Labor Relations Board and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 169-257. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #661](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

## FY 2024 Financial Services And General Government Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Funds For A Rule Disclosing Greenhouse Gas Emissions And Climate-Related Financial Risk Across Multiple Agencies.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Tenney, R-N.Y., amendment no. 101 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to finalize, implement or enforce the 2022 proposed rule of the Defense Department, General Services Administration and NASA, "Federal Acquisition Regulation: Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Related Financial Risk.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-202. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #642](#), 11/9/23; CQ, [11/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Reducing White House Press Secretary Karine Jean-Pierre's Salary To \$1.**

In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Tenney, R-N.Y., amendment no. 100 that would reduce White House Press Secretary Karine Jean-Pierre's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 165-257. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #641](#), 11/9/23; CQ, [11/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Encourage The Committee On Foreign Investment In The U.S. To Evaluate The Threat Of Farmland Owned By Adversarial Nations.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Molinaro, R-N.Y., amendment no. 2 that would increase by \$21 million, and decrease by the same amount, funding for the Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S., intended to encourage the entity to evaluate the threat of farmland owned by adversarial nations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 336-86. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #623](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike \$278.6 Million In Funding For The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment no. 9 that would strike \$278.6 million in total funding for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 115-306. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #624](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Bill Funding For Firearms And Ammunition For The IRS.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Harshbarger, R-Tenn., amendment no. 15 that would strike language in the bill to provide funding for firearms and ammunition for the IRS.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 187-238. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #625](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike \$635 Million In Funding For The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 18 that would strike \$635 million in total funding for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 140-286. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #626](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Consumer Product Safety Commission By \$13.1 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 21 that would reduce funding by \$13.1 million for the Consumer Product Safety Commission and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183-246. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #627](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Federal Trade Commission By \$66.8 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 24 that would decrease by \$66.8 million funding for the Federal Trade Commission and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 172-257. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #628](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Implementation Of The General License No. 8H Regarding Authorizing Transactions Related To Energy.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Barr, R-Ky., amendment no. 37 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to implement or enforce General License No. 8H regarding Authorizing Transactions Related to Energy that was issued by the Treasury Department Office of Foreign Assets Control on Oct. 25, 2023.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 250-174. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #629](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

- **The General License No. 8H Regarding Authorizing Transactions Related To Energy Authorized Energy-Related Transactions With Russian Banks.** “On October 25, 2023, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued amended Russia-related General License No. 8H once again extending the authorization to conduct transactions involving Vnesheconombank, Bank Financial Corporation Otkritie, Sovcombank, Sberbank, VTB Bank, Alfa-Bank, Rosbank, Bank Zenit, Bank Saint-Petersburg, and the Central Bank of Russia that are related to energy until May 1, 2024.” [Thompson Hine, [10/25/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Implementing An Executive Order Addressing The Climate Crisis.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Barr, R-Ky., amendment no. 38 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to implement, administer or enforce the Jan. 27, 2021, Executive Order 14008 related to addressing the climate crisis in the U.S. and internationally or any other rule or regulation to implement such an order.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219-210. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #630](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Implementing The Community Advantage Small Business Lending Companies Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bean, R-Fla., amendment no. 39 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill by the Small Business Administration to implement, administer or enforce the Community Advantage Small Business Lending Companies Program in the 2023 SBA final rule entitled ‘Small Business Lending Company Moratorium Rescission and Removal of the Requirement for a Loan Authorization.’” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 205-220. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #631](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Securities And Exchange Commission Chairman’s Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 42 that would reduce Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Gary Gensler’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 175-252. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #632](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For Expenses In The Office Of The Vice President.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Collins, R-Ga., amendment no. 44 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill for any salary or expenses in the Office of the Vice President.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 106-322. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #633](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used To Acquire Property For A New FBI Headquarters.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 54 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to acquire property for a new FBI headquarters.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 145-273. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #634](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The Gender Policy Council In The Executive Office Of The President.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Harshbarger, R-Tenn., amendment no. 63 that would prohibit the use of funding under the bill for the Gender Policy Council in the Executive Office of the President.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 205-211. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #635](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Implementing The “Upholding Civil Service Protections And Merit System Principles” Rule.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 84 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to finalize, implement, administer or enforce the Sept. 18, 2023, proposed rule, ‘Upholding Civil Service Protections and Merit System Principles.’” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-221. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #636](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

- **The Rule Pertained To Federal Employee Status And Protections When Federal Employees Change Positions.** “The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is proposing a rule to reinforce and clarify longstanding civil service protections and merit system principles, codified in law, as they relate to the movement of Federal employees and positions from the competitive service to the excepted service, or from one excepted service schedule to another. First, it clarifies that, upon such a move, an employee retains the status and civil service protections they had already accrued by law, unless the employee relinquishes such rights or status by voluntarily encumbering a position that explicitly results in a loss of, or different, rights. Second, it interprets ‘confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating’ and ‘confidential or policy-determining’ to describe positions, generally excepted from civil service protections, in accordance with statutory text, legislative history for that text, and congressional intent, to reinforce the interpretation that this term was intended to mean noncareer, political appointments.

Third, it provides specific additional procedures that apply when moving positions from the competitive service to the excepted service, or from one excepted service schedule to another, for the purposes of good administration, to add transparency, and to provide employees with a right of appeal to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB or Board) to the extent any such move purportedly strips employees of their civil service status and protections.” [Federal Register, [9/18/23](#)]

#### **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bull Funds To Finalize The Federal Labor Relation**

**Authority’s Miscellaneous And General Requirements Rule.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 87 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to finalize the Dec. 21, 2022, Federal Labor Relations Authority’s proposed rule, ‘Miscellaneous and General Requirements.’” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-223. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #637](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

- **The Federal Labor Relations Authority’s Miscellaneous And General Requirements Rule Required Parties Wishing To File Documents To Schedule An Appointment One Business Day In Advance.** “The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) is proposing to amend its regulations to specify that, if parties wish to file documents with the FLRA’s Office of Case Intake and Publication (CIP) in person, then they must schedule an appointment at least one business day in advance. The proposed amendments also specify that electronically filed (eFiled) documents must be filed by ‘11:59 p.m.’ rather than ‘midnight,’ on the due date, and make other minor technical and formatting changes.” [Federal Register, [9/29/23](#)]

#### **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce Bill Funds For The Consumer Product Safety Commission By**

**50%.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 91 that would reduce by 50 percent the amount made available under the bill for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 142-277. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #638](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

#### **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The White House Office Of Gun Violence**

**Prevention.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 92 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill for the White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-212. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #639](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

#### **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar Bill Funds From Being Used To Produce Documents That Include**

**“Latinx.”** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Salazar, R-Fla., amendment no. 95 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to produce documents with the term ‘latinx’ or ‘latin-x.’” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-198. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #640](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

#### **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Consider The Financial Services And Government Appropriations Act. In**

November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 847) that would provide for consideration of the Financial Services and Government Appropriations Act (HR 4664). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and make in order 104 amendments. It would provide for the automatic adoption of a Womack, R-Ark., manager’s amendment to HR 4664 that would make a technical change to the bill’s spending reduction account.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H.Res. 847, [Vote #602](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

### **FY 2024 Transportation, Housing, And Urban Development Appropriations**

#### **Garcia Voted For Providing Funding For Mil-Con VA; Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, And Science; Energy And Water; Interior And Environment And Transportation-HUD Committees For FY 2024.**

In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 1061) that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 4366) with an amendment that would provide \$467.5 billion in total funding for six, full-year spending bills for fiscal 2024. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-VA: Together with funds appropriated in the fiscal 2023 bill and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, it would provide \$346.7 billion for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies, including \$18.7 billion for military construction initiatives, \$135.25 billion in



discretionary funding and \$172.5 billion in mandatory funding for the VA. AGRICULTURE: It would provide \$26.3 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies. It also would provide a total of \$7.03 billion to fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition assistance program, an increase of \$4.03 billion over fiscal 2023. COMMERCE, JUSTICE, and SCIENCE: It would provide \$81.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Commerce, Justice and Science programs, including \$10.83 billion for Commerce Department programs and \$37.5 billion for Justice Department programs. It also would provide \$24.9 billion for NASA. ENERGY-WATER: It would provide \$58.2 billion in discretionary funding for Energy and Water and related agencies funding, including \$50.2 billion for the Energy Department and \$8.7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT: It would provide \$38.6 billion discretionary spending for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies. It also would provide \$2.6 billion under a separate wildfire suppression cap adjustment. TRANSPORTATION-HUD: It would provide \$103 billion in discretionary spending for federal transportation and housing programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-85. [H. Res. 1061, [Vote #64](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Recognize The Transportation Department Thriving Communities Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 5 that would decrease by \$10.6 million, and increase by the same amount, funding for the National Surface Transportation and Innovative Finance Bureau, intended to recognize the Transportation Department Thriving Communities Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-214. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #603](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate \$776.4 Million For Amtrak Grants.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 20 that would eliminate the bill's \$776.4 million in funding for Transportation Department national network grants to Amtrak and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 125-297. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #604](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease DC Metro Funding By \$150 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 25 that would decrease by \$150 million funding for grants to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 148-277. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #605](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Express Concern About The Housing And Urban Development Department Diversity Council And Employee Resource Groups Based On Race, Ethnicity, Gender, Or Sexual Orientation.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment no. 29 that would decrease by \$1 million, and increase by the same amount, funding for the Housing and Urban Development Department's Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, intended to express concern about the Diversity Council and race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation-based affinity or employee resource groups.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 213-210. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #606](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Department Of Housing And Urban Development Office Of Fair Housing And Equal Opportunity By \$25.2 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Brecheen, R-Okla., Brecheen, R-Okla., amendment no. 30 that would decrease by \$25.2 million funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 174-252. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #607](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Housing Opportunities For Persons With AIDS Program By \$505 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 34 that would decrease by \$505 million funding for the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Program and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 144-282. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #609](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Promote Removing Barriers To Affordable Housing Production And Preservation.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Blunt Rochester, D-Del., that would increase by



\$100 million, and decrease by the same amount, funding for the Housing and Urban Development Department's Community Development Fund, intended to promote identifying and removing barriers to affordable housing production and preservation.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 238-185. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #610](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Housing And Urban Development Department Community Development Block Grant Program By \$1.65 Billion.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment no. 37 that would decrease by \$1.65 billion funding for the Housing and Urban Development Department Community Development Block Grant Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 106-324. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #611](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Appropriations Under The Bill By \$18.4 Billion.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Schweikert, R-Ariz., for Buck, R-Colo., amendment no. 46 that would reduce the total amount of appropriations made under the bill by \$18.4 billion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 133-295. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #612](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Items Not Required To Be Appropriated In The Bill By 57%.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Schweikert, R-Ariz., amendment no. 47 that would reduce by 57 percent each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by the bill that is not required to be appropriated or made available by law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 104-325. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #613](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used For The National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 57 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to carry out the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-238. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #614](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Barring Bill Funds From Being Used For A Competitive Analysis Of Mergers.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Massie, R-Ky., amendment no. 59 that would bar funds under the bill from being used to conduct a competitive analysis of mergers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 211-220. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #615](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Implementing A Mandate Requiring New Vehicles To Have Drunk Driving Prevention Technology.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Massie, R-Ky., amendment no. 60 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to issue a final rule to implement the mandate in the 2021 infrastructure law that requires new vehicles to have advanced drunk and impaired driving prevention technology to monitor driver performance and halt vehicle operation if impairment is detected.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 201-229. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #616](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Acting Administrator’s Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., for Nehls, R-Texas, amendment no. 62 that would reduce National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Acting Administrator Ann E. Carlson's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 164-264. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #617](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Assistant Secretary For Housing And The Federal Housing Commissioner’s Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 64 that would reduce Assistant Secretary for Housing and the Federal Housing Commissioner Julia Gordon’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 155-272. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #618](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Bill Funds From Implementing A Housing And Urban Development Department Rule On Equal Access For An Individual's Gender Identity.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: "Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 66 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement the Sept. 21, 2016, Department of Housing and Urban Development rule, 'Equal Access in Accordance With an Individual's Gender Identity in Community Planning and Development Programs.'" The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-217. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #619](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

- **The Rule Ensured That The Housing And Urban Development Department Housing Programs Accommodated Transgender And Gender Non-Conforming Individuals.** "Through this final rule, HUD ensures equal access for individuals in accordance with their gender identity in programs and shelter funded under programs administered by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD). This rule builds upon HUD's February 2012 final rule entitled 'Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity' (2012 Equal Access Rule), which aimed to ensure that HUD's housing programs would be open to all eligible individuals and families regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. The 2012 Equal Access Rule, however, did not address how transgender and gender non-conforming individuals should be accommodated in temporary, emergency shelters, and other buildings and facilities used for shelter, that have physical limitations or configurations that require and that are permitted to have shared sleeping quarters or shared bathing facilities." [Federal Register, [9/21/16](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reducing The Deputy Transportation Secretary's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: "Santos, R-N.Y., amendment no. 73 that would reduce Deputy Transportation Secretary Polly Trottenberg's salary to \$1." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 112-318. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #620](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar Bill Funds From Being Used For The Housing And Urban Development Department's Equity Action Plan.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: "Self, R-Texas, amendment no. 74 that would bar funds provided by the bill to implement, administer or enforce the Housing and Urban Development Department's equity action plan." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 211-219. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #621](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

## **FY 2024 Interior And Environment Appropriations**

**Garcia Voted For Providing Funding For Mil-Con VA; Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, And Science; Energy And Water; Interior And Environment And Transportation-HUD Committees For FY 2024.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: "Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 1061) that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 4366) with an amendment that would provide \$467.5 billion in total funding for six, full-year spending bills for fiscal 2024. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-VA: Together with funds appropriated in the fiscal 2023 bill and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, it would provide \$346.7 billion for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies, including \$18.7 billion for military construction initiatives, \$135.25 billion in discretionary funding and \$172.5 billion in mandatory funding for the VA. AGRICULTURE: It would provide \$26.3 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies. It also would provide a total of \$7.03 billion to fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition assistance program, an increase of \$4.03 billion over fiscal 2023. COMMERCE, JUSTICE, and SCIENCE: It would provide \$81.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Commerce, Justice and Science programs, including \$10.83 billion for Commerce Department programs and \$37.5 billion for Justice Department programs. It also would provide \$24.9 billion for NASA. ENERGY-WATER: It would provide \$58.2 billion in discretionary funding for Energy and Water and related agencies funding, including \$50.2 billion for the Energy Department and \$8.7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT: It would provide \$38.6 billion discretionary spending for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies. It also would provide \$2.6 billion under a separate wildfire suppression cap adjustment. TRANSPORTATION-HUD: It would provide

\$103 billion in discretionary spending for federal transportation and housing programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-85. [H. Res. 1061, [Vote #64](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing FY 2024 Interior And Environment Appropriations With Republican Riders.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$37.7 billion in discretionary spending, including \$25.4 billion subject to the measure's discretionary cap and \$9.4 billion offset by rescissions. It would provide \$14.6 billion for the Interior Department, including \$3 billion for the National Park Service; \$1.5 billion for the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$1.3 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey; and \$1.3 billion for the Bureau of Land Management. It would provide approximately \$11.2 billion for Native American programs in fiscal 2024, including \$2.6 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1.4 billion for the Bureau of Indian Education and \$7.1 billion for the Health and Human Services Department’s Indian Health Service (an IHS total that includes \$5.1 billion in advance appropriations enacted in the fiscal 2023 spending measure). The bill would provide an additional \$5.9 billion in fiscal 2025 advance appropriations for IHS. The bill would provide \$6.2 billion for the EPA, which includes \$2.4 billion for environmental programs and management and \$561 million for science and technology. It would provide \$8 billion for the Forest Service, including \$4.4 billion for wildfire management and response. Between the Forest Service and Interior Department, it would provide \$619 million for wildfire preparedness and \$1.4 billion for fire suppression activities. The bill would also provide \$960 million for the Smithsonian Institution; \$178 million for the National Gallery of Art; and \$373 million combined for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Among its policy provisions, it would prohibit the use of funds to promote “critical race theory”; block a January 2023 EPA and Army Corps of Engineers rule on the definition of “Waters of the United States”; prohibit the EPA from issuing a waiver to allow California to issue its own emissions standards for small off-road vehicle engines; require the Interior Department to conduct quarterly onshore oil and gas lease sales; and prohibit the use of funds to implement certain regulations under the Endangered Species Act, including protections for the lesser prairie-chicken and the northern long-eared bat. It would rescind \$9.4 billion in funding for the EPA, Interior Department and Council on Environmental Quality provided under the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (PL 117-169), including \$7.8 billion for renewable energy projects and \$1.4 billion for environmental and climate justice projects. As amended, the bill would bar the use of funds provided by the bill for the American Climate Corps; prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce any COVID-19 mask mandates; bar the use of funds provided by the bill to implement, administer, apply, enforce or carry out any plastic straw prohibitions; prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the cancellation or suspension of oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska; and prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to reduce the number of oil and gas leases issued by the Interior Department, among other provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 213-203. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #597](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 Interior And Environment Appropriations To Committee.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 201-215. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #596](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Using Funds For Executive Orders On Climate Change.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 127 that would prohibit the use of any funds provided by the bill to implement a series of Biden administration executive orders (Executive Order nos. 13990, 14008, 14013, 14030, 14057, 14082 and 14096) related to climate concerns.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 208-207. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #595](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Using Funds For Environmental Justice Activities.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 126 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill from being used for environmental justice activities.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 212-204 [H.R. 4821, [Vote #594](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Using Funds For Oil And Gas Royalty Enforcements From The Inflation Reduction Act.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 120 that would prohibit

the use of funds provided by the bill to implement, administer or enforce a section of the Inflation Reduction Act (PL 117-169) related to increasing onshore oil and gas royalty rates, minimum bid requirements and rental fees.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 213-204. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #593](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Using Funds To Implement New National Monument Declarations By The President.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 116 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement new national monument declarations by the president.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 175-244. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #592](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Reducing Interior Secretary Deb Haaland's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 115 that would reduce Interior Secretary Deb Haaland's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-263. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #591](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Reducing EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 113 that would reduce EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan's salary to \$1.” The resolution was rejected by a vote of 179-213. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #590](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Reducing Bureau of Land Management Director Tracy Stone-Manning's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 112 that would reduce Bureau of Land Management Director Tracy Stone-Manning's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 159-259. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #589](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Defunding The Interior Department's Office Of Diversity, Inclusion And Civil Rights.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 110 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill for the Interior Department's Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 207-213. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #588](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Defunding The EPA's Clean School Bus Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Nehls, R-Texas, amendment no. 107 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the EPA's Clean School Bus Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-222. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #587](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Reducing Deputy Assistant EPA Administrator For Pesticide Programs Ya-Wei Li's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 103 that would reduce Deputy Assistant EPA Administrator for Pesticide Programs Ya-Wei Li's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-263. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #586](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Defunding Executive Orders Promoting The Use Of Clean Energy And Environmental Justice.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCormick, R-Ga., amendment no. 102 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement Executive Order 14037, related to strengthening American leadership in clean cars and trucks; EO 14057, related to catalyzing clean energy industries and jobs through federal sustainability; and EO 14096, relating to revitalizing U.S. commitment to environmental justice for all.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-202. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #585](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Reducing Deputy Assistant EPA Administrator For Environmental Justice Matthew Tejada's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCormick, R-Ga., amendment no. 101 that would reduce Deputy Assistant EPA Administrator for Environmental Justice Matthew Tejada's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-251. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #584](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Remove Monuments On Land Controlled By**



**The Interior Department.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 94 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to remove any monument on land under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-227. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #583](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Funds For An EPA Rule For Air Quality Standards.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 91 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to finalize, implement or enforce a 2023 proposed EPA rule titled "Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-206. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #582](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Funds For An Executive Order To Tackle Climate Change.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fulcher, R-Idaho, amendment no. 89 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement, administer, apply, enforce or carry out a section of Executive Order 14008 related to tackling climate change domestically and internationally.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 212-202. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #581](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Funds From Enforcing A Land Order Withdrawing Acres Of Chaco Canyon National Historical Park From Mining And Mineral Leasing.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 86 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement, administer or enforce Public Land Order 7923 that withdrew roughly 336,404 acres around Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico from mining and mineral leasing.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-219. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #580](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Reducing The Council On Environmental Quality Chair Brenda Mallory To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 85 that would reduce the salary of Council on Environmental Quality Chair Brenda Mallory to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-251. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #579](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Funds For The EPA To Hire New Consultants Or Fellows.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment no. 78 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the EPA to hire or pay the salary of any special consultants or fellows who are not already receiving pay as of the bill's enactment.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 188-237. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #576](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Barring Funds To Enforce Rules To Protect Endangered Wildlife, Plants, And Threatened Habitats.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 74 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill from being used to finalize, implement, administer or enforce the following proposed 2023 rules: --"Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. --"Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat" by FWS and NOAA. --"Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations Pertaining to Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants” by FWS.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 213-212. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #575](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Decrease The Bureau Of Ocean Energy Management Director's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 73 that would reduce Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Director Elizabeth Klein's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 163-261. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #574](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funding For The Environmental Protection Agency To Take Actions Related To Watershed Implementation.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 70 that would prohibit funding provided by the bill for the EPA to take any ‘backstop’



actions as described in a December 2009 letter related to watershed implementation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-243. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #573](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funding For The U.S. Board On Geographic Names.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Harshbarger, R-Tenn., amendment no. 66 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-246. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #572](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
  - **The Board On Geographic Names Renamed Locations Individuals Found Offensive, Including Geographic Names After Confederates.** “In the middle of the 20th century, the BGN also began reviewing petitions from individual citizens to change names that were already standardized on the U.S. map, whether because of a spelling error, a misplaced location, or something more serious—like a name that locals find offensive. [...] The slow drip of requests to change landmarks with Confederate names has surprised Runyon. ‘I confess, I thought I'd have more by now,’ she says. But she suspects that the reason isn’t a lack of desire to remove these names—rather, most people either aren’t familiar with the process for requesting a name change or don’t want to commit to multiple months of waiting.” [Smithsonian Magazine, [8/1/19](#)]
  - **The Board Of Geographic Names Replaced Names That Included Historic Slurs.** “The Department of the Interior today announced the Board on Geographic Names (BGN) has voted on the final replacement names for nearly 650 geographic features featuring the word sq\_\_\_\_. The final vote completes the last step in the historic efforts to remove a term from federal use that has historically been used as an offensive ethnic, racial and sexist slur, particularly for Indigenous women.” [Department of the Interior, Press Releases, [9/8/22](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Bill Funding For The National Endowment For The Humanities By \$186 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 61 that would strike \$186 million provided by the bill for the National Endowment for the Humanities and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 132-292. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #571](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Bill Funding For The National Endowment For The Arts By \$186 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 60 that would strike \$186 million provided by the bill for the National Endowment for the Arts and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 129-292. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #570](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Council On Environmental Quality Funding By \$3.8 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 59 that would reduce by \$3.8 million funding for the Council on Environmental Quality and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-253. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #569](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Increase National Park Service Construction Funding By \$3.8 Million And Decrease Council On Environmental Quality Funding By The Same Amount.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., amendment no. 15 that would increase by \$3.8 million funding for National Park Service construction, and decrease funding for the Council on Environmental Quality by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 184-239. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #568](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Bureau Of Land Management Funds By \$590.3 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 2 that would reduce funds made available for the Bureau of Land Management by \$590.3 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 144-280. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #567](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering Department Of Transportation Appropriations, Department Of Interior Appropriations, And Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 838) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (HR 4820), the Department of Interior and Environment Appropriations Act (HR 4821) and the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 6126). The rule would provide up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would make in order 74 amendments to HR 4820 and 131 amendments to HR 4821.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 213-203. [H.Res. 838, [Vote #566](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]

### FY 2024 Legislative Branch Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For FY 2024 Appropriations For The Legislative Branch With Republican Riders.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$5.3 billion for the House of Representatives, Library of Congress, U.S. Capitol Police and various legislative agencies. It would provide \$781 million for the U.S. Capitol Police, \$844 million for the Library of Congress, \$806 million for the Government Accountability Office and \$65 million for the Congressional Budget Office. It would provide \$8 million for the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights and \$130 million for the Government Publishing Office. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$1.9 billion for House operations and \$23 million for joint committees and offices. It would provide \$810 million for the members' representational allowances account, and the bill would require any unspent allowance funds to be diverted to deficit reduction. As amended, the bill would bar any cost-of-living adjustments for members of Congress during fiscal 2024.” The bill passed by a vote of 214-197. [H.R. 4364, [Vote #563](#), 11/1/23; CQ, [11/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit FY 2024 Appropriations For The Legislative Branch.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Espallat, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee.” The motion failed by a vote of 201-209. [H.R. 4364, [Vote #562](#), 11/1/23; CQ, [11/1/23](#)]

### FY 2024 Energy Department Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Providing Funding For Mil-Con VA; Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, And Science; Energy And Water; Interior And Environment And Transportation-HUD Committees For FY 2024.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 1061) that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 4366) with an amendment that would provide \$467.5 billion in total funding for six, full-year spending bills for fiscal 2024. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-VA: Together with funds appropriated in the fiscal 2023 bill and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, it would provide \$346.7 billion for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies, including \$18.7 billion for military construction initiatives, \$135.25 billion in discretionary funding and \$172.5 billion in mandatory funding for the VA. AGRICULTURE: It would provide \$26.3 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies. It also would provide a total of \$7.03 billion to fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition assistance program, an increase of \$4.03 billion over fiscal 2023. COMMERCE, JUSTICE, and SCIENCE: It would provide \$81.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Commerce, Justice and Science programs, including \$10.83 billion for Commerce Department programs and \$37.5 billion for Justice Department programs. It also would provide \$24.9 billion for NASA. ENERGY-WATER: It would provide \$58.2 billion in discretionary funding for Energy and Water and related agencies funding, including \$50.2 billion for the Energy Department and \$8.7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT: It would provide \$38.6 billion discretionary spending for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies. It also would provide \$2.6 billion under a separate wildfire suppression cap adjustment. TRANSPORTATION-HUD: It would provide \$103 billion in discretionary spending for federal transportation and housing programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-85. [H. Res. 1061, [Vote #64](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For FY 2024 Appropriations For The Energy Department, Including Republican Riders.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$60 billion in fiscal 2024 funding for the Energy Department, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and independent federal agencies. It would provide \$49 billion for the Energy Department, \$24 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, and \$2.8 billion for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. Within NNSA funding, it would provide \$19.1 billion appropriated for weapons activities, \$1.9 billion for naval reactors and \$2.4 billion for defense nuclear nonproliferation. The bill would provide \$2 billion for the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Office. It would redirect \$3.6 billion in unobligated funds previously appropriated by the 2021 bipartisan infrastructure law for advanced nuclear reactor demonstration programs, including \$2.4 billion for advanced nuclear fuel and \$1.2 billion for small modular reactor research and development. The funding for each would be evenly distributed over the next three fiscal years. It would provide \$470 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, \$281 million for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and \$858 million for the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management. The bill would provide \$9.6 billion for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. For programs within the Interior Department, the bill would provide \$1.9 billion, including \$1.7 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation and \$23 million for the Central Utah Project. It would also prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to finalize an Energy Department rule proposed in February 2023, on energy conservation standards for gas ranges and ovens, or any rule that would directly or indirectly limit consumer access to gas kitchen ranges or ovens.” The bill passed by a vote of 210-199. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #558](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit FY2024 Energy Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In October 2023 Garcia voted against: “Castor, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 199-210. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #557](#), 10/27/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Using Funds To Implement Various Biden Administration Executive Orders Relating To Climate Change.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., for Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 60 that would prohibit the use of funds to implement various Biden administration executive orders relating to climate change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 192-222. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #556](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce By \$620 Million The Amount Of Appropriations Provided By FY2024 Energy Appropriations To The Army Corps Of Engineers.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 59 that would reduce by \$620 million the amount of appropriations provided by the bill to the Army Corps of Engineers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 76-335. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #555](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To \$1.55 Billion The Total Amount Of Appropriations Provided By FY2024 Energy Appropriations.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 58 that would reduce by \$1.55 billion the total amount of appropriations provided by the bill.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 100-314. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #554](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Andrew Light, Assistant Secretary Of Energy For International Affairs, To \$1.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Pfluger, R-Texas, amendment no. 57 that would reduce the salary of Andrew Light, assistant secretary of Energy for International Affairs, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 164-249. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #553](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Gene Rodrigues, Assistant Secretary For The Office Of Electricity, To \$1.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Pfluger, R-Texas, amendment no. 56 that would reduce the salary of Gene Rodrigues, assistant secretary for the Office of Electricity, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-250. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #552](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Energy Secretary Jennifer M. Granholm To \$1.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 51 that would reduce the salary of Energy Secretary Jennifer M. Granholm to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-247. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #551](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds Under FY2024 Energy Appropriations For The American Climate Corps.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 50 that would bar the use of funds under the bill for the American Climate Corps.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 207-204. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #550](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds Under FY2024 Energy Appropriations For The American Climate Corps.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 50 that would bar the use of funds under the bill for the American Climate Corps.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-209. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #549](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds Under FY2024 Energy Appropriations For The Energy Department's Office Of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity And Inclusion.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 47 that would bar the use of funds under the bill for the Energy Department's Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 207-204. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #548](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Assistant Army Secretary For Civil Works Michael Connor To \$1.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Luna, R-Fla., amendment no. 43 that would reduce the salary of Assistant Army Secretary for Civil Works Michael Connor to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 120-291. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #547](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds Under 2024 Energy Appropriations For The Energy Department's SuperTruck III Program.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 39 that would bar the use of funds under the bill for the Energy Department's SuperTruck III program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 176-241. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #546](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Bar Funds Under 2024 Energy Appropriations For The National Nuclear Security Administration Warhead Modification Program.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 37 that would bar funds under the bill for the National Nuclear Security Administration W87-1 warhead modification program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 121-299. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #545](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Bar Funds Under FY 2024 Energy Appropriations For The Savannah River Plutonium Modernization Program.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 36 that would bar funds under the bill for the Savannah River Plutonium Modernization Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 116-303. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #544](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease By \$2.5 Million Funding For The Great Lakes Authority.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 32 that would decrease by \$2.5 million funding for the Great Lakes Authority and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 122-295. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #543](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease By \$2.5 Million Funding For The Southwest Border Regional Commission.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 31



that would decrease by \$2.5 million funding for the Southwest Border Regional Commission and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 130-287. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #542](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Southeast Crescent Regional Commission By \$19.8 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 30 that would reduce funding for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission by \$19.8 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 122-299. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #541](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Northern Border Regional Commission By \$20 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 29 that would reduce funding for the Northern Border Regional Commission by \$20 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 134-283. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #540](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate \$17 Million For The Denali Commission.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., for Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 28 that would eliminate the \$17 million provided for the Denali Commission.” The amendment rejected by a vote of 105-316. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #539](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Denali Commission By \$2 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 27 that would reduce funding for the Denali Commission by \$2 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 137-283. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #538](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Delta Regional Commission By \$6.1 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 26 that would reduce funding for the Delta Regional Commission by \$6.1 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 123-300. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #537](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Appalachian Regional Commission By \$35 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 25 that would reduce funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission by \$35 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 115-306. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #536](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate \$470 Million For The Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 20 that would eliminate \$470 million provided for the Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 105-319. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #535](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike \$35 Million For Energy Department Clean Energy Demonstrations.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 19 that would strike \$35 million provided for Energy Department clean energy demonstrations and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 135-284. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #534](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate All Bill Funding For Energy Department Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Programs.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no.16 that would eliminate all funding in the bill for the DOE energy efficiency and



renewable energy programs.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 137-287. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #533](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increasing Funding For Energy Department Fossil Fuel And Carbon Management Programs And Reducing Funding For The Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Programs.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Griffith, R-Va., amendment no. 15 that would increase funding by \$600 million for the Energy Department’s fossil energy and carbon management programs and reduce funding by \$1.1 billion for the department’s energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-257. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #532](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce Bureau Of Reclamation Policy And Administration Expenses By \$5 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., amendment no. 14 that would reduce funding by \$5 million for Bureau of Reclamation policy and administration expenses.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-213. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #531](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For The Upper Colorado And San Juan Tiver Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Offset By A Decrease In Funding For Energy Department Salaries.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment no. 12 that would increase funding by \$1 million for Bureau of Reclamation water and natural resources projects, which is intended for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Endangered Fish Recovery programs, offset by an equal reduction in funding for Energy Department salaries and expenses.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 277-142. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #530](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Delaware River Basin Commission From The Army Corps Of Engineers Investigations.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 3 that would decrease by \$715,000 funding for Army Corps of Engineers investigations, intended to eliminate the Delaware River Basin Commission, and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-265. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #529](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

## FY 2024 Agriculture, Rural Development, And Food And Drug Administration Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Providing Funding For Mil-Con VA; Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, And Science; Energy And Water; Interior And Environment And Transportation-HUD Committees For FY 2024.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 1061) that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 4366) with an amendment that would provide \$467.5 billion in total funding for six, full-year spending bills for fiscal 2024. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-VA: Together with funds appropriated in the fiscal 2023 bill and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, it would provide \$346.7 billion for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies, including \$18.7 billion for military construction initiatives, \$135.25 billion in discretionary funding and \$172.5 billion in mandatory funding for the VA. AGRICULTURE: It would provide \$26.3 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies. It also would provide a total of \$7.03 billion to fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition assistance program, an increase of \$4.03 billion over fiscal 2023. COMMERCE, JUSTICE, and SCIENCE: It would provide \$81.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Commerce, Justice and Science programs, including \$10.83 billion for Commerce Department programs and \$37.5 billion for Justice Department programs. It also would provide \$24.9 billion for NASA. ENERGY-WATER: It would provide \$58.2 billion in discretionary funding for Energy and Water and related agencies funding, including \$50.2 billion for the Energy Department and \$8.7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT: It would provide \$38.6 billion discretionary spending for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies. It also would provide \$2.6 billion under a separate wildfire suppression cap adjustment. TRANSPORTATION-HUD: It would provide

\$103 billion in discretionary spending for federal transportation and housing programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-85. [H. Res. 1061, [Vote #64](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 Agriculture Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide roughly \$22 billion in discretionary funding in fiscal 2024 for the Agriculture Department and related agencies. The bill would provide \$6.2 billion to the Food and Drug Administration, including \$3 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$3.2 billion in user fees; \$3.4 billion for Agriculture Department rural development activities; \$1.5 billion for the Agricultural Research Service; and \$1 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service. It would provide \$122 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, \$32 billion for child nutrition programs, and \$6 billion for the Women, Infants, and Children program. It would direct the USDA to take necessary actions to prohibit the purchase of U.S. agricultural land by non-resident aliens and foreign businesses associated with Russia, North Korea, Iran and China; nullify the FDA’s January 2023 rule allowing medical providers to dispense the abortion drug mifepristone without an in-person consultation; prohibit the use of funds for programs that promote critical race theory; and prohibit the use of funds to establish any office of diversity, equity and inclusion, among other policy provisions. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of funds for carrying out various Biden administration executive orders related to climate change and sex discrimination, finalizing regulations that result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, implementing the USDA COVID-19 workplace safety policy, or for any operations of the Civilian Climate Corps, among other restrictions. It also would reduce the salary of Deputy Undersecretary of Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Service Stacy Dean to \$1.” The bill was rejected by a vote of 191-237. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #507](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **The Agriculture Appropriations Bill Included A Provision To Ban Mifepristone From Being Sold In Retail Pharmacies Or By Mail.** “A provision in the legislation would nullify a Biden administration rule allowing mifepristone to be sold in retail pharmacies and by mail with prescriptions from a certified health care provider.” [Fox 59, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Office Of Civil Rights Funding By \$3.8 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 24 that would reduce by \$3.8 million funding for the Office of Civil Rights and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 175-254. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #408](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The National Agricultural Statistics Service Funding By \$13 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 29 that would reduce by \$13 million funding for the National Agricultural Statistics Service and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 119-307. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #409](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The National Institute Of Food And Agriculture Research Funding By \$157 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 33 that would reduce by \$157 million funding for National Institute of Food and Agriculture research and education activities and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 106-323. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #410](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Natural Resources Conservation Service Funding By \$60 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Brecheen, R-Okla., amendment no. 41 that would reduce by \$60 million funding for the Natural Resources Conservation Service and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 86-343. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #411](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Rural Housing Service Rental Assistance Program Funding By \$1.61 Billion And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Brecheen, R-Okla., amendment no. 43 that would reduce by \$1.61 billion funding for the Rural Housing Service Rental Assistance Program and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 89-341. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #412](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Rural Business-Cooperative Service Rural Business Program Funding By \$25 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 45 that would reduce by \$25 million funding for the Rural Business-Cooperative Service Rural Business Program account and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 68-362. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #413](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Food For Peace Title II Grants Funding By \$1.7 Billion And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 54 that would reduce by \$1.7 billion funding for Food for Peace Title II Grants and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 83-348. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #414](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The McGovern-Dole International Food For Education Program Funding By \$240 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 57 that would reduce by \$240 million funding for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 81-350. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #415](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Commodity Futures Trading Commission Funding By \$77 Million And Transfer The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 61 that would reduce by \$77 million funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 105-325. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #416](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds From The Bill From Being Used For Programs Established Under A Commodity Promotion Law.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Spartz, R-Ind., amendment no. 76 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to carry out any programs established under a commodity promotion law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 49-377. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #417](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds From The Bill For The Agriculture Department’s Equity Commission.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 79 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Agriculture Department’s Equity Commission.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-216. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #418](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds From The Bill From Being Used To Mandate Electronic Ear Tags For Cattle And Bison.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 83 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to mandate electronic identification ear tags for cattle and bison.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 97-336. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #419](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Research Director Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Center For Drug Evaluation To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 85 that would reduce to \$1 the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research Director Patricia Cavazzoni.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 152-278. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #420](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Agriculture Department From Using Funds For “Woke” Courses, Books, And Study Guides.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 89 that would prohibit the Agriculture Department from using any funds provided by the bill for ‘woke’ courses, books and study guides.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-214. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #421](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of Surveillance And Epidemiology Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 90 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration’s Director of the Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology Gerald Dal Pan to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 158-272. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #422](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Division Of Risk Management Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 91 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Division of Risk Management Cynthia LaCivita to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 159-272. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #423](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of New Drugs Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 92 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Office of New Drugs Peter P. Stein to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-273. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #424](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of Compliance Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 93 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Office of Compliance Jill Furman to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-270. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #425](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of Medical Policy Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 94 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Office of Medical Policy M. Khair ElZarrad to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-271. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #426](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Food And Drug Administration’s Office Of Regulatory Policy Director To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 95 that would reduce the salary of the Food and Drug Administration's Director of the Office of Regulatory Policy Elizabeth Jungman to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 163-267. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #427](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Bill Funds For The Farm To School Network Racial Equity Learning Lab.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Stauber, R-Minn., amendment no. 99 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to fund the Farm to School Network Racial Equity Learning Lab.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-216. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #428](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Bill Funds To Implement The January 2021 Executive Order On Climate Change.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 101 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement or enforce the executive order issued in January 2021 on climate change.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-216. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #429](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **The January 2021 Executive Order On Climate Change “Place[d] The Climate Crisis At The Forefront Of Foreign Policy And National Security Planning.”** “Executive Order 14008, of January 27, 2021, places the climate crisis at the forefront of foreign policy and national security planning. ‘The United States will work with other countries and partners, both bilaterally and multilaterally, to put the world on a sustainable climate pathway. The United States will also move quickly to build resilience, both at home and abroad, against the impacts of climate change that are already manifest and will continue to intensify according to current trajectories.’” [Department of Energy, [1/27/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding Provided By The Bill By \$717 Million.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 102 that would reduce the total funding provided by the bill by \$717 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 71-362. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #430](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 Agriculture Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Budzinski, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 211-217. [H.R. 4368, [Vote #506](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

## FY 2024 Defense Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 Defense Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$826.4 billion in discretionary defense spending for fiscal 2024. It includes \$293.1 billion for operation and maintenance activities, \$165.1 billion for weapons and other procurement, \$146.8 billion for military research and development and \$177.9 billion for military personnel. It would provide approximately \$9 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. It would also provide \$500 million for cooperative missile defense programs with Israel. The bill would provide approximately \$30 billion for missile defense programs, \$40.7 billion for military aircraft, \$32.9 billion for shipbuilding, \$1.2 billion for drug interdiction and counterdrug activities and \$39.4 billion for defense health care programs. It would provide \$9.6 billion for the procurement of 86 F-35 Joint Strike Fighters. Among other provisions, the bill would provide funding for a 5.2 percent military pay increase and prohibit the use of funds for construction on any Space Command facilities until a final basing decision for the headquarters is delivered to Congress. Upon adoption of the rule (H Res 730), \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine was removed from the bill. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of funds to deploy U.S. troops to Ukraine, reduce Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin's salary to \$1, prohibit the use of funds to require armed forces servicemembers or civilian Defense Department employees to get a COVID-19 vaccine and prohibit the use of funds to enforce any COVID-19 mask mandates.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-210. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #502](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For Defense Department Operations And Maintenance By \$50 Million And Use The Money To Fund The Advanced Defense Capabilities Pilot Program.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Houlahan, D-Pa., amendment no. 34 that would reduce by \$50 million funding for Defense Department-wide operation and maintenance and increase by the same amount funding for Defense Production Act purchases, intended to fund the advanced defense capabilities pilot program.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240-191. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #431](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Decrease Defense Department Funding For Ukraine Security Assistance By \$300 Million And Transfer The Money To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 149 that would decrease by \$300 million funding for Defense Department-wide operation and maintenance to be used for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 104-330. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #432](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Remove A Prohibition On The Use Of Funds To Classify Communications Of Any U.S. Person Or Partner With An Organization That Recommends Censoring Constitutionally Protected Speech.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Plaskett, D-V.I., amendment no. 151 that would strike from the bill a prohibition on the use of funds to classify communications of any U.S. person as misinformation or partner with an organization that recommends that pressures or recommends censoring constitutionally protected speech.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 203-231. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #433](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Assistant Defense Secretary for Readiness Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 152 that would reduce Assistant Defense Secretary for Readiness Shawn Skelly's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 150-282. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #434](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Defense Department’s Diversity And Inclusion Management Director’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 153 that would reduce to \$1 the salary of Norvel Dillard, director of Diversity and Inclusion Management at the Defense Department Office for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 184-248. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #435](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For A Naming Commission To Remove Confederate Names, Symbols, And Monuments From Department Of Defense Assets.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clyde, R-Ga., amendment no. 155 that would prohibit the use of funds for a naming commission to carry out an existing legal requirement for the Defense Department to remove from its assets any names, symbols, monuments and other displays that honor or commemorate the Confederate States of America.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 172-261. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #436](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds In Anyways That Violates Current Legal Requirements For The Department Of Defense.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Connolly, D-Va., amendment no. 156 that would prohibit the use of funds in any way that violates existing legal requirements for Defense Department total force management.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 215-218. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #437](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds To Provide Assistance To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 160 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to provide security assistance to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 93-339. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #438](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Use Of Funds To Transfer Cluster Munitions, Specifically To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 161 that would prohibit the use of funds to transfer cluster munitions, including to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-269. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #439](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Use Of Funds To Carry Out Reporting Requirements For Unfunded Defense Priorities.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-

Wash., amendment no. 166 that would prohibit the use of funds to carry out certain reporting requirements related to unfunded defense priorities.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 176-258. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #440](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Use DoD Funds To Observe Pride Month.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 175 that would prohibit the use of funds for the Defense Department or Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute to observe Pride month as specified in the DOD's Cultural Observances and Awareness Events List and authorized by the undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 202-231. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #441](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Use DoD Funds To Observe Pride Month.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 175 that would prohibit the use of funds for the Defense Department or Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute to observe Pride month as specified in the DOD's Cultural Observances and Awareness Events List and authorized by the undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 202-231. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #441](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 Defense Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jacobs, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-208. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Consideration Of The Department Of Defense Appropriations Act 2024.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 680) that would provide for floor consideration of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (HR 4365). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate and make in order 184 amendments to the bill.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-214. [H. Res. 680, [Vote #398](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Consideration For FY 2024 Defense Appropriations, Promoting Liquified Natural Gas, And Condemning New Mexico’s Governor’s Gun Legislation.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 712) that would provide for floor consideration of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (HR 4365), the Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act (HR 1130) and a resolution condemning the actions of Governor of New Mexico, Michelle Lujan Grisham (H Res 684). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of 184 amendments to HR 4365 and two amendments to HR 1130. The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-216. [H. Res. 712, [Vote #403](#), 9/21/23; CQ, [9/21/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For FY 2024 Defense Appropriations, Promoting Liquified Natural Gas, And Condemning New Mexico’s Governor’s Gun Legislation.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “The right thing today is to move ahead and pass this rule, get onto a debate about what we think are important issues. Defending the country is certainly an important issue. Securing our energy future is important, and dealing with constitutional rights, and we will continue to discuss and work on these other matters. I will agree with my friend. I am not for shutting down the government. I hope we don’t get there, and I always worry about that as we approach these kind of deadlines. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-202. [H. Res. 712, [Vote #402](#), 9/21/23; CQ, [9/21/23](#), Congressional Record, [9/21/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Close Portions Of The Conference On The Fiscal 2024 Defense**

**Authorization Bill.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rogers, R-Ala., motion to close portions of the conference on the Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization bill (HR 2670).” The motion passed by a vote of 409-0. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #396](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Motion To From The Desk The Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization Act And To Request A Conference With The Senate.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rogers, R-Ala., motion to take from the desk the Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization bill (HR 2670) and the Senate amendment to the bill, disagree with the Senate amendment to the bill and request a conference with the Senate.” The motion passed by a vote of 393-27. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #395](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#)]

## FY 2024 Department Of State Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$53.3 billion in federal funding for fiscal 2024. The bill includes a \$12.9 billion offset, including \$11.1 billion from a rescission of funding from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund from the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (PL 117-169). The bill would provide \$4.4 billion to counter the Chinese Communist Party’s influence and prohibit the use of funds to repay loans to the Chinese government or to support forced labor, crimes against humanity or genocide in China. The bill would provide \$3.1 billion for Israel, \$1.5 billion for Egypt and \$1.7 billion for Jordan. The bill would also require the executive branch, within 60 days of enactment, to report to Congress on a strategy to prioritize U.S. national security interests in responding to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and create new monitoring and oversight mechanisms. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$10 billion for global health programs, strike funding for the Green Climate Fund, and reimpose the prohibition on federal funding for international non-governmental organizations that provide abortion services. As amended, the bill would reduce the salary of Secretary of State Antony Blinken to \$1, prohibit the use of funds for the Office of Palestinian Affairs, and add language to expand eligibility for security upgrades to soft targets to include places of worship for U.S. embassy staff and their dependents.” The bill passed by a vote of 216-212. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #500](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike The \$38.6 Million Of Funding For The Institute Of Peace And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 8 that would strike all \$38.6 million of funding for the United States Institute of Peace and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 134-298. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #462](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike The \$2.9 Million Of Funding For Commission On Security And Cooperation In Europe Expenses And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 10 that would strike all \$2.9 million of funding for salaries and expenses at the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 78-353. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #463](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Agency For International Development Operating Expenses By 50%, Approximately \$607.4 Million.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 13 that would reduce funding for U.S. Agency for International Development operating expenses by 50 percent, approximately \$607.4 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 102-326. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #464](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike All \$230.6 Million Of Funding For The International Development Capital Investment Fund And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 15 that would strike all \$230.6 million of funding for the U.S. Agency for International Development Capital

Investment Fund and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 111-315. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #465](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Agency For International Development Funding By \$4.5 Billion And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account To Help Ukraine Pay Off Sovereign Debt.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 17 that would reduce funding for the U.S. Agency for International Development by \$4.5 billion and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account to help Ukraine pay off its sovereign debt.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 115-312. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #466](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Cut All \$3.9 Billion Of Funding For International Disaster Assistance And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 18 that would strike all \$3.9 billion of funding for international disaster assistance and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 86-346. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #467](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Economic Support Fund By \$1.2 Billion And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 20 that would decrease funding for the Economic Support Fund by \$1.2 billion and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 133-297. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #468](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike All \$2.5 Billion Of State Department Migration And Refugee Assistance Funding And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 22 that would strike all \$2.5 billion of funding for State Department migration and refugee assistance and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 121-311. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #469](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Peace Corps Funding By \$14.3 Million And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 23 that would reduce Peace Corps funding by \$14.3 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 135-295. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #470](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Global Environment Facility Fund By \$10 Million.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Kelly, R-Miss., amendment no. 27 that would decrease by \$10 million funding for the Global Environment Facility Fund.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 199-231. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #471](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Language Banning Bill Funding To Classify Communications Made By U.S. Person Or Partner With Organizations That Censor Constitutionally Protected Speech.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Plaskett, D-V.I., amendment no. 36 that would strike language in the bill to ban the use funding in the bill to classify any communications made by a U.S. person as misinformation, disinformation or malinformation or partner with organizations that seek to suppress or censor the constitutionally protected speech of U.S. persons, including on social media.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 195-236. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #472](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Use Of Bill Funds To Provide Assistance To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 42 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to provide assistance to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 90-342. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #473](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Deliver Defense Services To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 43 that would prohibit the use of funding in the bill for the secretary of State to initiate a drawdown and delivery of defense articles and services from Defense Department stocks to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 92-340. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #474](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Support The Lebanese Armed Forces.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Steube, R-Fla., amendment no. 44 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to support the Lebanese Armed Forces.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 120-309. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #475](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Provide Assistance To Iraq.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Steube, R-Fla., amendment no. 45 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to provide assistance to Iraq.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 104-327. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #476](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Implement Paris Agreement Climate Provisions.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 46 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to implement the 2015 United Nations agreement on climate change, commonly known as the Paris Agreement.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219-213. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #477](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Ambassador To The United Nations To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 47 that would reduce the salary of U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Linda Thomas-Greenfield to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-278. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #478](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Secretary Of State’s Policy Planning Staff Director’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 48 that would decrease the salary of the Secretary of State’s Policy Planning Staff Director Salaman Ahmed to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-265. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #479](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The State Department’s Acting Chief Of Diversity And Inclusion’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 49 that would decrease the salary of the State Department Acting Chief of Diversity and Inclusion Constance Mayor to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 187-241. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #480](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Office Of Palestinian Affairs Chief To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 50 that would decrease the salary of the U.S. Office of Palestinian Affairs Chief George Noll to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-238. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #481](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Provide Aid To Pakistan.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 51 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to provide assistance to Pakistan.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 132-298. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #482](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For A State Department Refugee Travel Loan Program.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gooden, R-Texas, amendment no. 54 that would prohibit funding in the bill from being used by the State Department for the International Organization for



Migration's Refugee Travel Loan Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-232. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #483](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For United Nations Entities Unless Specifically Authorized By Law.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Spartz, R-Ind., amendment no. 57 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill for any United Nations entities unless specifically authorized by law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 188-242. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #484](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The State Department’s Office Of Global Change.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 58 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the State Department's Office of Global Change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 213-219. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #485](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For Sending State Department Employees To Any Event Hosted By The Clinton Global Initiative.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., amendment no. 61 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill by the State Department to send employees to any event or conference hosted by the Clinton Global Initiative.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-215. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #486](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce Voice Of America’s Special Assistant To The Director Of Programming’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 63 that would reduce the salary of Setareh Sieg, special assistant to the director of programming at Voice of America, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-260. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #487](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Agency For Global Media’s Chief Management Officer’s Salary.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 64 that would reduce the salary of David Kotz, chief management officer at the U.S. Agency for Global Media.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 171-258. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #488](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Agency For Global Media’s Deputy CEO’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 65 that would reduce the salary of Kelu Chao, deputy CEO at the U.S. Agency for Global Media, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 173-255. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #489](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The Special Presidential Envoy For Climate.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-212. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #490](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used To Relocate The U.S. Embassy In Israel Out Of Jerusalem.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Tenney, R-N.Y., amendment no. 69 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to relocate the U.S. Embassy in Israel out of Jerusalem.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 360-67. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #491](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used For Biden Executive Orders On The Climate.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 70 that would prohibit the use of any funds provided by the bill to implement a series of Biden administration executive orders (Executive Order nos. 13990, 14008, 14013, 14030, 14057, 14082 and 14096) related to climate concerns.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-213. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #492](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Deputy Secretary Of State And Undersecretary For Political Affairs To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 71 that would reduce the salary of Victoria Nuland, acting U.S. Deputy Secretary of State and Undersecretary for Political Affairs, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-268. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #493](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used To Provide Assistance To UNESCO.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Steube, R-Fla., amendment no. 73 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to provide assistance to UNESCO.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-232. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #494](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The United Nations Relief And Works Agency.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 74 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 213-218. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #495](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Use Of Funds To Delist The Islamic Revolutionary Guard As A Foreign Terrorist Organization.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 76 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to delist the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 351-81. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #496](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Ban Bill Funds To Transfer Of Cluster Munitions To Any Foreign Country.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Massie, R-Ky., amendment no. 77 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to transfer cluster munitions to any foreign country.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 178-253. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #497](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce Central America Aid In FY 2024 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment no. 78 that would reduce foreign assistance to Guatemala by \$908.8 million, to Honduras by \$560.7 million and El Salvador by \$251.4 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 187-244. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #498](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Salinas, D-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-217. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #499](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

## FY 2024 Department Of Homeland Security Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 Homeland Security Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$91.5 billion in discretionary spending for fiscal 2024 for the Homeland Security Department, including \$62.8 billion subject to the bill’s discretionary cap and \$20.2 billion for major disaster relief under a disaster cap adjustment. It would provide \$19.9 billion for Customs and Border Protection, \$9.8 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, \$10.6 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, \$13.6 billion for the Coast Guard and \$26.1 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Among other provisions, it would provide \$2.1 billion to resume construction of the wall along the U.S.-Mexico border and \$2.9 billion for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. It would prohibit the use of any of the bill’s funds to purchase unmanned aircraft systems that are manufactured in China or by a China-based company. The bill would also include restrictions on the use of any funds provided by the bill for any DHS diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives or to advance critical race theory;

prohibit funding for any DHS component to label certain social media posts as misinformation; and prohibit funding provided by the bill to provide any gender-affirming care for individuals in ICE custody. As amended, the bill would bar the use of funds provided in the bill for the Uniting for Ukraine program, which provides a pathway for Ukrainian citizens and their immediate family members who are outside of the U.S. to come to the U.S. and stay temporarily under a two-year parole period; reduce DHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas' salary to \$1; and prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to house undocumented immigrants who are unlawfully present in the U.S. at military installations, except during a federally declared major disaster.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-208. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #505](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Homeland Security Deputy Secretary’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 66 that would reduce the salary of the Department of Homeland Security Deputy Secretary Kristie Canegallo to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 169-261. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #458](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Homeland Security Executive Secretary’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 67 that would reduce the salary of the Department of Homeland Security Executive Secretary Kimberly O’Connor to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 165-263. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #459](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Homeland Security Assistant Secretary for Border And Immigration Policy’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 69 that would reduce the salary of Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Border and Immigration Policy Blas Nunez-Neto to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-260. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #460](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease The Funds Provided By The Bill By \$8.7 Billion.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 74 that would decrease the total amount of funds provided by the bill by \$8.7 billion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 75-347. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #461](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Add Funding For Customs And Border Protections Officers At Ports Of Entry.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Correa, D-Calif., amendment no. 13 that would reduce by \$496.3 million, and increase by the same amount, funding for U.S. Customs and Border Protection operations and support, intended to hire additional CBP officers for ports of entry.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 206-223. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #442](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Numerous Immigration Provisions That Block Use Of Funds For: Facilitating Migrant’s Parole Into The U.S., Transporting Adult Migrants Into The U.S. For Non-Enforcement Purposes, And Issuing Employment Authorization For Migrants Whose Asylum Was Denied Or Committed A Crime While Their Application Is Pending.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., amendment no. 23 that would strike numerous provisions, including language to bar the use of funds under the bill for: U.S. Customs and Border Protection's CBP One application to facilitate any migrant's parole into the U.S.; transporting adult migrants into the U.S. interior for non-immigration enforcement purposes; and to issue any employment authorization document to a migrant whose asylum application has been denied or who has been convicted of a federal or state crime while their asylum application is pending.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 209-220. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #443](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Language Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Fund Immigrations And Customs Enforcement To Maintain Full Capacity Of Detainees.** September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 25 that would strike language to require the Department of Homeland Security to allocate amounts for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations and support in order to ensure the average daily population of detainees is

maintained at the full capacity funded by the bill throughout the fiscal year and ensure that every migrant who is not detained has mandatory GPS monitoring throughout the duration of all applicable immigration proceedings.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-220. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #444](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For Cybersecurity And Infrastructure Security Agency Operations.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clyde, R-Ga., amendment no. 29 that would reduce funding for Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency operations and support from \$2.4 billion to \$1.8 billion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 108-320. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #445](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of Cybersecurity And Infrastructure Security Agency Director Jen Easterly.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 39 that would bar the use funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Director Jen Easterly.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147-282. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #446](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of Cybersecurity And Infrastructure Security Agency’s Election Security Initiative Director Geoffrey Hale.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 40 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency’s Election Security Initiative Director Geoffrey Hale.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-270. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #447](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of DHS Undersecretary Of The Office of Strategy, Policy And Plans Robert Silvers.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 41 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Department of Homeland Security Undersecretary of the Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans Robert Silvers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 168-261. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #448](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of DHS Assistant Secretary For Counter Terrorism And Threat Prevention Samantha Vinograd.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 42 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Department of Homeland Security Assistant Secretary for Counter Terrorism and Threat Prevention Samantha Vinograd.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 164-265. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #449](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of DHS Director of the Homeland Security Department Government Accountability Office - Office of Inspector General Liaison Office Jim Crumpacker.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 43 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Department of Homeland Security Director of the Homeland Security Department Government Accountability Office - Office of Inspector General Liaison Office Jim Crumpacker.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 162-264. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #450](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Undersecretary Of Homeland Security For Intelligence And Analysis Kenneth L. Wainstein To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 48 that would reduce the salary of Undersecretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis Kenneth L. Wainstein to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 159-269. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #451](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Immigration Program Evaluation Assistant Director Claire Trickler-**



**McNulty's To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 49 that would reduce Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Immigration Program Evaluation Assistant Director Claire Trickler-McNulty's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-267. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #452](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The DHS Civil Rights Officer Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia to \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 50 that would reduce Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Officer Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia's salary to \$1.” The amendment was reject by a vote of 161-268. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #453](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds For The Texas Border Program Operation Lone Star.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment no. 51 that would prohibit the use of any funds provided by the bill for the Texas border and immigration enforcement program known as "Operation Lone Star.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 211-220. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #454](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Funding To The DHS Office For Civil Rights.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Nehls, R-Texas, amendment no. 64 that would prohibit the use of any funds provided by the bill for the Department of Homeland Security's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 182-247. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #455](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 Homeland Security Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-218. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #504](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering Appropriations Bills For Defense, Homeland Security, Agriculture, And Department Of State.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 723) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (HR 4365), the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (HR 4367), the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (HR 4368) and the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act (HR 4665).” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-212. [H.Res. 723, [Vote #406](#), 9/26/23; CQ, [9/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For To End Debate And Consider Appropriations Bills For Defense, Homeland Security, Agriculture, And Department Of State.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 215-209. [H.Res. 723, [Vote #405](#), 9/26/23; CQ, [9/26/23](#); Congressional Record, [9/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Consideration For Appropriations Bills For Defense, Homeland Security, Agriculture, And Department Of State.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “On the question of consideration of the resolution (H Res 723) that would provide for floor consideration of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (HR 4365), the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (HR 4367), the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (HR 4368) and the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act (HR 4665).” The question was adopted by a vote of 209-198. [H.Res. 723, [Vote #404](#), 9/26/23; CQ, [9/26/23](#)]



- **This Vote Was A Procedural Vote For Democrats To Raise A Point Of Order Against The Rule.** “Prior to the vote, Rep. McGovern, D-Mass., raised a point of order that the rule would violate section 426(a) of the Congressional Budget Act. The point of order was not sustained with this vote.” [CQ, [9/26/23](#)]

### FY 2024 Military, Construction, Veterans Affairs Appropriations

**Garcia Voted For Providing Funding For Mil-Con VA; Agriculture; Commerce, Justice, And Science; Energy And Water; Interior And Environment And Transportation-HUD Committees For FY 2024.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 1061) that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 4366) with an amendment that would provide \$467.5 billion in total funding for six, full-year spending bills for fiscal 2024. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION-VA: Together with funds appropriated in the fiscal 2023 bill and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, it would provide \$346.7 billion for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies, including \$18.7 billion for military construction initiatives, \$135.25 billion in discretionary funding and \$172.5 billion in mandatory funding for the VA. AGRICULTURE: It would provide \$26.3 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies. It also would provide a total of \$7.03 billion to fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition assistance program, an increase of \$4.03 billion over fiscal 2023. COMMERCE, JUSTICE, and SCIENCE: It would provide \$81.8 billion in discretionary spending for the Commerce, Justice and Science programs, including \$10.83 billion for Commerce Department programs and \$37.5 billion for Justice Department programs. It also would provide \$24.9 billion for NASA. ENERGY-WATER: It would provide \$58.2 billion in discretionary funding for Energy and Water and related agencies funding, including \$50.2 billion for the Energy Department and \$8.7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT: It would provide \$38.6 billion discretionary spending for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies. It also would provide \$2.6 billion under a separate wildfire suppression cap adjustment. TRANSPORTATION-HUD: It would provide \$103 billion in discretionary spending for federal transportation and housing programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-85. [H. Res. 1061, [Vote #64](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Bill That Would Provide Appropriations Funding For Veterans Affairs And Military Construction, But Prohibits Use Of Funds For Abortion And Gender-Affirming Care.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$317.4 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$121 billion for VA medical care programs, \$166 billion for veteran disability compensation and other benefits, \$151.4 billion for veteran pensions, \$17.5 billion for military construction projects and \$2 billion for military personnel housing. It would also provide \$293 million for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program, intended to counter Russian and Chinese military activities. Among other provisions, it would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to close or realign Naval Station Guantanamo Bay and provide \$189 million for Arlington National Cemetery, including funding for its southern expansion. The bill would allow the use of funding for the Veterans Affairs Department Medical Services to reimburse veterans and their spouses for assisted reproductive technology treatments or adoption expenses. It would also prohibit the use of the bill's funds to provide abortions, to implement a September 2022 VA rule that allows abortion counseling and establishes exceptions for the prohibition on abortions in the medical benefits package for veterans and civilian beneficiaries, to provide surgical procedures or hormone therapies for gender-affirming care, and to fly or display a flag over a VA facility or national cemetery that is not the U.S. flag, military-related or another government jurisdiction. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of the bill's funds to interfere with a veteran's participation in a legal state medical cannabis program, to enforce COVID-19 mask mandates, and to implement the COVID-19 vaccination program for VA health care personnel.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-211. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #380](#), 7/27/23; CQ, [7/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Direct \$103 Million To Address Flooding Damage At West Point.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ryan, D-N.Y., amendment no. 1 that would increase by \$103 million, and reduce by the same amount, funding for Army acquisition and construction of public works, military installations, facilities and real property, intended to address flooding damage at the U.S. Military

Academy in West Point, New York.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 394-19. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #369](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Transfer \$3 Million In Funding Away From NATO And Toward The Spending Reduction Account.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn, amendment no. 2 that would reduce by \$3 million funding for the NATO Security Investment Program and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 99-327. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #370](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Transfer \$73.3 Million In Funding Away From NATO And Toward The Spending Reduction Account.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 3 that would decrease funding by \$73.3 million for the NATO Security Investment Program, and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 83-347. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #371](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Strike All Funding For The DEI Office Within The VA Department.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 34 that would strike all funding, \$86.5 million, for the Office of Resolution Management, Diversity, and Inclusion within the Veterans Affairs Department.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-227. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #372](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibiting The VA Department From Using Funds To Submit A Beneficiary’s Name To The National Instant Criminal Background Check System.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., amendment no. 35 that would prohibit the Veterans Affairs Department from using funds to submit a beneficiary's name to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System based on the department's appointment of a fiduciary.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 228-206. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #373](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used For COVID Mask Mandates.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 37 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce any COVID-19 mask mandates.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223-211. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #374](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used For COVID Vaccination Programs For VA Health Care Employees.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 38 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to carry out the COVID-19 vaccination program for Veterans Health Administration health care personnel.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 224-210. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #375](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used To Modify Or Remove VA Displays That Bear Its Mission Statement.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 39 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to modify or remove any display of the Veterans Affairs Department that bears its mission statement.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-212. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #376](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used To Implement Biden Executive Orders Related To Climate Change.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 40 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to implement seven Biden administration executive orders relating to climate change.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-214. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #377](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used To Promote Clean Energy Industries And Jobs.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Zinke, R-Mont., amendment no. 41 that

would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to implement the December 2021 Biden administration executive order regarding the promotion of clean energy industries and jobs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-212. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #378](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Bill Addressing Appropriations For Military Construction, Veterans Affairs And Related Agencies, But Prohibits Use Of Funds For Abortion And Gender-Affirming Care.** In July 2023 Garcia voted against: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-219. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #379](#), 7/27/23; CQ, [7/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Military Construction-VA Appropriations Bill, A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of A Rule Related To The Lesser Prairie Chicken, And A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of Designating The Northern Long-Eared Bat As Endangered.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 614), as amended, that would provide for floor consideration of the Military Construction-VA appropriations bill (HR 4366), the joint resolution (S J Res 9) providing for congressional disapproval of a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rule related to the lesser prairie chicken and the joint resolution (S J Res 24) providing for congressional disapproval of an FWS rule designating the northern long-eared bat as an endangered species. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and make in order 41 amendments to HR 4366.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-206. [H.Res. 614, [Vote #368](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

## Consumer Protection & Regulation Issues

**Garcia Voted For Banning TikTok In The United States.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 7521), as amended, that would prohibit technology platforms in the U.S. from carrying any applications, such as TikTok, that are controlled by foreign adversaries, unless they are divested and no longer under such control. It would prohibit technology platforms, including app stores and internet hosting services from distributing, maintaining, updating or enabling the distribution in the U.S. of any application that is controlled by a foreign adversary. It would automatically define as a foreign adversary-controlled application any website, app or related source code operated directly by or through a subsidiary or affiliate of ByteDance, the parent company of TikTok. It would specify that any technology platform that violates the bill’s regulations could be subject to fines or other enforcement by the Justice Department. HR 7521 is the Protecting Americans from Foreign Adversary Controlled Applications Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 212-205. [H.R. 7521, [Vote #86](#), 3/13/24; CQ, [3/13/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Creating Exemptions to Securities Laws And Relaxing Regulation For Startups And Other Small Companies.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would increase participation in capital markets by smaller firms and investors, by creating exemptions to securities laws and regulations for startups and other small companies seeking to issue securities on public exchanges. It would relax certain registration and reporting requirements for companies, limit the application of various disclosure requirements, exempt financial advisers or brokers that deal with smaller stock offerings from registration requirements and modify the criteria for existing exemptions for small issuers so more companies can qualify.” The bill passed by a vote of 212-205. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #78](#), 3/8/24; CQ, [3/8/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Motion To Recommit The Expanding Access To Capital Act To The House Financial Services Committee.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Houlahan, D-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-213. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #77](#), 3/8/24; CQ, [3/8/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require Any Investment Companies Or Advisor That Is Subject To The Bill To Publicly Disclose Their Investments Into Women-Owned, Minority-Owned, Veteran-Owned, Rural-Domiciled, And Other Businesses Annually.** In March 2024, Garcia voted

against: “Waters, D-Calif., amendment no. 9 to HR 2799 that would require each investment adviser who advises private funds and is not exempt from registration to file an annual report with the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosing the aggregate number and aggregate dollar amount of their investments during the previous year in women-owned, minority-owned, LGBTQ-owned and veteran-owned companies as well as companies owned by individuals with a disability and located in rural America. It also would require qualifying venture capital funds that would not be considered such without the underlying bill to file an annual report with the SEC disclosing the same information.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 206-217. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #76](#), 3/8/24; CQ, [3/8/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Bar The Bill From Taking Effect Until The Securities And Exchange Commission Certifies To Congress That Nothing In The Bill Would Increase Fraud.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Lynch, D-Mass., amendment no. 8 to HR 2799 that would bar the bill from taking effect until the Securities and Exchange Commission, in consultation with state securities regulators, certifies to Congress that nothing in the bill would increase fraud.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-211. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #75](#), 3/8/24; CQ, [3/8/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Apply The Exemptions Or Benefits In The Bill Only To A Company That Does Not Impose Junk Fees On Customers.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 7 to HR 2799 that would apply the exemptions or benefits in the bill only to a company that does not impose junk fees on customers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-212. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #74](#), 3/8/24; CQ, [3/8/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Examine The Effects Of Silicon Valley Bank's Failure On Smaller Banks.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Houlahan, D-Pa., amendment no. 6 to HR 2799 that would specify that a report, required by the bill, from the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation must include an examination of the effects of Silicon Valley Bank's failure on banks with less than \$10 billion in consolidated assets and small business lending.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 200-203. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #73](#), 3/8/24; CQ, [3/8/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Allow An Entity That Invests In Securities Using Money Raised In Its Initial Public Offering To Invest Its Assets In Securities Issued By Private Funds.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., amendment no. 4 that would prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from prohibiting or otherwise limiting a closed-end company from investing any or all of its assets in securities issued by private funds solely because they are private funds. It also would prevent an exchange from prohibiting, conditioning, restricting or imposing any other limitation on the listing or trading of a closed-end company's securities when the company invests, or could invest, some or all of its assets in private fund securities.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 270-154. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #71](#), 3/7/24; CQ, [3/7/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Exempt From The Definition Of An Investment Company Certain 403(B) Retirement Plans For Public Schools And Other Nonprofits To Allow Them To Invest In Collective Investment Trusts And Insurance Contracts Such As 401Ks.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Lucas, R-Okla., amendment no. 3, that would exempt from the definition of an investment company in current law certain 403(b) retirement plans for public schools and other nonprofits to allow them to invest in collective investment trusts and insurance contracts.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 301-125. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #70](#), 3/7/24; CQ, [3/7/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Make Sure The S.E.C. Clarifies Rules With Respect To The Electronic Delivery Of Certain Required Disclosures To Investors.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment no. 2 that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission, within 180 days of the bill's enactment, to propose and, within one year of enactment, finalize rules to allow an investment company, business development company and registered brokers or dealers, etc. to satisfy its obligation to deliver regulatory documents to investors using electronic delivery. It would require such



rules to include a mechanism for investors to opt out of electronic delivery at any time and receive paper versions. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 269-153. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #69](#), 3/7/24; CQ, [3/7/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The S.E.C. To Differentiate Between "General Solicitation" And "Angel Investor" To Ensure That Startups Can Discuss Their Products And Business Plans At Certain Events.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Lawler, R-N.Y., amendment no. 1 that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission, within six months of the bill's enactment, to exempt from the prohibition against general solicitation or general advertising a presentation or other communication made by or on behalf of an issuer at an event sponsored by a government entity, nonprofit or angel investor group if the event advertising doesn't reference any specific securities offering by the issuer and meets other criteria.” The amendment was adopted to by a vote of 278-146. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #68](#), 3/7/24; CQ, [3/7/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Expanding Access To Capital Act (HR 2799) And The Laken Riley Act (HR 7511).** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1052) that would provide for floor consideration of the Expanding Access to Capital Act (HR 2799) and the Laken Riley Act (HR 7511). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order nine amendments to HR 2799. It also would provide for the automatic adoption of the McHenry, R-N.C., manager’s amendment to HR 2799 that would remove from the bill a provision to preempt state laws designating gig workers as employees.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 214-211. [H. Res. 1052, [Vote #63](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Expanding Access To Capital Act (HR 2799) And The Laken Riley Act (HR 7511).** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 238-185. [H. Res. 1052, [Vote #62](#), 3/6/24]

**Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Provide Congressional Disapproval For A Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Rule Requiring Financial Institutions To Report Information On Small-Business Credit Applications.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a May 2023 Consumer Financial Protection Bureau rule that requires financial institutions to collect and report information to CFPB on small-business credit applications, such as the credit type, credit purpose and the amount applied for. It would also allow for the collection of self-reported demographic data related to women-, minority- and LGBTQ-owned small businesses. According to the CFPB, the rule is intended to allow for the creation of a database which agencies can use to enforce fair lending practices. The rule took effect on Aug. 29, 2023. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the CFPB rule would have no force or effect.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-202. [S.J.Res. 32, [Vote #690](#), 12/1/23; CQ, [12/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment For Centers For Medicare And Medicaid Services To Implement Consumer Protections To Provide Patients With A Cost Estimate For Health Care Services Ahead Of Time.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hern, R-Okla., amendment no. 111 that would decrease by \$1 million, and increase by the same amount funding for Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services program management intended to ensure that the Health and Human Services Department implements consumer protections from the surprise billing law provide patients with a cost estimate for their health care services ahead of time.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 411-14. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #666](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce Bill Funds For The Consumer Product Safety Commission By 50%.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 91 that would reduce by 50 percent the amount made available under the bill for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 142-277. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #638](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Federal Trade Commission By \$66.8 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 24 that would decrease by \$66.8 million funding for the Federal Trade Commission and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 172-257. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #628](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Consumer Product Safety Commission By \$13.1 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 21 that would reduce funding by \$13.1 million for the Consumer Product Safety Commission and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183-246. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #627](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike \$635 Million In Funding For The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 18 that would strike \$635 million in total funding for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 140-286. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #626](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

## COVID-19 & Pandemic Relief Issues

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Military Construction-VA Appropriations Bill To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used For COVID Vaccination Programs For VA Health Care Employees.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 38 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to carry out the COVID-19 vaccination program for Veterans Health Administration health care personnel.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 224-210. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #375](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Military Construction-VA Appropriations Bill To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used For COVID Mask Mandates.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 37 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce any COVID-19 mask mandates.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223-211. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #374](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Bill To Reauthorize The Federal Aviation Administration To Require That Airlines Rehire Pilots Who Were Fired Due To COVID Vaccine Mandates.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ill., for Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 36 that would require airlines to reinstate pilots who were fired or forced to resign because of COVID-19 vaccine mandates.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141-294. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #346](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending The Time States Have To Recover Fraudulent COVID-19 And Unemployment Insurance Payments By Extending The Statute Of Limitations By Five Years.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would extend the length of time that states have to recover fraudulent COVID-19 and regular unemployment insurance benefit payments and allow states to retain certain percentages of recovered overpayments to use for UI program integrity initiatives. Specifically, the bill would extend from five to 10 years the statute of limitations for criminal charges or civil enforcement actions alleging that an individual engaged in UI benefit fraud. It would extend, from three to 10 years after a payment is made, the amount of time states have to recover UI overpayments made due to fraud under pandemic unemployment assistance programs, the mixed earner unemployment benefit program established during the pandemic, extended UI benefits during the pandemic, and the first week of regular benefits that were fully federally-funded during the pandemic. It would allow states to retain 25 percent of any such recovered funds and require states to use such funds for certain UI program integrity activities, including hiring fraud investigators and prosecutors and modernizing unemployment compensation systems. Beginning two years after enactment, it would allow states to retain five percent of any recovered overpayments of regular and extended unemployment insurance benefits, unless the overpayment was caused by a state agency's error, to be used for UI program integrity and administration costs, including deterring, detecting and preventing improper payments; payments to the Treasury Department on a state loan from the unemployment trust fund; and modernizing state UI technology infrastructure. It would establish requirements for states to be eligible for retention of such funds, including that they use a system for crossmatching UI claimants, use a national new hires directory to identify individuals who may have become employed, and take actions to prevent payments to incarcerated and deceased individuals. It would also reinstate and extend through 2030 certain flexibility for states to hire temporary staff to identify and prosecute fraudulent pandemic UI benefits. As an offset,

the bill would repeal a provision in the March 2020 coronavirus response law (PL 116-136) that provided \$2 billion for the Labor Department to detect and prevent fraud, promote equitable access, and ensure timely payment with respect to unemployment compensation programs.” The bill passed by a vote of 230-200. [H.R. 1163, [Vote #211](#), 5/11/23; CQ, [5/11/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Unemployment Insurance Fraud Bill To The Ways And Means Committee.** In May 2023, Garcia voted against: “Sykes, D-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-221. [H.R. 1163, [Vote #210](#), 5/11/23; CQ, [5/11/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Secure The Border Act And The Protecting Taxpayers And Victims Of Unemployment Fraud Act.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 383), as amended, that would provide for floor consideration of the Secure the Border Act (HR 2) and the Protecting Taxpayers and Victims of Unemployment Fraud Act (HR 1163). The rule would provide for up to five hours of debate on the Secure the Border Act and up to one hour of debate on the Protecting Taxpayers and Victims of Unemployment Fraud Act. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Smith, R-Mo., manager’s amendment to HR 1163 that would direct the Treasury Department to use unobligated funds provided by previous pandemic relief legislation for administration and fraud prevention of unemployment programs to offset any loss in the amount of funds deposited in state unemployment funds as a result of the bill, subject to appropriations. As amended, the rule would also provide for automatic adoption of an amendment to HR 2 that would strike a section requiring the Homeland Security Department to submit a report to Congress on whether certain Mexican drug cartels meet the criteria to be designated as foreign terrorist organizations; instead require Congress to commission a report containing a national strategy to address Mexican drug cartels, including a determination of whether there should be a new designation for such cartels and information on actions by such cartels that harm the U.S.; and express the sense of Congress that, in implementing the E-Verify Program, DHS shall ensure any adverse impact on the U.S. agricultural workforce, operations and food security is considered and addressed.” The rule passed by a vote of 215-209. [H.Res. 383, [Vote #207](#), 5/10/23; CQ, [5/10/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Declassification Of National Intelligence Information Linking The Origin Of COVID-19 To The Wuhan Institute Of Virology In China.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the National Intelligence director, within 90 days of enactment, to declassify any and all information relating to potential links between the Wuhan Institute of Virology in China and the origin of COVID-19 and submit an unclassified report to Congress, including redactions only as necessary to protect sources and methods. It would require the DNI to declassify information regarding activities at the Wuhan facility performed with or on behalf of the Chinese military, coronavirus-related research at the facility performed prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, and researchers at the facility who fell ill in the autumn of 2019. It would express the sense of Congress that identifying the origin of COVID-19 is critical for preventing a similar pandemic outbreak in the future, that there is reason to believe that COVID-19 may have originated at the Wuhan Institute of Virology, and that the DNI should declassify and make publicly available as much information as possible about the origin of COVID-19 so the United States and other countries can use that information to identify the virus origins and take measures to prevent future pandemics.” The bill passed, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 419-0. [S. 619, [Vote #143](#), 3/10/23; CQ, [3/10/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Protecting Speech From Government Interference Act, Disapproval Of A Defense Department And Environmental Protection Agency Rule On Federal Jurisdiction, And Declassification Of Intelligence Information Relating To COVID-19 Origins.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 199) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protecting Speech from Government Interference Act (HR 140); the joint resolution (H J Res 27) providing for congressional disapproval of a Defense Department and EPA rule related to federal jurisdiction over waters of the United States; and the bill (S 619) requiring the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each measure and would make in order floor consideration of ten amendments to HR 140. It would also provide for the House, on March 23, to consider and vote on overriding the president's veto of the joint resolution (H J Res 30) disapproving the Labor Department ESG

fiduciary rule, if the president vetoes the measure.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-206. [H.Res. 199, [Vote #135](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Terminating The CDC Requirement For Proof Of COVID-19 Vaccination For Foreign Travelers Entering The U.S..** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would terminate the April 2022 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention rule requiring COVID-19 vaccinations for noncitizen, nonimmigrant travelers entering the United States by air travel. It would also deem any subsequent similar CDC vaccine requirements as having no force or effect.” The bill passed by a vote of 227-201. [H.R. 185, [Vote #116](#), 2/8/23; CQ, [2/8/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Termination Of The CDC Requirement For Proof Of COVID-19 Vaccination For Foreign Travelers.** In February 2023, Garcia voted against: “Schrier, D-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-220. [H.R. 185, [Vote #115](#), 2/8/23; CQ, [2/8/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Delay The Bill’s Effective Date Until Certification That It Won’t Result In Increased COVID-19 Hospitalizations.** In February 2023, Garcia voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., amendment no. 5 that would delay the bill’s effective date until the Health and Human Services Department certifies to Congress that its requirements would not result in an increase in hospitalizations due to the COVID-19 pandemic.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 209-224. [H.R. 185, [Vote #114](#), 2/8/23; CQ, [2/8/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prevent The Bill From Affecting A CDC Order Requiring A Negative COVID-19 Test For People Traveling To The U.S. From China Or Who Have Been In China Within 10 Days.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rose, R-Tenn., amendment no. 4 that would specify that the bill’s provisions would not affect a January 2023 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention order requiring a negative pre-departure COVID-19 test result or documentation of recovery from COVID-19 for aircraft passengers who are traveling to the United States from China or have been in China within the 10 days prior to U.S. entry.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 426-8. [H.R. 185, [Vote #113](#), 2/8/23; CQ, [2/8/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Bill From Applying To Future CDC Orders With Similar Requirements.** In February 2023, Garcia voted against: “Golden, D-Maine, for Gluesenkamp Perez, D-Wash., amendment no. 3 that would specify that the bill’s prohibition on implementation of the April 2022 COVID-19 vaccine mandate for foreign travelers would not apply to implementation of any future Centers for Disease Control and Prevention orders with similar requirements. It would strike language from the bill that would preempt such subsequent mandates.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 207-220. [H.R. 185, [Vote #112](#), 2/8/23; CQ, [2/8/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require A Report on The Number Of Individuals Denied Entry To The U.S. Under The Vaccinate Mandate Terminated By The Bill.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 2 that would require the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, within 90 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress on the number of individuals denied entry to the U.S. under the vaccine mandate terminated by the bill.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 253-168. [H.R. 185, [Vote #111](#), 2/8/23; CQ, [2/8/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Bill From Affecting CDC’s Authority To Mandate Vaccination Against Diseases Other Than COVID-19 For Foreign Travelers.** In February 2023, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., amendment no. 1 that would specify that the bill would not affect the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s authority, in the interest of public health, to mandate vaccination against diseases other than COVID-19 for foreign travelers who enter the U.S. by air travel.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-222. [H.R. 185, [Vote #110](#), 2/8/23; CQ, [2/8/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering Terminating The CDC Requirement For Proof Of COVID-19 Vaccination For Foreign Travelers And Disapproving Of The DC Council's Actions To Approve The Local Voting Rights Amendment And Revised Criminal Code.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 97) that would provide for consideration of a bill (HR 185) to terminate the CDC's vaccination requirement for foreign travelers; a joint resolution (H J Res 24) disapproving the D.C. Council voting eligibility law; and a joint resolution (H J Res 26) disapproving D.C. Council criminal code adjustments. The rule would provide up to one hour of general debate on each measure and floor consideration of five amendments to HR 185." The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-208. [H.Res. 97, [Vote #109](#), 2/7/23; CQ, [2/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Joint Resolution To End The COVID-19 National Emergency Declared On March 13, 2020.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the COVID-19 national emergency declared by the president on March 13, 2020." The bill passed by a vote of 229-197. [H.J.Res. 7, [Vote #104](#), 2/1/23; CQ, [2/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The SHOW UP Act To Reinstate Telework Policies In Place Before The COVID-19 Pandemic At Federal Agencies.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would require federal agencies, within 30 days of enactment, to reinstate their telework policies and practices that were in place on Dec. 31, 2019. It would prohibit agencies from increasing telework unless they submit a plan to Congress, certified by the Office of Personnel Management, stating that the expansion will have a 'substantial positive effect' on agency performance or substantially lower costs. It would also require each agency to submit to Congress, within six months of enactment, a study on how expanded telework during the pandemic impacted the agency and its mission." The bill passed by a vote of 221-206. [H.R. 139, [Vote #103](#), 2/1/23; CQ, [2/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Pandemic Is Over Act To End The COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Declared On January 31, 2020.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would terminate the COVID-19 public health emergency declared by the Health and Human Services Department on Jan. 31, 2020." The bill passed by a vote of 220-210. [H.R. 382, [Vote #100](#), 2/1/23; CQ, [2/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Pandemic Is Over Act.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: "Moskowitz, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-220. [H.R. 382, [Vote #99](#), 1/31/23; CQ, [1/31/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Freedom For Health Care Workers Act To Prohibit The Implementation Or Enforcement Of The Health And Human Services Rule To Require Vaccinations For Health Care Providers In Medicare And Medicaid Facilities.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Health and Human Services Department from implementing or enforcing the November 2021 rule requiring vaccinations for health care providers in Medicare- and Medicaid-certified facilities. It would also prohibit the department from promulgating any 'substantially similar' rule." The bill passed by a vote of 227-203. [H.R. 497, [Vote #98](#), 1/31/23; CQ, [1/31/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Freedom For Health Care Workers Act To Committee.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: "Jacobs, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-219. [H.R. 497, [Vote #97](#), 1/31/23; CQ, [1/31/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering A Resolution Relating To The National COVID-19 Emergency, The SHOW UP Act, The Pandemic Is Over Act, And The Freedom For Health Care Workers Act.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 75) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the president on March 13, 2020 (H J Res 7), the Stopping Home Office Work's Unproductive Problems (SHOW UP) Act (HR 139), the Pandemic is Over Act (HR 382) and the Freedom for Health Care Workers Act (HR 497). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill." The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-208. [H.Res. 75, [Vote #96](#), 1/31/23; CQ, [1/31/23](#)]



## Crime, Policing, & Public Safety Issues

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing Resources for Missing and Exploited Children.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize programs under a 1984 law to provide resources to recover and support missing and exploited children. It would authorize \$49.3 million annually through fiscal 2028, of which \$41.5 million annually would be for grants to operate the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. It would make minor modifications to programs under the law, expand NCMEC’s ability to provide referrals to legal and support services for missing and exploited children and codify a program currently run by NCMEC to facilitate requests to online providers to remove child sexual abuse material. It also would require certain data on missing children to be compiled and would condition certain grants on the recipients providing the criteria and processes the grantee uses to establish forensic partnerships.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-0. [S. 2051, [Vote #106](#), 4/9/24; CQ, [4/9/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing Programs To Prevent Human Trafficking And To Support Victims.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: Smith, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize various programs and activities under a 2000 trafficking victims and violence prevention law through fiscal 2028, including \$116.4 million annually for State Department assistance for human trafficking prevention efforts. It also would provide, annually from fiscal years 2024 through 2028, \$25 million for assistance to victims of trafficking, \$77 million to the attorney general for assistance to victims and \$22 million for the U.S. Agency for International Development. It also would rename the Health and Human Services Department's human trafficking education grant program as the "Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants Program" and set new guidelines for selecting grantees. It also would permit HHS to implement a Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program to prevent the re-exploitation of trafficking victims. The bill passed by a vote of 414-11. [H.R. 5856, [Vote #41](#), 2/13/24; CQ, [2/13/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For New Compliance Regulations Prohibiting The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network From Allowing Corporations To Report To FinCEN That They Were Unable To Obtain Or Identify Their Beneficial Owners.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Nunn, R-Iowa, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 5119), as amended, that would strengthen protections against money laundering by prohibiting the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network from allowing corporations, as part of existing beneficial ownership disclosure requirements, to report to FinCEN that they were unable to obtain or identify their beneficial owners. The bill would postpone reporting deadlines for companies formed before Jan. 1, 2024, to come into compliance with new regulations, until Jan. 1, 2026. It would also prohibit FinCEN from adjusting any reporting deadlines through a rulemaking process.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-1. [H.R. 5119, [Vote #713](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning The Rise Of Antisemitism On University Campuses Throughout The Country And The Congressional Testimony Of The University Of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, And Massachusetts Institute Of Technology Presidents.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would strongly condemn the rise of antisemitism on university campuses throughout the country. It would strongly condemn the congressional testimony of the University of Pennsylvania President Elizabeth Magill, Harvard University President Claudine Gay, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology President Sally Kornbluth and their failure to clearly state that calls for the genocide of Jews constitute harassment and violate their institutions' codes of conduct. In light of the resignation of Magill, the resolution calls on the presidents of Harvard and MIT to also resign. It would also state that acts of hate, intimidation, discrimination, and violence based on ethnicity or religion have no place in the U.S. or the global community.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 303-126. [H. Res. 927, [Vote #721](#), 12/14/23; CQ, [12/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Antisemitism, Including Stating That Anti-Zionism Is Antisemitism, And Reiterating Support For The Jewish Community.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Kiley, R-Calif., motion



to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state that the House condemns and denounces all instance of antisemitism in the U.S., reaffirms and reiterates its strong support for the Jewish community at home and abroad, and calls on elected officials and world leaders to condemn and fight all forms of domestic and global antisemitism. It would also state that the House states that anti-Zionism is antisemitism and rejects all forms of terror, hate, discrimination, and harassment of members of the Jewish community.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 311-14. [H.Res. 894, [Vote #697](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Grants To Local Law Enforcement For Processing DNA Evidence.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2029 the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, which provides grants to local law enforcement for processing DNA evidence. The annual authorization for the program would continue at \$151 million per year.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 405-0. [H.R. 1105, [Vote #643](#), 11/13/23; CQ, [11/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Veto Override Disapproving Of D.C. Policing Bill.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage, over President Biden’s May 25, 2023, veto of the joint resolution that would establish congressional disapproval of, effectively repealing, the January 2023 District of Columbia Council legislation that would codify or establish accountability measures and restrictions on policing in the district. Among other provisions, the D.C. law would establish a board to review the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department’s use of force; expand officer training requirements; prohibit the hiring of officers with a history of serious misconduct; ban the use of neck restraints by officers; restrict MPD purchases of military-grade equipment; and establish new procedures to expand access to body-worn camera footage and police disciplinary records.” The bill passed 233 to 197. [H.J.Res. 42, [Vote #253](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Resolution Condemning Anti-Semitism.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Issa, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives calls on elected officials, faith leaders and civil society leaders to condemn and combat any and all acts of antisemitism; takes all possible steps to ensure the safety and security of Jewish American communities; and calls on the executive branch and civic leaders to identify and educate the public on the contributions of the Jewish American community.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 429-0. [H.Res. 382, [Vote #242](#), 5/31/23; CQ, [5/31/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Classifying Fentanyl-Related Substances As Schedule I Drugs And Establishing Expedited Procedures For Using Schedule I And Schedule II Substances In Research.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would permanently classify all fentanyl-related substances as Schedule I drugs under the Controlled Substances Act - unless they are specifically exempted or listed in another schedule - thereby extending to those drugs mandatory minimum sentencing requirements. It would also establish expedited procedures for the use of Schedule I and Schedule II controlled substances in research. The bill would permit researchers who are currently registered to study Schedule I and Schedule II to begin research on additional substances beginning 30 days after they notify the Justice Department, if the research is part of an investigational use exemption; conducted or funded by the Health and Human Services, Veterans Affairs or Defense departments; and the researcher provides certain information on the substances to be used and demonstrates they are authorized by state law to conduct such research. It would require the Justice Department to approve or deny the registration status of a new researcher within 45 days of receiving an application. It would also allow additional researchers at the same institution or at related research sites to be added to an existing registration instead of registering separately; require researchers working on substances newly classified under Schedule I to submit research applications within 90 days of the new classification; and allow researchers to manufacture small quantities of Schedule I substances for research purposes without first obtaining a manufacturing registration. Among other provisions, the bill would require the Justice Department to issue regulations to implement the bill’s provisions within six months of its enactment. It would also express the sense of Congress that it agrees with a 2021 U.S. Court of Appeals decision (*United States v. McCray*) that concluded that a substance can be an analogue of fentanyl even if it is not listed as a controlled substance analogue and that dealing in 10 grams or more of a fentanyl analogue is subject to enhanced penalty. The bill would define fentanyl-related substances as those structurally related to fentanyl by certain substitutions, which contain the salts, isomers, and salts of isomers of fentanyl within

a specific chemical designation.” The bill passed by a vote of 289-133. [H.R. 467, [Vote #237](#), 5/25/23; CQ, [5/25/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Certify That The Provisions Would Decrease Overdose Deaths Before The Provisions Take Effect.** In May 2023, Garcia voted against: “Pettersen, D-Colo., amendment no. 3 that would prohibit the bill's provisions from taking effect until the Health and Human Services and Justice departments certify that its provisions will lead to a reduction in overdose deaths.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 190-233. [H.R. 467, [Vote #236](#), 5/25/23; CQ, [5/25/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Halt All Lethal Trafficking Of Fentanyl Act, A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of An EPA Rule On Heavy-Duty Vehicle Emissions, And A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of Biden’s Student Loan Forgiveness.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 429) that would provide for floor consideration of the Halt All Lethal Trafficking of (HALT) Fentanyl Act (HR 467); the joint resolution (S J Res 11) disapproving an EPA rule on heavy-duty vehicle emissions; and the joint resolution (H J Res 45) disapproving the Biden administration's student loan forgiveness rule. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of three amendments to HR 467.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H.Res. 429, [Vote #231](#), 5/23/23; CQ, [5/23/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Government Accountability Office To Conduct A Study On The Illegal Funding Of Synthetic Drug Trafficking.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Luetkemeyer, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on illicit financing associated with the trafficking of synthetic drugs, including fentanyl, methamphetamine and their precursors. It would require the study to include business information and models used by transnational criminal organizations and their overlap with human and synthetic drug trafficking; the use of social media and digital platforms to sell synthetic drugs and process illicit financial transactions; and federal activities to combat drug trafficking and illicit financing, including interagency collaboration and identification of gaps or resource deficiencies. It would require the GAO, within one year of enactment, to submit a report to Congress on study findings and determinations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-2. [H.R. 1076, [Vote #228](#), 5/22/23; CQ, [5/22/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Appreciating Law Enforcement Officers And Condemning Defunding Or Abolishing The Police.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the concurrent resolution, as amended, that would express that Congress recognizes and appreciates the ‘dedication and devotion’ of local law enforcement officers and condemns ‘calls to defund, disband, dismantle, or abolish the police.’ Among other provisions, the resolution’s preamble would state that ‘looting, rioting, and violence in major cities’ in the summer of 2020 caused the destruction of many businesses; that the national murder rate in 2020 was the highest total since 1995; that ‘leftist activists and progressive politicians’ have called for defunding or dismantling police and ‘actively encouraged resentment toward local law enforcement’; that ‘the defund police movement vilifies and demonizes local law enforcement officers and puts them at greater risk of danger;’ and that ‘violent leftist extremists have repeatedly attacked and assaulted local law enforcement officers.’ As amended, it would express that local law enforcement officers who have been accused of misconduct should have certain rights in the course of investigations and encourage states to adopt a ‘Bill of Rights’ related to such officers’ rights.” The resolution passed by a vote of 301-119. [H.Con.Res. 40, [Vote #227](#), 5/18/23; CQ, [5/18/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Provide Additional Protections For Law Enforcement Officers During Misconduct Investigations And Urge States To Adopt A Bill Of Rights For Law Enforcement Officers.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “D’Esposito, R-N.Y., amendment no. 1 that would expand the resolution's preamble to state that local law enforcement officers who have been accused of misconduct should have certain rights in the course of investigations, including an inherent right to self-defense against physical threats; a right to legal recourse if a civilian attempts to assault them; a right to have representation present during questioning; a right to be informed of the nature of an investigation before any interview commences, including the name of the complainant; a right not to be threatened with departmental, civil or

criminal charges during questioning; a right to respond to adverse accusations; and a right not to be disciplined for exercising a Fifth Amendment right to remain silent. Among other provisions, it would encourage states to adopt a ‘Bill of Rights’ for local law enforcement personnel for protections related to investigations arising from their official duties.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 268-156. [H.Con.Res. 40, [Vote #226](#), 5/18/23; CQ, [5/18/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Protect Our Law Enforcement With Immigration Control And Enforcement Act, The Federal Law Enforcement Officer Service Weapon Purchase Act, And A Resolution To Express Support For Law Enforcement.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 398) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protect Our Law enforcement with Immigration Control and Enforcement (POLICE) Act (HR 2494); the Federal Law Enforcement Officer Service Weapon Purchase Act (HR 3091); and the concurrent resolution (H Con Res 40) expressing support for law enforcement and condemning efforts to defund law enforcement agencies. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of two amendments to HR 2494, four amendments to HR 3091 and one amendment to H Con Res 40.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 222-203. [H.Res. 398, [Vote #216](#), 5/16/23; CQ, [5/16/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Making Assaulting A Law Enforcement Officer A Deportable Offense.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish that it is a deportable offense for a foreign national to commit an offense involving assault, as defined by the applicable jurisdiction, against a law enforcement officer if the assault occurred while the officer was on duty or because of their performance of official duties or their status as an officer. The bill's definition of law enforcement officers would include any person legally authorized to apprehend, arrest or prosecute an individual for a criminal offense, as well as firefighters and other first responders. As amended, the bill would require the Homeland Security Department to annually submit to Congress and publish on its website a report on the number of individuals deported in the previous year for assault against a police officer, under the bill's provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 255-175. [H.R. 2494, [Vote #225](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The Homeland Security Department To Publicly Report The Number Of Individuals Deported For Assault Against A Law Enforcement Officer.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 1 that would require the Homeland Security Department to annually submit to Congress and make publicly available on its website a report on the number of individuals deported in the previous year for assault against a law enforcement officer, under the bill's provisions.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 303-126. [H.R. 2494, [Vote #223](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Make Assaulting A Law Enforcement Officer A Deportable Offense Only If An Individual Is Convicted Of Doing So.** In May 2023, Garcia voted against: “Correa, D-Calif., amendment no. 2 that would apply the bill's provisions making assault against a law enforcement officer a deportable offense only to individuals convicted of such actions, striking language applying to individuals who admit to committing such acts.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 209-225. [H.R. 2494, [Vote #224](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Protect Our Law Enforcement With Immigration Control And Enforcement Act, The Federal Law Enforcement Officer Service Weapon Purchase Act, And A Resolution To Express Support For Law Enforcement.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 398) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protect Our Law enforcement with Immigration Control and Enforcement (POLICE) Act (HR 2494); the Federal Law Enforcement Officer Service Weapon Purchase Act (HR 3091); and the concurrent resolution (H Con Res 40) expressing support for law enforcement and condemning efforts to defund law enforcement agencies. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of two amendments to HR 2494, four amendments to HR 3091 and one amendment to H Con Res 40.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 222-203. [H.Res. 398, [Vote #216](#), 5/16/23; CQ, [5/16/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing Federal Law Enforcement Officers To Purchase Firearms Issued To Them During Service.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the General Services Administration, within one year of enactment, to establish a program for federal law enforcement officers, including retired officers, to purchase any firearm, except a machine gun, that was issued to them by an agency when the gun is declared as surplus, provided the officer is in good standing and the purchase is made within six months of the weapon’s retirement. As amended, it would require such firearms to be sold at ‘salvage value,’ or the value at the end of an asset's useful life.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-198. [H.R. 3091, [Vote #222](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Establish Procedures For Determining If An Officer Is In Good Standing To Purchase Agency-Issued Firearms.** In May 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jacobs, D-Calif., amendment no. 1 that would require each relevant federal agency, within one year and 30 days after enactment, to establish procedures for determining if an officer is ‘in good standing’ with respect to the bill's provisions.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 216-219. [H.R. 3091, [Vote #218](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The Firearms Be Sold At The Value At The End Of Their Useful Life Instead Of Fair Market Value.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCormick, R-Ga., amendment no. 2 that would require handguns purchased under the bill to be sold at ‘salvage value,’ or the value of an asset at the end of its useful life, instead of at ‘fair market value.’” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 248-184. [H.R. 3091, [Vote #219](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Make Retired Officers Eligible To Purchase Retired Service Weapons.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Luttrell, R-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would make retired federal law enforcement officers eligible to purchase retired service weapons under the bill's provisions.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 232-202. [H.R. 3091, [Vote #220](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Allow Officers To Purchase Any Retired Firearms Aside From Machine Guns.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 4 that would allow for officers, under the bill's provisions, to purchase any retired firearms except machine guns, as opposed to only handguns.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-217. [H.R. 3091, [Vote #221](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Protect Our Law Enforcement With Immigration Control And Enforcement Act, The Federal Law Enforcement Officer Service Weapon Purchase Act, And A Resolution To Express Support For Law Enforcement.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 398) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protect Our Law enforcement with Immigration Control and Enforcement (POLICE) Act (HR 2494); the Federal Law Enforcement Officer Service Weapon Purchase Act (HR 3091); and the concurrent resolution (H Con Res 40) expressing support for law enforcement and condemning efforts to defund law enforcement agencies. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of two amendments to HR 2494, four amendments to HR 3091 and one amendment to H Con Res 40.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 222-203. [H.Res. 398, [Vote #216](#), 5/16/23; CQ, [5/16/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Remembering And Honoring Law Enforcement Personnel And Expressing “Unwavering Support” For Law Enforcement Officers.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fitzgerald, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives acknowledges that police officers and other law enforcement personnel, especially those who died in the line of duty, should be ‘remembered and honored.’ It would express condolences and appreciation to the loved ones of officers who died in the line of duty and specifically name 556 law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty or whose stories were recovered in 2022. It would also state that the House expresses ‘unwavering support’ for law enforcement officers across the United States in the pursuit of preserving safe and secure communities; recognizes the need to



ensure that officers have the necessary resources to protect their health and safety; and recognizes the law enforcement community for ‘continual unseen acts of sacrifice and heroism.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-2. [H.Res. 363, [Vote #214](#), 5/15/23; CQ, [5/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Tightening Rules For Granting Court Requests To Delay Notification If An Individual’s Digital Communications Have Been Searched And Preventing Service Providers From Notifying Their Customers Who Have Been Searched.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fitzgerald, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would tighten rules under which courts can grant requests by governmental entities to delay notification of an individual whose electronic communication records have been subject to a search and to prevent electronic communications service providers from providing such notification to their customers. It would place a 90-day limit on the period for which the government may apply for a court nondisclosure order preventing service providers from informing customers of a search and allow providers to apply to the courts to modify or vacate such orders. The bill would require such applications to include, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, whether the subject is aware of the investigation or is suspected of a crime. It would require courts to issue a written determination of facts and findings before granting a delay, extension of delay or nondisclosure order. It would require the government to deliver notice of the search by at least two methods within five business days after a delay or nondisclosure order expires. It would also require the Justice Department to report annually to Congress regarding the number and outcomes of searches, requests for court orders and investigations related to the bill's provisions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412-0. [H.R. 3089, [Vote #213](#), 5/15/23; CQ, [5/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The National Institute Of Standards And Technology To Research The Use Of A Veterinary Sedative In Narcotics And Other Synthetic Opioids Or Emerging Substances.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the National Institute of Standards and Technology to support research to advance the detection, categorization and further study of xylazine, a drug commonly used as a veterinary sedative that has been used as a cutting agent for narcotics, and other novel synthetic opioids or emerging substances. Specifically, the bill would require the institute to support research to further analytical methods and shorten timelines for categorizing and detecting the presence of such drugs; coordinate with private, public and educational entities to develop strategies and best practices for their safe handling, transport and analysis; coordinate interagency and other partnerships to advance narcotic and opioid detection capabilities related to such drugs; and provide opportunities for graduate and postgraduate research. It would require NIST, within one year of enactment, to report to Congress on the bill’s implementation, including any further legislative recommendations.” The bill passed by a vote of 425-0. [H.R. 1734, [Vote #212](#), 5/11/23; CQ, [5/11/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Disapproving And Repealing The January 2023 District Of Columbia Council Legislation For Police Accountability And Restrictions In The District.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would establish congressional disapproval of, effectively repealing, the January 2023 District of Columbia Council legislation that would codify or establish accountability measures and restrictions on policing in the district. Among other provisions, the D.C. law would establish a board to review the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department's use of force; expand officer training requirements; prohibit the hiring of officers with a history of serious misconduct; ban the use of neck restraints by officers; restrict MPD purchases of military-grade equipment; and establish new procedures to expand access to body-worn camera footage and police disciplinary records.” The bill passed by a vote of 229-189. [H.J.Res. 42, [Vote #188](#), 4/19/23; CQ, [4/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Limiting Transgender Women's Participation In School Athletics And Disapproving Of A D.C. Police Reform Law.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 298) that would provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 734) limiting the participation of transgender women in school athletics and the joint resolution (H J Res 42) disapproving a D.C. policing reform law. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of two amendments to HR 734.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-202. [H.Res. 298, [Vote #186](#), 4/18/23; CQ, [4/18/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted For Disapproving The DC Council's Approval Of The Revised Criminal Code Act.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the joint resolution that would establish congressional disapproval of, effectively repealing, the January 2023 District of Columbia Council legislation that would overhaul D.C.'s criminal code effective October 2025. Among other provisions, the overhaul would eliminate most mandatory minimum sentences, require jury trials for misdemeanor offenses and reduce maximum penalties for certain crimes." The bill passed by a vote of 250-173. [H.J.Res. 26, [Vote #119](#), 2/9/23; CQ, [2/9/23](#)]

- **Fox News Headline: "DC Council Softens Penalties For Violent Crimes By Overriding Mayor's Veto Of Criminal Code Rewrite."** [Fox News, [1/17/23](#)]
- **The Disapproval Resolution Would Take Aim At D.C.'S New Criminal Code That Clarified And Updated Criminal Offenses, Established New Penalties, And Expanded Trial, Sentencing, And Parole Procedures.** "The second disapproval resolution would take aim at the sweeping bill passed by the council last year that overhauls the city's criminal code, much of which dates back to its original drafting by Congress in the early 1900s. The bill clarifies and updates definitions of criminal offenses, establishes new penalties to match the severity of crimes, expands the right to a jury trial to those charged with misdemeanors, and gives people serving prison sentences new opportunities to request early release." [DCist, [2/2/23](#)]
- **D.C.'s Previous Criminal Code Dated Back To The 1900s.** "The second disapproval resolution would take aim at the sweeping bill passed by the council last year that overhauls the city's criminal code, much of which dates back to its original drafting by Congress in the early 1900s. The bill clarifies and updates definitions of criminal offenses, establishes new penalties to match the severity of crimes, expands the right to a jury trial to those charged with misdemeanors, and gives people serving prison sentences new opportunities to request early release." [DCist, [2/2/23](#)]
- **The D.C. Police Chief Robert Contee III Opposed Provisions Of The Bill Dealing With Penalties For Violent Crimes.** "That refers to portions of the bill that lowered maximum allowable penalties for certain violent offenses to, as proponents argued, better match the sentences that D.C. judges were actually handing down. Those provisions have also drawn opposition from D.C. Police Chief Robert J. Contee III and Mayor Muriel Bowser" [DCist, [2/2/23](#)]
- **D.C. Mayor Muriel Bowser Vetoed The Legislation But Had Her Veto Overridden By The D.C. Council.** "The D.C. Council on Tuesday voted to override Mayor Muriel E. Bowser's (D) veto of a major overhaul of the city's criminal code, which city lawmakers had unanimously approved in November despite concerns from court and law enforcement leaders. Lawmakers voted 12-1 to override Bowser's veto of the bill, with Trayon White Sr. (D-Ward 8) breaking from the rest of the council. Council member Charles Allen (D-Ward 6), who chaired the public safety committee when the legislation passed, said lawmakers 'stand at the finish line of a 16-year process that would make significant improvements and modernize an outdated criminal code from another era.'" [Washington Post, [1/17/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Terminating The CDC Requirement For Proof Of COVID-19 Vaccination For Foreign Travelers And Disapproving Of The DC Council's Actions To Approve The Local Voting Rights Amendment And Revised Criminal Code.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 97) that would provide for consideration of a bill (HR 185) to terminate the CDC's vaccination requirement for foreign travelers; a joint resolution (H J Res 24) disapproving the D.C. Council voting eligibility law; and a joint resolution (H J Res 26) disapproving D.C. Council criminal code adjustments. The rule would provide up to one hour of general debate on each measure and floor consideration of five amendments to HR 185." The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-208. [H.Res. 97, [Vote #109](#), 2/7/23; CQ, [2/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Select Subcommittee On The Weaponization Of The Federal Government On The House Judiciary Committee.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: "Agreeing to the resolution that would establish a Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government on the House Judiciary Committee and require the subcommittee to conduct an investigation of and submit a report on executive branch

authorities and activities to investigate and collect information regarding U.S. citizens, including ongoing criminal investigations; how federal agencies work with private and public entities to share information to facilitate action against U.S. citizens, including any illegal or unethical activities by agencies; and any other issues related to violations of individual civil liberties. Among other provisions, the resolution would specify that the subcommittee would be composed of 15 members, including six from the minority party. It would require the subcommittee to issue a final report to the House on its findings no later than Jan. 2, 2025, and sunset the subcommittee 30 days after it files the report.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-211. [H. Res. 12, [Vote #27](#), 1/10/23; CQ, [1/10/23](#)]

## Defense & National Security Issues

**Garcia Voted For Directing The National Science Foundation To Award Grants To Support Research On Privacy-Enhancing Technologies.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Lucas, R-Okla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would direct the National Science Foundation to award grants to support research on privacy-enhancing technologies, including algorithms and location tracking, to mitigate individual's privacy risks and improve the privacy of online activity. It would also permit the NSF to issue research awards to support education and workforce training and research on human behavior to help design better privacy solutions, as well as to create freely available privacy-enhancing technology libraries. It would emphasize research on privacy-enhancing technologies as part of NSF’s overall computer science research mission. It would require any personal data collected in the course of NSF-funded research to be treated in accordance with federal privacy regulations. It would require the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to report to Congress within three years of the bill’s enactment on its progress researching privacy-enhancing technologies and any policy recommendations to improve privacy.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 354-36. [H.R. 4755, [Vote #154](#), 4/29/24; CQ, [4/29/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Imposing Sanctions On Iran And Russia As Well As Requiring Divestment From Chinese Investors Of TikTok .** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would impose numerous sanctions on U.S. adversaries, including Iran and Russia, as well as on terrorist organizations and transnational criminal networks. It would prohibit the release of frozen Russian assets in U.S. financial institutions until the war between Russia and Ukraine is over and Russia has paid for the reconstruction of Ukraine, including humanitarian assistance. It would authorize the transfer of assets seized from Russia or a related "aggressor state" to a Ukraine Support Fund. It would prohibit technology platforms in the U.S. from carrying any applications that are controlled by foreign adversaries unless they are divested and are no longer under such control. It would require TikTok owner, ByteDance, to divest the app within 270 days of the bill’s enactment. It would allow the president to offer a one-time extension of an additional 90 days.” The motion bill passed by a vote of 360-58. [H.R. 8038, [Vote #145](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Requiring A Report From The Treasury Department Of All Assets Of The Iranian Government As Well As Wealthy Businesses Or Individuals.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Nunn, R-Iowa, amendment no. 2 that would require the Treasury Department to submit a report and briefing to Congress, within 30 days of the bill's enactment, on all assets of the Iranian government, persons or entities valued at more than \$5 million and blocked by the U.S. government.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 249-167. [H.R. 8038, [Vote #144](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Consideration For Supplemental Aid To Ukraine, Israel, And Taiwan, Sanctions On Russia And Iran, As Well As Banning TikTok.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1160) that would provide for floor consideration of the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 8036), the 21st Century Peace through Strength Act (HR 8038), the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 8035), and the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 8034). The rule would provide for up to 30 minutes of debate on HR 8036, HR 8038, HR 8035, and HR 8034. It would also make in order four amendments to HR 8035, one amendment to HR 8036, and two amendments to HR 8038. It would prohibit a motion to strike the enacting clause. It would provide for automatic adoption of the Cole, R-Okla., manager’s amendment to HR 8035 that would make technical corrections. It also would provide for automatic adoption of the McCaul, R-Texas, amendment to HR 8038 that would make various technical amendments. Upon

disposition of HR 8034, HR 8035, HR 8036 and HR 8038 it would provide for automatic concurrence in the Senate amendment to the National Security Act (HR 815) with an amendment comprising the consolidated text of the bills as passed by the House.” The rule was agreed to by a vote of 316-94. [H. Res. 1160, [Vote #142](#), 4/19/24; CQ, [4/19/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Certain Technology Providers From Disclosing Stored Electronic Communications To Anyone, Including The Government.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies from buying data from third-party data brokers or compelling third-party data brokers to disclose customer or subscriber information without a court order. It would specify that information on a U.S. customer or subscriber obtained or provided to a law enforcement agency by a third party that violates the bill’s provisions cannot be used as evidence in any trial, hearing, court, regulatory, committee or agency proceeding. It also would require the attorney general and U.S. law enforcement agencies to adopt procedures to minimize the acquisition of information that was illegitimately obtained according to the bill’s regulations. It would further require courts to apply the most stringent standard under federal law when considering requests from law enforcement to disclose information on customers or subscribers from third-party data brokers. As amended, it would add Section 702 of the 1978 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance law to the exclusive means by which the government can obtain the location information of U.S. persons or persons inside the country. It also would create exceptions from the bill’s definition of "covered record" for user-generated public content, public records, background checks and Automatic License Plate Readers (ALPR).” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-199. [H.R. 4639, [Vote #136](#), 4/17/24; CQ, [4/17/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Clarifying That There Would Not Be A Limit On A Governmental Entity's Ability To Obtain Information That Would Be Obtainable Without A Warrant.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “LaLota, R-N.Y., amendment no. 3 to HR 4639 that would clarify that Section 2 of the bill, which would bar law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining from a third party records or information held by data brokers, would not limit a governmental entity's ability to gather information that it could obtain without a warrant.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 176-246. [H.R. 4639, [Vote #135](#), 4/17/24; CQ, [4/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Suspending The Tax-Exempt Status Of Entities That Provide Material Support To Listed Terrorist Organizations.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand the authority of the Treasury Department to suspend the tax-exempt status of entities that provide material support to listed terrorist organizations. It would require the Treasury Department to send a written notice to an organization before designating it as a terrorist-supporting organization. It would require the department, after the close of a 90-day period beginning on the date such notice was sent, to designate such organization as a terrorist-supporting organization if the organization has not demonstrated that it did not provide support to a terrorist organization or has certified it will not provide further support and has made reasonable efforts to have such support returned. It also would establish administrative review procedures for an organization to challenge its designation as a terrorist-supporting organization with the IRS Independent Office of Appeals, which may be appealed in a U.S. district court.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 382-11. [H.R. 6408, [Vote #121](#), 4/15/24; CQ, [4/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Sale Of Sensitive Data of U.S. Individuals To Foreign Countries Designated Or Controlled By A Foreign Adversary.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to suspend the rules and pass the the bill (HR 7520), as amended, that would prohibit data brokers from selling, transferring or trading sensitive data on U.S. individuals, including health, location tracking details, and other information to countries designated as, or controlled by, a foreign adversary, in particular Russia, China, Iran and North Korea. The bill would provide the Federal Trade Commission with enforcement authority when dealing with data brokers who violate the bill's prohibitions. Specifically, the measure would specify various pieces of data that are prohibited from being sold or traded, including Social Security, passport and drivers' license numbers, geolocation data and other personally identifiable information or data. The bill would take effect 60 days after its enactment.” The bill passed 414-0. [H.R. 7520, [Vote #91](#), 3/20/24; CQ, [3/20/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Marine Debris Act Through FY 2025.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 886), as amended, that would reauthorize the Marine Debris Act through fiscal 2025. It would authorize \$15 million per year to fund programs to prevent, identify and reduce the occurrence of marine debris. It would clarify that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration can enter into agreements outside of contracts for the Marine Debris Program and would permit NOAA to make in-kind contributions as well as receive and expend funds from outside sources. The bill also would create a CEO for the Marine Debris Foundation and clarify the process for appointing and removing members of the foundation. It would require the foundation’s principal office to be in a coastal shoreline community or the National Capital Region. The bill would also require the development and implementation of best practices to conduct outreach to Native American tribes. HR 886 is the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 326-73. [H.R. 886, [Vote #80](#), 3/11/24; CQ, [3/11/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 Defense Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$826.4 billion in discretionary defense spending for fiscal 2024. It includes \$293.1 billion for operation and maintenance activities, \$165.1 billion for weapons and other procurement, \$146.8 billion for military research and development and \$177.9 billion for military personnel. It would provide approximately \$9 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. It would also provide \$500 million for cooperative missile defense programs with Israel. The bill would provide approximately \$30 billion for missile defense programs, \$40.7 billion for military aircraft, \$32.9 billion for shipbuilding, \$1.2 billion for drug interdiction and counterdrug activities and \$39.4 billion for defense health care programs. It would provide \$9.6 billion for the procurement of 86 F-35 Joint Strike Fighters. Among other provisions, the bill would provide funding for a 5.2 percent military pay increase and prohibit the use of funds for construction on any Space Command facilities until a final basing decision for the headquarters is delivered to Congress. Upon adoption of the rule (H Res 730), \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine was removed from the bill. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of funds to deploy U.S. troops to Ukraine, reduce Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin's salary to \$1, prohibit the use of funds to require armed forces servicemembers or civilian Defense Department employees to get a COVID-19 vaccine and prohibit the use of funds to enforce any COVID-19 mask mandates.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-210. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #502](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For Defense Department Operations And Maintenance By \$50 Million And Use The Money To Fund The Advanced Defense Capabilities Pilot Program.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Houlahan, D-Pa., amendment no. 34 that would reduce by \$50 million funding for Defense Department-wide operation and maintenance and increase by the same amount funding for Defense Production Act purchases, intended to fund the advanced defense capabilities pilot program.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240-191. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #431](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Decrease Defense Department Funding For Ukraine Security Assistance By \$300 Million And Transfer The Money To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 149 that would decrease by \$300 million funding for Defense Department-wide operation and maintenance to be used for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 104-330. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #432](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Remove A Prohibition On The Use Of Funds To Classify Communications Of Any U.S. Person Or Partner With An Organization That Recommends Censoring Constitutionally Protected Speech.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Plaskett, D-V.I., amendment no. 151 that would strike from the bill a prohibition on the use of funds to classify communications of any U.S. person as misinformation or partner with an organization that recommends that pressures or recommends censoring constitutionally protected speech.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 203-231. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #433](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Assistant Defense Secretary for Readiness Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 152 that would reduce Assistant Defense Secretary for Readiness Shawn Skelly's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 150-282. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #434](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Defense Department’s Diversity And Inclusion Management Director’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 153 that would reduce to \$1 the salary of Norvel Dillard, director of Diversity and Inclusion Management at the Defense Department Office for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 184-248. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #435](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For A Naming Commission To Remove Confederate Names, Symbols, And Monuments From Department Of Defense Assets.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clyde, R-Ga., amendment no. 155 that would prohibit the use of funds for a naming commission to carry out an existing legal requirement for the Defense Department to remove from its assets any names, symbols, monuments and other displays that honor or commemorate the Confederate States of America.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 172-261. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #436](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds In Anyways That Violates Current Legal Requirements For The Department Of Defense.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Connolly, D-Va., amendment no. 156 that would prohibit the use of funds in any way that violates existing legal requirements for Defense Department total force management.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 215-218. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #437](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds To Provide Assistance To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 160 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to provide security assistance to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 93-339. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #438](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Use Of Funds To Transfer Cluster Munitions, Specifically To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 161 that would prohibit the use of funds to transfer cluster munitions, including to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-269. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #439](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Use Of Funds To Carry Out Reporting Requirements For Unfunded Defense Priorities.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment no. 166 that would prohibit the use of funds to carry out certain reporting requirements related to unfunded defense priorities.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 176-258. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #440](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Use DoD Funds To Observe Pride Month.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 175 that would prohibit the use of funds for the Defense Department or Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute to observe Pride month as specified in the DOD's Cultural Observances and Awareness Events List and authorized by the undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 202-231. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #441](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Use DoD Funds To Observe Pride Month.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 175 that would prohibit the use of funds for the Defense Department or Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute to observe Pride month as specified in the DOD's Cultural Observances and Awareness Events List and authorized by the undersecretary of Defense



for Personnel and Readiness.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 202-231. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #441](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 Defense Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jacobs, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-208. [H.R. 4365, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Creating Minimum Education Requirements For Cybersecurity Positions.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Comer, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would restrict agencies from prescribing minimum educational requirements for cybersecurity positions unless required by the State or locality where the duties are to be performed. It would also restrict agencies from considering education when determining whether a candidate meets the minimum qualifications unless the candidate’s education directly reflects the competencies necessary to satisfy the qualifications of the position. The bill would require the Office of Personnel Management to annually publish on its website any changes made to minimum educational qualifications for cybersecurity positions and data indicating the education level of all hired cybersecurity workers. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-1. [H.R. 4502, [Vote #515](#), 10/2/23; CQ, [10/2/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Consideration For FY 2024 Defense Appropriations, Promoting Liquefied Natural Gas, And Condemning New Mexico’s Governor’s Gun Legislation.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 712) that would provide for floor consideration of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (HR 4365), the Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act (HR 1130) and a resolution condemning the actions of Governor of New Mexico, Michelle Lujan Grisham (H Res 684). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of 184 amendments to HR 4365 and two amendments to HR 1130. The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-216. [H. Res. 712, [Vote #403](#), 9/21/23; CQ, [9/21/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For FY 2024 Defense Appropriations, Promoting Liquefied Natural Gas, And Condemning New Mexico’s Governor’s Gun Legislation.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “The right thing today is to move ahead and pass this rule, get onto a debate about what we think are important issues. Defending the country is certainly an important issue. Securing our energy future is important, and dealing with constitutional rights, and we will continue to discuss and work on these other matters. I will agree with my friend. I am not for shutting down the government. I hope we don’t get there, and I always worry about that as we approach these kind of deadlines. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-202. [H. Res. 712, [Vote #402](#), 9/21/23; CQ, [9/21/23](#)], Congressional Record, [9/21/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Consideration Of The Department Of Defense Appropriations Act 2024.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 680) that would provide for floor consideration of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (HR 4365). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate and make in order 184 amendments to the bill.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-214. [H. Res. 680, [Vote #398](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Protect Social Security And Medicare.** In September 2023 Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fernandez said, “I am going to offer my friends, my dear friends, a chance to show the American people that they are serious about preserving Social Security and Medicare. I urge you all to join us in defeating the previous question. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a

resolution which plainly states that the people’s House won’t cut a single cent from these crucial programs that so many of my constituents, so many of your constituents, rely on.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-209. [H. Res. 680, [Vote #397](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#); Congressional Record, [9/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass A Bill To Extend The Homeland Security Department’s Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program Through July 27, 2025.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Guest, R-Miss., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend for two years, through July 27, 2025, the Homeland Security Department’s Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards program, which assesses security vulnerabilities of chemical facilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-1. [H.R. 4470, [Vote #366](#), 7/25/23; CQ, [7/25/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The FY 2024 National Defense Authorization Act To Fund The Defense Department.**

In December 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rogers, R-Ala., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the conference report to accompany the bill that would authorize \$874.2 billion in discretionary national defense spending, including \$841.5 billion for the Defense Department and \$32.4 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. It would also provide \$23.2 billion in mandatory defense spending. The bill would authorize approximately \$169.2 billion for weapons and other procurement and \$145.9 billion for military research and development. Within these totals, it would authorize \$32.9 billion for Navy shipbuilding and conversion; \$19.6 billion for Air Force aircraft procurement; \$18 billion for Navy aircraft procurement; \$539 million for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent ballistic missile system; \$564 million for the Missile Defense Agency; and \$382 million for the hypersonic attack cruise missile. It would authorize \$545 million for continued development of Guam missile defense systems, \$80 million for procurement for the Israeli Iron Dome missile defense system and \$4.2 billion for Space Force procurement. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$24 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$38.3 billion for the Defense Health Program and \$18.2 billion for military construction. It would authorize \$14.7 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$3.6 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine; \$409 million for the U.S. European Command, \$565 million for the U.S. Africa Command; \$398 million for forces in Syria and Iraq combating the Islamic State group; \$351 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; and \$300 million for cooperative research and development programs with Israel. The bill would authorize a 5.2 percent military pay increase. It would authorize \$7 billion for the Energy Department environmental restoration fund and require the department to undertake various environmental cleanup activities. Among its policy provisions, it would temporarily extend, through April 19, 2024, provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act that allow the U.S. government to collect communications on foreigners outside the U.S.; implement a personnel grade cap of GS-10 for diversity, equity and inclusion positions within the Defense Department; prohibit the creation of new DEI positions in the Defense Department; provide for congressional appointment and removal of the architect of the Capitol; and prohibit the use of funds for any activities involving unidentified anomalous phenomena unless the Defense Department has provided details of such activities to Congress. It would also require the National Archives to establish a UAP records collection, require each government agency to transmit relevant UAP documents to the collection, and require periodic review of such records for public disclosure. The measure is now cleared for the president.” The bill passed by a vote of 310-118. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #723](#), 12/14/23; CQ, [12/14/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Motion To Close Portions Of The Conference On The Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization Bill.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rogers, R-Ala., motion to close portions of the conference on the Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization bill (HR 2670).” The motion passed by a vote of 409-0. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #396](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Motion To From The Desk The Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization Act And To Request A Conference With The Senate.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rogers, R-Ala., motion to take from the desk the Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization bill (HR 2670) and the Senate amendment to

the bill, disagree with the Senate amendment to the bill and request a conference with the Senate.” The motion passed by a vote of 393-27. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #395](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Defense Budget For Fiscal Year 2024.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$874.2 billion in national defense spending, including \$841.5 billion for the Defense Department and \$32.2 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$168.6 billion for weapons and other procurement and \$145.2 billion for military research and development. Within these totals, it would authorize \$32.3 billion for shipbuilding; \$13.2 billion for Air Force procurement of 83 new F-35 series tactical force aircraft; \$17.4 billion for 92 Navy aircraft; \$539 million for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent ballistic missile system; and approximately \$30 billion for missile defense programs, including \$434 million for a hypersonic missile defense system, \$498 million for continued development of Guam missile defense systems, \$160 million for Israeli missile defense systems and \$2.6 billion for a Space Force defendable missile warning satellite system. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$23.9 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$38.2 billion for the Defense Health Program and \$17.5 billion for military construction. It would authorize \$9.7 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$3.6 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$4 billion to bolster U.S. and allied forces in Europe against Russian aggression, including \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine; \$565 million for the U.S. Africa Command; \$398 million for forces in Syria and Iraq combating the Islamic State group; \$336 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; \$300 million for cooperative research and development programs with Israel; and \$210 million for the Baltic Security Initiative. The bill would authorize a 5.2 percent military pay increase and authorize the Defense Department to issue bonuses to junior enlisted servicemembers to counteract inflation. It would authorize \$1.1 billion for the Defense Department environmental restoration fund and require the department to undertake various environmental cleanup activities. It would eliminate the position of chief diversity officer within the Defense Department and include various provisions to restrict DOD programs that involve diversity, equity and inclusion and critical race theory. The bill would establish a special inspector general for Ukraine assistance and require the Defense Department to make plans to increase the energy resiliency of each main operating base in the U.S. European Command zone. It would repeal a 2022 Defense Department memorandum regarding access to reproductive health care and prohibit the department from paying for or reimbursing expenses relating to abortion services; eliminate all Defense Department and Armed Forces offices established to promote diversity, equity and inclusion as well as terminate all personnel within such offices; and prevent the Defense Department from purchasing data of U.S. individuals that would otherwise require a warrant, court order or subpoena.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #328](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/14/23](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “House Narrowly Passes Divisive Pentagon Policy Bill.”** [Washington Post, [7/14/23](#)]
- **The Bill Authorized \$886 Billion For National Defense And A 5.2% Pay Increase For Servicemembers.** “It authorizes \$886 billion for national defense programs as well as a 5.2% pay increase for servicemembers, according to a fact sheet from the House Armed Services Committee.” [CNN, [7/14/23](#)]
- **The Bill Included Increased Investment In Advanced War Technologies “As The United States Directs Greater Attention Toward China.”** “The NDAA, which sets Pentagon policy and spending limits for the year ahead, includes increased investment in precision missiles, warships and newer technologies like artificial intelligence and hypersonics — necessities, leading lawmakers and the Biden administration say, as the United States directs greater attention toward China.” [Washington Post, [7/14/23](#)]
- **New York Times: NDAA Was “A Deeply Partisan Defense Bill.”** “Republicans on Friday rammed through the House a deeply partisan defense bill that would limit abortion access, transgender care and

diversity training for military personnel, setting up a showdown in the Senate that could imperil the crucial annual measure to provide a pay raise for troops, set defense policy to counter U.S. adversaries and sustain Pentagon programs at a time of rising threats.” [New York Times, [7/14/23](#)]

- **Washington Post: “The Most Conservative National Defense Authorization Act In Decades.”** “Congress’s decades-long streak of bipartisan support for its annual defense policy and spending plan collapsed Friday, after House Republicans rammed through the most conservative National Defense Authorization Act in decades — restricting military personnel’s access to reproductive care and diversity protections, and imperiling lawmakers’ broader effort to set major national security priorities.” [Washington Post, [7/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The National Defense Authorization Act To The House Armed Services Committee.** In July 2023 Garcia voted against: “Houlahan, D-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Armed Services Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-217. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #327](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Implementing Biden Climate Change Executive Orders.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 64 to HR 2670 that would prohibit the Defense Department from implementing several Biden administration executive orders relating to climate change and environmental policy.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-216. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #326](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Military Service Academies To Use NDAA Funds Toward Race-Based Admissions Practices.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment no. 63 that would prohibit military service academies from using any funds authorized by the bill to discriminate or use quotas in admissions on the basis of race or ethnicity.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #325](#), 7/14/23; CQ, 7/14/23]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit DOD From Hiring Additional For DEI Positions And Repeal The Creation Of A DOD Inspector General.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burlison, R-Mo., amendment no. 62 that would prohibit the Defense Department from establishing any new positions or filling any vacancies in positions with responsibilities involving diversity, equity and inclusion. It would also repeal the creation of a DOD inspector general focused on diversity and inclusion oversight and preventing supremacist, extremist and criminal gang activity by servicemembers.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #324](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit DOD Funds To Support The Taliban Or Its Affiliates.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 56 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to provide any kind of support to the Taliban or its affiliates. It would prohibit the waiver or mitigation of any sanction imposed by the U.S. against the Taliban on or before Aug. 18, 2021, unless such a policy is enacted by law.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 247-185. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #323](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Defense Department Land From Being Designated As A “Critical Habitat” Under The Endangered Species Act.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 55 that would prohibit, under the Endangered Species Act, a ‘critical habitat’ designation for any military installation or other Defense Department land necessary for military purposes.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 193-237. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #322](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Federal Funds For DEI Training.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 52 that would prohibit the use of any funds authorized by the bill



for training on diversity, equity and inclusion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-221. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #321](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Express A Sense That NATO Member Countries Should Meet A Minimum 2% GDP Defense Spending Obligation.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: Davidson, “R-Ohio, for Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 51 that would express the sense of Congress that the majority of NATO members have relied ‘for too long’ on the financial and military contributions of the U.S. and that all member countries should meet a minimum 2 percent GDP defense spending obligation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-218. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #320](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Strike Authorization To Give NATO Funds For The Defense Innovation Accelerator For The North Atlantic Initiative.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 50 that would strike from the bill a section to authorize the Defense Department to make funds available to NATO for the joint fund established for the Defense Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA) initiative.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 79-353. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #319](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The Defense Department’s Counter-Extremism Working Group To Submit A Report To Congress.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 49 that would require the Defense Department, within 90 days of enactment, to submit to Congress a report containing all documents from the department’s working group to counter extremism.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #318](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Cluster Munitions And Technology From Being Given To Ukraine.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 48 that would prohibit the sale or transfer of cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147-276. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #317](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Federal Funds To Carry Out The Recommendations Of The Naming Commission To Rename Federal Properties.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 47 that would prohibit the use of federal funds to carry out Naming Commission recommendations.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-253. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #316](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
  - **The Naming Commission’s Mission Was To Rename DOD Items That Commemorated The Confederacy.** “Retired Navy Adm. Michelle Howard chaired the congressionally mandated Naming Commission. The commission’s mission was to provide removal and renaming recommendations for all DOD items ‘that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America.’” [Department of Defense, [1/5/23](#)]
  - 
  - **Good’s Amendment Would Block Funds From Being Used To Rename DOD Property Named After Confederates.** “None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 may be used to operate the commission on the naming of items of the Department of Defense that commemorate the Confederate States of America or any person who served voluntarily with the Confederate States of America established pursuant to section 370 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (10 U.S.C. 113 note).” [House Rules Committee, [6/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Allow The Department Of Defense To Transfer Excess Controlled Property To Federal And State Agencies.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Waltz, R-Fla., amendment no. 41 that would allow the Defense Department to transfer excess controlled property to



federal and state agencies.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 234-198. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #315](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Department Of Defense School Libraries From Having “Pornographic And Radical Gender Ideology Books.”** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 35 that would prohibit Defense Department Education Activity schools from using funds to purchase and maintain pornographic and radical gender ideology books in school libraries.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-209. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #314](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Display Of Unapproved Flags.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 34 that would establish a list of flags the Defense Department is allowed to display in any DOD work place, common access area or public area, including the American flag, a military service flag, and the POW/MIA flag.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #313](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate DEI Offices From The Armed Forces And Department Of Defense (Revote).** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 33 that would eliminate all Defense Department and Armed Forces offices established to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion as well as terminate all personnel within such offices.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 214-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #312](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate DEI Offices From The Armed Forces And Department Of Defense.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 33 that would eliminate all Defense Department and Armed Forces offices established to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion as well as terminate all personnel within such offices.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 216-216. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #311](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Department Of Defense From Requiring Training On Race-Based Concepts For Its Employees.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 32 that would prohibit the Defense Department from making participation in training or support for certain politically-based concepts, including concepts related to race, color, sex or nationality, a requirement for hiring, promotion or retention of individuals. It also would stipulate that DOD employees and servicemembers cannot be compelled to declare belief in or participate in training that promotes such concepts as a condition of favorable personnel actions.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 214-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #310](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Race-Related Teaching In DOD Education.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 31 that would prohibit the use of federal funds for the Department of Defense Education Activity to promote race-related theories or teachings. It would stipulate that nothing in the amendment would be construed to restrict a teacher, student or other individual’s free speech.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 227-201. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #309](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Establishment Of DEI Officers In The Defense Department.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 30 that would prohibit the use of federal funds to establish, within the Defense Department, any positions similar to chief diversity officers or senior advisors for diversity and inclusion.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-212. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #308](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike An Extension To The Government’s Authority To Lend Defense Articles To Ukraine.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 25 that would strike language that would extend through fiscal 2024 the federal government’s authority to

lend or lease defense articles to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 71-360. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #307](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Create A Report On The Strategy For U.S. Involvement In Ukraine.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 24 that would require the president, in coordination with the Defense and State departments, to submit a report to the congressional defense and foreign committees, within 90 days of the bill's enactment, on a strategy for U.S. involvement in Ukraine. It would stipulate that no funding authorized by the bill would be available for Ukraine until the report is submitted. It also would require the departments to brief such committees, within 45 days of report's submission, on plans to implement the strategy.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 129-301. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #306](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Would Block A Report From The DoD Studying The Feasibility Of Creating A Center Of Excellence In Ukraine.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 23 that would strike language to direct the Defense Department to conduct a feasibility study on the creation of a Center of Excellence in Ukraine to treat traumatic injuries.” The amendment was rejected to by a vote of 95-332. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #305](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding for Ukraine Security Assistance.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 22 that would prohibit the use of federal funds to provide security assistance for Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 70-358. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #304](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike \$300 Million In Ukraine Funding.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 21 that would strike \$300 million in funding authorized for Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 89-341. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #303](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Gender Transition Coverage For Military Family Minors.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 20 that would prohibit gender transition procedures through the Exceptional Family Member Program for military minor family members, including surgery or medication.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #302](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Covering Sex Reassignment Surgeries And Gender Hormone Treatments.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 10 that would prohibit TRICARE from covering and the Defense Department from furnishing sex reassignment surgeries and gender hormone treatments for transgender individuals.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-211. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #301](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Paying For Expenses Related To Abortion Services.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Jackson, R-Texas, amendment no. 5 that would repeal a 2022 Defense Department memorandum regarding access to reproductive health care and prohibit the department from paying for or reimbursing expenses relating to abortion services.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #300](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Language That Would Result In A Reduction In The Number Of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 28 that would strike language to prohibit the reduction of the total number of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles deployed in the U.S.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-266. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #299](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike A Provision Barring Funds For B83-1 Bomb Retirement.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment no. 27 that would strike a provision that would bar the use of funds authorized by the bill or otherwise made available in fiscal 2024 or any year thereafter to retire the B83-1 nuclear gravity bombs to sustain such bombs.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-217. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #298](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Bipartisan En Bloc Amendment Package For The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2024.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the Rogers, R-Ala., en bloc amendment package no. 5, consisting of amendment nos. 236-250.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 399-31. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #297](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#); Republican Cloakroom, En Bloc #5, [7/12/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Second Rule That Would Provide For Floor Consideration Of 80 Additional Amendments To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2024.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the second rule (H Res 583) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization Act (HR 2670). The rule would make in order 80 additional amendments to HR 2670 and would not provide for any additional time for general debate on the bill.” The resolution was adopted 220-208. [H.Res. 583, [Vote #296](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting Social Security and Medicare.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern, D-Mass, said, “Mr. Speaker, rather than these culture wars designed to kind of relive the Confederacy that some of my colleagues seem hell-bent on doing, we ought to be talking about things that matter to the American people. We ought to be talking about how we protect Social Security and Medicare. I am going to urge a ‘no’ vote so that we can bring up an amendment to get Members on record saying that they do want to protect Social Security and Medicare.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 214-207. [H.Res. 583, [Vote #295](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#); Congressional Record, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Rule Providing Consideration Of The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2024.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the first rule (H Res 582), as amended, that would provide for floor consideration of the Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization Act (HR 2670). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on HR 2670 and make in order 289 amendments to the bill. The rule would specify that once amendment debate concludes no further consideration of the bill would be in order, except pursuant to a subsequent order of the House. It would provide for the automatic adoption of the Rogers, R-Ala., manager's amendment that would make several technical corrections to the bill and add a requirement for the Defense Department, beginning in January 2024, to provide quarterly briefings to Congress on its implementation of a pilot program to hire special needs inclusion coordinators at child development centers.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-207. [H.Res. 582, [Vote #294](#), 7/12/23; CQ, [7/12/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Not Consider Including Honorably Discharged Veterans In The Military Parole In Place Law, Which Allows Family Of Foreign Nationals Serving In The US Military To Stay In The US.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., amendment no. 1 to the rule that would specify it would not be in order to consider the Correa, D-Calif., amendment no. 60 to the Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization Act (HR 2670). The Correa amendment would amend current military parole in place law that allows family of foreign nationals serving in the military who came to the U.S. without authorization to stay in the country, to also include honorably discharged veterans.” The amendment was adopted 218 to 207. [H.Res. 582, [Vote #293](#), 7/12/23; CQ, [7/12/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Affirming The House’s Commitment To Protecting Social Security And Medicare.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Bowman said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, we can bring up H. Res. 178,

an important piece of legislation affirming the House's commitment to protecting Social Security and Medicare." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 215-201. [H.Res. 582, [Vote #292](#), 7/12/23; CQ, [7/12/23](#); Congressional Record, [7/12/23](#)]

### **Garcia Voted For Requiring The State Department To Report On The Use Of Untrusted Telecommunications Equipment And Services Owned Or Controlled By The Chinese Or Russian Government.**

In April 2023, Garcia voted for: "Mast, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require State Department reports on the use of 'untrusted' telecommunications equipment or services, defined as those provided by Huawei Technologies Company, ZTE Corporation or any other entity owned or controlled by the Chinese or Russian government. It would require the State Department, within 180 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress assessing the use of untrusted telecommunications equipment or services in U.S. embassies and by U.S. embassy personnel and, within 180 days of enactment and annually thereafter, to submit a report to Congress on the prevalence of such equipment or services in the networks of U.S. allies and partners, including those with which the United States has entered into a collective defense agreement. It would also require the department to support telecommunications infrastructure projects around the world that have the potential to promote U.S. national security." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-8. [H.R. 1149, [Vote #189](#), 4/19/23; CQ, [4/19/23](#)]

### **Garcia Voted For Condemning Russia's Downing Of A U.S. Air Force MQ-9 Reaper Drone Over The Black Sea On March 14, 2023.**

In April 2023, Garcia voted for: "Mast, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House condemns Russia's downing of a U.S. Air Force MQ-9 Reaper drone over the Black Sea on March 14, 2023, and reaffirms that the U.S. will not be deterred from operating drones in international airspace in the Black Sea region. It would state that the U.S. drone was operating safely in international airspace when two Russian fighter jets 'acted unprofessionally and in a reckless manner' by releasing fuel and bumping into the drone, causing it to crash." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-0. [H.Res. 240, [Vote #184](#), 4/17/23; CQ, [4/17/23](#)]

### **Garcia Voted For Condemning China's Use Of The A High-Altitude Surveillance Balloon Over U.S. Airspace And Urging Actions And Sanctions To Neutralize Similar Threats And Combat China's Intelligence Collection Misinformation.**

In April 2023, Garcia voted for: "Mast, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would express the sense of Congress condemning China's use of a high-altitude surveillance balloon over U.S. airspace as an 'unacceptable violation' of U.S. sovereignty and urge a number of diplomatic actions and sanctions intended to neutralize similar, future threats and combat Chinese misinformation and propaganda about its intelligence collection efforts. The bill would require the State Department, in consultation with the National Intelligence director and the U.S. representative to the United Nations, to develop and report to Congress on a diplomatic strategy to inform allies and partners of the scope of China's surveillance program and build global consensus to address the program — including to advocate for Taiwan's participation in International Civil Aviation Organization events and meetings; promote international coordination to identify and track future Chinese surveillance balloons, continue to share information regarding Chinese surveillance, and implement related sanctions; and advocate at the U.N. and other international organizations to increase diplomatic pressure on China to halt its surveillance collection operations that violate international sovereignty. The bill also would require the Commerce Department to evaluate U.S. export and transfer policies for aerospace items and technologies that are used by China for intelligence and reconnaissance, and to report to Congress, within 180 days, on the evaluations and a list of related controls it has implemented or plans to implement. It would authorize the president to impose property-blocking and visa sanctions against any Chinese individual that the president determines is 'directly managing and overseeing' the Chinese global surveillance balloon program." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 405-6. [H.R. 1151, [Vote #183](#), 4/17/23; CQ, [4/17/23](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against A Joint Resolution To Direct The President To Remove U.S. Armed Forces From Syria Within 180 Days.**

In March 2023, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the joint resolution that would direct the president to remove U.S. armed forces from Syria within 180 days of adoption of the concurrent resolution." The resolution failed by a vote of 103-321. [H.Con.Res. 21, [Vote #136](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted For Considering The Protecting Speech From Government Interference Act, Disapproval Of A Defense Department And Environmental Protection Agency Rule On Federal Jurisdiction, And Declassification Of Intelligence Information Relating To COVID-19 Origins.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 199) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protecting Speech from Government Interference Act (HR 140); the joint resolution (H J Res 27) providing for congressional disapproval of a Defense Department and EPA rule related to federal jurisdiction over waters of the United States; and the bill (S 619) requiring the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each measure and would make in order floor consideration of ten amendments to HR 140. It would also provide for the House, on March 23, to consider and vote on overriding the president’s veto of the joint resolution (H J Res 30) disapproving the Labor Department ESG fiduciary rule, if the president vetoes the measure.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-206. [H.Res. 199, [Vote #135](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#)]

## Economy & Jobs Issues

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Department Of Commerce To Award Economic Development Grants For Public-Private Partnerships And Certain Consortiums To Expand High-Speed Broadband Internet.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 1752), as amended, that would expand the ability of the Economic Development Administration to support the deployment of high-speed broadband internet by authorizing EDA to award grants for broadband projects to public-private partnerships and consortiums, and by allowing grant recipients to use in-kind donations to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements. It would require EDA, when reviewing grant applications, to seek information from other federal agencies regarding any existing broadband services, or planned services, for deployment in the grant application area. The bill also would stipulate that grant funding could be used for broadband planning, technical assistance, training, the acquisition or development of land and the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, expansion or improvement of facilities used to provide broadband internet service. The EDA could provide credit toward the non-federal cost-share of a project over its useful life. HR 1752 is the Eliminating Barriers to Rural Internet Development Grant Eligibility (E-BRIDGE) Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 375-20. [H.R. 1752, [Vote #79](#), 3/11/24; CQ, [3/11/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Creating Exemptions to Securities Laws And Relaxing Regulation For Startups And Other Small Companies.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would increase participation in capital markets by smaller firms and investors, by creating exemptions to securities laws and regulations for startups and other small companies seeking to issue securities on public exchanges. It would relax certain registration and reporting requirements for companies, limit the application of various disclosure requirements, exempt financial advisers or brokers that deal with smaller stock offerings from registration requirements and modify the criteria for existing exemptions for small issuers so more companies can qualify.” The bill passed by a vote of 212-205. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #78](#), 3/8/24; CQ, [3/8/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Commerce Department To Report On The Global Competitiveness Of The US In Attracting Foreign Direct Investment From Private-Sector Entities.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bilirakis, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Commerce Department, in consultation with the Federal Interagency Investment Working Group, to report to Congress, within one year of enactment, on the global competitiveness of the U.S. in attracting foreign direct investment from private-sector entities. It would specify that the review includes, among other provisions, the economic impact of foreign direct investment in the United States, a comparison of foreign and domestic investment, and an evaluation of the federal government’s efforts to encourage and facilitate investment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 386-22. [H.R. 813, [Vote #330](#), 7/17/23; CQ, [7/17/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Bill Exempting Actions Taken By The Small Business Capital Formation Advocate From Office Of Management And Budget Approvals.** In July 2023 Garcia voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., motion



to suspend the rules to pass the bill, as amended, that would clarify that actions taken by the Small Business Capital Formation advocate are not considered as collections of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act, exempting them from Office of Management and Budget approvals. It also would specify that the advocate would still be required to submit information to the OMB and indicate that a collection of information is in accordance with relevant clearance requirements.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 398-11. [H.R. 1548, [Vote #290](#), 7/11/23; CQ, [7/11/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of The Middle Class Borrower Protect Action Act (Rescinding Federal Housing Finance Agency Loan Price Adjustments).** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: Passage of the bill, as amended, that would rescind, within 60 days of the bill's enactment, the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac loan-level pricing adjustment framework issued in 2023 by the Federal Housing Finance Agency. It would require the FHFA to reimplement the LLPA framework for single-family mortgages that was in effect prior to May 1, 2023. It would prohibit FHFA from further modifying the LLPA framework until 90 days after the Government Accountability Office has completed a study on the effects of the modifications made by FHFA in January 2023. It would require the GAO to analyze the methodology used by FHFA to develop the revised LLPAs, the economic impact of such revisions, their effects on the safety and soundness on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and whether the revised framework deviated from the principle of risk-based pricing. It would require the GAO to submit a report to Congress on the study within 14 months of the bill's enactment. The bill would require FHFA to follow administrative rulemaking procedures as ‘close as practicable’ when proposing future adjustments to the LLPA framework following the completion of the GAO study. It would require such revisions to be based, to the ‘greatest extent feasible,’ on the risk posed by mortgage loans to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. It would prohibit FHFA or Fannie and Freddie from imposing any loan-level pricing adjustment fee that is based on a borrower's debt-to-income ratio.” The resolution passed 230 to 189. [H.R. 3564, [Vote #289](#), 6/23/23; CQ, [6/23/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Middle Class Borrower Protection Act (Rescinding Federal Housing Finance Agency Loan Adjustments To Determine Any Increased Fees).** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clever, D-Mo., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee.” The motion was rejected 197 to 214. [H.R. 3564, [Vote #288](#), 6/23/23; CQ, [6/23/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Rescind Federal Housing Loan Adjustments To Determine Any Increased Fees.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Pettersen, D-Colo., amendment no. 4 that would bar the bill's requirements from taking effect if the Federal Housing Finance Agency determines that a provision to require the agency to revise the recalibrated single-family pricing framework charged by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac for guarantee of mortgages on single-family housing so that such fees are identical to the fees of the standard single-family pricing framework in effect immediately before May 1, 2023, would result in increased loan-level pricing adjustment fees for middle class borrowers who are first-time homeowners.” The amendment was rejected 204 to 216. [H.R. 3564, [Vote #287](#), 6/23/23; CQ, [6/23/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For The Passage Of A Rule That Would Provide For Floor Consideration Of The Middle Class Borrower Protection Act, The Custom Health Option And Individual Care Expense (CHOICE) Arrangement Act, And The Resolution Condemning The Use Of School Facilities To Provide Shelter For Illegal Aliens.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 524) that would provide for floor consideration of the Middle Class Borrower Protection Act (HR 3564), the Custom Health Option and Individual Care Expense (CHOICE) Arrangement Act (HR 3799) and the resolution (H.Res. 461) condemning the use of school facilities to provide shelter for illegal aliens. The rule would provide for up to 80 minutes of general debate on HR 3799 and one hour of general debate on HR 3564 and H.Res. 461. It would make in order four amendments to HR 3564 and three amendments to HR 3799. It would provide for automatic adoption of the Davidson, R-Ohio, manager's amendment to HR 3564 that would extend, from Oct. 1, 2032 to Oct. 1, 2033, Federal Housing Finance Agency enterprise guarantee fees. It would also provide for automatic adoption of the Smith, R-Mo., manager's amendment to HR 3799 that would reduce, from \$1.3 billion to \$1.1 billion, the amount authorized in fiscal 2024 for the

Health and Human Services Department Prevention and Public Health Fund.” The resolution passed 215 to 211. [H.Res. 524, [Vote #275](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Of A Rule That Would Provide For Floor Consideration Of The Middle Class Borrower Protection Act, The Custom Health Option And Individual Care Expense (CHOICE) Arrangement Act, And The Resolution Condemning The Use Of School Facilities To Provide Shelter For Illegal Aliens.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. Speaker, I am going to urge that we defeat the previous question, and if we do, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which states that it is the House’s duty to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare for future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to 215-207. [H.Res. 524, [Vote #274](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#); Congressional Record, [6/21/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of A Bill Giving Requiring Congressional Approval for Executive Actions Deemed “Major Rules.”** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require congressional approval of a joint resolution to implement any ‘major rule’ that has or is likely to result in an annual economic effect of at least \$100 million; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on U.S. competition, employment, productivity or international competitiveness. It would exempt from the bill’s requirements any rule issued by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors or the Federal Open Market Committee. The bill would allow a major rule to go into effect without congressional approval for a 90-day period if the president determines by executive order that such rule is necessary because of an imminent threat or emergency, necessary for national security or the enforcement of criminal laws, or if the rule has been issued to implement an international trade agreement. If a joint resolution of approval for a major rule is not enacted within 70 legislative days, it would prohibit consideration of a joint resolution of approval for the same rule for the duration of the Congress.” The bill passed 221 to 210. [H.R. 277, [Vote #265](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Lower The Threshold Of A Major Rule For Executive Action Review.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 4 that would amend the bill’s definition of a ‘major rule’ to include any rule with an annual economic effect of \$50 million, rather than \$100 million.” The amendment was rejected 211 to 223. [H.R. 277, [Vote #257](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Expand Major Rule In Executive Action Reviews To Include Abortion Services Or Related Travel.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 9 that would expand the bill’s definition of a ‘major rule’ to include any rule likely to increase access to abortion services or abortion-related travel.” The amendment was rejected 211 to 223. [H.R. 277, [Vote #258](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Delay HR 277 , The REINS Act Of 2023, Until After Passage And Once The GAO Has Submitted A Report Detailing The Effects Of Implementing This Bill.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Green, D-Texas, amendment no. 10 that would delay the bill’s implementation for one year after the bill’s enactment and until the date when the Government Accountability Office has submitted a report to Congress detailing the effects of implementation.” The amendment was rejected 207 to 225. [H.R. 277, [Vote #259](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Create A 70 Day Deadline For Executive Action Reviews.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Green, D-Texas, amendment no. 11 that would allow a major rule to go into effect if Congress does not vote on a joint resolution approving such a rule within 70 legislative days of receiving the relevant agency’s report on the rule.” The amendment was rejected 213 to 221. [H.R. 277, [Vote #260](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase the Major Rule Threshold For Executive Action Review From \$100 Million To \$1 Billion In Economic Effects.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Houlahan, D-Pa., amendment no. 12 that would change the bill’s definition of a ‘major rule’ as determined by its annual effect on the economy, increasing the threshold from \$100 million to \$1 billion.” The amendment was rejected 213 to 221. [H.R. 277, [Vote #261](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Increase The Major Rule Threshold For Executive Action Review To Include References To Joe Biden’s Executive Orders On Diversity, Equity And Inclusion.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 14 that would expand the bill’s definition of a ‘major rule’ to include any rule that references one of President Joe Biden’s six executive orders related to diversity, equity and inclusion (nos. 14091, 14075, 14035, 14021, 13988 and 13985).” The amendment was rejected 217 to 219. [H.R. 277, [Vote #262](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit HR 277, The REINS Act Of 2023.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Deluzio, D-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-220. [H.R. 277, [Vote #264](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, The Separation Of Powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act, The Gas Stove Protection And Freedom Act , The Save Our Gas Stoves Act, And The Joint Resolution (H J Res 44) Providing For Congressional Disapproval Of A Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, And Explosives Rule Relating To Firearm Stabilizing Braces.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 495) that would provide for floor consideration of the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (HR 277); the Separation of powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act (HR 288); the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act (HR 1615); the Save Our Gas Stoves Act (HR 1640); and the joint resolution (H J Res 44) providing for congressional disapproval of a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives rule relating to firearm stabilizing braces. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 277, one amendment to HR 288, two amendments to HR 1615 and three amendments to HR 1640.” The rule passed by a vote of 218-209. [H.Res. 495, [Vote #250](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Government Accountability Office And Securities And Exchange Commission Report On The Costs Associated With Small- And Medium-Sized Companies Undertaking Initial Public Offerings.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Government Accountability Office, in consultation with the Securities and Exchange Commission and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, within 360 days of enactment, to report to Congress on the costs for small- and medium-sized companies to undertake initial public offerings. It would require the report to consider both direct and indirect costs of an IPO, compare such costs with alternative sources of financing and liquidity, analyze the impact of such costs on the companies’ availability to retail investors, and analyze IPO trends over time.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 390-10. [H.R. 2812, [Vote #246](#), 6/5/23; CQ, [6/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Codifying Existing Securities And Exchange Commission “Test-The-Waters” Rules That Allow Companies To Submit Draft Registration Prior To Their IPO Date.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would codify existing Securities and Exchange Commission ‘test-the-waters’ rules that allow companies, regardless of size, to submit to the SEC draft registration statements for confidential review prior to an initial public offering at least 10 days before the IPO date or up to one year thereafter in the case of a subsequent offer. This would match current law that applies specifically to emerging growth companies. The bill would specify that companies may communicate with potential qualified institutional buyers or investors to determine whether they might have an interest in a potential securities offering, either before or after filing a registration statement with the SEC. It would also allow the SEC to issue rules or regulations, subject to public notice and comment, to impose additional terms and conditions on the

submission of draft registration statements or communications with investors prior to filing a registration statement. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 384-13. [H.R. 2793, [Vote #245](#), 6/5/23; CQ, [6/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Securities And Exchange Commission To Create A Certification Exam For Accredited Investors.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: ‘Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission, within one year of enactment, to establish an examination to certify individuals as accredited investors and update its regulatory definition of an ‘accredited investor’ to include such certified individuals. It would require the exam to be designed with an ‘appropriate level of difficulty such that an individual with financial sophistication would be unlikely to fail’ and administered free of cost by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The bill would require the examination to test an individual’s competency in areas including different types of securities; applicable disclosure requirements for both public and private companies; corporate governance issues; financial statements; the risks associated with unregistered and private securities, such as limited disclosures and information asymmetry; and conflicts of interest.’ The motion was agreed to by a vote of 383-18. [H.R. 2797, [Vote #244](#), 5/31/23; CQ, [5/31/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Lifting The Debt Ceiling Until January 1, 2025.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Jan. 1, 2025. It would also set discretionary spending caps for the next two years and include a range of provisions to limit federal spending, rescind unobligated funds and streamline environmental permitting processes. The bill would set base discretionary spending limits for defense and nondefense spending for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, capping defense spending for fiscal 2024 at \$886.4 billion -- an increase of approximately 3 percent -- and nondefense spending at \$703.7 billion -- a cut of more than 5 percent. Both caps would increase for fiscal 2025 by 1 percent. Through fiscal 2025, it would also include specific annual cap adjustments for specified programs; provide \$44.8 for the veterans’ toxic exposure fund established by the PACT Act (PL 117-168); and provide \$22 billion for a Commerce Department IT modernization and facility improvement fund. If appropriations legislation for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 is not enacted by Jan. 1 of each year, the bill would set discretionary spending limits for funds provided under a continuing resolution at levels reduced 1 percent from the previous fiscal year. For the subsequent four years, the bill would set overall discretionary spending limits for the purpose of congressional budget enforcement, establishing a cap of \$1.62 trillion in fiscal 2026, increasing 1 percent annually to \$1.67 trillion in fiscal 2029. The bill would rescind approximately \$27.7 billion in unobligated funds, primarily for coronavirus response, including \$10.4 billion for the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, \$3.2 billion for Agriculture Department food supply chain and other activities, \$2.2 billion for highway infrastructure programs, and \$1.7 billion for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention virus tracking and vaccine development activities. It would also rescind \$1.4 billion for IRS enforcement provided by the fiscal 2022 reconciliation package (PL 117-169). The bill would temporarily raise from 49 to 54 the oldest age at which existing work requirements would apply for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, while also exempting homeless individuals, veterans, and individuals under age 25 who aged out of foster care. It would reduce from 12 to 8 percent the maximum number of individuals that states may exempt from SNAP work requirements. It would update the baseline for calculating certain state workforce participation standards for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and provide for a pilot program for states to establish work outcome benchmarks and reduce assistance to beneficiaries who refuse to meet work requirements. The bill would establish an ‘administrative pay-as-you-go’ requirement for federal agencies, requiring agencies to submit to the Office of Management and Budget an estimate of the budgetary effects for any proposed administrative action and, if the action would increase direct spending by at least \$1 billion over the next 10 years or \$100 million in any one year, include a proposal for an action to reduce spending by at least an equal amount – effective through 2024. The bill would statutorily end the pause on student loan repayments on Aug. 29, 2023. Among provisions to streamline the permitting process under the National Environmental Policy Act, the bill would set deadlines of one year for environmental assessments and two years for environmental impact statements; limit the page length of such documents; adjust thresholds for levels of review; limit the scope of reviews to ‘reasonably foreseeable’ environmental effects of an action; and limit the definition of major federal actions under NEPA to those subject to ‘substantial federal control and responsibility.’ The bill would also legislatively approve the West Virginia-to-Virginia Mountain Valley Pipeline.” The bill passed by a vote of 314-117. [H.R. 3746, [Vote #243](#), 5/31/23; CQ, [5/31/23](#)]



- **HEADLINE/SUBHEADER: “Biden Tried An Ice-Then-Court Strategy With House Dems. It Worked. The President Scored The Support He Needed To Get His Debt Ceiling Deal Through The House. Here’s How.”** [Politico, [5/31/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Bipartisan Debt Limit Bill.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: ‘Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 456) that would provide for floor consideration of the bipartisan debt limit bill (HR 3746). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on HR 3746 and automatic adoption of the Smith, R-Mo., manager's amendment to the bill that would make minor technical changes.’ The rule was agreed to by a vote of 241-187. [H.R. 3746, [Vote #241](#), 5/31/23; CQ, [5/31/23](#)]

- **Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Would Go Back To FY 2022 Levels And Topline Federal Spending Would Be Limited To 1% Annual Growth Until 2029.** ‘According to a House GOP fact sheet, non-defense discretionary spending will be rolled back to fiscal 2022 levels and topline federal spending will be limited to 1% annual growth for the next six years.’ [CNN, [6/02/23](#)]
- **\$886 Billion Was Allocated For Defense In The Bill.** ‘Some \$886 billion will be spent on defense, according to the bill text.’ [CNN, [6/02/23](#)]
- **Veterans Medical Care Would Remain Fully Funded.** ‘The legislation will maintain full funding for veterans’ health care and will increase support for the PACT Act’s toxic exposure fund by nearly \$15 billion for fiscal year 2024, according to a White House source. The House GOP fact sheet says veterans’ medical care will be fully funded.’ [CNN, [6/02/23](#)]
- **The Bill Increased Work Requirements For Receiving Food Stamps, Set To End In 2030.** ‘The package calls for temporarily broadening of work requirements for certain adults receiving food stamps. Currently, childless, able-bodied adults ages 18 to 49 are only able to get food stamps for three months out of every three years unless they are employed at least 20 hours a week or meet other criteria. The legislation will increase the upper limit of the mandate to age 55 in phases, according to the bill text. [...] And all the changes will end in 2030.’ [CNN, [6/02/23](#)]
- **The Bill Retained \$5 Billion For Covid Vaccine Development.** ‘It will retain \$5 billion in funding to accelerate the development of Covid-19 vaccines and treatments, and funding for vaccines and treatments for the uninsured, according to a White House source.’ [CNN, [6/02/23](#)]
- **The Bill Restarted Student Loan Payments.** ‘Under the package, borrowers will have to begin paying back their student loans at the end of the summer, as the Biden administration has already announced, according to a third source familiar with the debt ceiling talks. The pause has been in effect since the Covid-19 pandemic began.’ [CNN, [6/02/23](#)]
- **The Bill Left Biden’s Plan For Up To \$20,000 In Student Loan Relief Intact.** ‘Also, the package will maintain Biden’s plan to provide up to \$20,000 in debt relief for qualifying borrowers, the source said. The measure is currently before the Supreme Court, which is expected to rule on it in coming weeks.’ [CNN, [6/02/23](#)]
- **The Bill Left Inflation Reduction Act Climate Provisions Intact.** ‘The legislation will not make any changes to the Inflation Reduction Act’s climate and clean energy provisions, according to the White House talking points.’ [CNN, [6/02/23](#)]
- **The Bill Stopped The First Year Of The 10-Year Increase In The IRS Budget.** ‘Republicans wanted about \$71 billion in IRS funding over the next decade to be cut, passing legislation to do so upon taking the majority in the House and including the same cut in the debt ceiling bill the House GOP passed last month. They were targeting tens of thousands of new agents funded by the Inflation Reduction Act, and



even campaigned during the midterm elections on cutting the additional IRS funding, which was aimed at modernizing the IRS and improving enforcement against high-income tax cheats. [...] According to Rep. French Hill, Republican of Arkansas, who appeared on CBS News' 'Face the Nation' the day after the deal was announced, the agreement would 'stop the first year of the 10-year increase in the IRS budget.' That, he continued, would be 'nearly \$2 billion of spending stopped of that \$80 billion that was to be spent over 10 years for hiring IRS agents.' [CBS, [6/02/23](#)]

- **There Were No New Tax Increases In The Bill** 'There are no new tax increases in the deal, which Mr. Biden had suggested, and Republicans rejected.' [CBS, [6/02/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Securities And Exchange Commission To Assist And Provide Resources About Capital-Raising Options For Certain Small Businesses.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation to provide educational resources and host events to raise awareness of capital-raising options for underrepresented small businesses, businesses in rural areas, and small businesses affected by natural disasters. It would also require the office to meet, at least annually, with representatives of state securities commissions to discuss opportunities for collaboration and coordination with respect to assisting small businesses and small business investors." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 309-67. [H.R. 2796, [Vote #240](#), 5/30/23; CQ, [5/30/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Directing The Securities And Exchange Commission To Require Companies With Multi-Class Shares To Disclose The Voting Shares And Power Of Their Executives.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to put forth a rule requiring companies with a multi-class share structure to disclose the number of voting shares and total percentage of voting power held by each person who is a director, director nominee, executive officer, or any other beneficial owner who controls 5 percent or more of the total shareholder voting power. The rule would require companies to disclose such information in any proxy or consent solicitation for an annual shareholder meeting or any other filing as the SEC deems appropriate." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 347-30. [H.R. 2795, [Vote #239](#), 5/30/23; CQ, [5/30/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Securities And Exchange Commission To Study And Potentially Redefine Its Definition Of "Small Entity."** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission, within one year of enactment and again five years thereafter, to conduct a study on its definition of the term 'small entity' with respect to SEC regulatory functions under the Regulatory Flexibility Act and update its rules consistent with study results. It would require the study to consider the extent to which the term small entity aligns with certain congressional findings and declarations related to the purpose of federal regulations; the amount by which U.S. financial markets have grown since the SEC last changed the definition of small entity; and how the definition can be changed to include a 'meaningful number of entities.' It would require the SEC to submit to Congress the studies' findings with specific recommendations on how to amend the definition; revise its rules consistent with each study's results under a notice and comment process; and, as soon as practicable following enactment, and every five years thereafter, adjust all the dollar figures with respect to defining small entities for inflation." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 367-8. [H.R. 2792, [Vote #238](#), 5/30/23; CQ, [5/30/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Office Of Management And Budget To Prepare Statements On The Estimated Inflationary Impact Of Any Executive Order With A Budgetary Or Economic Effect Of \$1 Million Or More.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the White House, acting through the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers, to prepare and consider a statement on the estimated inflationary impact of any executive order projected to have an annual gross budgetary or economic effect of at least \$1 million. The bill would direct each executive agency to provide assistance and information as needed in preparing inflation statements. It would require the OMB and CEA, within 180 days of enactment and annually thereafter, to submit a report to Congress containing each inflation statement prepared during the year. The bill's requirements would not apply to executive orders that provide emergency relief

at the request of a state or local government or that are necessary for national security or implementing international treaty obligations.” The bill passed by a vote of 272-148. [H.R. 347, [Vote #131](#), 3/1/23; CQ, [3/1/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Include Spent Patterns Of Military Personnel And Non-Metropolitan Residents In The Statements Required By The Bill.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., amendment no. 1 that would require the inflationary impact statements required by the bill to take into account the spending patterns of military personnel and residents of non-metropolitan areas, including rural areas and farm households.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 324-83. [H.R. 347, [Vote #125](#), 3/1/23; CQ, [3/1/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require Statements Under The Bill To Be Published Online.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 3 that would require the annual reports required by the bill to be published on the Office of Management and Budget's public website.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 386-31. [H.R. 347, [Vote #126](#), 3/1/23; CQ, [3/1/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike The Requirement For An Inflationary Impact Statement If Inflation Cannot Be Quantified At The Time From The Bill .** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment no. 6 that would strike language to require the inflationary impact statements required by the bill to include whether the executive order is expected to have a significant impact on inflation but the amount cannot be determined at the time of the estimate.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 181-236. [H.R. 347, [Vote #127](#), 3/1/23; CQ, [3/1/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Define A “Significant Impact” Of An Executive Order Under The Bill As An At Least 1% Change In Consumer Price Index Inflation Over A Year.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment no. 7 that would specify that a ‘significant impact’ of an executive order is an estimated increase or decrease in consumer price index inflation by at least 1 percentage point over a year.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-232. [H.R. 347, [Vote #128](#), 3/1/23; CQ, [3/1/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Clarify Combatting Inflation As Not The Sole Responsibility Of The Executive Branch.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Lee, D-Nev., amendment no. 9 that would specify that the bill could not be construed to suggest that the task of controlling inflation is the sole responsibility of the Executive Office of the President and is not also a ‘key pursuit’ of legislative action in the 118th Congress.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 364-56. [H.R. 347, [Vote #129](#), 3/1/23; CQ, [3/1/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Strike Exceptions For Emergency Assistance And National Security Or Ratification Or Implementation Of International Treaty Requirements.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 14 that would eliminate exemptions for executive orders related to national security and emergency response from the bill's inflationary impact statement requirements.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 199-226. [H.R. 347, [Vote #130](#), 3/1/23; CQ, [3/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Reduce Exacerbated Inflation Negatively Impacting The Nation Act And A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of The December 202 Labor Department ESG Fiduciary Rule.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 166) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Reduce Exacerbated Inflation Negatively Impacting the Nation (REIN IN) Act (HR 347) and the joint resolution (H J Res 30) disapproving of the December 2022 Labor Department ESG fiduciary rule. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure and would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 347.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-205. [H.Res. 166, [Vote #123](#), 2/28/23; CQ, [2/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Increase Bank Investments In Small Business Investment Companies From 5% To 15% Of Capital Or Surplus.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Williams, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would increase from 5 percent to 15 percent the amount of its capital and surplus a national bank, Federal Reserve System member bank, or nonmember insured bank may invest in small business investment companies, which are private investment funds licensed and regulated by the Small Business Administration.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 411-13. [H.R. 400, [Vote #35](#), 1/25/23; CQ, [1/25/23](#)]

## Education Issues

**Garcia Voted For Permitting The Veterans Affairs Department To Restore Veteran Educational Benefits If An Educational Institution Is Determined To Have Engaged In Fraudulent Behaviors.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would permit the Veterans Affairs Department to restore veteran educational benefits for certain assistance programs to eligible students in cases where an educational institution is determined to have engaged in specified fraudulent behaviors, resulting in the suspension or termination of a program of study and preventing the student from completing the course or program. It would require the offending institutions to repay veteran educational benefits to the VA that were obtained through their fraudulent behavior. It would require the VA to disapprove such an educational institution from VA education benefit eligibility until repayment is made. It would require the VA to establish a process for determining repayment amounts, which must include a notice to each offending institution. As an offset, the bill would extend for 14 days the higher fees the VA currently charges borrowers for its housing loan guarantees.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-6. [H.R. 1767, [Vote #161](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Education Department To Take Into Consideration The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s “Working Definition Of Antisemitism” In Investigating Possible Civil Rights Violations.** In May 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the Education Department to take into consideration the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's "Working Definition of Antisemitism" in reviewing, investigating or deciding whether a civil rights violation has occurred in programs receiving federal financial assistance. It would stipulate that nothing in the bill can be construed to expand the Education secretary's authority, alter the department's standards for making harassment determinations or diminish or infringe upon First Amendment or protected rights.” The bill passed by a vote of 320-91. [H.R. 6090, [Vote #172](#), 5/1/24; CQ, [5/1/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Congressional Disapproval Of Creating A New Income-Driven Student Loan Repayment Plan.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a July 2023 Education Department rule that would create a new income driven repayment plan known as the Saving on A Valuable Education plan for new and existing student loan borrowers, which would operate as a replacement for the Revised Pay-As-You-Earn plan. The rule would take effect on July 1, 2024. However, in the wake of a Supreme Court decision the Education Department implemented the program in August 2023. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the Education Department rule would have no force or effect.” The bill passed by a vote of 210-189. [H.J.Res. 88, [Vote #705](#), 12/7/23; CQ, [12/7/23](#)]

- **The New Student Loan Repayment Plan Decreased Borrowers’ Monthly Payments And Eliminated Monthly Interest When Borrowers Make Scheduled Payments.** “Lower Payments Through Increased Income Exemption The SAVE Plan decreases monthly payments by increasing the income exemption from 150% to 225% of the poverty line. This means SAVE can significantly decrease your monthly payment amount compared to other IDR plans. [...] The SAVE Plan eliminates 100% of remaining monthly interest for both subsidized and unsubsidized loans after you make a scheduled payment. This means that if you make your monthly payment, your loan balance won’t grow due to unpaid interest that accrued since your last payment.” [Federal Student Aid, accessed [12/8/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Consider The Choice In Automobile Retail Sales Act Of 2023, The DETERRENT Act, And Providing Congressional Disapproval Of An Education Department Student Loans Rule.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 906) that would provide

for floor consideration of the Choice in Automobile Retail Sales Act of 2023 (HR 4468), the DETERRENT Act (HR 5933) and the joint resolution (H J Res 88) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Education Department rule related to student loans. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would make in order eight amendments to HR 5933. It would provide for the automatic adoption of the Rodgers, R-Wash., manager’s amendment to HR 4468 that would add language to specify that the bill applies to any regulation proposed or prescribed on or after Jan. 1, 2021.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 213-201. [H.Res. 906, [Vote #693](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing Financial Disclosure Requirements For Higher Education Institutions Receiving Gifts Or Contracts From Foreign Governments And Prohibit Contracts With Foreign Entities Of Concern.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish financial disclosure requirements for colleges and universities that receive funds from foreign sources, including gifts from or contracts with foreign governments, companies and individuals valued at \$50,000 or more, instead of the current \$250,000 threshold. Among other provisions, the bill would generally prohibit colleges and universities from entering into contracts with foreign countries of concern or foreign entities of concern. It would require institutions to disclose any gifts they receive from such countries or entities, private institutions to disclose whether their endowments are invested in assets issued by foreign countries or entities of concern, and it would establish numerous penalties for institutions that violate the bill's requirements. The bill would also require the Education Department to establish an online searchable database where the required disclosure reports would be available to the public. It would define foreign countries of concern as North Korea, China, Russia, Iran and any other country that has been designated as a country of concern after consultation with the State Department. It would define a foreign entity of concern to include any organization or company that is owned or controlled by the government of a foreign country of concern, has been designated as a foreign terrorist organization, is included on Treasury Department sanctions lists, has been involved in certain economic espionage activities, or has engaged in any other unauthorized conduct that is detrimental to U.S. foreign policy or national security.” The bill passed by a vote of 246-170. [H.R. 5933, [Vote #701](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require Foreign Entities That Fund Higher Education Institutions To Disclose Ties To Designated Terrorist Organizations.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Molinaro, R-N.Y., amendment no. 5 that would require foreign entities that provide funding to institutions of higher education to disclose any ties to designated foreign terrorist organizations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 372-39. [H.R. 5933, [Vote #698](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require All Gifts To Higher Education Institutions From Foreign Sources To Be Subject To Reporting Requirements.** In December 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 6 that would reduce from \$50,000 to \$1 the minimum amount for reporting gifts from a foreign source.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 94-320. [H.R. 5933, [Vote #699](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Adding Additional Reporting Requirements For Gifts And Contracts From Foreign Sources To Higher Education Institutions.** In December 2023, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., amendment no. 8 that would replace the bill's provisions with language to require additional reporting requirements for gifts or contract over \$100,000 from a foreign source and \$250,000 over a three-year period.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 202-213. [H.R. 5933, [Vote #700](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Consider The Choice In Automobile Retail Sales Act Of 2023, The DETERRENT Act, And Providing Congressional Disapproval Of An Education Department Student Loans Rule.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 906) that would provide for floor consideration of the Choice in Automobile Retail Sales Act of 2023 (HR 4468), the DETERRENT Act (HR 5933) and the joint resolution (H J Res 88) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Education Department rule related to student loans. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would make in order eight amendments to HR 5933. It would provide for the automatic



adoption of the Rodgers, R-Wash., manager's amendment to HR 4468 that would add language to specify that the bill applies to any regulation proposed or prescribed on or after Jan. 1, 2021." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 213-201. [H.Res. 906, [Vote #693](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Strikes \$707.4 Million In Total Funding For The Institute Of Education Sciences.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: "Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 76 that would strike \$707.4 million in total funding for the Institute of Education Sciences and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 118-316. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #657](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Strikes \$2.8 Billion In Funding For Federal Higher Education Programs.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: "Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 71 that would strike \$2.8 billion in funding for federal higher education programs and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 81-354. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #656](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Strikes \$1.8 Billion In Total Funding For The Student Aid Administration.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: "Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 70 that would strike \$1.8 billion in total funding for the Student Aid Administration and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 81-353. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #655](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against.**, amendment no. 69 that would decrease by \$9.3 billion funding for federal student financial assistance and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 89-350. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #654](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Funding For Education Department Program Management By \$37.7 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: "Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 92 that would reduce funding for Education Department program management by \$37.7 million." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-273. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #663](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Military Service Academies To Use NDAA Funds Toward Race-Based Admissions Practices.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Banks, R-Ind., amendment no. 63 that would prohibit military service academies from using any funds authorized by the bill to discriminate or use quotas in admissions on the basis of race or ethnicity." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #325](#), 7/14/23; CQ, 7/14/23]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Federal Funds For DEI Training.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 52 that would prohibit the use of any funds authorized by the bill for training on diversity, equity and inclusion." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-221. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #321](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Department Of Defense School Libraries From Having "Pornographic And Radical Gender Ideology Books."** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 35 that would prohibit Defense Department Education Activity schools from using funds to purchase and maintain pornographic and radical gender ideology books in school libraries." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-209. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #314](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Veto Override Disapproving Of The Student Loan Forgiveness Rule.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage, over President Biden's June 7, 2023, veto of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of an October 2022 Education Department rule that allows for loan forgiveness of up to \$10,000 in loan debt for federal student loan borrowers and another \$10,000 for such borrowers who also received a Pell Grant. The rule limits eligibility for such loan forgiveness to borrowers with a maximum adjusted gross income of \$125,000, or \$250,000 for joint filers. The rule also extended, through the end of 2022, the suspension of student loan payments, the cessation of interest accrual and the suspension of involuntary loan collections. It



allowed suspended loan payments during that period to count towards loan forgiveness or loan rehabilitation programs. The rule took effect on Oct. 12, 2022, but its loan forgiveness provisions have not been implemented pending legal challenges. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the Education Department rule would have no force or effect, canceling the loan forgiveness program and reinstating loan payments and interest accrual that were suspended under the rule.” The bill passed 221 to 206. [HR.J.Res 45, [Vote #277](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Joint Resolution To Disapprove Of Student Loan Forgiveness Of Up To \$20,000.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of an October 2022 Education Department rule that allows for loan forgiveness of up to \$10,000 in loan debt for federal student loan borrowers and another \$10,000 for such borrowers who also received a Pell Grant. The rule limits eligibility for such loan forgiveness to borrowers with a maximum adjusted gross income of \$125,000, or \$250,000 for joint filers. The rule also extended, through the end of 2022, the suspension of student loan payments, the cessation of interest accrual and the suspension of involuntary loan collections. It allowed suspended loan payments during that period to count towards loan forgiveness or loan rehabilitation programs. The rule took effect on Oct. 12, 2022, but its loan forgiveness provisions have not been implemented pending legal challenges. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the Education Department rule would have no force or effect, canceling the loan forgiveness program and reinstating loan payments and interest accrual that was suspended under the rule.” The joint resolution passed by a vote of 218-203. [H.J.Res. 45, [Vote #234](#), 5/24/23; CQ, [5/24/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Halt All Lethal Trafficking Of Fentanyl Act, A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of An EPA Rule On Heavy-Duty Vehicle Emissions, And A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of Biden’s Student Loan Forgiveness.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 429) that would provide for floor consideration of the Halt All Lethal Trafficking of (HALT) Fentanyl Act (HR 467); the joint resolution (S J Res 11) disapproving an EPA rule on heavy-duty vehicle emissions; and the joint resolution (H J Res 45) disapproving the Biden administration’s student loan forgiveness rule. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of three amendments to HR 467.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H.Res. 429, [Vote #231](#), 5/23/23; CQ, [5/23/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Parents Bill Of Rights Act To Establish Requirements For Schools To Provide Parents With Certain Information On Their Child’s Education.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish various requirements for public elementary and secondary schools to provide parents with information and certain rights regarding their children’s education. It would generally require schools that receive federal funding to obtain parental consent before providing a non-emergency medical screening or examination or before changing a child’s gender markers or sex-based accommodations. It would require schools to allow parents to inspect and provide feedback on all instructional and reading materials used in evaluations or available to students through school libraries, as well as professional development materials for teachers. It would prohibit schools from acting as agents of parents to consent to the use of online technology or the administration of vaccinations, and from selling student information for commercial gain. To increase transparency at Title I schools, the bill would generally require school districts to publicly disseminate curricula for each grade, as well as notices of any changes to the state’s academic standards; include detailed budget information for each school in their annual report cards; and allow parents to meet with teachers at least twice a year, address the school board and review professional development materials. It would require local educational agencies to ensure that Title I schools provide and inform parents of their rights to receive information regarding their child’s education, including if a school changes their child’s gender markers or sex-based accommodations, the number of school counselors in their child’s school, if their child receives mental health treatment or brings a weapon to school, all enrollment and transfer options, planned outside speakers at school events, violent activity on school grounds, elimination of gifted and talented programs, and notification if a student is not grade-level proficient in reading at the end of third grade. Among other provisions, the bill would specify that it does not authorize federal involvement in curriculum or school personnel decisions and does not authorize parents to prohibit students who are not their children from accessing books or reading materials available in a school’s library. It would express the sense of Congress that public school students should have access to broadband and opportunities to learn the history of the

Holocaust and anti-Semitism, and that parents have a constitutional right to ‘direct the education of their children.’” The bill passed by a vote of 213-208. [H.R. 5, [Vote #161](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]

- **The Bill Required Schools To Provide Parents With A List Of School Library Books And Reading Materials And Post Curriculum Publicly.** “Among other things, H.R. 5, also known as the ‘Parents Bill of Rights Act,’ would amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require schools to provide parents with a list of books and reading materials available in the school library as well as posting curriculum publicly. It would also require elementary and middle schools that receive federal funding to obtain parental consent before ‘changing a minor child’s gender markers, pronouns, or preferred name on any school form; or allowing a child to change the child’s sex-based accommodations, including locker rooms or bathrooms.’” [CNN, [3/24/23](#)]
- **The Bill Required Elementary And Middle Schools To Obtain Parental Consent Before Changing A Child’s Pronoun, Or Preferred Name Or Allowing A Child To Change Locker Rooms Or Bathrooms.** “Among other things, H.R. 5, also known as the ‘Parents Bill of Rights Act,’ would amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require schools to provide parents with a list of books and reading materials available in the school library as well as posting curriculum publicly. It would also require elementary and middle schools that receive federal funding to obtain parental consent before ‘changing a minor child’s gender markers, pronouns, or preferred name on any school form; or allowing a child to change the child’s sex-based accommodations, including locker rooms or bathrooms.’” [CNN, [3/24/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Parents Bill Of Rights Act.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 241) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 5) establishing requirements for schools to provide parents with information and certain rights regarding their children’s education. The rule would provide for up to two hours of general debate on the bill and make in order floor consideration of 22 amendments.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-205. [H.Res. 241, [Vote #147](#), 3/23/23; CQ, [3/23/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Parents Bill Of Rights Act To Committee.** In March 2023 Garcia voted against: “Hayes, D-Conn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Workforce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 203-218. [H.R. 5, [Vote #160](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require Title 1 Local Education Agencies To Notify Parents Of Major School Cyberattacks That May Have Compromised Student Or Parent Information .** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., amendment no. 10 to the bill that would require Title I local education agencies to notify parents of any major cyberattack against a school that may have compromised student or parent information.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 420-5. [H.R. 5, [Vote #154](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment For A Report After One Year Evaluating The Bill’s Costs To Education Agencies And Schools And Impact On Parental Rights.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fitzpatrick, R-Pa., amendment no. 8 to the bill that would direct the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress, within one year of the bill’s enactment, on the costs of the bill on states and local educational agencies and public schools. The report also must evaluate the impact of the bill on parental rights regarding their children’s education.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 386-39. [H.R. 5, [Vote #153](#), 3/23/23; CQ, [3/23/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require Funds Under The Elementary And Secondary Education Act To Be Consolidated And Awarded Proportional To The Number Of Students In Each State.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 20 to the bill that would require any funds made available under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act after the bill’s enactment to be consolidated and awarded to each state in a proportional amount to the number of students in the state relative

to the total number of students in the United States, for each state to carry out educational activities permitted by state laws.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 83-331. [H.R. 5, [Vote #159](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Allow Title I Funds To “Follow A Student” To The School They Attend.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 19 to the bill that would allow Title I funds to ‘follow a student’ to the school they attend -- including in-person or remote public, private or home schools -- and permit the funds to be used for educational and instructional materials, tutoring, private school tuition, extracurricular activities, testing expenses and educational therapies for students with disabilities.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 113-311. [H.R. 5, [Vote #158](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Inform Parents Of Non-Curriculum-Based Celebrations Or Events By The School, Other Than For Birthdays And Federal Holidays.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “McCormick, R-Ga., amendment no. 17 to the bill that would require schools to inform parents of any non-curriculum-based celebratory initiatives or events organized by the school for students, other than those related to birthdays or federal holidays and provide notice that parents must grant written or electronic permission for their child to participate in or attend such events.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 107-317. [H.R. 5, [Vote #157](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Terminate Education Department’s Elementary And Secondary Education Functions By The End Of 2023.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Massie, R-Ky., amendment no. 15 to the bill that would express the sense of Congress in support of terminating the Education Department’s elementary and secondary education functions by Dec. 31, 2023.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 161-265. [H.R. 5, [Vote #156](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Provisions Requiring Schools To Allow Parents To Review Teach Professional Development Materials.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jacobs, D-Calif., amendment no. 13 to the bill that would strike provisions requiring schools to allow parents to review teacher professional development materials at their child’s school.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 203-217. [H.R. 5, [Vote #155](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require Title I And Title II Education Agencies To Hold Annual Open Enrollement For Students To Apply To Attend Other Schools Including Outside Their Geographic Region.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 7 to the bill that would require Title I and II local education agencies to hold annual open enrollment periods during which students may apply to attend other schools served by the agency, including if they live outside the geographic region served by those schools. It would require agencies to consider and approve or disapprove such applications ‘within a reasonable time.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 89-338. [H.R. 5, [Vote #152](#), 3/23/23; CQ, [3/23/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Create A Private Legal Right Of Action For Parents Against Schools If They Don’t Comply.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 6 to the bill that would create a private right of action for parents if schools do not comply with the bill’s requirements. It would set a statute of limitations of 30 days and allow courts to grant injunctive relief or compensation for damages, including attorneys’ fees.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 61-365. [H.R. 5, [Vote #151](#), 3/23/23; CQ, [3/23/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Replace The Bill’s Text With Congressional Findings On The Rights Already Held By Parents Regarding Their Children’s Education.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Bonamici, D-Ore., amendment no. 5 to the bill that would replace the text of the bill with congressional findings language that outlines the rights parents have under current law with respect to their children’s education. It also would add language to express the sense of Congress that students deserve ‘a fair,

equitable and high-quality education' that is free from censorship and in a learning environment free from discrimination." The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 203-223. [H.R. 5, [Vote #150](#), 3/23/23; CQ, [3/23/23](#)]

## Election Law, Voting Rights, & Campaign Finance Issues

**Garcia Voted For Disapproving The DC Council's Approval Of The Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act To All Resident's To Vote In Local Elections, Regardless Of Citizenship.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the joint resolution that would establish congressional disapproval of, effectively repealing, the November 2022 District of Columbia Council legislation allowing noncitizens, including undocumented immigrants, to vote in local D.C. elections beginning in 2024." The bill passed by a vote of 260-162. [H.J.Res. 24, [Vote #118](#), 2/9/23; CQ, [2/9/23](#)]

- **The DC Council In October 2022 Passed Legislation To Allow Noncitizens To Vote; Versions Of The Legislation Had Been Introduced For Decades But Failed To Pass.** "The D.C. Council on Tuesday sent a pair of bills to Mayor Muriel Bowser that would greatly expand who can vote in local elections and how they cast their ballot. The first bill would allow noncitizens, including undocumented residents, to vote in local elections, meaning D.C. would join a few jurisdictions nationwide (including neighboring Takoma Park). [...] The bill had been floating around the Council for at least a decade, but struggled to move out of committee until this year. A previous version had only let green card-holders vote in local elections. But the judiciary committee, chaired by Ward 6 Councilmember Charles Allen, was compelled to expand voting rights to undocumented immigrants after public testimony." [DCist, [10/18/22](#)]
- **Advocates For The Legislation Argued That Noncitizens Paid Taxes And Are Impacted By Local Policies And Thus Should Be Allowed To Vote.** "D.C. lawmakers say that noncitizens pay taxes and are impacted by local policies, and should thus have a say in the people who make them. (A number of Maryland towns such as Takoma Park and Hyattsville similarly allow noncitizens to vote, albeit only legal permanent residents.)" [DCist, [2/2/23](#)]
- **2018 Polling On Legislation That Would Allow Noncitizens To Vote Found 91% Of Republicans And 54% Of Democrats Opposing The Legislation, 71% Of Respondents Overall Opposed.** "San Francisco's Department of Elections last week made the move to start allowing non-U.S. citizens to vote in the city's school board elections, sparking a national debate. [...] According to the survey, which is a joint project of Hill.TV and the HarrisX polling company, 71 percent of respondents opposed San Francisco's decision, while only 29 percent said they supported the move. Ninety-one percent of Republicans polled said they opposed giving the right to vote to noncitizens, as did 54 percent of Democrats. Seventy percent of independents said they were also in opposition to the decision. When respondents were asked the same question but with the wording changed to include the term 'illegal immigrants' instead of non-U.S. citizens, the results were nearly the same. Sixty-nine percent of Americans said they opposed the measure, while only 31 percent said they supported the measure. When asked the question with the term 'illegal immigrant,' 91 percent of Republicans said they opposed giving them voter rights, while 55 percent of Democrats also said they disagreed with the move. Sixty-five percent of Democrats also said they were against the measure. [...] The poll was conducted July 21–22 among 1,001 registered voters." [The Hill, [7/26/18](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Terminating The CDC Requirement For Proof Of COVID-19 Vaccination For Foreign Travelers And Disapproving Of The DC Council's Actions To Approve The Local Voting Rights Amendment And Revised Criminal Code.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 97) that would provide for consideration of a bill (HR 185) to terminate the CDC's vaccination requirement for foreign travelers; a joint resolution (H J Res 24) disapproving the D.C. Council voting eligibility law; and a joint resolution (H J Res 26) disapproving D.C. Council criminal code adjustments. The rule would provide up to one hour of general debate on each measure and floor consideration of five amendments to HR 185." The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-208. [H.Res. 97, [Vote #109](#), 2/7/23; CQ, [2/7/23](#)]



## Energy & Environment Issues

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$5 Million For FY 2025 To Establish A Fire Weather Forecasting And Detection Program, Including Detecting Conditions That Can Affect The Behavior Of Wildfires.** In April 2024, voted for: “Lucas, R-Okla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a program that would improve the forecasting, detection and monitoring of weather and environmental conditions that can start and affect the behavior of wildfires. The program also would improve the delivery of forecast products to federal and state agencies, local emergency managers and any other relevant stakeholders. The bill would include potential hiring authorities to overcome workforce and training challenges for meteorologists to assist with wildfire forecasting and monitoring. The bill would require the National Institute of Standards and Technology to research methods for improving communications systems used by firefighters, land management agencies and other emergency responders. The bill also would authorize \$5 million for fiscal 2025 to establish a fire weather forecasting and detection program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 341-48. [H.R. 4866, [Vote #153](#), 4/29/24; CQ, [4/29/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing, Modifying, And Modernizing Weather Research And Forecasting Programs Within The National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Lucas, R-Okla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize, modify and modernize a number of weather research and forecasting programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and establish new research initiatives and pilot projects in order to further improve NOAA forecasting, including forecasting related to high-impact weather events like hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and landslides. It would establish a number of research and development programs focused on technology improvements, workforce development and covering gaps in NOAA’s existing services to address severe weather events. It also would expand NOAA's ability to obtain weather and environmental data and services from the private sector. It would provide for NOAA to modernize and replace existing government weather hazard communication systems, and would include provisions to improve weather forecasting services for water management and the agricultural industry.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-19. [H.R. 6093, [Vote #158](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$163 Million For A Five-Year Energy Department Program To Improve The Plugging And Repurposing Of Abandoned Oil And Natural Gas Wells.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Lucas, R-Okla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize a five-year Energy Department research, development and demonstration program to improve the plugging, remediation, reclamation and repurposing of abandoned oil and natural gas wells. It would authorize a total of \$163 million for the program between fiscal years 2024 and 2028. It would require the Energy Department to coordinate its research and development efforts with higher education institutions, the National Laboratories, state and local governments, impacted communities and landowners, as well as private-sector stakeholders. It also would extend the authorization through fiscal 2028 for Energy Department research, development and demonstration programs with the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, but reduce the overall authorization limit for these programs by \$163 million to fully offset the programs covered by the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 333-75. [H.R. 4877, [Vote #157](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding The Energy Department’s Carbon Storage Program To Include Carbon Sequestration Projects.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Lucas, R-Okla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 4824), as amended, that would expand the Energy Department’s carbon storage research, development and demonstration program to include carbon sequestration projects. It would specify that the program must include activities to enhance the understanding of the cycling and environmental effects of carbon sequestered in agricultural lands, forests and geological formations, as well as identify barriers limiting carbon sequestration. It also would require the program to focus on improving the collection and sharing of data to promote better agricultural carbon sequestering practices. It would direct the Energy Department to coordinate carbon storage research carried out by the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management with the National Laboratories and other DOE research entities. It also would require the Energy Department, within two years of the bill’s enactment, to submit to Congress a long-term strategic research agenda to address challenges for widespread adoption of both



terrestrial and geological carbon sequestration.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 364-44. [H.R. 4824, [Vote #156](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Nullifying The Bureau Of Land Management’s Proposed “Conservation And Landscape Health” Rule.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would nullify the Bureau of Land Management's proposed 2023 "Conservation and Landscape Health" rule and any final rule derived from it — including the April 2023 final rule issued by the Biden administration. The final rule would amend how the agency implements conservation programs under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 212-202. [H.R. 3397, [Vote #165](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Bill Nullifying The Bureau Of Land Management’s Proposed “Conservation And Landscape Health” Rule.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Kamlager-Dove, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-210. [H.R. 3397, [Vote #164](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Superior National Forest Restoration Act, The Trust The Science Act, Protecting Access For Hunters And Anglers Act, Western Economic Security Act, Antisemitism Awareness Act, Mining Regulatory Clarity Act, And Alaska’s Right To Produce Act.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1173) providing for floor consideration of the Superior National Forest Restoration Act (HR 3195), the Trust the Science Act (HR 764), the Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act (HR 615), the Western Economic Security Today Act (HR 3397), the Antisemitism Awareness Act (HR 6090), the Mining Regulatory Clarity Act (HR 2925), and the Alaska’s Right to Produce Act (HR 6285). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment in the form of a substitute to HR 3397 that would strike language to require the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw the proposed rule and instead nullify the proposed rule and any final rule derived from it. It also would provide for automatic adoption of the Stauber, R-Minn., manager’s amendment to HR 6285 that would make a technical correction. It would also make in order one amendment to HR 6285.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 209-205. [H. Res. 1173, [Vote #163](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Banning The Use Of Lead Ammunition Or Tackle On Federal Lands Or Waters Under Their Jurisdiction And Made Available For Hunting Or Fishing.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Interior and Agriculture departments from banning the use of lead ammunition or tackle on federal lands or waters that are under their jurisdiction and made available for hunting or fishing. It also would prevent the departments from issuing regulations relating to the level of lead ammunition or tackle being used on these lands. The prohibition on such bans would not apply to regulations in cases where an applicable department determines a decline in wildlife is triggered by the use of lead ammunition or tackle, or when the regulations against lead are consistent with state policy. It also would not apply if regulations against lead are consistent with an applicable policy of the fish and wildlife department of the state where the federal land or water is located.” The bill passed by a vote of 214-201. [H.R. 615, [Vote #167](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit Prohibiting Banning The Use Of Lead Ammunition Or Tackle On Federal Lands Or Waters Under Their Jurisdiction And Made Available For Hunting Or Fishing.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Dingell, D-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-211. [H.R. 615, [Vote #166](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Rescinding The Bureau Of Land Management’s Order Withdrawing About 225,504 Acres Of Superior National Forest System Land From Disposition.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would rescind the 2023 Bureau of Land Management order that withdrew approximately 225,504 acres of National Forest System land in the Superior National Forest in Minnesota from disposition under mineral and geothermal leasing laws. It would require the Interior and Agriculture departments to complete all necessary environmental and regulatory reviews, including those under the National Environmental Policy Act, for all mine operation plans within the forest. Specifically, it would direct the departments to complete these reviews within 18

months of the bill's enactment for plans submitted or resubmitted before the enactment date or within 18 months of a mine plan of operations submission or resubmission in the seven years period after the enactment date. It would require the departments to reissue, on the same terms, each mineral lease, preference right lease and prospecting permit canceled between Jan. 31, 2021 and the date of the bill's enactment. It would prohibit judicial review of these leases and permits." The bill passed by a vote of 212-203. [H.R. 3195, [Vote #171](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Bill Rescinding The Bureau Of Land Management's Order Withdrawing About 225,504 Acres Of Superior National Forest System Land From Disposition.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: "McCollum, D-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-210. [H.R. 3195, [Vote #170](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit Processes For Allowing Mining Operations On Public Land Regardless Of Whether Mineral Deposits Have Been Discovered.** In May 2024, Garcia voted against: "Leger-Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 210-204. [H.R. 2925, [Vote #175](#), 5/1/24; CQ, [5/1/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Preventing Any Action That Would Place A Moratorium On Oil And Natural Gas Leasing In The Coastal Plain Of The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge From Having Any Effect.** In May 2024, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prevent any action taken that would place a moratorium on, suspend or pause oil and natural gas leasing in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from having any force or effect. It would ratify and approve all authorizations, permits, verifications, extensions, biological opinions, incidental take statements and other approvals or orders necessary for the establishment and administration of the Coastal Plain and Gas Leasing Program. It would require that within 30 days of the bill's enactment, the Interior Department accept the highest valid bid for each coastal plain lease tract received on Jan. 6, 2021. It also would require the DOI conduct a second lease sale for the coastal plain as required by the 2017 tax law by Dec. 22, 2024. It would nullify a proposed rule published Sept 8, 2023, titled "Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska" and prevent any action to finalize or administer a substantially similar rule. It also would prevent the use of federal funds to administer a January 2021 executive order regarding public health and climate change or a June 2021 department order to halt all activities in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge relating to the Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program." The bill passed by a vote of 214-199. [H.R. 6285, [Vote #174](#), 5/1/24; CQ, [5/1/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Bill Preventing Any Action That Would Place A Moratorium On Oil And Natural Gas Leasing In The Coastal Plain Of The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.** In May 2024, Garcia voted against: "Castor, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 201-211. [H.R. 6285, [Vote #173](#), 5/1/24; CQ, [5/1/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Repealing Authorizations For The EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund As Well As The Methane Emission Reduction Program.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would repeal authorizations for the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that helps finance clean energy and technology projects as well as the Methane Emission Reduction Program that promotes reductions in methane emissions, both of which were authorized and funded as part of the 2022 climate, health and tax law. It also would rescind any unobligated funds from those programs." The bill passed by a vote of 209-204. [H.R. 1023, [Vote #104](#), 3/22/24; CQ, [3/22/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting A Bill To Repeal The EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: "Peters, D-Calif., motion to recommit HR 1023 to the House Energy and Commerce Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-211. [H.R. 1023, [Vote #103](#), 3/22/24; CQ, [3/22/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Process And Requirements For Issuing Permits Under The Clean Water**

**Act, Including Requirements For Water Quality.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill (HR 7023), as amended, that would modify the process and requirements for issuing permits under the Clean Water Act, including permits issued by EPA for the discharge of pollutants and those issued by the Army Corps of Engineers for the discharge of dredge and fill materials and for building infrastructure such as oil and gas pipelines over waterways. It would provide greater liability protections for permit holders acting in good faith from enforcement actions and third-party lawsuits, codify certain requirements and practices for general permits and limit the ability of executive agencies or federal courts to revoke or block permits that have been issued. HR 7023 is the Creating Confidence in Clean Water Permitting Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 213-205. [H.R. 7023, [Vote #101](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting The Creating Confidence In Clean Water Permitting Act.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Scholten, D-Mich., motion to recommit the Creating Confidence in Clean Water Permitting Act (HR 7023) to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-213. [H.R. 7023, [Vote #100](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Limit The Authorization For Certain Linear Infrastructure Projects If Federal Expenses Turn Out To Exceed Their Predicted Cost.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Graves, R-La., amendment no. 8 that would prohibit a general permit for a linear infrastructure project from authorizing an activity of certain projects if the Government Accountability Office determines that, with respect to the period through Sept. 30, 2026, the total amount of 2022 tax, health and climate law tax credits claimed exceeds the amount of such credits predicted to be claimed in the Congressional Budget Office cost estimate for fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or, with respect to the period through Sept. 30, 2031, that the total amount of such credits claimed exceeds the amount of such credits predicted to be claimed in the CBO cost estimate for fiscal years 2027 through 2031.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 99-323. [H.R. 7023, [Vote #99](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Amending And Correcting The 2022 Ocean Shipping Reform Act.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Johnson, R-S.D., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 1836), as amended, that would make various amendments and technical corrections to the 2022 Ocean Shipping Reform Act. Among its provisions, it would establish a formal process for submitting complaints against shipping exchanges to the Federal Maritime Commission; repeal a tariff exemption for controlled carriers of a foreign company that are entitled by U.S. treaty to receive most-favored-nation treatment; prohibit the FMC from requiring ocean carriers to report certain information if already reported to other federal agencies; and require the FMC to issue proposed rules on data standards for maritime logistics and price indexes for containerized freight. It also would establish advisory committees on national ports and national ocean carriers within the FMC. HR 1836 is the Ocean Shipping Reform Implementation Act.” The bill passed 393-24. [H.R. 1836, [Vote #98](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expressing That A Carbon Tax Would Be Detrimental To U.S. Families And Business And Is Not In The Best Interest Of The Country.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the concurrent resolution (H Con Res 86) that would express the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to U.S. families and business and is not in the best interest of the country. The measure would also state that a carbon tax would reduce America’s global competitiveness and instead encourage development abroad in countries that have not imposed a similar tax.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 222-196. [H. Con. Res. 86, [Vote #97](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Denouncing The Biden Administration’s Energy Policies Including Federal Land Management Policies For Leasing.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the resolution (H Res 987) that would denounce the Biden administration’s energy policies, including federal land management policies that have resulted in a reduction in leasing to develop energy resources. It also would encourage the federal government to support the domestic production of “reliable and affordable” energy sources.” The bill resolution was adopted by a vote of 217-200. [H. Res. 987, [Vote #96](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Withdrawing Restrictions From The Inflation Reduction Act And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Placed On Oil and Gas Leases On Public Land.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill (HR 6009) that would require the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw its proposed 2023 rule that addresses reclamation bonds and other issues for onshore subsurface oil and gas leases, in particular by significantly increasing the value of required reclamation surety bonds that must be posted by drilling companies. It also would prohibit the BLM from implementing or enforcing that or any substantially similar rule in the future.” The bill passed 216-200. [H.R. 6009, [Vote #95](#), 3/20/24; CQ, [3/20/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting The Restoring American Energy Dominance To The House Natural Resources Committee.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Porter, D-Calif., motion to recommit the Restoring American Energy Dominance Act (HR 6009) to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-211. [H.R. 6009, [Vote #94](#), 3/20/24; CQ, [3/20/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Consideration For Bills Undermining The Biden Administration’s Energy Policy.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1085) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Cutting Green Corruption and Taxes Act (HR 1023); the Protecting American Energy Production Act (HR 1121); the Restoring American Energy Dominance Act (HR 6009); the concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the U.S. economy (H Con Res 86); the resolution denouncing Biden administration energy policies (H Res 987); and the Creating Confidence in Clean Water Permitting Act (HR 7023). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each measure. It would also make in order eight amendments to HR 7023.” The rule was agreed to by a vote of 214-200. [H. Res. 1085, [Vote #90](#), 3/20/24; CQ, [3/20/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The President From Suspending Hydraulic Fracturing Without Authorization From Congress.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill (HR 1121) that would prohibit the president from issuing a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing unless such a moratorium is authorized by an act of Congress.” The bill passed 229-188. [H.R. 1121, [Vote #93](#), 3/20/24; CQ, [3/20/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting The Protecting American Energy Protection Act To The House Natural Resources Committee.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Calif., motion to recommit the Protecting American Energy Production Act (HR 1121) to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-213. [H.R. 1121, [Vote #92](#), 3/20/24; CQ, [3/20/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Consideration For Bills Undermining The Biden Administration’s Energy Policy.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1085) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Cutting Green Corruption and Taxes Act (HR 1023); the Protecting American Energy Production Act (HR 1121); the Restoring American Energy Dominance Act (HR 6009); the concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the U.S. economy (H Con Res 86); the resolution denouncing Biden administration energy policies (H Res 987); and the Creating Confidence in Clean Water Permitting Act (HR 7023). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each measure. It would also make in order eight amendments to HR 7023.” The rule was agreed to by a vote of 214-200. [H. Res. 1085, [Vote #90](#), 3/20/24; CQ, [3/20/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration (Thus Ending Debate And Possibility Of Amendment) Of Bills Undermining The Biden Administration’s Energy Policy.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Resenthaler, R-PA, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Scanlon said, “Mr. Speaker, It is a testament to what is possible when legislators roll up their sleeves and solve problems as opposed to playing to their most extreme Members. That is what real leadership looks like. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 207-192. [H.Res. 1085, [Vote #89](#), 3/20/24; Congressional Record, [3/20/24](#); CQ, [3/20/24](#)]



**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Marine Debris Act Through FY 2025.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 886), as amended, that would reauthorize the Marine Debris Act through fiscal 2025. It would authorize \$15 million per year to fund programs to prevent, identify and reduce the occurrence of marine debris. It would clarify that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration can enter into agreements outside of contracts for the Marine Debris Program and would permit NOAA to make in-kind contributions as well as receive and expend funds from outside sources. The bill also would create a CEO for the Marine Debris Foundation and clarify the process for appointing and removing members of the foundation. It would require the foundation’s principal office to be in a coastal shoreline community or the National Capital Region. The bill would also require the development and implementation of best practices to conduct outreach to Native American tribes. HR 886 is the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 326-73. [H.R. 886, [Vote #80](#), 3/11/24; CQ, [3/11/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Mission To Increase Hiring And To Promote Production Of Nuclear Power.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Duncan, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would revise the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) mission, modify nuclear regulatory processes and increase hiring and retention flexibilities within the NRC. Specifically, it would require the NRC to evaluate how to improve the efficiency of its processes, including environmental reviews, and to regularly review and assess its licensing performance metrics. It would require the NRC to establish expedited processes for licensing new nuclear reactors based on a previous design and located on the same site as an existing reactor. It also would mandate the commission to establish guidance for building nuclear reactors on brownfields sites, and for licensing microreactors and fusion reactors. The measure would modify the NRC's fee structure and authorize grants to cover the fee costs for certain new nuclear reactors as well as allow the commission to directly recruit and hire employees, increase compensation to retain employees and grant hiring bonuses. It also would include provisions intended to spur the production of nuclear energy both globally and domestically, and to ensure that the U.S. becomes a major participant in assisting other nations with the development of their nuclear power resources.” The bill passed 365-36. [H.R. 6544, [Vote #55](#), 2/28/24; CQ, [2/28/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Eliminating All Current Restrictions On The Import And Export Of Liquefied Natural Gas.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1009) that would provide for floor consideration of the Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act (HR 7176). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 212-208. [H. Res. 1009, [Vote #46](#), 2/14/24; CQ, [2/14/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Elimination Of Removing A State And Local Tax (SALT) Marriage Tax Penalty And Denouncing The Biden Administration’s Energy Policies.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1009) that would provide for floor consideration of the Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act (HR 7176). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The rule was rejected to by a vote of 195-225. [H. Res. 994, [Vote #48](#), 2/14/24; CQ, [2/14/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Removing The Energy Department's Role In Approving Gas Imports And Exports And Giving That Authority To The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would remove the Energy Department's role in approving gas imports and exports and instead give that authority to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. It also would modify current law to provide FERC the exclusive authority to approve or deny an application for the siting, construction, expansion or operation of any facility to export or import natural gas, not just a liquefied natural gas terminal. It also would require FERC, when determining whether to grant such an application, to deem such exportation or importation to be consistent with the public interest.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-200. [H.R. 7176, [Vote #52](#), 2/15/24; CQ, [2/15/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting The Bill On Authority Over Gas Important And Export Authority.** In February 2024, Garcia voted against: “Watson Coleman, D-N.J., motion to recommit the bill



to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-213. [H.R. 7176, [Vote #51](#), 2/15/24; CQ, [2/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extend Authorization For The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission Through 2031.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 1727), as amended, that would extend the authorization for the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission for an additional seven years through Oct. 1, 2031.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 427-2. [H.R. 1727, [Vote #36](#), 2/6/24; CQ, [2/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Reauthorizing The Udall Foundation Through Fiscal Year 2028.** In February 2024, Garcia did not vote on: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation through fiscal 2028. It would authorize \$2 million in annual funding for the Udall Trust Fund through fiscal 2023. The bill would prohibit the foundation from spending any interest generated by the funds appropriated to the trust fund, starting in fiscal 2024, on education programs and scholarships without further Congressional appropriations. It also would authorize \$4 million annually to be deposited into the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund. Of that amount, \$3 million would be allocated each year for operations of the McCain Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution and \$1 million for grants to help state and local governments, tribes, and non-government entities participate in environmental conflict resolution proceedings. It would require the inspector general of the Interior Department to complete an audit of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation within four years of the bill’s enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 350-58. [H.R. 2882, [Vote #32](#), 2/5/24; CQ, [2/5/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Environmental Protection Agency From Implementing New Motor Vehicle Emissions Standards.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the EPA from finalizing, implementing or enforcing a May 2023 proposed rule that would establish new emissions standards for light- and medium-duty vehicles beginning in model year 2027. It would also amend the Clean Air Act to prevent the EPA from issuing any motor vehicle emission and pollution standards, effective on or after Jan. 1, 2021, that either mandate the use of a specific technology, or that would have the effect of limiting the availability of new motor vehicles based on their engine type. It would require the EPA, within 24 months of the bill’s enactment, to modify any existing motor vehicle emission standards in order to comply with the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-197. [H.R. 4468, [Vote #703](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Bill To The House Energy And Commerce Committee.** In December 2023, Garcia voted against: “Stevens, D-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 201-214. [H.R. 4468, [Vote #702](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Consider The Choice In Automobile Retail Sales Act Of 2023, The DETERRENT Act, And Providing Congressional Disapproval Of An Education Department Student Loans Rule.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 906) that would provide for floor consideration of the Choice in Automobile Retail Sales Act of 2023 (HR 4468), the DETERRENT Act (HR 5933) and the joint resolution (H J Res 88) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Education Department rule related to student loans. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would make in order eight amendments to HR 5933. It would provide for the automatic adoption of the Rodgers, R-Wash., manager’s amendment to HR 4468 that would add language to specify that the bill applies to any regulation proposed or prescribed on or after Jan. 1, 2021.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 213-201. [H.Res. 906, [Vote #693](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Funds For A Rule Disclosing Greenhouse Gas Emissions And Climate-Related Financial Risk Across Multiple Agencies.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Tenney, R-N.Y., amendment no. 101 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to finalize, implement or enforce the 2022 proposed rule of the Defense Department, General Services Administration and NASA, “Federal Acquisition Regulation: Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Related Financial Risk.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-

202. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #642](#), 11/9/23; CQ, [11/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Implementation Of The General License No. 8H Regarding Authorizing Transactions Related To Energy.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Barr, R-Ky., amendment no. 37 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to implement or enforce General License No. 8H regarding Authorizing Transactions Related to Energy that was issued by the Treasury Department Office of Foreign Assets Control on Oct. 25, 2023.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 250-174. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #629](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

- **The General License No. 8H Regarding Authorizing Transactions Related To Energy Authorized Energy-Related Transactions With Russian Banks.** “On October 25, 2023, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued amended Russia-related General License No. 8H once again extending the authorization to conduct transactions involving Vnesheconombank, Bank Financial Corporation Otkritie, Sovcombank, Sberbank, VTB Bank, Alfa-Bank, Rosbank, Bank Zenit, Bank Saint-Petersburg, and the Central Bank of Russia that are related to energy until May 1, 2024.” [Thompson Hine, [10/25/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used For The National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 57 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to carry out the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-238. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #614](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For To Designate Fort San Geronimo Del Boqueron As Part Of The National Park System.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate Fort San Geronimo del Boqueron in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as an affiliated area of the National Park System.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 359-24. [H.R. 359, [Vote #600](#), 11/6/23; CQ, [11/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Transferring National Forest Service Land For The Salt River Project in Arizona.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would transfer a portion of National Forest Service land adjacent to the Salt River Project in Arizona to be used for development, generation and transmission of electricity as part of the Salt River Federal Reclamation Project. It would direct the Agriculture Department to prepare a map depicting the boundary of the land. The bill would require new electrical energy facilities built on the land to conform with Bureau of Reclamation standards, subject to Interior Department review and approval. It would also specify that the covered land would be permanently withdrawn from public land, mining, mineral leasing, mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 384-1. [H.R. 1607, [Vote #599](#), 11/6/23; CQ, [11/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing FY 2024 Interior And Environment Appropriations With Republican Riders.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$37.7 billion in discretionary spending, including \$25.4 billion subject to the measure's discretionary cap and \$9.4 billion offset by rescissions. It would provide \$14.6 billion for the Interior Department, including \$3 billion for the National Park Service; \$1.5 billion for the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$1.3 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey; and \$1.3 billion for the Bureau of Land Management. It would provide approximately \$11.2 billion for Native American programs in fiscal 2024, including \$2.6 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$1.4 billion for the Bureau of Indian Education and \$7.1 billion for the Health and Human Services Department’s Indian Health Service (an IHS total that includes \$5.1 billion in advance appropriations enacted in the fiscal 2023 spending measure). The bill would provide an additional \$5.9 billion in fiscal 2025 advance appropriations for IHS. The bill would provide \$6.2 billion for the EPA, which includes \$2.4 billion for environmental programs and management and \$561 million for science and technology. It would provide \$8 billion for the Forest Service, including \$4.4 billion for wildfire management and response. Between the Forest Service and Interior Department, it would provide \$619 million for wildfire preparedness and \$1.4 billion for fire suppression activities. The bill would also provide \$960 million for the Smithsonian Institution; \$178 million for the National Gallery of Art; and \$373 million combined for the National

Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Among its policy provisions, it would prohibit the use of funds to promote “critical race theory”; block a January 2023 EPA and Army Corps of Engineers rule on the definition of “Waters of the United States”; prohibit the EPA from issuing a waiver to allow California to issue its own emissions standards for small off-road vehicle engines; require the Interior Department to conduct quarterly onshore oil and gas lease sales; and prohibit the use of funds to implement certain regulations under the Endangered Species Act, including protections for the lesser prairie-chicken and the northern long-eared bat. It would rescind \$9.4 billion in funding for the EPA, Interior Department and Council on Environmental Quality provided under the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (PL 117-169), including \$7.8 billion for renewable energy projects and \$1.4 billion for environmental and climate justice projects. As amended, the bill would bar the use of funds provided by the bill for the American Climate Corps; prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce any COVID-19 mask mandates; bar the use of funds provided by the bill to implement, administer, apply, enforce or carry out any plastic straw prohibitions; prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the cancellation or suspension of oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska; and prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to reduce the number of oil and gas leases issued by the Interior Department, among other provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 213-203. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #597](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 Interior And Environment Appropriations To Committee.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 201-215. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #596](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Using Funds For Executive Orders On Climate Change.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 127 that would prohibit the use of any funds provided by the bill to implement a series of Biden administration executive orders (Executive Order nos. 13990, 14008, 14013, 14030, 14057, 14082 and 14096) related to climate concerns.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 208-207. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #595](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Using Funds For Environmental Justice Activities.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 126 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill from being used for environmental justice activities.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 212-204 [H.R. 4821, [Vote #594](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Using Funds For Oil And Gas Royalty Enforcements From The Inflation Reduction Act.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 120 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement, administer or enforce a section of the Inflation Reduction Act (PL 117-169) related to increasing onshore oil and gas royalty rates, minimum bid requirements and rental fees.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 213-204. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #593](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Reducing Interior Secretary Deb Haaland's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 115 that would reduce Interior Secretary Deb Haaland's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-263. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #591](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Reducing EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 113 that would reduce EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan's salary to \$1.” The resolution was rejected by a vote of 179-213. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #590](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Reducing Bureau of Land Management Director Tracy Stone-Manning's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 112 that would reduce Bureau of Land Management Director Tracy Stone-Manning's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a

vote of 159-259. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #589](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Defunding The Interior Department's Office Of Diversity, Inclusion And Civil Rights.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 110 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill for the Interior Department's Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 207-213. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #588](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Defunding The EPA’s Clean School Bus Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Nehls, R-Texas, amendment no. 107 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the EPA's Clean School Bus Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-222. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #587](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Reducing Deputy Assistant EPA Administrator For Pesticide Programs Ya-Wei Li's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 103 that would reduce Deputy Assistant EPA Administrator for Pesticide Programs Ya-Wei Li's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-263. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #586](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Defunding Executive Orders Promoting The Use Of Clean Energy And Environmental Justice.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCormick, R-Ga., amendment no. 102 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement Executive Order 14037, related to strengthening American leadership in clean cars and trucks; EO 14057, related to catalyzing clean energy industries and jobs through federal sustainability; and EO 14096, relating to revitalizing U.S. commitment to environmental justice for all.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-202. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #585](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Reducing Deputy Assistant EPA Administrator For Environmental Justice Matthew Tejada's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCormick, R-Ga., amendment no. 101 that would reduce Deputy Assistant EPA Administrator for Environmental Justice Matthew Tejada's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-251. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #584](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Remove Monuments On Land Controlled By The Interior Department.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 94 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to remove any monument on land under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-227. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #583](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Funds For An EPA Rule For Air Quality Standards.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 91 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to finalize, implement or enforce a 2023 proposed EPA rule titled "Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-206. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #582](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Funds For An Executive Order To Tackle Climate Change.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fulcher, R-Idaho, amendment no. 89 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement, administer, apply, enforce or carry out a section of Executive Order 14008 related to tackling climate change domestically and internationally.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 212-202. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #581](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Funds From Enforcing A Land Order Withdrawing Acres Of Chaco Canyon National Historical Park From Mining And Mineral Leasing.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 86 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement, administer or enforce Public Land Order 7923 that withdrew roughly 336,404 acres around Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico from mining and mineral leasing.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-219. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #580](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted For Reducing The Council On Environmental Quality Chair Brenda Mallory To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 85 that would reduce the salary of Council on Environmental Quality Chair Brenda Mallory to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-251. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #579](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Funds For The EPA To Hire New Consultants Or Fellows.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment no. 78 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the EPA to hire or pay the salary of any special consultants or fellows who are not already receiving pay as of the bill's enactment.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 188-237. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #576](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Barring Funds To Enforce Rules To Protect Endangered Wildlife, Plants, And Threatened Habitats.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 74 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill from being used to finalize, implement, administer or enforce the following proposed 2023 rules: --"Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation" by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. --"Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat" by FWS and NOAA. --"Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations Pertaining to Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants" by FWS.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 213-212. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #575](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Decrease The Bureau Of Ocean Energy Management Director's Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 73 that would reduce Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Director Elizabeth Klein's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 163-261. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #574](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funding For The Environmental Protection Agency To Take Actions Related To Watershed Implementation.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 70 that would prohibit funding provided by the bill for the EPA to take any ‘backstop’ actions as described in a December 2009 letter related to watershed implementation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-243. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #573](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funding For The U.S. Board On Geographic Names.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Harshbarger, R-Tenn., amendment no. 66 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-246. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #572](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
  - **The Board On Geographic Names Renamed Locations Individuals Found Offensive, Including Geographic Names After Confederates.** “In the middle of the 20th century, the BGN also began reviewing petitions from individual citizens to change names that were already standardized on the U.S. map, whether because of a spelling error, a misplaced location, or something more serious—like a name that locals find offensive. [...] The slow drip of requests to change landmarks with Confederate names has surprised Runyon. ‘I confess, I thought I'd have more by now,’ she says. But she suspects that the reason isn’t a lack of desire to remove these names—rather, most people either aren’t familiar with the process for requesting a name change or don't want to commit to multiple months of waiting.” [Smithsonian Magazine, [8/1/19](#)]
  - **The Board Of Geographic Names Replaced Names That Included Historic Slurs.** “The Department of the Interior today announced the Board on Geographic Names (BGN) has voted on the final replacement names for nearly 650 geographic features featuring the word sq\_\_\_\_. The final vote completes the last step in the historic efforts to remove a term from federal use that has historically been used as an offensive



ethnic, racial and sexist slur, particularly for Indigenous women.” [Department of the Interior, Press Releases, [9/8/22](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Bill Funding For The National Endowment For The Humanities By \$186 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 61 that would strike \$186 million provided by the bill for the National Endowment for the Humanities and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 132-292. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #571](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Bill Funding For The National Endowment For The Arts By \$186 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 60 that would strike \$186 million provided by the bill for the National Endowment for the Arts and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 129-292. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #570](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Council On Environmental Quality Funding By \$3.8 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 59 that would reduce by \$3.8 million funding for the Council on Environmental Quality and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-253. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #569](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Increase National Park Service Construction Funding By \$3.8 Million And Decrease Council On Environmental Quality Funding By The Same Amount.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., amendment no. 15 that would increase by \$3.8 million funding for National Park Service construction, and decrease funding for the Council on Environmental Quality by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 184-239. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #568](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Bureau Of Land Management Funds By \$590.3 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 2 that would reduce funds made available for the Bureau of Land Management by \$590.3 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 144-280. [H.R. 4821, [Vote #567](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering Department Of Transportation Appropriations, Department Of Interior Appropriations, And Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 838) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (HR 4820), the Department of Interior and Environment Appropriations Act (HR 4821) and the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 6126). The rule would provide up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would make in order 74 amendments to HR 4820 and 131 amendments to HR 4821.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 213-203. [H.Res. 838, [Vote #566](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Transferring National Forest Service Land For The Salt River Project in Arizona.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would transfer a portion of National Forest Service land adjacent to the Salt River Project in Arizona to be used for development, generation and transmission of electricity as part of the Salt River Federal Reclamation Project. It would direct the Agriculture Department to prepare a map depicting the boundary of the land. The bill would require new electrical energy facilities built on the land to conform with Bureau of Reclamation standards, subject to Interior Department review and approval. It would also specify that the covered land would be permanently withdrawn from public land, mining, mineral leasing, mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 384-1. [H.R. 1607, [Vote #599](#), 11/6/23; CQ, [11/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For To Designate Fort San Geronimo Del Boqueron As Part Of The National Park System.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would

designate Fort San Geronimo del Boqueron in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as an affiliated area of the National Park System.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 359-24. [H.R. 359, [Vote #600](#), 11/6/23; CQ, [11/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For FY 2024 Appropriations For The Energy Department, Including Republican Riders.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$60 billion in fiscal 2024 funding for the Energy Department, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and independent federal agencies. It would provide \$49 billion for the Energy Department, \$24 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, and \$2.8 billion for the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. Within NNSA funding, it would provide \$19.1 billion appropriated for weapons activities, \$1.9 billion for naval reactors and \$2.4 billion for defense nuclear nonproliferation. The bill would provide \$2 billion for the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Office. It would redirect \$3.6 billion in unobligated funds previously appropriated by the 2021 bipartisan infrastructure law for advanced nuclear reactor demonstration programs, including \$2.4 billion for advanced nuclear fuel and \$1.2 billion for small modular reactor research and development. The funding for each would be evenly distributed over the next three fiscal years. It would provide \$470 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, \$281 million for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and \$858 million for the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management. The bill would provide \$9.6 billion for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. For programs within the Interior Department, the bill would provide \$1.9 billion, including \$1.7 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation and \$23 million for the Central Utah Project. It would also prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to finalize an Energy Department rule proposed in February 2023, on energy conservation standards for gas ranges and ovens, or any rule that would directly or indirectly limit consumer access to gas kitchen ranges or ovens.” The bill passed by a vote of 210-199. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #558](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit FY2024 Energy Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In October 2023 Garcia voted against: “Castor, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 199-210. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #557](#), 10/27/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Using Funds To Implement Various Biden Administration Executive Orders Relating To Climate Change.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., for Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 60 that would prohibit the use of funds to implement various Biden administration executive orders relating to climate change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 192-222. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #556](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce By \$620 Million The Amount Of Appropriations Provided By FY2024 Energy Appropriations To The Army Corps Of Engineers.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 59 that would reduce by \$620 million the amount of appropriations provided by the bill to the Army Corps of Engineers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 76-335. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #555](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To \$1.55 Billion The Total Amount Of Appropriations Provided By FY2024 Energy Appropriations.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 58 that would reduce by \$1.55 billion the total amount of appropriations provided by the bill.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 100-314. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #554](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Andrew Light, Assistant Secretary Of Energy For International Affairs, To \$1.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Pfluger, R-Texas, amendment no. 57 that would reduce the salary of Andrew Light, assistant secretary of Energy for International Affairs, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 164-249. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #553](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Gene Rodrigues, Assistant Secretary For The Office Of Electricity, To \$1.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Pfluger, R-Texas, amendment

no. 56 that would reduce the salary of Gene Rodrigues, assistant secretary for the Office of Electricity, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-250. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #552](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Energy Secretary Jennifer M. Granholm To \$1.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 51 that would reduce the salary of Energy Secretary Jennifer M. Granholm to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-247. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #551](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds Under FY2024 Energy Appropriations For The American Climate Corps.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 50 that would bar the use of funds under the bill for the American Climate Corps.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 207-204. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #550](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds Under FY2024 Energy Appropriations For The American Climate Corps.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 50 that would bar the use of funds under the bill for the American Climate Corps.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-209. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #549](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds Under FY2024 Energy Appropriations For The Energy Department's Office Of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity And Inclusion.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 47 that would bar the use of funds under the bill for the Energy Department's Office of Scientific Workforce Diversity, Equity and Inclusion.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 207-204. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #548](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Assistant Army Secretary For Civil Works Michael Connor To \$1.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Luna, R-Fla., amendment no. 43 that would reduce the salary of Assistant Army Secretary for Civil Works Michael Connor to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 120-291. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #547](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar The Use Of Funds Under 2024 Energy Appropriations For The Energy Department's SuperTruck III Program.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 39 that would bar the use of funds under the bill for the Energy Department's SuperTruck III program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 176-241. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #546](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Bar Funds Under 2024 Energy Appropriations For The National Nuclear Security Administration Warhead Modification Program.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 37 that would bar funds under the bill for the National Nuclear Security Administration W87-1 warhead modification program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 121-299. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #545](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Bar Funds Under FY 2024 Energy Appropriations For The Savannah River Plutonium Modernization Program.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 36 that would bar funds under the bill for the Savannah River Plutonium Modernization Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 116-303. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #544](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease By \$2.5 Million Funding For The Great Lakes Authority.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 32 that would decrease by \$2.5 million funding for the Great Lakes Authority and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 122-295. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #543](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease By \$2.5 Million Funding For The Southwest Border Regional Commission.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 31 that would decrease by \$2.5 million funding for the Southwest Border Regional Commission and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 130-287. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #542](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Southeast Crescent Regional Commission By \$19.8 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 30 that would reduce funding for the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission by \$19.8 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 122-299. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #541](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Northern Border Regional Commission By \$20 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 29 that would reduce funding for the Northern Border Regional Commission by \$20 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 134-283. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #540](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate \$17 Million For The Denali Commission.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., for Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 28 that would eliminate the \$17 million provided for the Denali Commission.” The amendment rejected by a vote of 105-316. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #539](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Denali Commission By \$2 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 27 that would reduce funding for the Denali Commission by \$2 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 137-283. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #538](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Delta Regional Commission By \$6.1 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 26 that would reduce funding for the Delta Regional Commission by \$6.1 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 123-300. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #537](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Appalachian Regional Commission By \$35 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 25 that would reduce funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission by \$35 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 115-306. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #536](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate \$470 Million For The Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 20 that would eliminate \$470 million provided for the Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 105-319. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #535](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike \$35 Million For Energy Department Clean Energy Demonstrations.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 19 that would strike \$35 million provided for Energy Department clean energy demonstrations and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 135-284. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #534](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate All Bill Funding For Energy Department Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Programs.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no.16 that would eliminate all funding in the bill for the DOE energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 137-287. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #533](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increasing Funding For Energy Department Fossil Fuel And Carbon Management Programs And Reducing Funding For The Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Programs.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: “Griffith, R-Va., amendment no. 15 that would increase funding by \$600 million for the Energy Department’s fossil energy and carbon management programs and reduce funding by \$1.1 billion for the department’s energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-257. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #532](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce Bureau Of Reclamation Policy And Administration Expenses By \$5 Million.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., amendment no. 14 that would reduce funding by \$5 million for Bureau of Reclamation policy and administration expenses.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-213. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #531](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For The Upper Colorado And San Juan Tiver Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Offset By A Decrease In Funding For Energy Department Salaries.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment no. 12 that would increase funding by \$1 million for Bureau of Reclamation water and natural resources projects, which is intended for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Endangered Fish Recovery programs, offset by an equal reduction in funding for Energy Department salaries and expenses.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 277-142. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #530](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Delaware River Basin Commission From The Army Corps Of Engineers Investigations.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 3 that would decrease by \$715,000 funding for Army Corps of Engineers investigations, intended to eliminate the Delaware River Basin Commission, and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-265. [H.R. 4394, [Vote #529](#), 10/26/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Striking \$1 Billion In Funding For Renewable Energy From Energy And Water Development Appropriations And Barring Any Raises For Members From Legislative Branch Appropriations.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 756) that would that would provide for floor consideration of the Fiscal 2024 Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (HR 4394) and the Fiscal 2024 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (HR 4364). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order 60 amendments to HR 4394. It would provide for the automatic adoption of a Fleischmann, R-Tenn., manager's amendment to HR 4394. The amendment would strike \$1 billion in funding from Energy Department (DOE) energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. It would provide for the automatic adoption of a Amodei, R-Nev., manager's amendment to HR 4364 would be considered as adopted. The amendment would bar any cost-of-living adjustments for members of Congress during fiscal 2024. It also would provide that H Res 699 would be automatically laid on the table. The resolution would provide for floor consideration of a short-term funding bill (HR 5525), a measure concerning natural gas export-import (HR 1130) and a resolution (H Res 684) condemning actions taken by New Mexico Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-208. [H.Res. 756, [Vote #517](#), 10/3/23; CQ, [10/3/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Environmental Protection Agency From Allowing States To Enact Vehicle Emissions Requirements If They Limit The Use Of Vehicles With Internal Combustion Engines. In**



September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the EPA from issuing a waiver allowing states to enact vehicle emissions requirements if they limit the sale or use of motor vehicles with internal combustion engines.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-190. [H.R. 1435, [Vote #391](#), 9/14/23; CQ, [9/14/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Preserving Choice In Vehicle Purchases Act.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 681) that would provide for floor consideration of the Preserving Choice in Vehicle Purchases Act (HR 1435). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on HR 1435.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 215-200. [H.Res. 681, [Vote #389](#), 9/14/23; CQ, [9/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Preserving Choice In Vehicle Purchases Act To The Energy And Commerce Committee.** In September 2023 Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 193-212. [H.R. 1435, [Vote #390](#), 9/14/23; CQ, [9/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending The Authority Of The Shasta-Trinity Marina National Forest To Collect Fees Through Fiscal Year 2029.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend by six years, through fiscal 2029, the authority of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest to collect, retain and use marina fees. The motion passed by a vote of 415-0. [H.R. 3324, [Vote #387](#), 9/13/23; CQ, [9/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Agriculture To Implement Standardized Procedures To Report Hazardous Fuel Reduction.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Agriculture and Interior departments, within 90 days of enactment, to implement standardized procedures for tracking and reporting data related to their hazardous fuels reduction, or vegetation management that reduces the risk of wildfire. It would require the standardized procedures to include regular data accuracy reviews and verification methods, among other requirements. The bill would require the departments to include a report on the department’s hazardous fuels reduction activities in the previous fiscal year in the materials submitted in support of the president’s annual budget request. It also would require the Government Accountability Office, within two years of enactment, to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on the implementation of the bill with respect to the departments’ reporting and tracking of hazardous fuels reduction activities. The motion passed by a vote of 406-4. [H.R. 1567, [Vote #386](#), 9/13/23; CQ, [9/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Military Construction-VA Appropriations Bill To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used To Implement Biden Executive Orders Related To Climate Change.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 40 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to implement seven Biden administration executive orders relating to climate change.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-214. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #377](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Military Construction-VA Appropriations Bill To Ban Funds From The Bill From Being Used To Promote Clean Energy Industries And Jobs.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Zinke, R-Mont., amendment no. 41 that would bar the use of funds provided by the bill to implement the December 2021 Biden administration executive order regarding the promotion of clean energy industries and jobs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-212. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #378](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Bill To Reauthorize The Federal Aviation Administration Make Turbulence Studies Focus On Weather Conditions Rather Than Climate Change.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 70 that would require the Federal Aviation Administration to include in a

study on air turbulence the impacts of weather, rather than climate change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 206-227. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #356](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Defense Department Land From Being Designated As A “Critical Habitat” Under The Endangered Species Act.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 55 that would prohibit, under the Endangered Species Act, a ‘critical habitat’ designation for any military installation or other Defense Department land necessary for military purposes.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 193-237. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #322](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Implementing Biden Climate Change Executive Orders.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 64 to HR 2670 that would prohibit the Defense Department from implementing several Biden administration executive orders relating to climate change and environmental policy.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-216. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #326](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of A Bill Prohibiting The Energy Department From Enforcing Stricter Gas Stove Efficiency Standards.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Energy Department from finalizing, implementing or enforcing a February 2023 proposed rule that would impose stricter gas stove efficiency standards, or any ‘substantially similar’ rule. It would also prohibit the department from determining that an energy conservation standard for kitchen ranges or ovens is economically justified unless it determines that the standard would not likely result in the unavailability of a type of product in the United States based on what type of fuel it consumes.” The bill passed 249 to 181. [H.R. 1640, [Vote #268](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The Save Our Gas Stoves Bill Delaying Enforcement Of Regulation.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., amendment no. 2 that would delay the bill’s prohibition on enforcement of the gas stove efficiency regulation until the Energy Department declares that the absence of the rule will not adversely affect American energy security.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 207-224. [H.R. 1640, [Vote #266](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The Save Our Gas Stoves Bill Requiring The Energy Department To Determine The Impact On Product Availability.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., amendment no. 3 that would strike language requiring the Energy Department to determine the impact on product availability before imposing a new energy conservation standard for kitchen ranges or ovens. It would also strike the bill’s prohibition on future DOE rulemaking that is ‘substantially similar’ to the February 2023 rule on gas stove efficiency standards.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 209-225. [H.R. 1640, [Vote #267](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, The Separation Of Powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act, The Gas Stove Protection And Freedom Act, The Save Our Gas Stoves Act, And The Joint Resolution (H J Res 44) Providing For Congressional Disapproval Of A Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, And Explosives Rule Relating To Firearm Stabilizing Braces.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 495) that would provide for floor consideration of the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (HR 277); the Separation of powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act (HR 288); the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act (HR 1615); the Save Our Gas Stoves Act (HR 1640); and the joint resolution (H J Res 44) providing for congressional disapproval of a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives rule relating to firearm stabilizing braces. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 277, one amendment to HR 288, two amendments to HR 1615 and three amendments to HR 1640.” The rule passed by a vote of 218-209. [H.Res. 495, [Vote #250](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Consideration Of The Rule That Would Provide For House Floor Consideration**

**Of The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, The Separation Of Powers Restoration Act (SOPRA), The Gas Stove Protection And Freedom Act And The Save Our Gas Stoves Act.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 463) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (HR 277), the Separation of Powers Restoration Act (SOPRA) (HR 288), the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act (HR 1615), and the Save Our Gas Stoves Act (HR 1640). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 277, one amendment to HR 288, two amendments to HR 1615, and three amendments to HR 1640.” The rule failed by a vote of 206-220. [H.Res. 463, [Vote #248](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [6/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of A Bill Prohibiting Using Federal Funds To Regulate Gas Stoves.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Consumer Product Safety Commission from using federal funds to regulate gas stoves as banned hazardous products or to impose any consumer product safety standard or rule on gas stoves that would either result in their prohibition or ‘substantially increase’ their average price. As amended, the bill would broaden the bill's prohibition on gas stove regulations to include regulatory actions that would result in the unavailability in the United States of a type of product based on the fuel it uses.” The bill passed 248 to 180. [H.R. 1615, [Vote #255](#) , 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Restrictions On Gas Stoves Based On Product Fuel Type.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 1 to the bill that would broaden the bill’s prohibition on gas stove regulations to include regulatory actions that would result in the unavailability in the United States of a type of product based on the fuel it uses.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 210. [H.R. 1615, [Vote #254](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, The Separation Of Powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act, The Gas Stove Protection And Freedom Act , The Save Our Gas Stoves Act, And The Joint Resolution (H J Res 44) Providing For Congressional Disapproval Of A Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, And Explosives Rule Relating To Firearm Stabilizing Braces.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: ““Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 495) that would provide for floor consideration of the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (HR 277); the Separation of powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act (HR 288); the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act (HR 1615); the Save Our Gas Stoves Act (HR 1640); and the joint resolution (H J Res 44) providing for congressional disapproval of a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives rule relating to firearm stabilizing braces. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 277, one amendment to HR 288, two amendments to HR 1615 and three amendments to HR 1640.”” The rule passed by a vote of 218-209. [H.Res. 495, [Vote #250](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Consideration Of The Rule That Would Provide For House Floor Consideration Of The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, The Separation Of Powers Restoration Act (SOPRA), The Gas Stove Protection And Freedom Act And The Save Our Gas Stoves Act.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 463) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (HR 277), the Separation of Powers Restoration Act (SOPRA) (HR 288), the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act (HR 1615), and the Save Our Gas Stoves Act (HR 1640). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 277, one amendment to HR 288, two amendments to HR 1615, and three amendments to HR 1640.” The rule failed by a vote of 206-220. [H.Res. 463, [Vote #248](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [6/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Joint Resolution To Disapprove Of More Stringent Emissions Standards On Heavy-Duty Vehicles.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the January 2023 EPA rule imposing more stringent emissions standards on heavy-duty engines and vehicles. The rule requires heavy-duty vehicles, starting in model year 2027, to comply with

reduced emissions limits of nitrogen oxides and other pollutants, both in real-world conditions and laboratory-tested scenarios. It would also lengthen the period during the engine's operational life when the reduced emissions standard must be met. According to the EPA, the rule will reduce nitrogen oxide emissions from heavy-duty trucks by almost 50 percent by 2045. The EPA rule took effect on March 27, 2023. Under the joint resolution, the rule would have no force or effect.” The joint resolution passed by a vote of 221-203. [S.J.Res. 11, [Vote #232](#), 5/23/23; CQ, [5/23/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Halt All Lethal Trafficking Of Fentanyl Act, A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of An EPA Rule On Heavy-Duty Vehicle Emissions, And A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of Biden’s Student Loan Forgiveness.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 429) that would provide for floor consideration of the Halt All Lethal Trafficking of (HALT) Fentanyl Act (HR 467); the joint resolution (S J Res 11) disapproving an EPA rule on heavy-duty vehicle emissions; and the joint resolution (H J Res 45) disapproving the Biden administration's student loan forgiveness rule. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of three amendments to HR 467.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H.Res. 429, [Vote #231](#), 5/23/23; CQ, [5/23/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Energy Department And The National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration To Use Artificial Intelligence To Advance Climate Models And Weather Predictions.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Energy Department and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out joint collaborative research and development activities in artificial intelligence and high-performance computing focused on advancing climate models and weather prediction -- including to develop methods to accommodate large weather and climate data sets; conduct research to optimize modeling, machine learning and analysis techniques; support scientific computing infrastructure and interoperability; and provide data access to promote collaboration and data sharing between federal agencies and nonprofit research institutions. It would also require NOAA, in collaboration with the Energy Department, to carry out a five-year proof-of-concept initiative to run advanced climate and weather models and compare them to existing forecasts and models. It would direct NOAA to consider applications from federal agencies and research institutions to carry out the initiative, and to report to Congress on the program's effectiveness. Within two years of the bill's enactment, it would require the Energy Department and NOAA to submit a joint report to Congress on ongoing interagency coordination, collaborative research and any potential opportunities to expand the agencies' technical capabilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 356-50. [H.R. 1715, [Vote #204](#), 5/9/23; CQ, [5/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration To Modify Existing Ocean Acidification Programs, Particularly To Increase Engagement With Indian Tribes And Coastal Communities.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Ocean Acidification Advisory Board to take certain actions and modify several existing ocean acidification programs, particularly to increase engagement with Indian tribes and coastal communities. The bill would require the board to establish and maintain a mechanism for stakeholders - including industry members, fishery management councils, community acidification networks, indigenous knowledge groups, resource managers and scientific experts -- to provide input on research, data and monitoring related to ocean and coastal acidification. It would add two board seats for representatives of affected Indian tribes, tribal organizations or consortia, and reduce the number of seats for state and local government representatives from six to four. It would require the board, within one year of enactment, to develop and implement a policy for engagement and coordination with tribes. Among other provisions, the bill would also require NOAA to build on existing state and local activities to conduct acidification vulnerability assessments and establish that the agency's strategic acidification research plan only needs to address monitoring to support stakeholders affected by ocean acidification, not those that may potentially be impacted.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 351-58. [H.R. 676, [Vote #203](#), 5/9/23; CQ, [5/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Disapproving Of The September 2022 Commerce Department Rule That Suspended A Solar Panel Tariff For Products Assembled In Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Or Vietnam Using Parts**



**Made In China.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the September 2022 Commerce Department rule that provided for the suspension of duties for certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells and modules, or solar panels, assembled in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand or Vietnam using parts and components manufactured in China. The rule took effect on Nov. 15, 2022. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the Commerce Department rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed by a vote of 221-202. [H.J.Res. 39, [Vote #202](#), 4/28/23; CQ, [4/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Disapproving Of The January 2023 Army Corp Of Engineers And Environmental Protection Agency Rule Expanding Federal Jurisdiction Over Bodies Of Water Under The Clean Water Act.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage, over President Biden's April 6, 2023, veto of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the January 2023 Army Corps of Engineers and EPA rule expanding federal jurisdiction over bodies of water under the Clean Water Act. The joint resolution would effectively restore jurisdiction that was in place prior to a 2015 Obama administration rule. Under the measure, the January rule, which took effect on March 20, 2023, would have no force or effect.” The bill passed by a vote of 227-196. [H.J.Res. 27, [Vote #187](#), 4/18/23; CQ, [4/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Lower Energy Costs Act.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require a number of actions to boost the domestic production of fossil fuels and critical minerals, accelerate the construction of natural gas pipelines and other energy infrastructure, and reverse or repeal certain recent policies related to energy and climate change. Among provisions to boost oil and gas leasing and production, the bill would require the Interior Department to resume quarterly oil and gas lease sales on federal lands; complete certain proposed sales on the Outer Continental Shelf; and implement at least two lease sales per year in each of the Gulf of Mexico and the Alaska regions of the Shelf. It would roll back increased fees and royalties for onshore and offshore oil and gas development and production established by the 2022 budget reconciliation package (PL 117-69). It would adjust revenue sharing requirements for onshore and offshore production to generally decrease federal shares and increase state shares, particularly for coastal states. It would also require annual geothermal lease sales; terminate a moratorium on new coal leasing; and provide for final approval of previously authorized coal leases. It would prohibit the president from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing and from taking any action that would delay new leases, sales and drill permits for oil and gas, coal or mineral exploration. It would remove restrictions on the import and export of liquified natural gas and prohibit the Chinese Communist Party or a person acting on its behalf from acquiring any interest with respect to lands leased for oil or gas. Among provisions to streamline the permitting process under the National Environmental Policy Act, the bill would set deadlines for the completion of NEPA environmental reviews and adjust thresholds for levels of review; limit the scope of reviews to ‘reasonably foreseeable’ effects and codify 2020 regulations removing requirements to consider climate change impacts in the review process; and direct agencies to use previously completed reviews to satisfy NEPA requirements for substantially similar proposed actions. For oil and gas projects, it would limit the scope of environmental reviews to areas within or immediately adjacent to affected plots and prohibit the consideration of downstream, indirect effects of oil and gas consumption. To expedite certain energy production and infrastructure projects, it would establish procedures and a 120-day expedited deadline for federal agencies to review applications for cross-border oil and natural gas pipelines; and expand the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s role as the lead agency for natural gas pipeline permitting. To address critical mineral supply, the bill would require the Energy Department to conduct ongoing assessments of and develop strategies to strengthen domestic supply chains for critical energy resources, including through increased mining and processing and permit the EPA to temporarily waive certain pollution regulation requirements for processing and refining projects at critical energy resource facilities to address supply chain concerns. It would make coal and critical mineral mining projects eligible for certain expedited infrastructure permitting processes; provide for appointment of a lead agency to coordinate the permitting process for mineral exploration; and limit the withdrawal of federal lands and waters from mineral leasing. The bill would also repeal certain climate-related programs established by the 2022 budget reconciliation package, including the \$27 billion ‘Greenhouse Gas Reduction’ fund to support low- and zero-carbon projects, a program imposing fees on methane emissions from oil and gas drilling sites on federal lands, and energy rebate programs to incentivize energy-efficient homes and buildings.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-204, with 221 Republicans and 4 Democrats voting for the bill, 1



Republican and 203 Democrats voting against the bill, and six Democrats not voting. [H.R. 1, [Vote #182](#), 3/20/23; CQ, [3/30/23](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “House Passes Sprawling GOP Energy Bill Aimed At Reversing Biden Climate Policies.”** [CBS News, [3/30/23](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “House Republicans Pass Energy Bill To Roll Back Regulation Of Fossil Fuel Production.”** [PBS, [3/30/23](#)]
- **White House: H.R.1 Doubled The Cost Of Energy Efficiency Upgrades.** “This Administration is making unprecedented progress in protecting America’s energy security and reducing energy costs for Americans – in their homes and at the pump. H.R. 1 would do just the opposite, replacing pro-consumer policies with a thinly veiled license to pollute. It would raise costs for American families by repealing household energy rebates and rolling back historic investments to increase access to cost-lowering clean energy technologies. Instead of protecting American consumers, it would pad oil and gas company profits – already at record levels – and undercut our public health and environment. The Administration strongly opposes this bill. H.R. 1 would double the cost of energy efficiency upgrades that families need to reduce household bills and would repeal the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that will cut energy costs and boost economic development in rural and urban communities across the country.” [White House, Statement of Administration Policy, [3/27/23](#)]
- **Joseph Minott Op-Ed: H.R. 1 Eliminated The Methane Emissions Reduction Program (MERP) And The Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, Which Helped Families Reduce Energy Consumption And Therefore Their Energy Bills.** “In addition to a series of handouts to fossil fuel corporations and the removal of vital environmental protections, H.R. 1 truly takes money away from the communities that need it most by eliminating both the Methane Emissions Reduction Program (MERP) and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, both passed within the Inflation Reduction Act last August. [...] EPA is proposing to allow third-party air monitoring experts to help communities identify and resolve pollution incidents, but the SERP needs MERP to fund that air monitoring. Without it, it is unclear how air monitoring experts will work with local communities. In addition, MERP funds can be used to update ventilation systems and improve insulation in homes, businesses and public spaces impacted by the gas industry, truly reducing energy consumption and utility expenses. The Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund could also be used to upgrade ventilation and improve overall energy efficiency in low-income communities across the country, in addition to supporting clean energy like rooftop solar and geothermal heating systems.” [Pennsylvania Capital-Star, Op-Ed, [4/2/23](#)]
- **National Parks Conservation Association: The Lower Energy Costs Act Was Bad For Climate Change, Environmental Laws, And Air And Water Pollution.** “The Lower Energy Costs Act should be a nonstarter for anyone who wants to preserve our national parks and everything they protect. Here are five reasons why: 1. The act would worsen climate change [...] The Lower Energy Costs Act would deepen our nation’s dependency on fossil fuel energy, slowing the benefits from our efforts to transition to clean energy, such as wind and solar. If enacted, hundreds of thousands of acres of public lands and waters would be vulnerable to mining and oil and gas development, with little regard to the effects these activities would have on our national parks, communities and climate. [...] 2. The act would gut existing environmental laws Even worse, the Lower Energy Costs Act would undercut bedrock environmental laws that address the impacts of climate change on our environment and give people a voice in how their public lands are managed. 3. The act would pollute air and water The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 40 percent of the watersheds in the western United States are already contaminated by pollution from hard rock mines. For decades, mining and drilling activities across the country have wreaked havoc on our environment and communities, polluting the air we breathe and water we drink. The Lower Energy Costs Act would make matters worse, opening up swaths of public lands for unabated mining and oil and gas drilling.” [National Parks Conservation Association, Blog, [3/27/23](#)]
- **The Lower Energy Costs Act Codified A Trump Administration Rule That Weakened The National Environmental Policy Act.** “U.S. President Joe Biden would veto a Republican energy legislation package if it

were to pass Congress, citing cost increases that the legislation could lead to, the White House said on Monday. ‘H.R. 1 (Lower Energy Costs Act) would double the cost of energy efficiency upgrades that families need to reduce household bills and would repeal the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund that will cut energy costs and boost economic development in rural and urban communities across the country,’ the White House said. [...] The bill would codify into a law a Trump administration rule that sought limits on reviews and public input on fossil fuel projects and road building, weakening the fundamental conservation law the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA.’ [Reuters, [3/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Lower Energy Costs Act.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 260) that would provide for floor consideration of the Lower Energy Costs Act (HR 1). The rule would provide for up to seven hours of general debate on HR 1 and make in order floor consideration of 37 amendments to the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Westerman, R-Ark., manager’s amendment to HR 1 that would sunset on Sept. 30, 2032, a title of the bill that would reduce the federal share of revenue and provide for direct revenue sharing to states from certain Outer Continental Shelf and other offshore wind projects.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-203. [H.Res. 260, [Vote #166](#), 3/28/23; CQ, [3/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Disapprove Of Oregon's Denial Of Permits For The Jordan Cove Energy Project.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 2 that would express that Congress disapproves of the state of Oregon’s denial of permits necessary for the Jordan Cove Energy Project, which was intended to build a liquefied natural gas export terminal in Coos County, Oregon.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 221-208. [H.R. 1, [Vote #167](#), 3/29/23; CQ, [3/29/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Disapprove Of President Biden's Tax Increase For Oil And Natural Gas Producers In His FY 2024 Budget.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hern, R-Okla., amendment no. 5 that would express that Congress disapproves of President Joe Biden’s proposed repeal of tax provisions that are ‘vital to the oil and natural gas industry’ in his fiscal 2024 budget request, including findings that the policy would result in a ‘tax hike’ on U.S. oil and natural gas producers.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 228-206. [H.R. 1, [Vote #168](#), 3/29/23; CQ, [3/29/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require A Report On Environmental Protection Agency Regulations Before The Bill's Enactment That Reduced Energy Independence And Security Or Increased Energy Costs.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Jackson, R-Texas, amendment no. 7 that would require the EPA, in consultation with the Energy Department and within 120 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress on EPA regulations during the 15-year period prior to enactment that reduced energy independence and security, increased regulatory burdens or decreased energy output for energy producers, or increased energy costs for consumers in the United States.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 245-189. [H.R. 1, [Vote #169](#), 3/29/23; CQ, [3/29/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require A Government Accountability Office Study On The Effect Of Banning Gas Appliances On Electricity Costs.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Molinaro, R-N.Y., amendment no. 9 that would require the Government Accountability Office, within one year of enactment, to conduct a study on how banning gas appliances would affect electricity costs.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 268-163. [H.R. 1, [Vote #170](#), 3/29/23; CQ, [3/29/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Energy Department From Finalizing Or Implementing A Rule On Energy Conservation Standards For Gas Kitchen Ranges And Ovens.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Palmer, R-Ala., amendment no. 10 that would prohibit the Energy Department from finalizing or implementing a proposed rule concerning energy conservation standards for gas kitchen ranges and ovens, or any substantially similar rule, including any rule that would directly or indirectly limit consumer access to such ranges and ovens.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 251-181. [H.R. 1, [Vote #171](#), 3/29/23; CQ, [3/29/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Motion To Prohibit Susquehanna, Delaware, And Potomac River Hydraulic Fracturing Regulations To Authorities Other Than To The State Of Implementation.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 11 that would prohibit the Susquehanna, Delaware and Potomac river basin commissions from finalizing, implementing or enforcing any regulation relating to hydraulic fracturing issued pursuant to any authority other than that of the state where the regulation would be implemented or enforced.” The motion was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 210-223. [H.R. 1, [Vote #172](#), 3/29/23; CQ, [3/29/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Repeal Law Requiring State Governors To Eliminate Dangerous Air Pollutants In Their States Determined By The Environmental Protection Agency.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 12 that would repeal current law that requires state governors to prevent or eliminate air pollutants emitted in their states that the EPA determines endanger public health or welfare in a foreign country, if certain conditions are met.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 96-336. [H.R. 1, [Vote #173](#), 3/29/23; CQ, [3/29/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Chinese Communist Party From Acquiring Interest On U.S. Farmland Or Land For Renewable Energy Production.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., for Feenstra, R-Iowa, amendment no. 20 that would add language to prohibit the Chinese Communist Party from acquiring any interest with respect to U.S. farmland or any lands used for domestic renewable energy production.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 407-26. [H.R. 1, [Vote #174](#), 3/30/23; CQ, [3/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require Local Units Of The National Park Service, Bureau Of Land Management, And U.S. Forest Service To Conduct Outreach On Open Civil Service Positions Relating To Permitting Or Natural Resources.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., amendment no. 25 that would require each local unit of the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service, within one year of enactment, to conduct an outreach plan to advertise open civil service positions in their offices relating to permitting or natural resources, including outreach to local educational and other relevant institutions. It would permit local units to collaborate to produce a joint outreach plan with nearby units.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 323-109. [H.R. 1, [Vote #175](#), 3/30/23; CQ, [3/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike A Section Of The Bill That Rolls Back Fees And Royalties On Onshore And Offshore Oil And Gas Development.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Calif., amendment no. 26 that would strike a section of the bill that would roll back fees and royalties on onshore and offshore oil and gas development imposed by the 2022 budget reconciliation package (PL 117-169).” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 205-228. [H.R. 1, [Vote #176](#), 3/30/23; CQ, [3/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Motion To Prohibit Entities Under Jurisdiction Of The Chinese Government From Acquiring Interest In Lands Leased For Oil And Gas Or Acquiring Claims Under Mining Laws.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 31 that would prohibit any entity owned by or subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese government from acquiring any interest with respect to lands leased for oil or gas under existing mineral leasing law, or from acquiring any claims under existing mining claims law.” The motion was agreed to in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 405-24. [H.R. 1, [Vote #177](#), 3/30/23; CQ, [3/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Exempt Solar Panels, Electric Vehicles And Their Batteries And Infrastructure From The Bill's Requirement Defense Production Act Actions Are Eligible For Expedited Permitting.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 34 that would exempt activities related to the production, construction or procurement of solar panels, electric vehicles, electric vehicle batteries or electric vehicle infrastructure from the bill's requirement that actions taken under the Defense

Production Act be eligible for expedited federal permitting procedures.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 201-230. [H.R. 1, [Vote #178](#), 3/30/23; CQ, [3/30/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Conduct A Study On The Sufficiency Of Environmental Review Process For Offshore Wind Projects.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-N.J., amendment no. 35 that would require the Government Accountability Office, within 60 days of enactment, to conduct a study to assess the sufficiency of the environmental review process for offshore wind projects. Among other provisions, it would require the study to consider the impacts of offshore wind projects on whales, fishing, air quality, military use, and the sustainability of shoreline beaches and inlets; the impacts of hurricanes on offshore wind projects; how agencies determine which stakeholders are consulted; and the estimated cost of and who pays for offshore wind projects.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 244-189. [H.R. 1, [Vote #179](#), 3/30/23; CQ, [3/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require A Report On Potential Adverse Effects Of Wind Energy Development In The North Atlantic Planning Area.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Van Drew, R-N.J., amendment no. 36 that would require the Government Accountability Office to publish a report on all potential adverse effects of wind energy development in the North Atlantic Planning Area, including associated infrastructure and vessel traffic, on maritime safety, the economic impacts on commercial fishing, and marine environment and ecology.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 220-213. [H.R. 1, [Vote #180](#), 3/30/23; CQ, [3/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Lower Energy Costs Act To Committee.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: “Porter, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-222. [H.R. 1, [Vote #181](#), 3/30/23; CQ, [3/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Disapproving Of The December 2022 Labor Department Rule To Allow Retirement Plan Fiduciaries To Consider Environmental, Social, And Governance Factors.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage, over President Joe Biden's March 20, 2023 veto, of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the December 2022 Labor Department rule modifying standards under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act to allow retirement plan fiduciaries to consider environmental, social and governance factors in making investment decisions and exercising shareholder rights, including when voting on shareholder resolutions and board nominations. The December rule took effect on Jan. 30, 2023, and reversed a Trump-era rule stating that fiduciaries may only select investments based on ‘pecuniary factors.’ Under the joint resolution, the December rule would have no force or effect.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-200. [H.J.Res. 30, [Vote #149](#), 3/23/23; CQ, [3/23/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Disapproving Of The January 2023 Rule To Expand Federal Jurisdiction Over Bodies Of Water Under The Clean Water Act.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the January 2023 Army Corps of Engineers and EPA rule expanding federal jurisdiction over bodies of water under the Clean Water Act. It would effectively restore jurisdiction that was in place prior to a 2015 Obama administration rule. Under the measure, the January rule would have no force or effect, instead of taking effect on March 20, 2023.” The bill passed by a vote of 227-198. [H.J.Res. 27, [Vote #142](#), 3/9/23; CQ, [3/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Protecting Speech From Government Interference Act, Disapproval Of A Defense Department And Environmental Protection Agency Rule On Federal Jurisdiction, And Declassification Of Intelligence Information Relating To COVID-19 Origins.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 199) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protecting Speech from Government Interference Act (HR 140); the joint resolution (H J Res 27) providing for congressional disapproval of a Defense Department and EPA rule related to federal jurisdiction over waters of the United States; and the bill (S 619) requiring the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each measure and would make in order floor consideration of ten amendments to HR 140. It would also provide for the House, on March 23, to consider and



vote on overriding the president's veto of the joint resolution (H J Res 30) disapproving the Labor Department ESG fiduciary rule, if the president vetoes the measure.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-206. [H.Res. 199, [Vote #135](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Disapproving Of The December 2022 Labor Department Rule To Allow Fiduciaries To Consider Environmental, Social, And Governance Factors.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the December 2022 Labor Department rule modifying standards under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act to allow retirement plan fiduciaries to consider environmental, social and governance factors in making investment decisions and exercising shareholder rights, including when voting on shareholder resolutions and board nominations. The December rule took effect on Jan. 30, 2023, and reversed a Trump-era rule stating that fiduciaries may only select investments based on ‘pecuniary factors.’ Under the joint resolution, the December rule would have no force or effect.” The bill passed by a vote of 216-204. [H.J.Res. 30, [Vote #124](#), 2/28/23; CQ, [2/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Reduce Exacerbated Inflation Negatively Impacting The Nation Act And A Joint Resolution Disapproving Of The December 202 Labor Department ESG Fiduciary Rule.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 166) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Reduce Exacerbated Inflation Negatively Impacting the Nation (REIN IN) Act (HR 347) and the joint resolution (H J Res 30) disapproving of the December 2022 Labor Department ESG fiduciary rule. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure and would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 347.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-205. [H.Res. 166, [Vote #123](#), 2/28/23; CQ, [2/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Financial Assistance For Higher Education Scholarships And Research Projects To Build The Next Generation Energy-Specific Cybersecurity Workforce.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Lucas, R-Okla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Energy Department to support the development of a next-generation energy-specific cybersecurity workforce by providing competitive financial assistance for scholarships and research projects at institutions of higher education for graduate and postdoctoral students and providing them with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 357-56. [H.R. 302, [Vote #107](#), 2/6/23; CQ, [2/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Oil Drawdowns From The Strategic Petroleum Reserve Until The Department Of Energy Develops A Plan To Expand Energy Leasing For Oil Equal To The Amount Drawn From The Reserve.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Department of Energy, after the bill’s enactment, from executing a first drawdown of petroleum products from the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve for sale, exchange or loan until the DOE first develops a plan — in consultation with the Agriculture, Interior and Defense departments — to increase the percentage of federal lands leased for oil and gas production by an amount equal to the percentage of petroleum in the Reserve that would be drawn down, up to a maximum of 15 percent. The bill would provide an exception to the planning requirement if the president determines a drawdown is required due to a severe energy supply interruption, defined as an emergency situation reducing the supply of petroleum products and resulting in price increases that would have a major adverse impact on the national economy. Prior to passage, the House adopted 12 amendments to the bill. As amended, the bill would also apply the oil and gas leasing plan requirement retroactively to drawdowns initiated on Jan. 21, 2021, and afterward; require DOE to ensure that such plans would not result in the sale of drawn-down petroleum products to Iran, China, North Korea or Russia; and require DOE to submit such plans to Congress, among other provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-205. [H.R. 21, [Vote #93](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 77 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Allow Drawdowns From The Strategic Petroleum Reserve To Prevent Inflation.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Nickel, D-N.C., amendment no. 77 that would allow the Energy Department to make drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve prior to the development of an oil and gas leasing plan if a delay in executing a drawdown would worsen inflation.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 207-222. [H.R. 21, [Vote #92](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 61 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Allow Drawdowns From The Strategic Petroleum Reserve For Federal Government Profit.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., amendment no. 61 that would allow the Energy Department to make drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve prior to the development of an oil and gas leasing plan if such drawdown would result in a net profit for the federal government.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 198-229. [H.R. 21, [Vote #91](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 46 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Allow Drawdowns From The Strategic Petroleum Reserve To Prevent Harm To National Security.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jackson, D-N.C., amendment no. 46 that would allow the Energy Department to make drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve prior to the development of an oil and gas leasing plan if the department determines that a delay in drawing down products will harm national security.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 210-220. [H.R. 21, [Vote #90](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 145 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prevent Leasing On Protected Lands, Including National Parks, National Wildlife Refuge Systems, National Monuments And Areas Of Critical Environment Concern.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment no. 145 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including leasing on any protected public lands, including National Park System units, National Wildlife Refuge System units, national monuments, national recreation areas and areas of critical environmental concern.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 210-218. [H.R. 21, [Vote #89](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 92 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing By Contributors To Oil And Gas Price-Gouging.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Bowman, D-N.Y., amendment no. 92 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from authorizing the participation, including in any lease auction, of any corporation or entity that the Energy Department determines to have contributed to oil and gas price-gouging in 2022.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 201-229. [H.R. 21, [Vote #88](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 79 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In Washington/Oregon That Harms Coastal Fisheries.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perez, D-Wash., amendment no. 79 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including any tract in the Washington/Oregon planning area if such leasing would adversely impact coastal fisheries.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 210-219. [H.R. 21, [Vote #87](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 43 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Postpone The Bill’s Effective Date Until Confirming It Won’t Increase Consumer Energy Prices.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Plaskett, D-V.I., amendment no. 43 that would postpone the effective date of the bill’s requirements until the Energy Department submits a certification to Congress stating that implementing the bill will not increase the average price of energy for consumers.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 209-221. [H.R. 21, [Vote #86](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 24 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing Near Residences, Schools, And Hospitals.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Barragan, D-Calif., amendment no. 24 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including any federal land with a boundary within 3,200 feet of a residence, school or hospital.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 209-219. [H.R. 21, [Vote #85](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 4 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing Orphaned Oil And Gas Well Areas.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment no. 4 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including leasing of federal lands with a high concentration of orphaned oil and gas wells.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 197-230. [H.R. 21, [Vote #84](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 81 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Consider Existing Inactive Approved Oil And Gas Leases.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Takano, D-Calif., amendment no. 81 that would require the Energy Department, in developing the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill, to consider the number of inactive but approved federal oil and gas leases and permits issued before bill's enactment.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 208-221. [H.R. 21, [Vote #83](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 82 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In The Outer Continental Shelf Off The Coasts Of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, And New York.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Cicilline, D-R.I., amendment no. 135 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from providing for leasing for oil and gas production in any area of the outer Continental Shelf off the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut or New York.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 211-217. [H.R. 21, [Vote #82](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 64 To The Strategic Production Response Act To To Replace The Bill With Requiring The Energy Department To Acquire Domestic Oil And Gas For The Strategic Petroleum Reserve.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Vasquez, D-N.M., amendment no. 64 that would strike the text of the bill and substitute it with a requirement that the Energy Department, to the greatest extent possible, should acquire petroleum products for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that are produced from domestic sources.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-240. [H.R. 21, [Vote #81](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 63 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Postpone The Bill’s Effective Date For A Report On Unused Oil And Gas Permits.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Vasquez, D-N.M., amendment no. 63 that would postpone the effective date of the bill's requirements until the Energy Department, in consultation with the Interior Department, publishes a report on the number, location and owner of all unused permits to drill for oil and gas on federal land.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 204-224. [H.R. 21, [Vote #80](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 45 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Providing Benefit Or Participation Of Entities Allowed To Deplete Natural Resources Under Existing Law.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Porter, D-Calf., amendment no. 45 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from providing for the financial benefit or participation of any entities, such as mining companies, that are allowed to deplete natural resources under existing law.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 173-256. [H.R. 21, [Vote #79](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 25 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Increasing The Amount Of Lands With No Or Low Potential For Oil And Gas Development.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Lee, D-Nev., amendment no. 25 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from increasing the amount of federal lands leased that have no or low potential for oil and gas development.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 207-221. [H.R. 21, [Vote #78](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 60 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Allow Drawdowns From The Strategic Petroleum Reserve To Avoid Gas Price Increases.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Scholten, D-Mich., amendment no. 60 that would allow the Energy Department to make

drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve prior to the development of an oil and gas leasing plan if a delay in executing a drawdown would increase gas prices.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 207-221. [H.R. 21, [Vote #77](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 27 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Exclude Submerged Land Of The Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Manning, D-N.C., amendment no. 27 that would exclude submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf from the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 206-220. [H.R. 21, [Vote #76](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 68 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Remove The Requirement To Increase The Percentage Of Federal Lands Leased For Gas Production.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Casten, D-Ill., amendment no. 68 that would remove the requirement that the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill increase the percentage of federal lands leased for gas production.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 191-237. [H.R. 21, [Vote #75](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 67 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Remove The Requirement To Increase The Percentage Of Federal Lands Leased And Prohibit Increasing The Percentage Of Lands Leased.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Casten, D-Ill., amendment no. 67 that would remove the requirement that the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill increase the percentage of federal lands leased for gas production. It would also prohibit the plan from increasing the percentage of federal lands leased for oil production unless the Energy Department determines that the amount of a proposed drawdown from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is greater than the amount of oil expected to be domestically produced and exported in the following six months.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 195-229. [H.R. 21, [Vote #74](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 66 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Remove The Requirement To Increase The Percentage Of Federal Lands Leased And Prohibit Participation From The Fossil Fuel Entities That Don’t Agree Reduce Their Pollution By 50% By 2030 And Eliminate By 2050.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Casten, D-Ill., amendment no. 66 that would remove the requirement that the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill increase the percentage of federal lands leased for gas production. It would also prohibit fossil fuel industry participation in oil production activities under the plan unless an industry entity submits a plan to the Energy Department for reducing its global warming-related pollution by 50 percent of 2022 levels by 2030, without offsets; eliminating such pollution by 2050, without offsets; and limiting its methane emissions from oil production.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 199-231. [H.R. 21, [Vote #73](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 70 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In The Mid-Atlantic Planning Area.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., amendment no. 70 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including leasing in the Mid-Atlantic Planning Area.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 212-218. [H.R. 21, [Vote #72](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 36 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Allow Test Drawdowns From The Strategic Petroleum Reserve And Delay The Bill’s Effective Date For A Report On The Necessity Of Refilling The Reserve.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment no. 36 that would allow the Energy Department to make test drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve prior to the development of an oil and gas leasing plan. It would also postpone the effective date of the bill’s requirements until the Energy Department reports to Congress on the necessity of refilling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 207-220. [H.R. 21, [Vote #71](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 35 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Allow Drawdowns Before The Leasing Plan If The Products Are Exchanged With Foreign Nations And Delay The Bill's Effective Date For A Report On The Necessity Of Refilling The Reserve.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment no. 35 that would allow the Energy Department to make drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve prior to the development of an oil and gas leasing plan if the products drawn down will be exchanged with foreign nations. It would also postpone the effective date of the bill's requirements until the Energy Department reports to Congress on the necessity of refilling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 205-224. [H.R. 21, [Vote #70](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 73 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing Under The Bill That Is Inconsistent With The Paris Climate Accords.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment no. 73 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including the leasing of federal land that would be inconsistent with the goals of the Paris Climate Accords.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 199-229. [H.R. 21, [Vote #69](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 72 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing Under The Bill That Would Increase Net Carbon Emissions.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment no. 72 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including the lease of federal land that would increase net carbon emissions.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 193-228. [H.R. 21, [Vote #68](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 74 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing To A Company That Purchased Equity Security In The Last 10 Years Of It Being Listed On The National Securities Exchange.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment no. 74 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including the lease of any land to a company that has purchased an equity security within the last decade of a company that is listed on a national securities exchange.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 171-256. [H.R. 21, [Vote #67](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 58 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Delay The Bill's Effective Date Until The Leasing Plan Is Determined Not To Negatively Affect Consumers Who Heat Their Homes With Petroleum Fuels.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Magaziner, D-R.I., amendment no. 58 that would postpone the effective date of the bill's requirements until the Energy Department determines that the bill's oil and gas leasing plan will not negatively affect consumers whose homes are heated using heating oil or other petroleum-based fuels.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 205-220. [H.R. 21, [Vote #66](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 59 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prevent The Bill From Impacting The Authority Of The President And Energy Department From Initiating Drawdowns From The Reserve To Lower Gas Prices.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Magaziner, D-R.I., amendment no. 59 that would specify that the bill does not impact the authority of the president or the Energy Department to initiate drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for the purpose of lowering gas prices.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 204-222. [H.R. 21, [Vote #65](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 131 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit The Leasing In The Great Lakes.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Schneider, D-Ill., amendment no. 131 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including leasing located in the Great Lakes.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 209-215. [H.R. 21, [Vote #64](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 63 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing Within The Big Cypress National Preserve In Florida.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., amendment no. 75 that would prohibit the oil and leasing plan required by the bill from including any tract located within the Big Cypress National Preserve in Florida.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 212-215. [H.R. 21, [Vote #63](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 76 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Not Deny That Communities Of Color And Low-Wealth Communities Face The Greatest Harms Of Climate Change.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Payne, D-N.J., amendment no. 76 that would specify that the bill may not be construed to deny that communities of color and low-wealth communities ‘face the greatest harms due to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 211-217. [H.R. 21, [Vote #62](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 84 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Delay The Bill’s Effective Date For Certification That Increased Leases Won’t Perpetuate Environmental Injustice.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Lee, D-Calif., amendment no. 84 that would postpone the effective date of the bill’s requirements until the Energy Department certifies that an increase of federal lands leased for oil and gas production would not perpetuate environmental injustice.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 207-223. [H.R. 21, [Vote #61](#), 1/27/23; CQ, [1/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 53 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Delay The Bill’s Effective Date For Certification That Increased Leases Won’t Increase Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Garcia, D-Calif., amendment no. 53 that would postpone the effective date of the bill’s requirements until the Energy Department certifies to Congress that an increase in the percentage of federal lands leased for oil and gas production will not result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 199-230. [H.R. 21, [Vote #60](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 129 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Require Leasing Entities Engaging In Oil Or Gas Production To Ensure No Negative Impact On Air Quality.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Cohen, D-Tenn., amendment no. 129 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from providing any entity with the opportunity to engage in oil or gas production activities unless such activities will not negatively impact air quality.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 199-232. [H.R. 21, [Vote #59](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment No. 86 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Drawdown Sales To Iran, China, North Korea, And Russia.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gottheimer, D-N.J., amendment no. 86 that would require the Energy Department to ensure that the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill would not result in the sale of drawn-down petroleum products to Iran, China, North Korea or Russia.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 418-12. [H.R. 21, [Vote #58](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment No. 85 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing From Providing Financial Benefit Or Participation Of An Entity Under The Influence Of A Country Subject To U.S. Sanctions.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gottheimer, D-N.J., amendment no. 85 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from providing for the financial benefit or participation of any entity that has a contractual relationship with, or is owned, controlled or under the influence of China, North Korea, Russia, Iran or any other country whose government is subject to U.S. sanctions.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 419-13. [H.R. 21, [Vote #57](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 50 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Delay The Bill’s Effective Date Until Certification That The Leasing Plan Is Necessary To Replenish The Strategic**



**Petroleum Reserve.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., amendment no. 50 that would postpone the effective date of the bill’s requirements until the Energy Department certifies that the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill is necessary to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to its size on Feb. 23, 2022.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 204-228. [H.R. 21, [Vote #56](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 89 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Require Leases Not Excessively Increase The Sale Price Of Petroleum During A Disrupted Or Decreased Petroleum Supply.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 89 that would specify that the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill would only allow a lease or permit to be issued if it certifies to the Energy Department that such lease or permit would not excessively increase the sale price of petroleum products during a severe energy supply interruption or a period of decreased supply of petroleum products.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 212-220. [H.R. 21, [Vote #55](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 57 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Exclude Lands Viable For Renewal Energy Production From The Leasing Plan.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment no. 57 that would exclude federal lands that are viable for renewable energy production from the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 197-235. [H.R. 21, [Vote #54](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 56 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing Land That Would Burden Communities Of Color, Low-Income Communities, And Tribal And Indigenous Communities.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment no. 56 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including any federal land where such leasing would result in or exacerbate disproportionate burdens on communities of color, low-income communities, and tribal and indigenous communities.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 213-219. [H.R. 21, [Vote #53](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 55 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Require A Tribal Consultation Plan With Tribal Governments.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment no. 55 that would require the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill to include a tribal consultation plan with tribal governments and the Interior, Agriculture, Defense and Energy departments.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 213-219. [H.R. 21, [Vote #52](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 21 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Increased Leasing That Doesn’t Provide A “Fair Return” To Taxpayers.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Calif., amendment no. 21 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from providing an increase in leased federal lands that would not provide a ‘fair return’ to taxpayers.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 210-222. [H.R. 21, [Vote #51](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 7 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In The Washington/Oregon Planning Area.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “DelBene, D-Wash., amendment no. 7 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including leasing located in the Washington/Oregon planning area.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 213-219. [H.R. 21, [Vote #50](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 49 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In The Southern California Planning Area.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Calif., amendment no. 18 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including any tract

located in the Southern California planning area.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 213-218. [H.R. 21, [Vote #49](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 26 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In The Central California Planning Area.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Panetta, D-Calif., amendment no. 26 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including any tract located in the Central California planning area.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 213-218. [H.R. 21, [Vote #48](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 65 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing On Land Where The Leasing Would Decrease Land And Water Available For Outdoor Recreation.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Huffman, D-Calif., amendment no. 65 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including tracts of land where oil and gas leasing would decrease land and water available for outdoor recreation.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 205-225. [H.R. 21, [Vote #47](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 15 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In The Northern California Planning Area.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Huffman, D-Calif., amendment no. 15 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including any tract located in the Northern California planning area.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 212-218. [H.R. 21, [Vote #46](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 29 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing Off The Coast Of Virginia.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Spanberger, D-Va., amendment no. 29 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including any tract located off the coast of Virginia.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 213-218. [H.R. 21, [Vote #45](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment No. 33 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Increase The Maximum Amount Of Federal Land For Oil And Gas Production Leases From 10% To 15%.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 33 that would increase, from 10 to 15 percent, the maximum percentage increase of federal land that may be leased for oil and gas production under the leasing plan required by the bill.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 220-212. [H.R. 21, [Vote #44](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 44 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Delay The Bill’s Effective Date Until Certification That Gas Prices Won’t Increase In The U.S. Petroleum Administration Districts During Leasing Plan Development.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Soto, D-Fla., amendment no. 44 that would postpone the effective date of the bill’s requirements until the Energy Department submits a certification to Congress stating that the price of gasoline and diesel fuel will not increase in any of the five U.S. petroleum administration districts during the development of the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 213-218. [H.R. 21, [Vote #43](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 2 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Strike An Exemption Allowing Drawdowns Before The Leasing Plan For Severe Energy Supply Interruption.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 2 that would strike an exemption in the bill allowing the Energy Department to make drawdowns from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve prior to the development of an oil and gas leasing plan in the case of a severe energy supply interruption.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 14-418. [H.R. 21, [Vote #42](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment No. 133 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prevent The Bill From Affecting Existing Prohibitions On Oil And Gas Leasing In The South Atlantic Planning Area.**

In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Mace, R-S.C., amendment no. 133 that would specify that the bill would not affect any statutory or regulatory restrictions in effect at the time of enactment that prohibit oil and gas leasing within the South Atlantic planning area.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 389-42. [H.R. 21, [Vote #41](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 104 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In The North Atlantic Planning Area.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., amendment no. 104 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including any tract located in the North Atlantic planning area.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 214-219. [H.R. 21, [Vote #40](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 3 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing In The South Atlantic Planning Area, Straits Of Florida, And Areas Of The Eastern Gulf Of Mexico.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Castor, D-Fla., amendment no. 3 that would prohibit the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill from including leasing located in the South Atlantic Planning Area, Straits of Florida, and certain areas in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 214-219. [H.R. 21, [Vote #39](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 71 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prevent The Bill From Opposing U.S. Commitments Under The Paris Agreement To Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment no. 71 that would specify that the bill may not be used to controvert U.S. commitments under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 213-218. [H.R. 21, [Vote #38](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment No. 11 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Require The Leasing Plan Be Developed With The Environmental Protection Agency And Council On Environmental Quality.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 11 that would require the Energy Department to develop the oil and gas leasing plan required by the bill in consultation with the EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 205-220. [H.R. 21, [Vote #37](#), 1/26/23; CQ, [1/26/23](#)]

## Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness Issues

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Help With Pay Disparities For Women In The Workforce.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Fischbach, R-Minn., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Leger Fernandez said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 17, a bill to help with pay disparities for women in the workforce and strengthen our economy.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-205. [H. Res. 1173, [Vote #162](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#); Congressional Record, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Education Department To Take Into Consideration The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s “Working Definition Of Antisemitism” In Investigating Possible Civil Rights Violations.** In May 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the Education Department to take into consideration the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's "Working Definition of Antisemitism" in reviewing, investigating or deciding whether a civil rights violation has occurred in programs receiving federal financial assistance. It would stipulate that nothing in the bill can be construed to expand the Education secretary's authority, alter the department's standards for making harassment determinations or diminish or infringe upon First Amendment or protected rights.” The bill passed by a vote of 320-91. [H.R. 6090, [Vote #172](#), 5/1/24; CQ, [5/1/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing Programs In The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act Through FY 2030.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize programs in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act through fiscal 2030. In total, it would authorize \$6.3 billion over the next five years. It would also modify existing WIOA programs, expand certain program eligibilities, streamline certain administrative requirements, establish new priorities and performance indicators as well as repurpose and reallocate funds to support new grant programs and accountability measures.” The bill passed by a vote of 378-26. [H.R. 6655, [Vote #105](#), 4/9/24; CQ, [4/9/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Military Construction-VA Appropriations Bill To Strike All Funding For The DEI Office Within The VA Department.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 34 that would strike all funding, \$86.5 million, for the Office of Resolution Management, Diversity, and Inclusion within the Veterans Affairs Department.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-227. [H.R. 4366, [Vote #372](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Bill To Reauthorize The Federal Aviation Administration To Restrict Funding For DEI Officials Or Training.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 65 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to hire diversity, equity, and inclusion officials or to conduct DEI training.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 181-254. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #353](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Eliminate DEI Offices From The Armed Forces And Department Of Defense (Revote).** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 33 that would eliminate all Defense Department and Armed Forces offices established to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion as well as terminate all personnel within such offices.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 214-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #312](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Eliminate DEI Offices From The Armed Forces And Department Of Defense.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 33 that would eliminate all Defense Department and Armed Forces offices established to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion as well as terminate all personnel within such offices.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 216-216. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #311](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Prohibit The Department Of Defense From Requiring Training On Race-Based Concepts For Its Employees.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 32 that would prohibit the Defense Department from making participation in training or support for certain politically-based concepts, including concepts related to race, color, sex or nationality, a requirement for hiring, promotion or retention of individuals. It also would stipulate that DOD employees and servicemembers cannot be compelled to declare belief in or participate in training that promotes such concepts as a condition of favorable personnel actions.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 214-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #310](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Prohibit Race-Related Teaching In DOD Education.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 31 that would prohibit the use of federal funds for the Department of Defense Education Activity to promote race-related theories or teachings. It would stipulate that nothing in the amendment would be construed to restrict a teacher, student or other individual’s free speech.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 227-201. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #309](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Prohibit The Establishment Of DEI Officers In The Defense Department.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 30 that would prohibit the use of federal funds to establish, within the Defense Department, any positions similar to chief diversity officers or senior advisors for diversity and inclusion.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-212. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #308](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Prohibit The Display Of Unapproved Flags.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 34 that would establish a list of flags the Defense Department is allowed to display in any DOD work place, common access area or public area, including the American flag, a military service flag, and the POW/MIA flag.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #313](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Prohibit Federal Funds For DEI Training.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 52 that would prohibit the use of any funds authorized by the bill for training on diversity, equity and inclusion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-221. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #321](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Prohibit Military Service Academies To Use NDAA Funds Toward Race-Based Admissions Practices.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment no. 63 that would prohibit military service academies from using any funds authorized by the bill to discriminate or use quotas in admissions on the basis of race or ethnicity.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #325](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The NDAA To Prohibit DOD From Hiring Additional For DEI Positions And Repeal The Creation Of A DOD Inspector General.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burlison, R-Mo., amendment no. 62 that would prohibit the Defense Department from establishing any new positions or filling any vacancies in positions with responsibilities involving diversity, equity and inclusion. It would also repeal the creation of a DOD inspector general focused on diversity and inclusion oversight and preventing supremacist, extremist and criminal gang activity by servicemembers.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #324](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Protecting Speech From Government Interference Act, Disapproval Of A Defense Department And Environmental Protection Agency Rule On Federal Jurisdiction, And Declassification Of Intelligence Information Relating To COVID-19 Origins.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 199) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protecting Speech from Government Interference Act (HR 140); the joint resolution (H J Res 27) providing for congressional disapproval of a Defense Department and EPA rule related to federal jurisdiction over waters of the United States; and the bill (S 619) requiring the Director of National Intelligence to declassify information relating to the origin of COVID-19. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each measure and would make in order floor consideration of ten amendments to HR 140. It would also provide for the House, on March 23, to consider and vote on overriding the president's veto of the joint resolution (H J Res 30) disapproving the Labor Department ESG fiduciary rule, if the president vetoes the measure.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-206. [H.Res. 199, [Vote #135](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Delaying The Redemption Of A Security If The Redemption Involves The Financial Exploitation Of A Person Age 65+ Or Age 18+ Unable To Protect Their Interests.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow open-end investment companies, such as mutual funds, or their agents to postpone a redemption payment from a security for up to 15 business days if they suspect the redemption request is part of an effort to financially exploit a person aged 65 or older or who has a mental or physical impairment that renders them unable to protect their own interests. The bill would allow the company and its agents to postpone the payment for 10 additional business days if they initiate an internal review; make a reasonable attempt to notify the affected customer's trusted point of contact of the situation; and hold the amounts of the delayed payment in a demand deposit account. It would require eligible investment companies to implement internal procedures related to identifying financial exploitation and the retention of records for postponed transactions. It would also require the Securities and Exchange Commission, within one year of enactment and in consultation with other regulatory entities, to report to Congress with regulatory and legislative recommendations to address such financial exploitation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 419-0. [H.R. 500, [Vote #94](#), 1/30/23; CQ, [1/30/23](#)]



## Ethics & Investigations

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The U.S. Government From Entering Civil Settlement Agreements That Require The Other Party To Make A Payment To A Non-Victim Third Party.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the U.S. government from entering into or enforcing any new civil settlement agreements that require the other party to make a payment to a non-victim third party. The bill would not prohibit payments to a third party to provide restitution or to remediate direct harm done by the defendant’s wrongful activity. It also would allow for settlement payment to third parties for services rendered in connection with the case. The prohibition on facilitating settlements that provide for payments to non-victim third parties would sunset after seven years of enactment of the bill. It also would specify that government officials who violate the bill’s general prohibition on approving settlements that provide for payments to a third party could be removed from office. It also would require that for each of the seven years, federal agencies would be required to submit annual reports to the Congressional Budget Office on any settlements that involve payments to a third-party. In addition, agency inspectors general must audit such settlement agreements and annually report to the House and Senate Judiciary, Budget and Appropriations committees.” The bill passed by a vote of 211-197. [H.R. 788, [Vote #7](#), 1/11/24; CQ, [1/11/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Rule To Provide For Floor Consideration For The Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act, Providing Disapproval Of A National Labor Relations Board Joint Employer Status Rule, And Providing Disapproval Of A Rule Relating To Electric Vehicle Chargers.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 947) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act (HR 788), the joint resolution (HJ Res 98) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a National Labor Relations Board joint employer status rule, and the joint resolution (SJ Res 38) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Federal Highway Administration rule relating to electric vehicle chargers. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and make in order one amendment to HR 788.” The rule was rejected by a vote of 203-216. [H.Res. 947, [Vote #3](#), 1/10/24; CQ, [1/10/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act To The House Judiciary Committee.** In January 2024 Garcia voted against: “Foushee, D-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-205. [H.R. 788, [Vote #6](#), 1/11/24; CQ, [1/11/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Motion To Reconsider The Vote On Considering Legislation To Prohibit Third-Party Settlement Payments, Disapprove The Joint Employer Rule, And Disapprove The Electric Vehicle Chargers Rule.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moore, R-Utah, motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was rejected.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 210-201. [H.Res. 947, [Vote #4](#), 1/11/24; CQ, [1/11/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Rule To Provide Floor Consideration Of The Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act, Disapprove Of A Joint Employer Status Rule, And Disapprove Of An Electric Vehicle Chargers Rule.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 947) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act (HR 788), the joint resolution (HJ Res 98) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a National Labor Relations Board joint employer status rule, and the joint resolution (SJ Res 38) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Federal Highway Administration rule relating to electric vehicle chargers. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and make in order one amendment to HR 788.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 211-202. [H.Res. 947, [Vote #5](#), 1/11/24; CQ, [1/11/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing An Official Impeachment Inquiry Into President Joe Biden.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would outline procedures and authorize the ongoing investigation by House committees related to the impeachment inquiry into President Joe Biden. Among other

provisions, it would authorize continued investigations by the House Judiciary, Oversight and Accountability, and Ways and Means committees, and authorizes hearings and the public disclosure of depositions of witnesses. It would provide for the House Oversight and Accountability and Ways and Means committees to prepare and send to the House Judiciary Committee reports on their findings for consideration by the House Judiciary Committee — including for possible development of articles of impeachment by the committee. It would require the House Judiciary Committee to conduct any impeachment proceedings according to specified procedures, including those that provide for participation by the president and his legal counsel. The resolution would also provide for the automatic adoption of the resolution (H Res 917), which effectively infers House approval for the initiation of legal action to enforce subpoenas by the three committees in federal court.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-212. [H. Res. 918, [Vote #720](#), 12/13/23; CQ, [12/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Censure Rep. Jamaal Bowman.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would censure Rep. Bowman, D-N.Y.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 214-191. [H.Res. 914, [Vote #706](#), 12/7/23; CQ, [12/7/23](#)]

- **Bowman Was Censured For Pulling A Fire Alarm When There Was Not An Emergency.** “The House voted on Thursday to censure Democratic Rep. Jamaal Bowman of New York for triggering a fire alarm in a House office building when there was not an emergency. [...] Bowman was caught on tape pulling a fire alarm in the Cannon House Office Building in late September, shortly before the House was scheduled to vote on a government funding bill. The building was subsequently evacuated. The congressman said following the incident that it had been an accident.” [CNN, [12/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table The Vote On Censuring Rep. Bowman.** In December 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clark, D-Mass., motion to table the resolution (H Res 914) that would censure Rep. Bowman, D-N.Y.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 201-216. [H.Res. 914, [Vote #704](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Expel George Santos From The House.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would expel Rep. Santos, R-N.Y., from the House of Representatives.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 311-114. [H.Res. 878, [Vote #691](#), 12/1/23; CQ, [12/1/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Expel Representative George Santos.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would expel Rep. Santos, R-N.Y., from the House of Representatives.” The resolution was rejected by a vote of 179-213. [H. Res. 773, [Vote #564](#), 11/1/23; CQ, [11/1/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Motion To Refer A Resolution To Expel George Santos To The House Ethics Committee.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “D’Esposito, R-N.Y., motion to refer the resolution to the House Ethics Committee. The resolution would expel Rep. George Santos, R-N.Y., from the House of Representatives.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-204. [H.Res. 114, [Vote #217](#), 5/17/23; CQ, [5/17/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Federal Agencies To Post 100-Word Summaries Of Proposed Rules On Regulations.gov.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Van Drew, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require federal agencies to post a 100-word summary of all proposed rules on regulations.gov.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 400-0. [S. 111, [Vote #329](#), 7/17/23; CQ, [7/17/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of The Resolution To Impeach Joe Biden.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 529) that would re-refer the resolution (H Res 503) impeaching President Joe Biden for high crimes and misdemeanors to the House Judiciary and Homeland Security Committees.” The resolution passed 219 to 208. [H.Res. 529, [Vote #285](#), 6/22/23; CQ, [6/22/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table H.Res. 489, Censuring And Condemning Adam Schiff, D-Cali.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clark, D-Mass., motion to table the resolution that would censure and condemn

Rep. Schiff, D-Calif.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 225-196. [H.Res. 489, [Vote #269](#), 6/14/23; CQ, [6/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of The Resolution To Censure Adam Schiff (D-Cali).** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would censure Rep. Adam B. Schiff, D-Calif., ‘for misleading the American public’ and for conduct unbecoming of a representative. It would require Schiff to present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. It would also require the House Ethics Committee to conduct an investigation into Schiff’s ‘falsehoods, misrepresentations, and abuses of sensitive information.’” The resolution passed 213 to 209. [H.Res. 521, [Vote #283](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table H.Res. 489, Censuring And Condemning Adam Schiff, D-Cali.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clark, D-Mass., motion to table the resolution (H.Res. 521) that would censure Rep. Schiff, D-Calif.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-218. [H.Res. 521, [Vote #276](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]

## Federal Personnel & OMB

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Office Of Management And Budget (OMB) And The General Services Administration (GSA) To Establish Standard Methodologies And Identify Technologies To Measure Federal Building Utilization.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would that would require the General Services Administration, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget, to establish standard methodologies and identify technologies available for measuring occupancy in public buildings and federally leased space within 60 days of the bill's enactment. The bill would require the heads of federal agencies to work with the GSA to identify, deploy and use sensors and other technologies in public buildings and federally leased space to measure their occupancy within 180 days of the measure’s enactment. It would direct the OMB, in consultation with GSA, to ensure building utilization is at least 60 percent on average over each one-year period, beginning one year after the bill's enactment and annually thereafter. It also would require the OMB to submit a plan to Congress and the Government Accountability Office to consolidate department and agency headquarters buildings in the National Capital Region which will result in building utilization of over 60 percent within one year of the bill's enactment, and implement the plan one year after its submission. As amended, it would define "occupancy" to include the total number of employees actually performing duties in person in a public building or federally-leased space 40 hours per week. It also would require the GSA to protect personally identifiable information when using any sensors under the bill to determine building occupancy.” The bill passed by a vote of 217-203. [H.R. 6276, [Vote #84](#), 3/12/24; CQ, [3/12/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting The Utilizing Space Efficiently And Improving Technologies Act (HR 6276) To Committee.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Beyer, D-Va., motion to recommit the Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act (HR 6276) to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-203. [H.R. 6276, [Vote #83](#), 3/12/24; CQ, [3/12/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Utilizing Space Efficiently And Improving Technologies Act Of 2023 (HR 6276) And The Resolution (H Res 1065) Denouncing The Biden Administration's Immigration Policies.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1071) that would provide for floor consideration of the Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act of 2023 (HR 6276) and the resolution (H Res 1065) denouncing the Biden administration's immigration policies.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 209-206. [H. Res.1071, [Vote #82](#), 3/12/24; CQ, [3/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Transferring Jurisdiction Of Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium From The Interior Department To The City Of Washington, D.C..** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Langworthy, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Interior Department to transfer

administrative jurisdiction over the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium Campus to the District of Columbia within 180 days of the bill's enactment for a term of at least 99 years. It would allow D.C. to develop and use the campus for stadium purposes, including training facilities and offices; commercial and residential development; facilities, open space and public outdoor opportunities; and demolition purposes to facilitate development. However, it would stipulate that for D.C. to move forward with development, it must follow certain guidelines, including providing parking facilities, public safety and security measures and reducing the impact of noise and traffic. It would stipulate that D.C. would be responsible for paying any costs associated with transferring the administrative jurisdiction. It would require the jurisdiction to revert to the department if the terms of the bill have not been complied with and not been corrected within 90 days of a written notice of noncompliance. It would prohibit D.C. from using federal funds for stadium purposes on the campus.” The bill passed 348-55. [H.R. 4984, [Vote #56](#), 2/28/24; CQ, [2/28/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Mission To Increase Hiring And To Promote Production Of Nuclear Power.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Duncan, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would revise the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) mission, modify nuclear regulatory processes and increase hiring and retention flexibilities within the NRC. Specifically, it would require the NRC to evaluate how to improve the efficiency of its processes, including environmental reviews, and to regularly review and assess its licensing performance metrics. It would require the NRC to establish expedited processes for licensing new nuclear reactors based on a previous design and located on the same site as an existing reactor. It also would mandate the commission to establish guidance for building nuclear reactors on brownfields sites, and for licensing microreactors and fusion reactors. The measure would modify the NRC's fee structure and authorize grants to cover the fee costs for certain new nuclear reactors as well as allow the commission to directly recruit and hire employees, increase compensation to retain employees and grant hiring bonuses. It also would include provisions intended to spur the production of nuclear energy both globally and domestically, and to ensure that the U.S. becomes a major participant in assisting other nations with the development of their nuclear power resources.” The bill passed 365-36. [H.R. 6544, [Vote #55](#), 2/28/24; CQ, [2/28/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Labor To Implement A Training Program For Certain Employees To Identify Human Trafficking.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Walberg, R-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Labor Department, within 180 days of enactment, to implement a training and continuing education program for certain DOL employees to identify human trafficking. It would require the training to include methods for identifying suspected traffickers and victims of trafficking and a clear course of action for referring potential cases of trafficking to the Justice Department. It would require the Labor Department, within one year of enactment and annually thereafter, to submit a report to Congress on the training program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-0. [H.R. 443, [Vote #33](#), 2/5/24; CQ, [2/5/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending The Removal Of Salary Caps For Secret Service Agents In Order To Collect Overtime For The 2024 And 2028 Elections.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Donalds, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the removal of a salary cap for U.S. Secret Service agents through 2028, thereby allowing those agents to collect all overtime pay for their work performed beyond the salary cap of \$159,950 for both the 2024 and 2028 presidential elections. Under the bill, the effective date for the overtime pay cap exemption would be applied retroactively to the date the last pay cap exemption expired, Dec. 31, 2023. The bill also would clarify that the pay cap exception only covers agents who work to protect presidents, presidential nominees and heads of state. It also would direct the Secret Service to report to Congress on steps the agency is taking to address the increased protective service demands placed on its personnel and require the agency to provide annual reports to Congress through 2029 on the effects this bill had on agency staffing and pay, including quarterly projections and updates.” The motion passed 379-20. [S. 3427, [Vote #21](#), 1/29/24; CQ, [1/29/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The OMB To Evaluate the Procurement Activities of Each Agency To Determine Whether The Lowest Price Technically Acceptable (LPTA) Source Selection Method Has Created Any National Security Risks.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Donalds, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules



and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Office of Management and Budget to evaluate any national security risks associated with federal agencies using the lowest price technically acceptable (LPTA) source selection method as outlined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation. It also would require the OMB to evaluate and report to Congress on the procurement activities of each defense and civilian federal agency within 180 days of the bill's enactment to determine if the LPTA source selection process creates any risks to national security.” The motion passed 397-0. [H.R. 5528, [Vote #20](#), 1/29/24; CQ, [1/29/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring That Any Agency Rule Created Under A Notice Or Comment Period Be Issued And Signed By An Individual Who Was Appointed By The President And Confirmed By The Senate.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require that any rule issued by a federal executive agency under a notice or comment period be initiated only by senior non-career presidential appointees and signed by presidential appointees who have been confirmed by the Senate. It would also direct the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget to provide guidance to federal agencies on how to implement the bill's requirements, and to monitor agency compliance. The bill would create an exception for rules that affect public safety and security. It would require that an agency head notify OIRA of the reasons why complying with the requirement would impede public safety or security and require that such notifications be published in the Federal Register.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-203. [H.R. 357, [Vote #717](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting A Bill Requiring That Any Agency Rule Created Under A Notice Or Comment Period Be Issued And Signed By An Individual Who Was Appointed By The President And Confirmed By The Senate To The House Judiciary Committee.** In December 2023, Garcia voted against: “Mrvan, D-Ind., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 206-211. [H.R. 357, [Vote #716](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Whole Milk For Healthy Kids Act And The Ensuring Accountability In Agency Rulemaking Act.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 922) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act (HR 1147) and the Ensuring Accountability in Agency Rulemaking Act (HR 357). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and make in order three amendments to HR 1147.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 215-207. [H. Res. 922, [Vote #711](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of A Bill Undermining Judicial Review Of Agency Interpretation And Implementation Of Laws And Regulations.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require federal courts to decide questions of law regarding agency actions without deferring to an agency's previous legal determinations. It would place such requirements on judicial review of interpretation of constitutional and statutory provisions and other agency rules.” The bill passed 220 to 211. [H.R. 288, [Vote #271](#), 6/15/23; CQ, [6/15/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Bill Undermining Judicial Review Of Agency Interpretation And Implementation Of Laws And Regulations** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Dean, D-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-220. [H.R. 288, [Vote #270](#), 6/15/23; CQ, [6/15/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, The Separation Of Powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act, The Gas Stove Protection And Freedom Act , The Save Our Gas Stoves Act, And The Joint Resolution (H J Res 44) Providing For Congressional Disapproval Of A Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, And Explosives Rule Relating To Firearm Stabilizing Braces.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 495) that would provide for floor consideration of the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (HR 277); the Separation of Powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act (HR 288); the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act (HR 1615); the Save Our Gas Stoves Act (HR 1640); and the joint resolution (H J Res 44) providing for congressional disapproval of a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and



Explosives rule relating to firearm stabilizing braces. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 277, one amendment to HR 288, two amendments to HR 1615 and three amendments to HR 1640.” The rule passed by a vote of 218-209. [H.Res. 495, [Vote #250](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Consideration Of The Rule That Would Provide For House Floor Consideration Of The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, The Separation Of Powers Restoration Act (SOPRA), The Gas Stove Protection And Freedom Act And The Save Our Gas Stoves Act.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 463) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (HR 277), the Separation of Powers Restoration Act (SOPRA) (HR 288), the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act (HR 1615), and the Save Our Gas Stoves Act (HR 1640). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 277, one amendment to HR 288, two amendments to HR 1615, and three amendments to HR 1640.” The rule failed by a vote of 206-220. [H.Res. 463, [Vote #248](#), 2/13/19; CQ, [6/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering A Resolution Relating To The National COVID-19 Emergency, The SHOW UP Act, The Pandemic Is Over Act, And The Freedom For Health Care Workers Act.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 75) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the president on March 13, 2020 (H J Res 7), the Stopping Home Office Work’s Unproductive Problems (SHOW UP) Act (HR 139), the Pandemic is Over Act (HR 382) and the Freedom for Health Care Workers Act (HR 497). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-208. [H.Res. 75, [Vote #96](#), 1/31/23; CQ, [1/31/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The SHOW UP Act To Reinstate Telework Policies In Place Before The COVID-19 Pandemic At Federal Agencies.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require federal agencies, within 30 days of enactment, to reinstate their telework policies and practices that were in place on Dec. 31, 2019. It would prohibit agencies from increasing telework unless they submit a plan to Congress, certified by the Office of Personnel Management, stating that the expansion will have a ‘substantial positive effect’ on agency performance or substantially lower costs. It would also require each agency to submit to Congress, within six months of enactment, a study on how expanded telework during the pandemic impacted the agency and its mission.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-206. [H.R. 139, [Vote #103](#), 2/1/23; CQ, [2/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Federal Settlement Agreement Database Managed By The Office Of Management And Budget.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Comer, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require federal agencies to submit regularly to the Office of Management and Budget information on all settlement agreements entered into by the agencies and require OMB to create and maintain, within one year of enactment, a public database of such information.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 425-0. [H.R. 300, [Vote #33](#), 1/24/23; CQ, [1/24/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modifying Hire Procedures For Federal Civil Service Positions To Them More Competitive.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Comer, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would modify hiring procedures for federal civil service positions. It would establish that, beginning two years after enactment, examinations for applicants must include a skills-based assessment and a resume review by a subject matter expert, and may not solely include a self-assessment or determination of an individual’s educational attainment. It would allow agencies to seek waivers of the requirement through the Office of Personnel Management for no more than 10 percent of the agency’s hired positions in a fiscal year. Among other provisions, it would require OPM to review the examinations for all positions that currently have a minimum educational requirement related to the role’s scientific, technical or professional responsibilities to determine if the requirement is justified and, within two years of enactment, eliminate the use of any examinations that do not meet the bill’s updated requirements. It would require OPM to create various online tools, including to share the resumes of individuals certified to be eligible for a specified position with other agencies; list information on positions with a minimum educational requirement; and publicly share information on the types of assessments used for each civil

service position. It would require OPM to regularly update guidance for the appropriate use of hiring records systems at federal departments and agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422-2. [H.R. 159, [Vote #32](#), 1/24/23; CQ, [1/24/23](#)]

## FEMA & Disaster Relief Issues

## Foreign Policy Issues

**Garcia Voted For Providing Emergency Aid To Israel, Including Defense And Security Funding As Well As Humanitarian Aid To Gaza.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide a total of \$26.4 billion in emergency aid to Israel, of which \$16.6 billion is designated for defense and security funding. It would provide \$13 billion for the Defense Department to respond to ongoing situations in the Middle East, which includes \$5.2 billion for Israeli missile defense systems. It also would appropriate \$2.4 billion to support increased U.S. military operations and support in the Middle East in response to ongoing conflicts in the region. It would provide \$3.6 billion in bilateral security assistance for Israel and \$3.5 billion for grants, loans and loan guarantees for Israel to purchase weapons systems and other defense equipment and services through the Foreign Military Financing program. It also would provide \$9.2 billion for humanitarian aid programs to help address the crisis in the Gaza Strip and help other vulnerable populations.” The bill passed by a vote of 366-58. [H.R. 8034, [Vote #152](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing \$60.8 Billion For Security Assistance To Ukraine.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide a total of \$60.8 billion for security assistance to Ukraine and to replenish U.S. stockpiles of weapons and other military equipment previously provided to Ukraine. It would provide \$48.4 billion for the Defense Department’s response to the ongoing situation in Ukraine, which includes \$13.8 billion for the Ukrainian Security Assistance Initiative. It would provide \$7.3 billion to support U.S. military deployments and operations in Europe. It would provide \$2 billion in bilateral security assistance for Ukraine, and \$9.5 billion in forgivable loans to Ukraine. It would provide \$26 million for the Defense and State departments and U.S. Agency for International Development inspectors general to oversee how U.S. military and financial assistance to Ukraine is being administered.” The bill passed by a vote of 311-112. [H.R. 8035, [Vote #151](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Recommitting Ukraine Supplemental Assistance.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 88-336. [H.R. 8035, [Vote #150](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Striking Funding For Several Health And Human Services Department And State Department Programs From Ukraine Supplemental Assistance.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Cammack, R-Fla., amendment no. 4 that would strike funding for several Health and Human Services Department and State Department programs.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 154-272. [H.R. 8035, [Vote #149](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Amending Ukraine Supplemental Assistance To Provide No Funding.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 2 that would reduce each dollar amount in the bill to \$0.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 71-351. [H.R. 8035, [Vote #148](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Removing Requirements To Providing Immediate Foreign Military Assistance As Well As Loans To NATO Allies, Non-NATO Allies And The Indo-Pacific Region.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Spartz, R-Ind., amendment no. 1 that would strike sections regarding unforeseen emergency exits requiring immediate military assistance to a foreign country or international organization,

military education and training and direct loans to NATO allies, major non-NATO allies and the Indo-Pacific region.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 105-319. [H.R. 8035, [Vote #147](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing \$8.1 Billion In Emergency Funding For Military Financing To Taiwan.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide a total of \$8.1 billion in emergency funding for military financing to Taiwan and other U.S. allies in the region. It would provide \$5.9 billion for the Defense Department to address strategic needs in the Indo-Pacific theater, including \$1.9 billion to replace military stockpiles and reimburse the Defense Department for military equipment, services and training provided to both the Taiwanese military and allied countries. It would provide \$2 billion for direct loans and loan guarantees through the Foreign Military Financing program to help Indo-Pacific allies purchase defense equipment. It also would provide \$3.4 billion for the U.S. submarine industrial base, of which \$2.2 billion is for naval shipbuilding accounts. The bill passed by a vote of 385-34. [H.R. 8036, [Vote #146](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Imposing Sanctions On Iran And Russia As Well As Requiring Divestment From Chinese Investors Of TikTok .** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would impose numerous sanctions on U.S. adversaries, including Iran and Russia, as well as on terrorist organizations and transnational criminal networks. It would prohibit the release of frozen Russian assets in U.S. financial institutions until the war between Russia and Ukraine is over and Russia has paid for the reconstruction of Ukraine, including humanitarian assistance. It would authorize the transfer of assets seized from Russia or a related "aggressor state" to a Ukraine Support Fund. It would prohibit technology platforms in the U.S. from carrying any applications that are controlled by foreign adversaries unless they are divested and are no longer under such control. It would require TikTok owner, ByteDance, to divest the app within 270 days of the bill’s enactment. It would allow the president to offer a one-time extension of an additional 90 days.” The motion bill passed by a vote of 360-58. [H.R. 8038, [Vote #145](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Requiring A Report From The Treasury Department Of All Assets Of The Iranian Government As Well As Wealthy Businesses Or Individuals.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Nunn, R-Iowa, amendment no. 2 that would require the Treasury Department to submit a report and briefing to Congress, within 30 days of the bill’s enactment, on all assets of the Iranian government, persons or entities valued at more than \$5 million and blocked by the U.S. government.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 249-167. [H.R. 8038, [Vote #144](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Consideration For Supplemental Aid To Ukraine, Israel, And Taiwan, Sanctions On Russia And Iran, As Well As Banning TikTok.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1160) that would provide for floor consideration of the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 8036), the 21st Century Peace through Strength Act (HR 8038), the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 8035), and the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 8034). The rule would provide for up to 30 minutes of debate on HR 8036, HR 8038, HR 8035, and HR 8034. It would also make in order four amendments to HR 8035, one amendment to HR 8036, and two amendments to HR 8038. It would prohibit a motion to strike the enacting clause. It would provide for automatic adoption of the Cole, R-Okla., manager’s amendment to HR 8035 that would make technical corrections. It also would provide for automatic adoption of the McCaul, R-Texas, amendment to HR 8038 that would make various technical amendments. Upon disposition of HR 8034, HR 8035, HR 8036 and HR 8038 it would provide for automatic concurrence in the Senate amendment to the National Security Act (HR 815) with an amendment comprising the consolidated text of the bills as passed by the House.” The rule was agreed to by a vote of 316-94. [H. Res. 1160, [Vote #142](#), 4/19/24; CQ, [4/19/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Iran’s Attack On Israel.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would condemn Iran’s April 13, 2024, drone and missile attack on Israel, and call on all countries to unequivocally condemn the attack. It would reaffirm Israel’s right to self-defense and the U.S.’ commitment to Israel’s security. It also would commend the U.S. military, United Kingdom, France and Jordan in intercepting the

Iranian missiles and drones. It would resolve that the House of Representatives is ready to assist Israel with emergency resupply and other security, diplomatic and intelligence support.” The resolution passed by a vote of 404-14. [H. Res. 1143, [Vote #142](#), 4/18/24; CQ, [4/18/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Barring The President From Waiving Secondary Sanctions Related To Iran, Unless Iran's Government Has Stopped Providing Support To Acts Of International Terrorism.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended that would bar the president from waiving secondary sanctions related to Iran, unless Iran's government has stopped providing support to acts of international terrorism. It also would require the president to provide a report to Congress outlining the intent to issue such a waiver and the reasons for doing so. Congress would have 30 days to review the report, or 60 days if the report is submitted after July 9 and before Sept. 8. During the review period, it would bar the president from issuing the waiver without a joint resolution of approval from Congress. If Congress decides not to act, the waiver would take effect, under the bill. It also would prevent the president from issuing a waiver if Congress passes a joint resolution of disapproval.” The bill passed by a vote of 271-147. [H.R. 6323, [Vote #140](#), 4/17/24; CQ, [4/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Terminating The Presidential Waiver Of Certain Sanctions On Iran Which Were Used To Release 5 U.S. Citizens Detained In Iran.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would terminate certain waiver authorities regarding the transfer of certain funds from South Korea to Qatar. It also would terminate any general or specific license issued by the Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control directly or indirectly related to the transfer of such funds. It would stipulate that the president cannot reissue a new waiver or license. It also would stipulate that the president cannot exercise certain waiver authorities permitting Iran or Iranian persons access to any account established or maintained for petroleum transactions.” The bill passed by a vote of 259-160. [H.R. 5947, [Vote #139](#), 4/17/24; CQ, [4/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The President To Report To Congress Before Terminating Sanctions Or Taking Major Actions Against Iran.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish a congressional review period for examining any proposed presidential action to waive or ease sanctions on Iran during which the president would be forbidden from taking the proposed action while lawmakers debate and potentially vote on blocking that action. It would require the president to submit to Congress a report outlining any proposed waiving or easing of sanctions on Iran or licensing actions that would significantly impact the country prior to taking the outlined actions. It would provide for a 30-day congressional review period, during which the president would be prohibited from taking such action, without congressional approval, that could be extended to 60 days for reports submitted from July 10 to Sept. 7. It also would bar the president from lifting or easing sanctions if Congress enacts a joint resolution of disapproval, for 12 calendar days while considering a veto of a joint resolution disapproving of the proposed action or for 10 days while Congress considers overriding the veto.” The bill passed by a vote of 278-141. [H.R. 4691, [Vote #138](#), 4/17/24; CQ, [4/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating The Houthis As A Foreign Terrorist Organization.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would mandate the designation of the Houthis, also known as Ansarallah, as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, within 90 days of the measure’s enactment. It would require the president to impose sanctions on the Houthis, and its members in the form of visa bans and asset freezes. Persons found violating or attempting to violate the sanctions would be punished under the International Economic Powers Act with a maximum fine of \$1 million or a jail sentence of 20 years or both. It would require the president, within 120 days of the bill's enactment, to issue regulations to implement the measure's provisions. It would provide exceptions to the sanctions mandate for purposes of U.S. intelligence activities; to comply with the United Nations headquarters hosting agreement; and to carry out authorized law enforcement activities in the United States.” The bill passed by a vote of 285-135. [H.R. 6046, [Vote #137](#), 4/17/24; CQ, [4/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Eliminating The Dec. 31, 2026, Sunset On The 1996 Iran Sanctions Act And Stating That U.S. Will Fully Impose Sanctions On Iran.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Wilson, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 3033) that would eliminate the Dec. 31, 2026, sunset on the 1996 Iran Sanctions Act. It also would state that it is the policy of the U.S. to fully implement and enforce sanctions on Iran pursuant to the 1996 law.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-16. [H.R. 3033, [Vote #132](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]



**Garcia Voted For Allowing The President To Deny A U.N. Diplomat Entry To The United States For Involvement In Terrorism Or Posing A Threat To National Security.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Wilson, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 5826), as amended, that would require the president to submit various reports and information to Congress on the Iranian government’s hostage-taking and wrongful detention of U.S. nationals. Among the bill’s reporting requirements, it would direct the president, within 180 days of the bill’s enactment and annually thereafter for six years, to submit to Congress information on all cases of hostage-taking or wrongful detention of U.S. nationals in Iran or at the direction of the Iranian government within the previous 10 years. It would require the president to submit to Congress information on the \$6 billion in funds transferred from restricted Iranian accounts in South Korea to restricted accounts in Qatar on or after Aug. 9, 2023. It also would direct the president to deny the visa of any individual seeking admission to the U.S. as a representative to the United Nations if the president determines the individual has been sanctioned, as of the bill’s enactment, under executive orders against persons who commit, threaten or support terrorism and against proliferators of weapons of mass destruction and their supporters.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 391-34. [H.R. 5826, [Vote #131](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Subjecting Certain Foreign-Produced Items To Export Regulations If They Involve Iran.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moran, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 6603), as amended, that would subject certain foreign-produced items that are products of U.S.-origin technology or software to Export Administration Regulations if they involve the government of Iran or are exported, reexported or in-country transferred to Iran from abroad. It would establish license requirements for export, reexport or in-country transfer of foreign-produced items from abroad that fall under the scope of the bill, with exceptions for certain food, medicine, medical devices and communications technology. It also would authorize the Commerce Department to waive the bill’s requirements if the secretary determines that such waiver is in the national interest and submits to Congress a report explaining the waiver. The bill’s provisions would sunset seven years after its enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-19. [H.R. 6603, [Vote #130](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requires Regulations To Ensure That Transactions Exempted From Sanctions On Iran For Humanitarian Purposes Do Not Facilitate Terrorism.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the president to issue regulations to ensure that certain transactions that are exempt from U.S. sanctions on Iran do not directly or indirectly facilitate support for acts of international terrorism or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It also would require the president to issue a report to Congress on the efficacy of such regulations one year after the date on which they were issued and every two years thereafter for six years. It would direct the Treasury Department to instruct the U.S. executive director at the World Bank to use the voice and vote of the U.S. to oppose financial assistance to Iran. The bill’s provisions would sunset at the earlier of the date that is seven years after its enactment, 30 days after the Treasury Department reports to Congress that Iran is no longer a jurisdiction of primary money-laundering concern, or 30 days after the president reports to Congress that the Iranian government has ceased supporting acts of international terrorism.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 408-13. [H.R. 6015, [Vote #127](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Treasury Department To Report To Congress On Any Financial Institution's Involvement With The Iranian Government.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would direct the Treasury Department to report to Congress on any financial institution's involvement with officials from the Iranian Government. It would require the president to submit a report to Congress containing details of assets under control by individuals in the Iranian government and its proxies within 180 days of the bill's enactment and every two years thereafter. It would direct the Treasury Department to require the closure of any accounts connected to a member of the Iranian government if controlled by a U.S. financial institution and seek the closure of any such account if controlled by a foreign financial institution within 90 days of submitting the report. The bill's provisions would sunset at the earlier of the date that is five years after its enactment or 30 days after the Treasury Department reports to Congress that Iran is not a jurisdiction of primary money-laundering concern or that the Iranian government is cooperating with the U.S. to prevent acts of international terrorism.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 419-4. [H.R. 6245, [Vote #126](#),



4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Consideration Of The Iran Counterterrorism Act, Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act, Standing Against Houthi Aggression Act, Iran Sanctions Relief Review Act, Terminating Waiver Authorities Regarding Iranian Sanctions, And Condemning Iran’s Attack On Israel.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule the rule (H Res 1149) that would provide for floor consideration of the Iran Counterterrorism Act (HR 6323), the Fourth Amendment Is Not for Sale Act (HR 4639), the Standing Against Houthi Aggression Act (HR 6046), the Iran Sanctions Relief Review Act (HR 4691), a bill to terminate certain waiver authorities regarding the transfer of certain funds from South Korea to Qatar (HR 5947), and a resolution (H Res 1143) to condemn Iran’s April 13, 2024, drone and missile attack on Israel. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on HR 6323, HR 4639, HR 6046, HR 4691, HR 5947, and H Res 1143. It would also make in order three amendments to HR 4639.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 214-208. [H. Res. 1149, [Vote #125](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Ordering The Previous Question On Consideration Of The Iran Counterterrorism Act, Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act, Standing Against Houthi Aggression Act, Iran Sanctions Relief Review Act, Terminating Waiver Authorities Regarding Iranian Sanctions, And Condemning Iran’s Attack On Israel.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Reschenthaler, R-Pa..., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ‘yes’ on the previous question and ‘yes’ on the rule. I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 212-208. [H. Res. 1149, [Vote #124](#), 4/16/24; Congressional Record, [4/16/24](#); CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning The Pro-Palestine Slogan “From The River To The Sea” As Anti-Semitic.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Wilson, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 883) that would express a sense of the House of Representatives that the slogan, “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” is antisemitic and its use must be condemned.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 377-44. [H. Res. 883, [Vote #134](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Encouraging The European Union To Designate The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps As A Terrorist Organization.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Wilson, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 288) that would encourage the European Union to expeditiously designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization. It also would urge the Biden administration to make such action a diplomatic priority in engagements with the European Union. The resolution would welcome efforts of the international community to also designate the group as a terrorist organization. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 411-14.” [H. Res. 288, [Vote #133](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Imposing Sanctions On Individuals, Entities And Networks Associated With The Syrian Government.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moran, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 4681), as amended, that would impose sanctions on individuals, entities and networks associated with the Syrian government the president determined has engaged in, or attempted to engage in, activities or transactions that would contribute to, or pose a risk of materially contributing to, the production or distribution of captagon. It also would sanction those who knowingly receive property or interest in property that the foreign person knows is associated with the illicit production and distribution of captagon. Sanctions would include prohibiting transactions in property or interests in property; ineligibility for visas, admission or being paroled into the U.S. and the revocation of any current visa. The bill would allow sanctions to be waived if the president submits a written determination and justification to the House Foreign Affairs and Judiciary committees and the Senate Foreign Relations, Judiciary and Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs committees if the waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States. It also would allow waivers for humanitarian assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-13. [H.R. 4681, [Vote #129](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The President To Submit To Congress A List Of People Determined To Be Members Of ‘Palestine Islamic Jihad’ Who Use Civilians As Human Shields.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moran, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to submit to Congress annually a list of each foreign person who the president determines is an agent or member of Palestine Islamic Jihad and orders, controls or directs the use of civilians to shield military objectives. It would require the president, within 120 days of receiving a congressional committee request with respect to a foreign person, to determine whether the person meets the criteria for sanctions for the use of civilians as human shields. It would require the president to provide a written justification to the request detailing whether or not the president intends to impose sanctions on the person. It would require the Defense Department, within 120 days of enactment, to submit to Congress a report that includes information on U.S. plans and actions related to the use of human shields by terrorist organizations. The bill would also extend provisions of current law related to sanctions for the use of civilians as shields from Dec. 31, 2023, to Dec. 31, 2030.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 419-4. [H.R. 5917, [Vote #128](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Suspending The Tax-Exempt Status Of Entities That Provide Material Support To Listed Terrorist Organizations.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand the authority of the Treasury Department to suspend the tax-exempt status of entities that provide material support to listed terrorist organizations. It would require the Treasury Department to send a written notice to an organization before designating it as a terrorist-supporting organization. It would require the department, after the close of a 90-day period beginning on the date such notice was sent, to designate such organization as a terrorist-supporting organization if the organization has not demonstrated that it did not provide support to a terrorist organization or has certified it will not provide further support and has made reasonable efforts to have such support returned. It also would establish administrative review procedures for an organization to challenge its designation as a terrorist-supporting organization with the IRS Independent Office of Appeals, which may be appealed in a U.S. district court.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 382-11. [H.R. 6408, [Vote #121](#), 4/15/24; CQ, [4/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Sanctions Against Foreign Financial Institutions That Engage With Iran To Cover Chinese Financial Institutions That Facilitate The Purchase Of Iranian Oil.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand existing U.S. sanctions against foreign financial institutions that engage in significant transactions involving Iran’s financial sector to cover any Chinese financial institution that facilitates the purchase of Iranian oil, regardless of the size, frequency or number of transactions. It would require the president to determine if any Chinese financial institution has conducted a significant financial transaction involving the purchase of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran and report on it to Congress within 180 days of the bill’s enactment, and annually thereafter for five years.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 383-11. [H.R. 5923, [Vote #122](#), 4/15/24; CQ, [4/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Actions By The Treasury Department Related To Exports, Imports, And Financing With Respect To Iran.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Treasury Department from authorizing transactions by a U.S. financial institution connected to the import or export of goods, services or technology, other than agricultural commodities, food, medicine, medical devices or humanitarian assistance, to Iran. It would direct the Treasury Department to instruct the International Monetary Fund to oppose financial assistance to Iran and instruct member countries to prohibit the exchange of special drawing rights held by Iran. It also would codify prohibitions on the Export-Import Bank extending credit in connection to transactions from Iran or Iranian government-controlled entities. The bill’s regulations would sunset 30 days after the earlier of the date that is the date after the president certifies to Congress that the government of Iran has ceased to support acts of international terrorism and is no longer a jurisdiction of primary money-laundering concern, or 10 years after the bill’s enactment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 294-105. [H.R. 5921, [Vote #123](#), 4/15/24; CQ, [4/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Sale Of Sensitive Data Of U.S. Individuals To Foreign Countries Designated Or Controlled By A Foreign Adversary.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to suspend the rules and pass the the bill (HR 7520), as amended, that would prohibit data brokers from

selling, transferring or trading sensitive data on U.S. individuals, including health, location tracking details, and other information to countries designated as, or controlled by, a foreign adversary, in particular Russia, China, Iran and North Korea. The bill would provide the Federal Trade Commission with enforcement authority when dealing with data brokers who violate the bill's prohibitions. Specifically, the measure would specify various pieces of data that are prohibited from being sold or traded, including Social Security, passport and drivers' license numbers, geolocation data and other personally identifiable information or data. The bill would take effect 60 days after its enactment.” The bill passed 414-0. [H.R. 7520, [Vote #91](#), 3/20/24; CQ, [3/20/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Imposing Sanctions For Those Who Undermine The Dayton Peace Agreement.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 4723), as amended, that would direct the U.S. government to impose sanctions on foreign individuals whose actions threaten the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina and would undermine the ongoing implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement. It would require the president to sanction individuals determined responsible for or complicit in actions that would threaten the peace, security, stability or territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would include actions seeking to undermine democratic processes or institutions. The bill would include asset freezes and travel restrictions as sanctions. Additionally, it would establish criminal penalties for those who violate or seek to violate the sanctions. It also would require sanctions against members of "illegal parallel institutions" that disrupt the authority of the country's sovereign government along with individuals engaged in corruption and individuals and entities aiding those participating in evasion of sanctions or facilitating sanctions. It would allow the president to terminate sanctions if the sanctioned individual did not engage in activities requiring sanctions or has credibly committed to not engage in a sanctioned activity again, upon certification to the congressional foreign issues, House Financial Services and Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs committees. The bill's authority to issue sanctions would expire seven years after its enactment. HR 4723 is the Upholding the Dayton Peace Agreement Through Sanctions Act.” The bill passed 365-30. [H.R. 4723, [Vote #87](#), 3/19/24; CQ, [3/19/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Abductions of Ukrainian Children By Russian Forces and Declaring These Actions Genocide.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution (H Res 149), as amended, that would declare that the House strongly condemns the abduction of Ukrainian children by Russian forces, holds the Russian government responsible for the "wrongful and illegal abduction and forcible transfer" of Ukrainian children and declares that such actions amount to genocide.” The resolution as adopted by a vote of 390-9. [H. Res. 149, [Vote #88](#), 3/19/24; CQ, [3/19/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Banning TikTok In The United States.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 7521), as amended, that would prohibit technology platforms in the U.S. from carrying any applications, such as TikTok, that are controlled by foreign adversaries, unless they are divested and no longer under such control. It would prohibit technology platforms, including app stores and internet hosting services from distributing, maintaining, updating or enabling the distribution in the U.S. of any application that is controlled by a foreign adversary. It would automatically define as a foreign adversary-controlled application any website, app or related source code operated directly by or through a subsidiary or affiliate of ByteDance, the parent company of TikTok. It would specify that any technology platform that violates the bill's regulations could be subject to fines or other enforcement by the Justice Department. HR 7521 is the Protecting Americans from Foreign Adversary Controlled Applications Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 212-205. [H.R. 7521, [Vote #86](#), 3/13/24; CQ, [3/13/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Rape And Violence As Weapons Of War, Including The Sexual Violence Committed By Hamas In The Wake Of The October 7, 2023 Attack.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Self, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H Res 966) that would state that the House condemns rape and forms of sexual violence as weapons of war, including those acts committed by Hamas on Oct. 7, 2023. It would call on all nations to criminalize rape and sexual assault and hold all perpetrators accountable and call on international bodies to condemn such acts committed on and since Oct. 7.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 418-0. [H. Res. 966, [Vote #44](#), 2/14/24; CQ, [2/14/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Sanctions Authority To Syria Through 2032.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Lawler, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend and expand sanctions authority under the 2019 Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act, extending the president’s authority to impose sanctions through 2032 and allowing the president to impose sanctions on any person or entity that provides significant financial, material, or technological support to specific Syrian groups and companies. It would prohibit any action by the U.S. government to recognize or imply that the U.S. recognizes Bashar al-Assad or any government in Syria that is led by him. It also would expand who is sanctionable to include adult family members of a foreign person who violated the prohibition in the law, along with any entities owned or controlled by such individuals, with the exception of family members who the president determines have dissociated themselves from such individuals. Under the bill, sanctionable conduct would include knowingly engaging in the following: providing significant commercial financial services (over \$5 million) to the Syrian government, providing significant financial, material or technological support to (or knowingly engaging in a significant transaction with) Syria Arab Airlines, Cham Wings or any foreign entity owned or controlled by either company, or diverting goods or international humanitarian assistance intended for the Syrian people. It also would require the president to make a determination, within 120 days of receiving a request from a certain congressional committee, on whether sanctions should be imposed against a specific person or entity.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 389-32. [H.R. 3202, [Vote #49](#), 2/14/24; CQ, [2/14/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The U.S. Government To Create A Strategy To Raise Awareness Of The Persecution Of Uyghurs In China.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Kim, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the U.S. government to create a comprehensive multilateral strategy to raise awareness of the persecution of Uyghurs in China, including raising the issue at the United Nations, and to report to Congress within one year on that strategy's implementation. It would direct the secretary of State to create a special coordinator for Uyghur issues within the State Department and authorize \$250,000 annually through fiscal 2026 for human rights advocates to speak on behalf of ethnic and religious minority groups persecuted in China. The bill also would direct the U.S. Agency for Global Media to disseminate information regarding Ugurs and other minority groups in the XUAR to Islamic majority countries, and require the State Department to offer Uyghur language training to Foreign Service Officers as well as attempt to assign a Uyghur-fluent officer to each U.S. diplomatic or consular mission in China. The bill would express the sense of Congress that the U.S. government, in coordination with other countries, should pressure China to close all detention facilities containing Uyghurs, push for the immediate release of those detained, and pressure Beijing to allow independent observers to access such facilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-6. [H.R. 2766, [Vote #50](#), 2/15/24; CQ, [2/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Strengthening The Joint Cooperation Between The U.S., Australia, India And Japan, Known As The Quad.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Self, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, the bill that would express the sense of Congress that the U.S. should strengthen the joint cooperation between the U.S., Australia, India and Japan, known as the Quadrilateral Dialogue or Quad. It would direct the State Department to submit to Congress, within 180 days of the bill's enactment, a strategy to increase engagement and cooperation with the Quad, and, within 60 days of its enactment, to enter into negotiations with Japan, Australia and India to establish a Quad Intra-Parliamentary Working Group to facilitate closer cooperation. It also would establish a U.S. group, which would have a maximum of 24 members of Congress, to represent the U.S. in the working group. It also would establish guidelines for annual meetings and group leadership. Under the bill, the group would be required to submit an annual report to the congressional foreign affairs committees on its expenditures.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 379-39. [H.R. 5375, [Vote #54](#), 2/15/24; CQ, [2/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Statutory Definition Of Tibet Including Areas In Chinese Provinces Outside The Tibet Autonomous Region (Tar), As Well As Allowing The Use Of Funds For Countering Disinformation About Tibet.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Kim, R-Calif, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish that it is U.S. policy that the Tibetan people have a distinct religious, cultural, linguistic and historical identity and the dispute between Tibet and China must be peacefully resolved without preconditions in accordance with international law. It also would amend a Tibetan policy law to require that Tibetan negotiations make efforts to counter disinformation about Tibet. It would require the U.S. special



coordinator for Tibetan issues to work with relevant bureaus of the State Department and U.S. International Development Agency to ensure the U.S. government counter disinformation about Tibet. It also would allow the use of authorized funds from the 2020 Asia Reassurance Initiative law to counter disinformation about the history of Tibet and Tibetan institutions including that of the Dalai Lama. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 392-28. [H.R. 533, [Vote #53](#), 2/15/24; CQ, [2/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing \$17.6 Billion In Aid To Israel.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Calvert, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide \$17.6 billion in security assistance to Israel to defend itself in war against Hamas. It would include \$13.9 billion in supplemental appropriations for the Defense Department and an additional \$3.5 billion in State Department foreign military financing for the sale of U.S. military equipment to Israel. Appropriations provided to aid Israel under the bill would be designated as emergency funding and would not count against discretionary allocations, nor require to be offset.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 250-180. [H.R. 7217, [Vote #38](#), 2/6/24; CQ, [2/6/24](#)]

- **Democratic Leaders Opposed The Aid Bill, Calling It A MAGA Attempt “To Undermine The Possibility Of A Comprehensive, Bipartisan Funding Package That Addresses America’s National Security Challenges.”** “Democratic leaders argued in a ‘Dear Colleague’ letter that Speaker Mike Johnson’s move to bring the Israel aid bill to the floor ‘is not being offered in good faith,’ instead calling for passage of the Senate’s \$118.3 billion supplemental package funding Ukraine, Israel, Taiwan and border security. ‘It is a nakedly obvious and cynical attempt by MAGA extremists to undermine the possibility of a comprehensive, bipartisan funding package that addresses America’s national security challenges in the Middle East, Ukraine, the Indo-Pacific region and throughout the world,’ they wrote.” [Roll Call, [2/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating Any Migrants Who Had Any Type Of Involvement In Hamas Attacks Since October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023 Inadmissible And Deportable.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would that would modify immigration and nationality law to provide that migrants who have carried out, participated in, planned, financed, provided material support or facilitated any attacks against Israel by Hamas beginning on Oct. 7, 2023, would be inadmissible and ineligible for relief. As amended, the bill would require the Department of Homeland Security to submit an annual report to Congress on the number of individuals found to be inadmissible and deportable each year as a result of the bill's provisions.” The bill passed 422-2. [H.R. 6679, [Vote #28](#), 1/31/24; CQ, [1/31/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The United States Representative To The International Monetary Fund To Advocate For More Accountability And Oversight Of The Exchange Rate Policies Of The Chinese Government.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the United States representative to the International Monetary Fund to advocate for more accountability and oversight of the exchange rate policies of the Chinese government. It also would direct the U.S. executive director at the IMF to use both the voice and vote of the U.S. to push for greater transparency from China regarding that country’s exchange rate arrangements and to advocate for increased surveillance of those policies by the IMF and its members. It also would specify that the U.S. must call for IMF leadership and members to factor in China's performance as a responsible stakeholder in the international monetary system when evaluating China’s quota and voting shares in the IMF, as well as consider how China's exchange rate policies diverge from other IMF members. The bill's requirements would sunset 30 days after the earlier of the date that is seven years after enactment and the date the U.S. representative to the IMF reports to Congress that China is in substantial compliance with its obligations regarding orderly exchange rate arrangements under the IMF Articles of Agreement and has undertaken exchange rate policies and practices consistent with other currency issuers.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 379-1. [H.R. 839, [Vote #9](#), 1/12/24; CQ, [1/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing Financial Institutions To Share Illicit Finance Risk Reports With Their Foreign Affiliates For Three Years After The Program Is Implemented.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Nunn, R-Iowa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend the authorization for a Treasury Department pilot program that allows financial institutions to share illicit finance risk reports with their foreign



affiliates from Jan. 1, 2024, until three years following the date on which the department issues the rules necessary to implement the program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 396-28. [H.R. 5224, [Vote #714](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing Financial Disclosure Requirements For Higher Education Institutions Receiving Gifts Or Contracts From Foreign Governments And Prohibit Contracts With Foreign Entities Of Concern.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish financial disclosure requirements for colleges and universities that receive funds from foreign sources, including gifts from or contracts with foreign governments, companies and individuals valued at \$50,000 or more, instead of the current \$250,000 threshold. Among other provisions, the bill would generally prohibit colleges and universities from entering into contracts with foreign countries of concern or foreign entities of concern. It would require institutions to disclose any gifts they receive from such countries or entities, private institutions to disclose whether their endowments are invested in assets issued by foreign countries or entities of concern, and it would establish numerous penalties for institutions that violate the bill's requirements. The bill would also require the Education Department to establish an online searchable database where the required disclosure reports would be available to the public. It would define foreign countries of concern as North Korea, China, Russia, Iran and any other country that has been designated as a country of concern after consultation with the State Department. It would define a foreign entity of concern to include any organization or company that is owned or controlled by the government of a foreign country of concern, has been designated as a foreign terrorist organization, is included on Treasury Department sanctions lists, has been involved in certain economic espionage activities, or has engaged in any other unauthorized conduct that is detrimental to U.S. foreign policy or national security.” The bill passed by a vote of 246-170. [H.R. 5933, [Vote #701](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require Foreign Entities That Fund Higher Education Institutions To Disclose Ties To Designated Terrorist Organizations.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Molinaro, R-N.Y., amendment no. 5 that would require foreign entities that provide funding to institutions of higher education to disclose any ties to designated foreign terrorist organizations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 372-39. [H.R. 5933, [Vote #698](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require All Gifts To Higher Education Institutions From Foreign Sources To Be Subject To Reporting Requirements.** In December 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 6 that would reduce from \$50,000 to \$1 the minimum amount for reporting gifts from a foreign source.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 94-320. [H.R. 5933, [Vote #699](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Adding Additional Reporting Requirements For Gifts And Contracts From Foreign Sources To Higher Education Institutions.** In December 2023, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., amendment no. 8 that would replace the bill's provisions with language to require additional reporting requirements for gifts or contract over \$100,000 from a foreign source and \$250,000 over a three-year period.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 202-213. [H.R. 5933, [Vote #700](#), 12/6/23; CQ, [12/6/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Consider The Choice In Automobile Retail Sales Act Of 2023, The DETERRENT Act, And Providing Congressional Disapproval Of An Education Department Student Loans Rule.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 906) that would provide for floor consideration of the Choice in Automobile Retail Sales Act of 2023 (HR 4468), the DETERRENT Act (HR 5933) and the joint resolution (H J Res 88) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Education Department rule related to student loans. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would make in order eight amendments to HR 5933. It would provide for the automatic adoption of the Rodgers, R-Wash., manager’s amendment to HR 4468 that would add language to specify that the bill applies to any regulation proposed or prescribed on or after Jan. 1, 2021.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 213-201. [H.Res. 906, [Vote #693](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Biden To Impose Sanctions On Foreign Financial Institutions That Give Money To Iran Until Iran No Longer Supports Terrorism.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the president to impose sanctions on foreign financial institutions that engage in transactions using or involving the assets released to Iran as part of the September 2023 deal to release American hostages held by Iran. Among other provisions, the bill would permit the president to waive these sanctions if they certify to Congress that the Iranian government no longer provides support for international terrorism and has ceased the pursuit, acquisition and development of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and ballistic missiles — and has verifiably dismantled those operations.” The bill passed by a vote of 307-119. [H.R. 5961, [Vote #687](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Terminate The Bill Five Years After Its Enactment.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Jackson, D-Ill., amendment no. 12 that would terminate the bill five years after its enactment.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 194-236. [H.R. 5961, [Vote #686](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require Biden To Submit A Report Outlining Administration Policy On Human Rights, Nuclear Proliferation, And Terrorism In Iran.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Porter, D-Calif., amendment no. 10 that would require the president to submit to Congress, within 120 days of the bill’s enactment, a report outlining administration policy related to human rights, nuclear proliferation, the ballistic missile program and regional terrorism in Iran.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 399-28. [H.R. 5961, [Vote #685](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Biden From Waiving Sanctions On Iranian Financial Institutions.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Pfluger, R-Texas, amendment no. 9 that would prohibit the president from waiving the imposition of sanctions on the Central Bank of Iran and other Iranian financial institutions or issue a general or permit the Iranian government or any Iranian person access to any account established or maintained by a sanctioned financial institution.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 231-198. [H.R. 5961, [Vote #684](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Express The Sense Of Congress That The Houthis Benefited From Biden’s Failure To Condemn Them.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 8 that would add language to express the sense of Congress that the Houthis benefited from the Biden Administration’s failure to condemn the Iran-backed terrorist group.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 226-199. [H.R. 5961, [Vote #683](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Federal Funds For Iran.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 6 that would prohibit the use of federal funds to make any funds available to Iran.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 241-181. [H.R. 5961, [Vote #682](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Add Language That U.S. Allies In The Middle East Should Condemn Antisemitism.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 5 that would add language to express the sense of Congress that all U.S. allies in the Middle East should publicly and unequivocally condemn all forms of antisemitism.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 422-1. [H.R. 5961, [Vote #681](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Add Language That Hamas And Other Iran-Backed Terrorist Organizations Use Civilian Human Shields And Only A Hamas Surrender Would Save Israeli And Palestinian Lives.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fitzpatrick, D-Pa., amendment no. 1 that would add findings language stating that Hamas and associated terrorist organizations backed by Iran use civilians as ‘human shields’ and that only the unconditional surrender of Hamas will ensure that Israeli and Palestinian lives are saved.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 412-11. [H.R. 5961, [Vote #680](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Consideration For Prohibiting The Use Of Federal Funds To Provide Housing For Undocumented Immigrants On Federal Land, Freezing Funds To Iran, And Disapproving A CFPB Small Business Credit Rule.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 891) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Protecting our Communities from Failure to Secure the Border Act (HR 5283), No Funds for Iranian Terrorism Act (HR 5961) and the joint resolution resolution (SJ Res 32) disapproving a CFPB small business credit rule. The rule would provide up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would make in order two amendments to HR 5283 and 12 amendments to HR 5961. It would provide for the automatic adoption of the McCaul, R-Texas, manager’s amendment to 5961 that would prohibit sanctions to be imposed on the importation of goods and remove language referring to international financial institutions.” The rule passed by a vote of 212-205. [H. Res. 891, [Vote #679](#), 11/29/23; CQ, [11/29/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering Fiscal 2024 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Act (HR 5893) And The No Funds For Iranian Terrorism Act (HR 5961).** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 869) that would provide for floor consideration of the Fiscal 2024 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Act (HR 5893) and the No Funds for Iranian Terrorism Act (HR 5961). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order 119 amendments to HR 5893. It would provide for the automatic adoption of a McCaul, R-Texas, manager’s amendment to HR 5961. The amendment would prohibit sanctions to be imposed on the importation of goods and remove language referring to international financial institutions.” The rule was rejected by a vote of 198-225. [H. Res. 869, [Vote #660](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reaffirming The State Of Israel’s Right To Exist.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Lawler, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would state that the House reaffirms the State of Israel’s right to exist. It would also recognize that denying Israel’s right to exist is a form of antisemitism, reject calls for Israel’s destruction and the elimination of the only Jewish State, and condemn the Hamas-led terrorist attack on Israel.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412-1. [H. Res. 888, [Vote #677](#), 11/28/23; CQ, [11/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Calling To Release The Hostages In Gaza And Condemning Hamas.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Lawler, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would state that the House demands that Hamas immediately release all hostages taken during the October 2023 attacks on Israel and return them to safety. It would condemn Hamas for attacking Israel, taking hostages and making threats against hostages. It would also recognize that taking hostages is a violation of international humanitarian law and would express sympathy to hostages, wounded, deceased and their families.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-0. [H. Res. 793, [Vote #676](#), 11/28/23; CQ, [11/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing Additional Sanctions For Purchasing Iranian Oil.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Lawler, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president, within 90 days of the bill’s enactment, to impose property blocking and visa ineligibility sanctions on foreign persons involved in petroleum trade operations with Iran. It would require the Energy Information Administration to submit a report to Congress, within 120 days of the bill’s enactment and annually thereafter, describing Iran’s growing exports of petroleum and petroleum products. It would require the president to strengthen sanctions on foreign persons involved in petroleum trade operations with Iran, including trade in petrochemicals. The bill’s provisions would be terminated 30 days after the president certifies to Congress that Iran no longer provides support for international terrorism and Iran has ceased the pursuit, acquisition and development of, and verifiably dismantled, its nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, ballistic missiles, and ballistic missile launch technology.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 342-69. [H.R. 3774, [Vote #598](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Security Assistance To Israel With Conditions By Offsetting Funding By Rescinding IRS Funding Provided By The Inflation Reduction Act.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$14.3 billion in security assistance for fiscal 2024 for Israel to defend itself in its war with Hamas. It would provide \$9.2 billion for the Defense Department to replenish Israeli weapons

stocks; \$1.35 billion for defense research and development, including \$1.2 billion for continued work on Israel's "Iron Beam" missile defense system; and \$3.5 billion for State Department foreign military financing. The bill would also provide approximately \$150 million to enhance security at U.S. diplomatic facilities in Israel and other nations in the Middle East and provide \$50 million for emergency evacuation of U.S. government personnel and citizens in Israel, as well as surrounding countries impacted by the war. It would offset funding by rescinding an equal amount of IRS funding provided in 2022 under the Inflation Reduction Act (PL 117-169)." The bill passed by a vote of 226-196. [H.R. 6126, [Vote #577](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#)]

- **Speaker Johnson's Bill Created Bitter Division By Rolling Back A Top Priority Of Biden And Democrats.** "And while a bill to help fund Israel in its war against Hamas would likely have mustered an overwhelming bipartisan vote, Mr. Johnson went one step further, injecting a provision that would roll back a top priority of Mr. Biden and Democrats that experts said would increase the nation's debt. In an interview on Tuesday on Fox News's 'Outnumbered,' Mr. Johnson conceded that the provision could erode bipartisan support for the aid package, but he essentially dared Democrats to vote against supporting Israel." [New York Times, [10/31/23](#)]
- **Johnson "Essentially Dared Democrats To Vote Against Supporting Israel."** "And while a bill to help fund Israel in its war against Hamas would likely have mustered an overwhelming bipartisan vote, Mr. Johnson went one step further, injecting a provision that would roll back a top priority of Mr. Biden and Democrats that experts said would increase the nation's debt. In an interview on Tuesday on Fox News's 'Outnumbered,' Mr. Johnson conceded that the provision could erode bipartisan support for the aid package, but he essentially dared Democrats to vote against supporting Israel." [New York Times, [10/31/23](#)]
- **Johnson's Bill Faced Strong Opposition In The Senate Where The Bill Was Already Rejected By Democratic Leader Chuck Schumer.** "While Johnson found quick political success in his first week on the job with House passage of the Israel aid package, he is keenly aware it is a short-lived victory. The package, with its plan to pay for the aid with cuts to the IRS, would actually end up costing the government billions in lost revenue from tax dodgers, according to budget scorekeepers. and is headed toward a dismal defeat. The Senate Democratic leader Chuck Schumer has already rejected it. The speaker took the risk, ceding to the far-right's demands to reduce the size of government, and calculating that doing so will position House Republicans with the strongest hand as they fight Biden and the Senate." [Associated Press, [11/3/23](#)]
- **It Was Rare For Foreign Aid Bills For War Emergencies To Be Paid For With Government Spending Cuts.** "By seeking to force the Israel-Hamas war package to be paid for with government spending cuts, something rarely required in emergencies of war or natural disasters, Johnson turned what's normally an overwhelming bipartisan issue, support for Israel, into one that bitterly split Democrats from Republicans. President Joe Biden threatened a veto." [Associated Press, [11/3/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Stating U.S. Policy Is To Prevent International Terrorist Financing And Confirming Sanctions On Hamas.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: "McCaul, R-Texas motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would state that it is U.S. policy to prevent Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the Lion's Den, or any affiliate or successor thereof from accessing its international support networks. It would also state that it is U.S. policy to oppose such groups from using goods, including medicine and dual use items, to smuggle weapons and other materials to further acts of terrorism, including against Israel. Among other provisions, the bill would require the president to impose sanctions on foreign individuals and states that engage in significant financial transactions or provide significant material support to such groups. It would terminate the bill's provisions seven years after the date of enactment, unless the president certifies to Congress at a sooner date that Hamas is no longer designated as a foreign terrorist organization, or that Hamas and the other listed terrorist organizations no longer meet the criteria to be subject to anti-terrorist financing sanctions under U.S. law.." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 363-46. [H.R. 340, [Vote #561](#), 11/1/23; CQ, [11/1/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted For Permitting The U.S. To Use Any Means Necessary To Prevent Iran From Obtaining Nuclear Weapons.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution, as amended, that would permit the United States to use all means necessary to prevent Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 354-53. [H. R.es. 559, [Vote #560](#), 11/1/23; CQ, [11/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Tabling The Resolution To Censure Rep. Tlaib.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clark, D-Mass., motion to the table the resolution (H Res 829) that would censure Rep. Tlaib, D-Mich.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-186. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #559](#), 11/1/23; CQ, [10/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reaffirming Israel’s Right To Self Defense, Condemning Hamas’ War Against Israel, Calling On Hamas To Cease Attacks, And Reaffirming U.S. Commitment To Israel’s Security.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would reaffirm Israel’s right to self defense, condemn Hamas’ war against Israel and call on other countries to do the same. The resolution also calls for Hamas to cease violent attacks, safely release all living hostages and return the bodies of deceased hostages. The resolution would also reaffirm the United States’ commitment to Israel’s security and condemn Iran’s support for terrorist groups, including Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad. The resolution would also urge enforcement of U.S. sanctions against Iran to prevent Iran’s funding of terrorist groups.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412-10. [H.Res. 771, [Vote #528](#), 10/25/23; CQ, [10/25/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$53.3 billion in federal funding for fiscal 2024. The bill includes a \$12.9 billion offset, including \$11.1 billion from a rescission of funding from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund from the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (PL 117-169). The bill would provide \$4.4 billion to counter the Chinese Communist Party’s influence and prohibit the use of funds to repay loans to the Chinese government or to support forced labor, crimes against humanity or genocide in China. The bill would provide \$3.1 billion for Israel, \$1.5 billion for Egypt and \$1.7 billion for Jordan. The bill would also require the executive branch, within 60 days of enactment, to report to Congress on a strategy to prioritize U.S. national security interests in responding to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and create new monitoring and oversight mechanisms. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$10 billion for global health programs, strike funding for the Green Climate Fund, and reimpose the prohibition on federal funding for international non-governmental organizations that provide abortion services. As amended, the bill would reduce the salary of Secretary of State Antony Blinken to \$1, prohibit the use of funds for the Office of Palestinian Affairs, and add language to expand eligibility for security upgrades to soft targets to include places of worship for U.S. embassy staff and their dependents.” The bill passed by a vote of 216-212. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #500](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike The \$38.6 Million Of Funding For The Institute Of Peace And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 8 that would strike all \$38.6 million of funding for the United States Institute of Peace and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 134-298. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #462](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike The \$2.9 Million Of Funding For Commission On Security And Cooperation In Europe Expenses And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 10 that would strike all \$2.9 million of funding for salaries and expenses at the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 78-353. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #463](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The Agency For International Development Operating Expenses By 50%, Approximately \$607.4 Million.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Crane, R-Ariz., amendment no. 13 that would reduce funding for U.S. Agency for



International Development operating expenses by 50 percent, approximately \$607.4 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 102-326. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #464](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike All \$230.6 Million Of Funding For The International Development Capital Investment Fund And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 15 that would strike all \$230.6 million of funding for the U.S. Agency for International Development Capital Investment Fund and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 111-315. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #465](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Agency For International Development Funding By \$4.5 Billion And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account To Help Ukraine Pay Off Sovereign Debt.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 17 that would reduce funding for the U.S. Agency for International Development by \$4.5 billion and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account to help Ukraine pay off its sovereign debt.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 115-312. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #466](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Cut All \$3.9 Billion Of Funding For International Disaster Assistance And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 18 that would strike all \$3.9 billion of funding for international disaster assistance and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 86-346. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #467](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Economic Support Fund By \$1.2 Billion And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 20 that would decrease funding for the Economic Support Fund by \$1.2 billion and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 133-297. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #468](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike All \$2.5 Billion Of State Department Migration And Refugee Assistance Funding And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 22 that would strike all \$2.5 billion of funding for State Department migration and refugee assistance and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 121-311. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #469](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Peace Corps Funding By \$14.3 Million And Transfer Savings To The Spending Reduction Account.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 23 that would reduce Peace Corps funding by \$14.3 million and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 135-295. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #470](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Global Environment Facility Fund By \$10 Million.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Kelly, R-Miss., amendment no. 27 that would decrease by \$10 million funding for the Global Environment Facility Fund.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 199-231. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #471](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Language Banning Bill Funding To Classify Communications Made By U.S. Person Or Partner With Organizations That Censor Constitutionally Protected Speech.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Plaskett, D-V.I., amendment no. 36 that would strike language in the bill to ban the use funding in the bill to classify any communications made by a U.S. person as misinformation, disinformation or malinformation or partner with organizations that seek to suppress or censor the constitutionally protected speech of U.S. persons,

including on social media.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 195-236. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #472](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Use Of Bill Funds To Provide Assistance To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 42 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to provide assistance to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 90-342. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #473](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Deliver Defense Services To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 43 that would prohibit the use of funding in the bill for the secretary of State to initiate a drawdown and delivery of defense articles and services from Defense Department stocks to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 92-340. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #474](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Support The Lebanese Armed Forces.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Steube, R-Fla., amendment no. 44 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to support the Lebanese Armed Forces.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 120-309. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #475](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Provide Assistance To Iraq.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Steube, R-Fla., amendment no. 45 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to provide assistance to Iraq.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 104-327. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #476](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Implement Paris Agreement Climate Provisions.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 46 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to implement the 2015 United Nations agreement on climate change, commonly known as the Paris Agreement.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219-213. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #477](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Ambassador To The United Nations To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 47 that would reduce the salary of U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Linda Thomas-Greenfield to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-278. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #478](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Secretary Of State’s Policy Planning Staff Director’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 48 that would decrease the salary of the Secretary of State’s Policy Planning Staff Director Salaman Ahmed to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-265. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #479](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The State Department’s Acting Chief Of Diversity And Inclusion’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 49 that would decrease the salary of the State Department Acting Chief of Diversity and Inclusion Constance Mayor to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 187-241. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #480](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Office Of Palestinian Affairs Chief To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 50 that would decrease the salary of the U.S. Office of Palestinian Affairs Chief George Noll to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-238. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #481](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds To Provide Aid To Pakistan.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 51 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to provide assistance to Pakistan.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 132-298. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #482](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For A State Department Refugee Travel Loan Program.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gooden, R-Texas, amendment no. 54 that would prohibit funding in the bill from being used by the State Department for the International Organization for Migration's Refugee Travel Loan Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-232. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #483](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For United Nations Entities Unless Specifically Authorized By Law.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Spartz, R-Ind., amendment no. 57 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill for any United Nations entities unless specifically authorized by law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 188-242. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #484](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The State Department’s Office Of Global Change.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 58 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the State Department's Office of Global Change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 213-219. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #485](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For Sending State Department Employees To Any Event Hosted By The Clinton Global Initiative.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., amendment no. 61 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill by the State Department to send employees to any event or conference hosted by the Clinton Global Initiative.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-215. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #486](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce Voice Of America’s Special Assistant To The Director Of Programming’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 63 that would reduce the salary of Setareh Sieg, special assistant to the director of programming at Voice of America, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-260. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #487](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Agency For Global Media’s Chief Management Officer’s Salary.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 64 that would reduce the salary of David Kotz, chief management officer at the U.S. Agency for Global Media.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 171-258. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #488](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Agency For Global Media’s Deputy CEO’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 65 that would reduce the salary of Kelu Chao, deputy CEO at the U.S. Agency for Global Media, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 173-255. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #489](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The Special Presidential Envoy For Climate.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burchett, R-Tenn., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-212. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #490](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used To Relocate The U.S. Embassy In Israel Out Of Jerusalem.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Tenney, R-N.Y., amendment no. 69 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to relocate the U.S. Embassy in Israel out

of Jerusalem.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 360-67. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #491](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used For Biden Executive Orders On The Climate.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 70 that would prohibit the use of any funds provided by the bill to implement a series of Biden administration executive orders (Executive Order nos. 13990, 14008, 14013, 14030, 14057, 14082 and 14096) related to climate concerns.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-213. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #492](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Deputy Secretary Of State And Undersecretary For Political Affairs To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 71 that would reduce the salary of Victoria Nuland, acting U.S. Deputy Secretary of State and Undersecretary for Political Affairs, to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-268. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #493](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used To Provide Assistance To UNESCO.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Steube, R-Fla., amendment no. 73 that would prohibit the use funds in the bill to provide assistance to UNESCO.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-232. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #494](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The United Nations Relief And Works Agency.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 74 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 213-218. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #495](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Use Of Funds To Delist The Islamic Revolutionary Guard As A Foreign Terrorist Organization.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 76 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to delist the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 351-81. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #496](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Ban Bill Funds To Transfer Of Cluster Munitions To Any Foreign Country.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Massie, R-Ky., amendment no. 77 that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to transfer cluster munitions to any foreign country.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 178-253. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #497](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce Central America Aid In FY 2024 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment no. 78 that would reduce foreign assistance to Guatemala by \$908.8 million, to Honduras by \$560.7 million and El Salvador by \$251.4 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 187-244. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #498](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Salinas, D-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-217. [H.R. 4665, [Vote #499](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing \$300 Million In Supplemental Funding To Ukraine.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$300 million in supplemental funding for security assistance to Ukraine in fiscal 2024.” The bill passed by a vote of 311-117. [H.R. 5692, [Vote #503](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Ukraine Security Assistance And Oversight Supplemental Appropriations Act, Automatically Striking Language To Provide \$300 Million In Security Assistance To Ukraine From Defense Appropriations And Striking Language Regarding Counting Migrant Workers For The H-2B Visas From Homeland Security Appropriations.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 730) that would provide for floor consideration of the Ukraine Security Assistance and Oversight Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 5692). The rule would provide for up to 30 minutes of general debate on HR 5692. It would also provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment to the Fiscal 2024 Defense Appropriations Act (HR 4365) that would strike language to provide \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine. It would also provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment to the Fiscal 2024 Homeland Security Appropriations Act (HR 4367) that would strike language to specify that a returning migrant worker who has already been counted toward numerical limitations on H-2B temporary non-agricultural worker visas during any of the previous three fiscal years would not again be counted toward such limitation in fiscal 2024. The amendment would add language to authorize DHS, after consulting with the Labor Department and upon determining that the needs of U.S. businesses cannot be met in fiscal 2024 with U.S. workers, to increase the total number of migrants who could receive an H-2B visa in such fiscal year.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-211. [H.Res. 730, [Vote #457](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For To Block Consideration For Providing Additional Aid To Ukraine Through FY24 Defense Appropriations.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “House the opportunity to demonstrate for a third time that we stand by Ukraine in their time of need, and I urge that we defeat the previous question. If we do, I will offer an amendment that would strike the provision of the rule eliminating security assistance funding for Ukraine.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 214-210. [H.Res. 730, [Vote #456](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#); Congressional Record, [9/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Constraining Iran’s Ballistic Missile Capacities By Extending Iran Missile-Related Restrictions And Requiring The State Department To Report Annually On Strategy To Deter Iranian Missile Capabilities.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the bill, as amended, that would establish that the United States will seek to constrain Iran's ballistic missile capabilities by ‘urgently’ seeking an extension of missile-related restrictions relative to Iran, as established in a 2015 U.N. Security Council resolution and using all other available authorities. The bill would also establish property blocking and visa ineligibility sanctions for any foreign person determined to have engaged in furthering Iranian missile technology, including providing materials, exporting or providing financial support. It would require the State Department to report annually to Congress on a diplomatic strategy to renew the U.N. restrictions, the restrictions' impact on Iran, and the U.S. strategy to deter Iranian missile capabilities.” The bill passed by a vote of 403-8. [H.R. 3152, [Vote #383](#), 9/12/23; CQ, [9/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Sense Of Congress That The U.S. Should Support Human Rights In Iran.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the bill, as amended, that would establish the sense of Congress that the United States should support the people of Iran in their demand for fundamental human rights and continue to hold the Iranian government accountable for human rights abuses. Among other provisions, it would require the administration to determine annually whether to sanction Iranian authorities, including the supreme leader, president and cabinet ministers, under existing authorities.” The bill passed by a vote of 410-3. [H.R. 589, [Vote #384](#), 9/12/23; CQ, [9/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing That The House Of Representatives Condemns Iran’s “State-Sponsored Persecution Of The Baha’i Minority.”** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would establish that the House of Representatives condemns Iran's ‘state-sponsored persecution of the Baha'i minority.’ It would call on Iran to immediately release detained Baha'is and end state-sponsored propaganda and policies denying equal rights and opportunities to legal minorities.” The bill passed by a vote of 413-2. [H.Res. 492, [Vote #385](#), 9/12/23; CQ, [9/12/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass A Resolution Expressing Support For The State Of Israel And Expressing That Israel Is Not A Racist Or Apartheid State.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would express the sense of Congress that Israel is not a racist or apartheid state. It would also state that Congress rejects antisemitism and xenophobia and that the U.S. will always be a staunch supporter of Israel.” The resolution passed by a vote of 412-9. [H.Con. Res 57, [Vote #338](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#)]

- **Axios Headline: “U.S. House Takes Pro-Israel Vote Following Jayapal Comments.”** [Axios, [7/19/23](#)]
- **After Jayapal Called Israel A ‘Racist State’ And Members Of The Squad Boycotted A Speech By Israel’s President, Republicans Introduced A Resolution Forcing The Chamber To Vote On A Statement Of Support For Israel.** “Democrats’ liberal “Squad” members took care to avoid a blowup when they decided to boycott Israeli President Isaac Herzog’s speech to Congress this week. Progressive leader Pramila Jayapal created one anyway. The House GOP has turned the Washington Democrat’s weekend comments — in which she called Israel a “racist state” — into a week-long political boon, forcing the entire chamber to vote Tuesday as a form of rebuke. The vast majority of Democrats backed the Republican resolution that affirms support for Israel [...]” [Politico, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Joint Resolution That Would Terminate The National Emergency Declared In 2004 In Syria.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the national emergency declared by the president on May 11, 2004, with respect to sanctions due to Syria’s designation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism.” The resolution failed by a vote of 24-394. [H.J. Res 79, [Vote #337](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Joint Resolution That Would Terminate The National Emergency Declared In 2003 In Iraq.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the national emergency declared by the president on May 22, 2003, with respect to the Development Fund for Iraq.” The resolution failed by a vote of 26-394. [H.J. Res 71, [Vote #336](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Joint Resolution That Would Terminate The National Emergency Declared In 2012 In Yemen.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the national emergency declared by the president on May 16, 2012, with respect to sanctions due to the conflict in Yemen.” The resolution failed by a vote of 27-393. [H.J. Res 74, [Vote #335](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Joint Resolution That Would Terminate The National Emergency Declared In 2011 In Libya.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the national emergency declared by the president on Feb. 25, 2011, with respect to sanctions due to the conflict in Libya.” The resolution failed by a vote of 30-388. [H.J. Res 70, [Vote #334](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Joint Resolution That Would Terminate The National Emergency Declared In 2006 In The Democratic Republic Of The Congo.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the national emergency declared by the president on Oct. 27, 2006, with respect to sanctions due to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.” The resolution failed by a vote of 27-381. [H.J. Res 68, [Vote #333](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit DOD Funds To Support The Taliban Or Its Affiliates.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 56 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to provide any kind of support to the Taliban or its affiliates. It would prohibit the waiver or mitigation of any sanction imposed by the U.S. against the Taliban on or before Aug. 18, 2021, unless such a policy is enacted by law.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 247-185. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #323](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Express A Sense That NATO Member Countries Should Meet A Minimum 2% GDP Defense Spending Obligation.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: Davidson, “R-Ohio, for Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 51 that would express the sense of Congress that the majority of NATO members have relied ‘for too long’ on the financial and military contributions of the U.S. and that all member countries should meet a minimum 2 percent GDP defense spending obligation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-218. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #320](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Strike Authorization To Give NATO Funds For The Defense Innovation Accelerator For The North Atlantic Initiative.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 50 that would strike from the bill a section to authorize the Defense Department to make funds available to NATO for the joint fund established for the Defense Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic (DIANA) initiative.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 79-353. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #319](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Cluster Munitions And Technology From Being Given To Ukraine.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 48 that would prohibit the sale or transfer of cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147-276. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #317](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike An Extension To The Government’s Authority To Lend Defense Articles To Ukraine.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 25 that would strike language that would extend through fiscal 2024 the federal government's authority to lend or lease defense articles to Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 71-360. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #307](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Create A Report On The Strategy For U.S. Involvement In Ukraine.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 24 that would require the president, in coordination with the Defense and State departments, to submit a report to the congressional defense and foreign committees, within 90 days of the bill's enactment, on a strategy for U.S. involvement in Ukraine. It would stipulate that no funding authorized by the bill would be available for Ukraine until the report is submitted. It also would require the departments to brief such committees, within 45 days of report's submission, on plans to implement the strategy.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 129-301. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #306](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Would Block A Report From The DoD Studying The Feasibility Of Creating A Center Of Excellence In Ukraine.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 23 that would strike language to direct the Defense Department to conduct a feasibility study on the creation of a Center of Excellence in Ukraine to treat traumatic injuries.” The amendment was rejected to by a vote of 95-332. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #305](#), 7/14/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding for Ukraine Security Assistance.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Gaetz, R-Fla., amendment no. 22 that would prohibit the use of federal funds to provide security assistance for Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 70-358. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #304](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike \$300 Million In Ukraine Funding.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 21 that would strike \$300 million in funding authorized for Ukraine.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 89-341. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #303](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Calling On Russia To Immediately Release Wall Street Journal Reporter Evan Gershkovich.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives calls on Russia to immediately release Evan Gershkovich, a Wall Street Journal reporter who has been detained since March 2023. It would urge U.S.

executive branch officials to raise the case in all interactions with Russia and urge Russia to provide Gershkovich with full consular access and respect his human rights. The resolution would also condemn Russia's continued use of detentions and prosecutions of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents for political purposes. It would call for the immediate release of Paul Whelan and express support for all American citizens detained abroad. It would urge Russia to respect the rights of accredited journalists and desist from 'seeking to intimidate journalists in order to curtail or censor an independent press.'" The motion was passed by a vote of 422-0. [H.Res. 377, [Vote #256](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Creating The Position Of A Special Envoy For The Abraham Accords Within The State Department To Encourage Countries To Establish Diplomatic Relations With Israel And Expand Relationships Between Israel And Muslim-Majority Countries.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: "Caul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would create the position of special envoy for the Abraham Accords within the State Department. It would specify that the envoy's duties would include encouraging countries to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, expanding existing relationships between Israel and Muslim-majority countries, and providing diplomatic support for Israel's integration into cooperative regional security efforts. The bill would specify that the special envoy would have the rank of ambassador and require Senate confirmation. It would require the special envoy, within one year of Senate confirmation and annually thereafter, to submit to Congress an unclassified report describing all U.S. efforts to expand the Abraham Accords." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-13. [H.R. 3099, [Vote #251](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Vetoing A Joint Resolution That Disapproved Of A Rule That Suspended Solar Panels That Had Parts Manufactured In China.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Passage, over President Biden's May 16, 2023, veto of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the September 2022 Commerce Department rule that provided for the suspension of duties for certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells and modules, or solar panels, assembled in Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand or Vietnam using parts and components manufactured in China. The rule took effect on Nov. 15, 2022. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the Commerce Department rule would have no force or effect." The joint resolution passed by a vote of 214-205. [H.J.Res. 39, [Vote #233](#), 5/24/23; CQ, [5/24/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Treasury Department To Report On The U.S. Exposure To The Chinese Financial Sector.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Luetkemeyer, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Treasury Department, within one year of enactment and in consultation with the Federal Reserve System, Securities and Exchange Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the State Department, to report to Congress on the exposure of the U.S. to the Chinese financial sector. It would require the study to include an assessment of the effects of Chinese financial sector reforms, a description of the policies the U.S. is adopting to protect American interests, risks to U.S. financial stability and the global economy, and recommendations for additional federal action." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 400-5. [H.R. 1156, [Vote #229](#), 5/22/23; CQ, [5/22/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Directing The President To Remove U.S. Armed Forces From Somalia Within A Year, Except Those Assigned To Protect The U.S. Embassy.** In April 2023, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the joint resolution that would direct the president to remove all U.S. armed forces from Somalia, other than those assigned to protect the U.S. embassy, within one year of agreement to the concurrent resolution." The resolution was rejected by a vote of 102-321. [H.Con.Res. 30, [Vote #201](#), 4/27/23; CQ, [4/27/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Encouraging The U.S. And Israel To Continue To "Deepen And Expand" Bilateral Cooperation On Economic, Security, And Civilian Issues.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: "McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would state that the House of Representatives encourages the United States and Israel to continue to 'deepen and expand' bilateral cooperation across economic, security and civilian issues. It would encourage the expansion and strengthening of the 2020 Abraham Accords to urge other nations to normalize relations with Israel and 'ensure that existing agreements reap tangible security and economic benefits.' It would also express continued support for security assistance to Israel as outlined in a 2016 U.S.-Israel memorandum of understanding related to military and security assistance to support Israeli self-defense and

international engagement aligned with the U.S.-Israeli partnership.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401-19. [H.Res. 311, [Vote #194](#), 4/25/23; CQ, [4/25/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Demanding That China And The Chinese Communist Party Immediately Release American Mark Swidan, Who Was Arrested On Drug Charges On A Business Trip In 2012.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives demands that China and the Chinese Communist Party immediately release American Mark Swidan, who was arrested on drug charges while on a business trip to China in 2012. The resolution would condemn China and the CCP for refusing to provide Swidan with regular communication with his family, access to U.S. diplomats and independent and 'competent' medical care and evaluation. It would call on the U.S. government to deepen and prioritize efforts to secure Swidan's release, including through engagement with Chinese counterparts and by using the voice and vote of U.S. diplomats in international forums to highlight Swidan's case.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 418-0. [H.Res. 90, [Vote #193](#), 4/25/23; CQ, [4/25/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Stating U.S. Policy Should Oppose The Treatment Of China As A Developing Country In International Agreements.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state that it should be U.S. policy to oppose the treatment of China as a developing country in any international agreements and organizations and pursue the labeling and treatment of China as an upper-middle-income, high-income or developed country. It would require the State Department and other federal agencies to urge international organizations to seek to change China's status as a developing country and ensure that China does not receive preferential treatment based on a developing country status. It would also require the department to identify and report to Congress on any ongoing treaty negotiations to which China may be a party that may include different enforcement standards based on member states' development status.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415-0. [H.R. 1107, [Vote #164](#), 3/27/23; CQ, [3/27/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The President To Impose Property-Blocking And Visa Sanctions On People Involved In Forced Organ Harvesting.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to identify and impose property-blocking and visa sanctions against persons involved in forced organ harvesting. It would allow the State Department to deny or revoke passports for illegal organ purchasers and require the department to report to Congress annually on forced organ harvesting and related trafficking in foreign countries. It would state that it is U.S. policy to combat international trafficking in persons for the removal of organs; promote the establishment of voluntary organ donation systems in bilateral diplomatic meetings and international health forums; promote the ‘dignity and security of human life’ in accordance with the 1948 U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and hold persons, including members of the Chinese Communist Party, accountable for forced organ harvesting and trafficking.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-2. [H.R. 1154, [Vote #163](#), 3/27/23; CQ, [3/27/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending Provisions Of The 1945 International Organizations Immunities Act To The Association Of Southeast Asian Nations.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Wagner, D-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the provisions of the 1945 International Organizations Immunities Act to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, providing for a permanent ASEAN mission to the United States with the same privileges and immunities as embassies, such as exemptions from certain tax and search and seizure laws.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 388-33. [H.R. 406, [Vote #148](#), 3/23/23; CQ, [3/23/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Updating A 2020 Law Outlining The U.S.'s Support For Taiwan And Require Biennial State Department Reviews Of U.S. Taiwan Relations Guidance.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Wagner, D-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would update a 2020 law outlining U.S. policy to support Taiwan to require the State Department to conduct biennial reviews of its guidance governing U.S. relations with Taiwan and submit updated reports to Congress describing the reviews. It would require the reports to describe how the guidance meets the objectives for U.S.-Taiwan relations outlined in the 2020 law and to identify opportunities to lift self-imposed restrictions on relations with Taiwan.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 404-7. [H.R. 1159, [Vote #145](#), 3/22/23; CQ, [3/22/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted For A State Department Report On The Implementation Of The “Advanced Capabilities Pillar” Of The 2021 Trilateral Security Technology-Sharing Partnership Between The U.S., U.K, And Australia.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the State Department, within 90 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress on its efforts to implement the ‘advanced capabilities pillar’ of the 2021 trilateral security technology-sharing partnership between the U.S., U.K. and Australia known as AUKUS. Advanced capabilities identified by AUKUS include undersea capabilities, quantum technology, artificial intelligence, cyber capabilities, hypersonic capabilities, electronic warfare, innovation and information sharing. The bill would require the report to include information on: the department’s processing of applications for defense exports to the U.K and Australia; instances of violations of arms export laws; relevant U.S. laws, treaties and international agreements that govern authorizations for defense article exports; and an assessment of recommendations to revise the export control laws of the three member countries to implement the AUKUS partnership.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-4. [H.R. 1093, [Vote #144](#), 3/22/23; CQ, [3/22/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Applauding Humanitarian Aid To Turkey And Syria Following The February 6, 2023 Earthquakes And Condemning The Assad Regime’s Exploitation Of The Disaster.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Wilson, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives mourns the loss of life caused by the Feb. 6, 2023, earthquake in Turkey and Syria and applauds the humanitarian assistance provided by workers on the ground, including teams led by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Armed Forces and the Syrian Civil Defence, known as the White Helmets. The resolution would condemn efforts by the Assad regime in Syria to ‘cynically exploit’ the disaster to ‘evade international pressure and accountability,’ including by blocking U.N. assistance to Syria through multiple Syria-Turkey border crossings, and call on the Biden administration to use all diplomatic tools to open such border crossings for U.N. assistance. It would also call for increased oversight to ensure U.S. assistance is not diverted to benefit the Assad regime and for continued implementation of the 2019 law establishing human rights-related sanctions against the Syrian government.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-2. [H.Res. 132, [Vote #120](#), 2/27/22; CQ, [2/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning The Chinese Communist Party’s Use Of A Surveillance Balloon Over The United States.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns China’s use, in February 2023, of a high-altitude balloon to conduct surveillance over United States territory and its ‘efforts to deceive the international community ... about its intelligence collection campaigns.’ It would state that the Feb. 2 incident was a ‘brazen violation of United States sovereignty’ and that it should be U.S. policy to take prompt action to prevent foreign aerial surveillance platforms from violating U.S. sovereignty. It would further request that the Biden administration provide comprehensive briefings to Congress on the issue, including on prior instances of China violating U.S. airspace; the timeline of events from the first detection of the balloon to its shutdown; surveillance data the balloon may have collected or transmitted; options identified to respond to the balloon and timing of recommendations made by the military regarding the options; diplomatic communications with China regarding the incident; and the administration’s plans to combat future intelligence collection activities by China and other adversaries in the national airspace system.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 419-0. [H.Res. 104, [Vote #117](#), 2/9/23; CQ, [2/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Removing Rep. Ilhan Omar From The House Foreign Affairs Committee.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would remove Rep. Omar, D-Minn., from the House Foreign Affairs Committee. It would describe Omar’s 2019 comments regarding the political influence of pro-Israel lobbying groups and subsequent comments regarding Israel and 9/11, including her comparison of ‘atrocities’ committed by the U.S. and Israel to those committed by Hamas and the Taliban. It would state that Omar ‘has disqualified herself from serving on the Committee’ and that her comments ‘have brought dishonor to the House of Representatives.’” The bill passed by a vote of 218-211. [H. Res. 76, [Vote #105](#), 2/2/23; CQ, [2/2/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Denouncing Socialism And “Socialist Policies” And Removing Rep. Omar From The House Foreign Affairs Committee.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule that



would provide for floor consideration of a resolution (H Con Res 9) that would denounce socialism and ‘socialist policies’ and a resolution (H Res 76) that would remove Rep. Omar, D-Minn., from the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-209. [H.Res. 83, [Vote #102](#), 2/1/23; CQ, [2/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Iran’s Suppression Of Human Rights And Government Censorship Protesters.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Tenney, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, as amended, that would state that Congress condemns the beating and death of Mahsa Amini by Iranian police due to her ‘improper’ wearing of a hijab and condemns Iran’s violent suppression of individuals participating in demonstrations in response to Amini’s death. It would also state that Congress supports Iranians protesting to defend their human rights, supports internet freedom programs to circumvent government censorship, and welcomes international efforts to support protestors in Iran.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-1. [H.Con.Res. 7, [Vote #36](#), 1/25/23; CQ, [1/25/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Sale Of Products From The Strategic Petroleum Reserve To An Entity Controlled Or Influence By The Chinese Communist Party.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Energy Department from drawing down and selling petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to any entity under the control or influence of the Chinese Communist Party, unless the products will not be exported to China.” The bill passed by a vote of 331-97. [H.R. 22, [Vote #31](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A House Select Committee On The Strategic Competition Between The United States And The Chinese Communist Party.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would establish a House Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party to investigate and make policy recommendations on ‘the status of the Chinese Communist Party’s economic, technological, and security progress and its competition with the United States.’ Among other provisions, the resolution would specify that the committee would be composed of 16 members, including seven from the minority party, and that it would not have any legislative jurisdiction. It would require the committee to submit reports on its investigations to the House no later than Dec. 31, 2024, and submit policy recommendations to relevant House standing committees no later than Dec. 31, 2023, or within 30 days of the committee adopting a legislative proposal.” The bill passed by a vote of 365-65. [H. Res. 11, [Vote #26](#), 1/10/23; CQ, [1/10/23](#)]

## Gun Issues

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For A Bipartisan Bill Requiring A Background Check For Every Firearm Sale.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fischbach, R-Minn., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Scanlon said, ‘House Democrats are ready to work with Republicans to tackle this epidemic. If we defeat the previous question today, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 715, a bipartisan bill to require a background check for every firearm sale.’ A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-205. [H. Res. 922, [Vote #710](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#); Congressional Record, [12/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funding For Centers For Disease Control And Prevention For Firearm Injury And Mortality Prevention Research.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller-Meeks, R-Iowa, amendment no. 123 that would prohibit the use of funding provided by the bill by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for firearm injury and mortality prevention research.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-211. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #674](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Appropriations Bill Funds For The White House Office Of Gun Violence Prevention.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 92 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill for the White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-212. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #639](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Appropriations Bill Funding For Firearms And Ammunition For The IRS.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Harshbarger, R-Tenn., amendment no. 15 that would strike language in the bill to provide funding for firearms and ammunition for the IRS.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 187-238. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #625](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing Federal Funds To Be Used For Activities In Schools That Use Dangerous Weapons, Such As Archery, Hunting, Shooting Sports, And Culinary Arts.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Grothman, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would allow federal funds appropriated for elementary and secondary education to be used for educational instruction or extracurricular activities that involve the use of a dangerous weapon, such as archery, hunting, other shooting sports or culinary arts.” The bill passed by a vote of 424-1. [H.R. 5110, [Vote #407](#), 9/26/23; CQ, [9/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Floor Consideration For FY 2024 Defense Appropriations, Promoting Liquefied Natural Gas, And Condemning New Mexico’s Governor’s Gun Legislation.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 712) that would provide for floor consideration of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (HR 4365), the Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act (HR 1130) and a resolution condemning the actions of Governor of New Mexico, Michelle Lujan Grisham (H Res 684). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order floor consideration of 184 amendments to HR 4365 and two amendments to HR 1130. The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-216. [H. Res. 712, [Vote #403](#), 9/21/23; CQ, [9/21/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For FY 2024 Defense Appropriations, Promoting Liquefied Natural Gas, And Condemning New Mexico’s Governor’s Gun Legislation.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “The right thing today is to move ahead and pass this rule, get onto a debate about what we think are important issues. Defending the country is certainly an important issue. Securing our energy future is important, and dealing with constitutional rights, and we will continue to discuss and work on these other matters. I will agree with my friend. I am not for shutting down the government. I hope we don’t get there, and I always worry about that as we approach these kind of deadlines. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-202. [H. Res. 712, [Vote #402](#), 9/21/23; CQ, [9/21/23](#)], Congressional Record, [9/21/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Congressional Disapproval Of A Rule Subjecting Firearms To Higher Regulations.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the January 2023 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives rule that expands the definition of a ‘short-barreled rifle’ to include a pistol equipped with a stabilizing brace attachment. The rule also subjects such firearms to heightened regulations under the National Firearms Act, including taxation, identification and registration requirements, and as of May 31, 2023 required owners to register, modify or destroy such firearms. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the ATF rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed by a vote of 219-210. [H.J. Res. 44, [Vote #252](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, The Separation Of Powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act, The Gas Stove Protection And Freedom Act, The Save Our Gas Stoves Act, And The Joint Resolution (H J Res 44) Providing For Congressional Disapproval Of A Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, And Explosives Rule Relating To Firearm Stabilizing Braces.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 495) that would provide for floor consideration of the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (HR 277); the Separation of Powers Restoration (SOPRA) Act (HR 288); the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act (HR 1615); the Save Our Gas Stoves Act (HR 1640); and the joint resolution

(H J Res 44) providing for congressional disapproval of a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives rule relating to firearm stabilizing braces. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of 15 amendments to HR 277, one amendment to HR 288, two amendments to HR 1615 and three amendments to HR 1640.” The rule passed by a vote of 218-209. [H.Res. 495, [Vote #250](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#)]

## Health Care Issues

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing Through FY 2028, Health And Human Services Department Grants To Help States Increase Access To Oral Health Treatment And Address Dental Workforce Needs.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Guthrie, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize for five years, through fiscal 2028, Health and Human Services Department grants to help states increase access to oral health treatment and prevention services and address dental workforce needs. The bill would provide funding for the program at the prior authorization of \$14 million per year. Authorization for the program expired on Sept. 20, 2023.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 391-32. [H.R. 3843, [Vote #67](#), 3/7/24; CQ, [3/7/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$5.5 Million Annually Through FY 2028 For The National Firefighter Cancer Registry.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Guthrie, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize \$5.5 million annually through fiscal 2028 for the National Firefighter Cancer Registry.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-7. [H.R. 3821, [Vote #65](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Pediatric Research Initiative At The NIH Through FY 2028 At The Prior Authorization Level.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Guthrie, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize the Pediatric Research Initiative at the National Institutes of Health for five years, through fiscal 2028, at the prior authorization level of \$12.6 million per year. Authorization for the program expired on Sept. 20, 2023. The bill would express the sense of Congress that the NIH director should continue to oversee and coordinate research conducted or supported by the NIH on pediatric cancer and other pediatric diseases and conditions. It would also add program language stating that the NIH must prioritize research that does not duplicate research activities that already exist.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 384-4. [H.R. 3391, [Vote #60](#), 3/5/24; CQ, [3/5/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Quality-Adjusted Life Years In Federal Healthcare Programs.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the use of quality-adjusted life years and similar measures when determining coverage and payment for treatments under federal health care programs, including Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would specify that federal agencies should not treat extending the life of an elderly, disabled or terminally ill person as being worth less than extending the life of a younger, non-disabled or not terminally-ill person. It also would prohibit Medicaid managed care organizations and Medicare Advantage plans from using quality adjusted life years measurements to make coverage decisions and policies. The bill’s provisions would be effective on Jan. 1, 2025.” The bill passed 207-210. [H.R. 485, [Vote #40](#), 2/7/24; CQ, [2/7/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit H.R. 485, The Protecting Health Care For All Patients Act.** In February 2024, Garcia voted against: “Fletcher, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-210. [H.R. 485, [Vote #39](#), 2/7/24; CQ, [2/7/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Consider The Mayorkas Impeachment Resolution And The Protecting Health Care For All Patients Act Of 2023.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 996) that would provide for floor consideration of the Mayorkas impeachment resolution (H Res 863), as amended, and the Protecting Health Care for All Patients Act of 2023 (HR 485). The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on H Res 863 and one hour of debate on HR 485. It would make, in the form of a substitute, one amendment to both bills. It would also make in order two

amendments to HR 485.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 216-209. [H.Res. 996, [Vote #35](#), 2/6/24; CQ, [2/6/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Funding For Public Health Programs And Community Health Programs To Increase Price Transparency For Hospitals, Health Insurance Companies, And Pharmacies.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend, for just over two years, funding for several public health programs, including community health centers, and it includes a wide range of provisions intended to help reduce consumer health care and drug costs by increasing pricing transparency and requiring certain other actions. Among other provisions, it would require health insurance companies and pharmacy benefit managers to regularly provide detailed information on prescription drug costs and the drug rebates they receive to provide pricing transparency, and it codifies and expands two sets of Trump administration pricing transparency rules — one dealing with hospital pricing transparency, which it extends to other medical facilities while incorporating new enforcement mechanisms, and the other focused on pricing transparency for employer-based group health plans and insurers. The bill would also prohibit certain pharmacy benefit manager pricing practices with respect to Medicaid, and it includes provisions intended to reduce health care costs for individuals, employer-sponsored health plans, and the federal government. To implement the bill’s provisions, the measure would provide a total of \$65 million for the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments, and \$35 million for the Labor Department.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 320-71. [H.R. 5378, [Vote #708](#), 12/11/23; CQ, [12/11/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing, Through FY 2028, Public Health Programs Addressing Opioid Use Disorders And Other Aspects Of Mental Health.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Guthrie, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize, through fiscal 2028, a number of public health programs that address opioid use disorders and other aspects of mental health. It would modify federal Controlled Substances Schedules by defining xylazine as a Schedule III substance and by requiring the Health and Human Services Department to determine if products containing a combination of buprenorphine and naloxone should be placed on the controlled substances schedule. The bill would also require Medicaid to permanently cover all forms of medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder, permanently lifts the Medicaid exclusion for treatment of substance use disorder in institutions for mental diseases, and generally prohibits states from terminating an individual’s enrollment in Medicaid or CHIP due to incarceration. Among other provisions, it would, as an offset, permanently extend the existing rate of additional federal funding to states for electing to apply a minimum medical loss ratio for their Medicaid managed care organizations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 386-37. [H.R. 4531, [Vote #715](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing Schools To Participate In The National School Lunch Program To Serve Milk To Students.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow schools to participate in the National School Lunch Program to serve whole or 2 percent reduced-fat milk to students, including flavored and unflavored milk. It would also modify the Richard B. Russell School Lunch Act to require participating schools to offer a variety of milk options to students who don’t conform to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans requirements. The bill would allow schools to serve flavored or unflavored whole milk, 2% reduced-fat milk, 1% low-fat milk, fat-free milk, and lactose-free milk to students. The bill would exclude the saturated fat found in milk from counting towards the amount of saturated fats allowed under the National School Lunch Program’s minimum nutritional requirements for an average meal. As amended, the bill would allow schools to serve organic or non-organic whole milk; prohibit schools participating in the National School Lunch Program from purchasing or offering milk produced by any company owned or operated by a Chinese entity; and bar the Agriculture Department from prohibiting any school participating in the National School Lunch Program from offering students flavored and unflavored whole, reduced-fat, low-fat and fat-free fluid milk and lactose-free fluid milk.” The bill passed by a vote of 330-299. [H.R. 1147, [Vote #718](#), 12/13/23; CQ, [12/13/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Whole Milk For Healthy Kids Act And The Ensuring Accountability In Agency Rulemaking Act.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 922) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act (HR 1147) and the Ensuring Accountability in Agency Rulemaking Act (HR 357). The rule would provide for



up to one hour of debate on each bill and make in order three amendments to HR 1147.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 215-207. [H. Res. 922, [Vote #711](#), 12/12/23; CQ, [12/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Carrying Out A National Project To Prevent, Cure, And Diagnose, And Improve The Quality Of Care For Those With Parkinson's Disease.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bilirakis, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to carry out a national project to coordinate governmental, non-profit, and private efforts to prevent, cure, and diagnose, and improve the quality of care for those with Parkinson's disease and related conditions. The bill would establish a council of federal and non-federal stakeholders to advise HHS on Parkinson's research, care, services and related issues. It would authorize the project through the end of 2025.” The bill passed by a vote of 407-9. [H.R. 2365, [Vote #724](#), 12/14/23; CQ, [12/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment For Centers For Medicare And Medicaid Services To Implement Consumer Protections To Provide Patients With A Cost Estimate For Health Care Services Ahead Of Time.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hern, R-Okla., amendment no. 111 that would decrease by \$1 million, and increase by the same amount funding for Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services program management intended to ensure that the Health and Human Services Department implements consumer protections from the surprise billing law provide patients with a cost estimate for their health care services ahead of time.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 411-14. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #666](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Health Care, Job Training, And Other Benefits To Children Of Vietnam Veterans Who Have Spina Bifida Or Other Birth Defects.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to provide health care, job training and monetary benefits to children of Vietnam veterans who have spina bifida or other birth defects. The bill would require the VA to establish an advisory council on health care and benefits for such children and require the VA to establish care and coordination teams to conduct outreach, at least every 180 days, to ensure the continued care of such children. It would also require the VA to provide to Congress a list of conditions that will trigger outreach to covered children and to attempt to contact such children as soon as practicable after identification of a condition.” The motion passed by a vote of 422-0. [S. 112, [Vote #399](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of The Bill Allowing Employers More Flexibility In Deciding What Type Of Healthcare To Provide Employees.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would create additional flexibilities for employers providing health insurance. The bill would allow groups of employers to establish and maintain group health plans for employees. It would require such groups to provide coverage to at least 51 employees and to have been in existence for at least two years prior to establishing the health plan. It would allow self-employed individuals to establish a group for the purpose of maintaining a group health plan. The bill would also allow employer-financed health reimbursement arrangements (HRA) to be used by employees to purchase insurance plans on state exchanges. It would also deem such HRAs compliant with requirements under current law for employers to provide health insurance coverage. To be eligible, it would require employers to offer the same HRA plan to all employees of a certain class, as defined by the bill, including full- and part-time employees, employees under the same collective bargaining agreement, and non-resident alien employees. It would also require employers to give eligible employees 90 days’ written notice prior to the beginning of the plan year of their rights and obligations. Among other provisions, the bill would rescind \$245 million in fiscal 2024 from the Health and Human Services Department’s Prevention and Public Health Fund, specify that stop-loss policies obtained by a self-insured group health plan or plan sponsor do not qualify as health insurance coverage under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, and require the Treasury Department, within one year of enactment, to notify employers of the availability of tax-advantaged flexible health insurance benefits, with an initial focus on small businesses. HR 3799 also contains the text of the Small Business Flexibility Act (HR 3798), the Association Health Plans Act (HR 2868) and the Self-Insurance Protection Act (HR 2813).” The bill passed 220 to 209. [H.R. 3799, [Vote #282](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Delay Implementing Providing Health Care Flexibilities To Avoid Higher Premium Rates For Older Workers.** In June 2023, Garcia voted against: “Hayes, D-



Conn., amendment no. 1 that would delay the effective date of the bill's provisions until the Labor Department certifies that they would not result in higher premium rates for older workers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 211-220. [H.R. 3799, [Vote #278](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Delay Implementing Providing Health Care Flexibilities To Ensure Health Insurance Notifications In Rural Areas** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Molinaro, R-N.Y. , amendment no. 2 that would require the Labor Department to focus on notifying small business employers in rural areas of the availability of tax-advantaged flexible health insurance benefits.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 281-151. [H.R. 3799, [Vote #279](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Delay Implementing Providing Health Care Flexibilities To Ensure Express Support For Healthcare Freedom.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would express the sense of Congress that the ‘future of healthcare lies in healthcare freedom, not in socialized medicine’ and that expanding direct access to health care should be prioritized over expanding access to coverage.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 228-206 [H.R. 3799, [Vote #280](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit HR 3799, Custom Health Option And Individual Care Expense (CHOICE) Arrangement Act.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Doggett, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-220. [H.R. 3799, [Vote #281](#), 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For The Passage Of A Rule That Would Provide For Floor Consideration Of The Middle Class Borrower Protection Act, The Custom Health Option And Individual Care Expense (CHOICE) Arrangement Act, And The Resolution Condemning The Use Of School Facilities To Provide Shelter For Illegal Aliens.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 524) that would provide for floor consideration of the Middle Class Borrower Protection Act (HR 3564), the Custom Health Option and Individual Care Expense (CHOICE) Arrangement Act (HR 3799) and the resolution (H.Res. 461) condemning the use of school facilities to provide shelter for illegal aliens. The rule would provide for up to 80 minutes of general debate on HR 3799 and one hour of general debate on HR 3564 and H.Res. 461. It would make in order four amendments to HR 3564 and three amendments to HR 3799. It would provide for automatic adoption of the Davidson, R-Ohio, manager's amendment to HR 3564 that would extend, from Oct. 1, 2032 to Oct. 1, 2033, Federal Housing Finance Agency enterprise guarantee fees. It would also provide for automatic adoption of the Smith, R-Mo., manager's amendment to HR 3799 that would reduce, from \$1.3 billion to \$1.1 billion, the amount authorized in fiscal 2024 for the Health and Human Services Department Prevention and Public Health Fund.” The rule passed 215 to 211. [H.Res. 524, [Vote #275](#) , 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]

## House Administration & Adjournment Votes

### Mayorkas Impeachment

**Garcia Voted For A Second Resolution To Impeach D.H.S. Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the resolution, as amended, that would Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas for willful and systemic refusal to comply with the law and breach of public trust. It would find that Mayorkas has repeatedly violated immigration and border security laws and because of that, in large part, millions of individuals have illegally entered the U.S. annually with many unlawfully remaining in the U.S. It also would find that Mayorkas has "knowingly made false statements" and "obstructed lawful oversight" of the Homeland Security Department. It would declare that Mayorkas has breached the public trust by willfully refusing "to fulfill his statutory duty to control and guard" U.S. boundaries and borders against illegal crossings. It would find that Mayorkas has demonstrated that he will remain a threat to national and border security, public safety and

the Constitution if allowed to remain in office and has acted in a manner grossly incompatible with his duties and the rule of law.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 214-213. [H. Res. 863, [Vote #43](#), 2/13/24; CQ, [2/13/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Reconsidering The Resolution To Impeach Alejandro Mayorkas.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moore, R-Utah, motion to reconsider to reconsider the vote on the resolution (H Res 863), as amended, to impeach Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, for willful and systemic refusal to comply with the law and breach of public trust.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 225-187. [H. Res. 863, [Vote #42](#), 2/13/24; CQ, [2/13/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Impeach Secretary Of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of Articles I and II that would impeach Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro Mayorkas for willful and systemic refusal to comply with the law and breach of public trust.” The resolution was rejected by a vote of 214-216. [H.Res. 863, [Vote #37](#), 2/6/24; CQ, [2/6/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Consider The Mayorkas Impeachment Resolution And The Protecting Health Care For All Patients Act Of 2023.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 996) that would provide for floor consideration of the Mayorkas impeachment resolution (H Res 863), as amended, and the Protecting Health Care for All Patients Act of 2023 (HR 485). The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on H Res 863 and one hour of debate on HR 485. It would make, in the form of a substitute, one amendment to both bills. It would also make in order two amendments to HR 485.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 216-209. [H.Res. 996, [Vote #35](#), 2/6/24; CQ, [2/6/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Referring The Resolution That Would Impeach Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas To The House Homeland Security Committee.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clark, D-Mass., motion to refer the resolution that would impeach Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas to the House Homeland Security Committee.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 209-201. [H. Res. 863, [Vote #645](#), 11/13/23; CQ, [11/9/23](#)]

## Capitol Building

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Use Of The Capitol Visitor Center Emancipation Hall For A Holocaust Remembrance Day Ceremony.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Steil, R-Wisc., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution that would authorize the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center on April 20, 2023, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 405-0. [H.Con.Res. 25, [Vote #162](#), 3/24/23; CQ, [3/24/23](#)]

## Censure

**Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Censure Rep. Tlaib For Her Comments On The Hamas Attack On Israel.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would censure Rep. Rashida Tlaib, D-Mich., for ‘promoting false narratives regarding the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel and for calling for the destruction of the state of Israel’ and for conduct unbecoming of a representative. It would require Tlaib to present herself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 234-188. [H.Res. 845, [Vote #622](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

## Committee Removal

**Garcia Voted For Considering Denouncing Socialism And “Socialist Policies” And Removing Rep. Omar From The House Foreign Affairs Committee.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of a resolution (H Con Res 9) that would denounce socialism and ‘socialist policies’ and a resolution (H Res 76) that would remove Rep. Omar, D-Minn., from the House Foreign Affairs

Committee. The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-209. [H.Res. 83, [Vote #102](#), 2/1/23; CQ, [2/1/23](#)]

## Adjournment

**Garcia Did Not Vote On A Motion To Adjourn.** In December 2023, Garcia did not vote on: “Roy, R-Texas, motion to adjourn.” The motion failed by a vote of 23-307. [[Vote #722](#), 12/14/23; CQ, [12/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Adjourn.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clark, D-Mass., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 0-427. [[Vote #512](#), 9/30/23; CQ, [9/30/23](#)]

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## Garcia Voted 4 Times To Postpone Voting For The Speaker Of The House

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**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Adjourn, Postponing A Vote To Elect The Speaker Of The House.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-214. [Adjourn, [Vote #8](#), 1/4/23; CQ, 1/4/23]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Adjourn, Postponing A Vote To Elect The Speaker Of The House.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-213. [Adjourn, [Vote #14](#), 1/5/23; CQ, 1/5/23]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Adjourn, Postponing A Vote To Elect The Speaker Of The House.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [Adjourn, [Vote #17](#), 1/6/23; CQ, 1/6/23]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Adjourn, Postponing A Vote To Elect The Speaker Of The House.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The motion was rejected by a vote of 155-279. [Adjourn, [Vote #19](#), 1/6/23; CQ, 1/6/23]

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## House Rules

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**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Commit The Rules Package For The 118<sup>th</sup> Congress To A Select Committee Of The Majority And Minority Leaders.** In January 2023, Garcia voted against: “Delauro, D-Conn., motion to commit the rules package to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-220. [H.Res. 5, [Vote #22](#), 1/9/23; CQ, [1/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Rules Package For The 118<sup>th</sup> Congress.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 5) that would establish the rules of the House for the 118th Congress. Among other provisions, the resolution would restore rules allowing any member to make a privileged motion to vacate the speakership, thus prompting a simple-majority vote on removal of the speaker; create a point of order against any rule waiving the House germaneness rule for amendments; require all legislation to be introduced with a statement specifying the single subject it is intended to address; allow the speaker to reduce vote times to two minutes per vote after the first vote in a series; and maintain rules requiring measures to be posted publicly at least 72 hours prior to their consideration. It would reinstate or modify a range of budget rules, including to replace ‘pay-as-you-go’ rules with ‘cut-as-you-go’ rules to make it out of order to consider bills that have the net impact of increasing mandatory spending over a five- or ten-year period; repeal the so-called ‘Gephardt rule’ providing for an automatic debt limit increase when both chambers have acted on an annual budget resolution; prohibit consideration of budget reconciliation directives that would increase net spending under the covered period; require a three-fifths majority vote to approve measures that would increase federal income tax rates; and require Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation estimates for major legislation to include macroeconomic variables. For appropriations bills, it would add a point of order against amendments proposing a net increase to the bill’s budget authority; provide for amendments that transfer funding in the bill to a deficit reduction account; and allow

amendments that reduce the number or salaries of federal employees. Among provisions related to House committees, the resolution would establish an Oversight Committee subcommittee to investigate the origins of and government's response to the coronavirus pandemic, including federal funding of gain-of-function research with respect to virus origins; the effectiveness and accountability of federal funding and laws to address the pandemic; the impacts of school closures; and implementation of vaccination policies for federal workers and servicemembers. It would require each standing committee to adopt an authorization and oversight plan for programs and agencies under its jurisdiction. It would rename the Oversight and Reform Committee as the Oversight and Accountability Committee and rename the Education and Labor Committee as the Education and Workforce Committee. It would require the Office of Congressional Ethics to adopt rules to create a process to receive complaints from the public and empanel an investigative subcommittee within 30 days of criminal charges against or indictment of a member. It would set a term limit of eight years for OCE board members and require the office to make staffing decisions within 30 days. It would also revoke collective bargaining rights for employees of the House of Representatives. It would continue orders from the 117th Congress related to anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policies in House offices. Finally, the rules package would provide for House floor consideration of 12 measures, including measures to address Republican priorities on energy, immigration and abortion." The resolution passed by a vote of 220-213. [H. Res. 5, [Vote #23](#), 1/9/23; CQ, [1/9/23](#)]

## House Speaker

### October 2023 House Speaker Election

**Garcia {{Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On}} Electing Mike Johnson As Speaker Of The House On The Fourth Ballot.** In October 2023, Garcia {{voted for/voted against/voted Present on/did not vote on}}: electing Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: Johnson-220, Jeffries-209. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #527](#), 10/25/23; CQ, [10/25/23](#)]

**Garcia {{Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On}} Electing Jim Jordan As Speaker Of The House On The Third Ballot.** In October 2023, Garcia {{voted for/voted against/voted Present on/did not vote on}}: electing Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: Jordan-194, Jeffries-210, Scalise-8, McHenry-6, Zeldin-4, Donalds-2, McCarthy-2, Garcia (Mike)-1, Emmer-1, and Westerman-1. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #525](#), 10/20/23; CQ, [10/20/23](#)]

**Garcia {{Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On}} Electing Jim Jordan As Speaker Of The House On The Second Ballot.** In October 2023, Garcia {{voted for/voted against/voted Present on/did not vote on}}: electing Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: Jordan-199, Jeffries-212, Scalise-7, McCarthy-5, Zeldin-3, Donalds-1, Emmer-1, Garcia (Mike)-1, Boehner-1, Granger-1, Westerman-1, and Miller (Candice) -1. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #523](#), 10/18/23; CQ, [10/18/23](#)]

**Garcia {{Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On}} Electing Jim Jordan As Speaker Of The House On The First Ballot.** In October 2023, Garcia {{voted for/voted against/voted Present on/did not vote on}}: electing Jim Jordan as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: Jordan-200, Jeffries-212, Scalise-7, McCarthy-6, Zeldin-3, Garcia (Mike)-1, Emmer-1, Cole-1, and Massie-1. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #521](#), 10/17/23; CQ, [10/17/23](#)]

### October 2023 Votes To Remove Kevin McCarthy

**Garcia Voted Against Removing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House And Declaring The Office Vacant.** In October 2023, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would declare the office of the Speaker of the House vacant." The resolution was passed by a vote of 216-210. [H Res 757, [Vote #519](#), 10/3/23; CQ, [10/3/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Table Removing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House.** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to table the Gaetz, R-Fla., resolution.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-218. [H.Res 757, [Vote #518](#), 10/3/23; CQ, [10/3/23](#)]

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### **January 2023: Garcia Voted 15 Times To Elect Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House**

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**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The First Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-203, Jeffries-212 votes, Biggs-10, Jordan-6, Banks-1, Zeldin-1, and Donalds-1. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #2](#), 1/4/23; CQ, 1/4/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Second Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-203, Jeffries-212, and Jordan-19. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #3](#), 1/4/23; CQ, 1/4/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Third Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-202, Jeffries-212, and Jordan-20. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #4](#), 1/4/23; CQ, 1/4/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Fourth Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-201, Jeffries-212, and Donalds-20 with one member voting present. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #5](#), 1/4/23; CQ, 1/4/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Fifth Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-201, Jeffries-212, and Donalds-20 with one member voting present. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #6](#), 1/4/23; CQ, 1/4/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Sixth Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-201, Jeffries-212, and Donalds-20 with one member voting present. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #7](#), 1/4/23; CQ, 1/4/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Seventh Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-201, Jeffries-212, Donalds-19, and Trump-1 with one member voting present. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #9](#), 1/5/23; CQ, 1/5/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Eighth Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-201, Jeffries-212, Donalds-17, Hern-2, and Trump-1 with one member voting present. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #10](#), 1/5/23; CQ, 1/5/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Ninth Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-200, Jeffries-212, Donalds-17, and Hern-3 with one member voting present and one member not voting. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #11](#), 1/5/23; CQ, 1/5/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Tenth Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-200, Jeffries-212, Donalds-13, and Hern-7 with one member voting present and one member not voting. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #12](#), 1/5/23; CQ, 1/5/23]



**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Eleventh Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-200, Jeffries-212, Donalds-12, Hern-7, and Trump-1 with one member voting present and one member not voting. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #13](#), 1/5/23; CQ, 1/5/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Twelfth Vote.** Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-213, Jeffries-211, Jordan-4, and Hern-3 with three members not voting. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #15](#), 1/6/23; CQ, 1/6/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Thirteenth Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-214, Jeffries-212, and Jordan-6 with two members not voting. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #16](#), 1/6/23; CQ, 1/6/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Fourteenth Vote.** Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-216, Jeffries-212, Jordan-2, and Biggs-2 with two members voting present. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #18](#), 1/6/23; CQ, 1/6/23]

**Garcia Voted For Electing Kevin McCarthy As Speaker Of The House On The Fifteenth And Final Vote.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for electing Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House. The vote results were: McCarthy-216 and Jeffries-212 with six members voting present. [Election of the Speaker, [Vote #20](#), 1/7/23; CQ, 1/7/23]

## Housing Issues

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Promote Removing Barriers To Affordable Housing Production And Preservation.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Sherman, D-Calif., amendment no. 5 that would include an individual in the current law definition of an accredited investor, with respect to a proposed transaction involving a private offering, if the amount of an individual's transaction is no more than 5 percent of their net worth and the individual's aggregate investment at the completion of such transaction, in securities where there has not been a public offering, is no more than 25 percent of their net worth.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 203-223. [H.R. 2799, [Vote #72](#), 3/7/24; CQ, [3/7/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Bar Bill Funds From Being Used For The Housing And Urban Development Department's Equity Action Plan.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Self, R-Texas, amendment no. 74 that would bar funds provided by the bill to implement, administer or enforce the Housing and Urban Development Department's equity action plan.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 211-219. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #621](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ban Bill Funds From Implementing A Housing And Urban Development Department Rule On Equal Access For An Individual's Gender Identity.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 66 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to implement the Sept. 21, 2016, Department of Housing and Urban Development rule, ‘Equal Access in Accordance With an Individual's Gender Identity in Community Planning and Development Programs.’” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-217. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #619](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

- **The Rule Ensured That The Housing And Urban Development Department Housing Programs Accommodated Transgender And Gender Non-Conforming Individuals.** “Through this final rule, HUD ensures equal access for individuals in accordance with their gender identity in programs and shelter funded under programs administered by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD). This rule builds upon HUD's February 2012 final rule entitled ‘Equal Access to Housing in HUD Programs Regardless of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity’ (2012 Equal Access Rule), which aimed to ensure that HUD's housing programs would be open to all eligible individuals and families regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. The 2012 Equal Access Rule, however, did not address how

transgender and gender non-conforming individuals should be accommodated in temporary, emergency shelters, and other buildings and facilities used for shelter, that have physical limitations or configurations that require and that are permitted to have shared sleeping quarters or shared bathing facilities.” [Federal Register, [9/21/16](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Assistant Secretary For Housing And The Federal Housing Commissioner’s Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 64 that would reduce Assistant Secretary for Housing and the Federal Housing Commissioner Julia Gordon’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 155-272. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #618](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Department Of Housing And Urban Development Office Of Fair Housing And Equal Opportunity By \$25.2 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Brecheen, R-Okla., Brecheen, R-Okla., amendment no. 30 that would decrease by \$25.2 million funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 174-252. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #607](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Housing Opportunities For Persons With AIDS Program By \$505 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 34 that would decrease by \$505 million funding for the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS Program and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 144-282. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #609](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Promote Removing Barriers To Affordable Housing Production And Preservation.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Blunt Rochester, D-Del., that would increase by \$100 million, and decrease by the same amount, funding for the Housing and Urban Development Department's Community Development Fund, intended to promote identifying and removing barriers to affordable housing production and preservation.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 238-185. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #610](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For The Housing And Urban Development Department Community Development Block Grant Program By \$1.65 Billion.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment no. 37 that would decrease by \$1.65 billion funding for the Housing and Urban Development Department Community Development Block Grant Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 106-324. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #611](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

## Immigration & Border Issues

**Garcia Voted For Codifying Presidential Proclamations That Expanded The Area In Which U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s Officers Could Operate Off U.S. Coasts From 12 To 24 Nautical Miles.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would codify two presidential proclamations that expand the area, known as "customs waters," within which U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s Air and Marine Operations officers could operate off U.S. coasts, from 12 to 24 nautical miles, and bring the operations of CBP's Air and Marine Operations division into line with those of other law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed by a vote of 402-6. [H.R. 529, [Vote #155](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Denouncing The Biden Administration’s For Its “Open-Border Policies.”** In May 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would affirm that President Joe Biden’s executive actions have created the ongoing "border crisis," including by abusing migrant parole authority and stopping the Trump

administration's southwest "border wall" construction, and denounce the Biden administration's "open-border policies." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 223-191. [H. Res. 1112, [Vote #176](#), 5/1/24; CQ, [5/1/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Partisan Republican Border Security Package.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moore, R-Ala., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Department of Homeland Security to take a number of actions to limit illegal immigration into the United States, including by resuming construction of the “border wall” along the southwestern border, bolstering Customs and Border Protection, reopening border detention facilities, and limiting asylum applications and eligibility. The bill would not mandate the use of an E-Verify system for employers to confirm workers' immigration status and eligibility to work in the U.S. It would provide \$9.5 billion in grants to border states for physical barriers and to reimburse law enforcement agencies or the National Guard for immigration enforcement expenses.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 215-199. [H.R. 3602, [Vote #143](#), 4/20/24; CQ, [4/20/24](#)]

- **The Partisan Republican Security Package Was Similar To H.R. 2, Which Was Called “The Most Extreme” By Immigration Advocates.** “Immigration advocates at the time had described H.R. 2 as among the most extreme provisions to be seriously considered by the House in recent years. The only text from H.R. 2 to be struck from the new version is a provision that aimed to stem the hiring of those not legally present in the U.S. It sliced from the latest version a provision that would have required employers to do more to verify someone was legally qualified to work in the U.S. before hiring them.” [The Hill, [4/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Denouncing The Biden Administration’s Immigration Policies And Urging The Administration To End “Catch And Release” Policies.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the resolution that would denounce the Biden administration’s immigration policies and affirm that the administration has the authority to end “catch-and-release,” reinstate migrant protection protocols and detain inadmissible migrants, among other authorities. It also would affirm that the administration is refusing to use such authorities.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 226-193. [H. Res. 1065, [Vote #85](#), 3/12/24; CQ, [3/12/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Utilizing Space Efficiently And Improving Technologies Act Of 2023 (HR 6276) And The Resolution (H Res 1065) Denouncing The Biden Administration's Immigration Policies.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1071) that would provide for floor consideration of the Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act of 2023 (HR 6276) and the resolution (H Res 1065) denouncing the Biden administration's immigration policies.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 209-206. [H. Res.1071, [Vote #82](#), 3/12/24; CQ, [3/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For A Bipartisan Bill To Create A Pathway To Citizen For Dreamers.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Massie, R-Ky., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, I am going to urge that we defeat the previous question. If we do, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 16, the American Dream and Promise Act of 2023.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 209-205. [H. Res. 1071, [Vote #81](#), 3/12/24; Congressional Record, [3/12/24](#); CQ, [3/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Expanding Access To Capital Act (HR 2799) And The Laken Riley Act (HR 7511).** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1052) that would provide for floor consideration of the Expanding Access to Capital Act (HR 2799) and the Laken Riley Act (HR 7511). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill. It would make in order nine amendments to HR 2799. It also would provide for the automatic adoption of the McHenry, R-N.C., manager’s amendment to HR 2799 that would remove from the bill a provision to preempt state laws designating gig workers as employees.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 214-211. [H. Res. 1052, [Vote #63](#), 3/6/24; CQ, [3/6/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Expanding Access To Capital Act (HR 2799) And The Laken Riley Act (HR 7511).** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 238-185. [H. Res. 1052, [Vote #62](#), 3/6/24]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing Grounds For Deportation For Offenses Related To Burglary, Theft, Larceny, Or Shoplifting, Regardless Of How The Offense Is Categorized Under Local Law.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish grounds for inadmissibility (and therefore deportation) for criminal offenses related to burglary, theft, larceny, or shoplifting -- regardless of whether the offense is categorized as a misdemeanor or a felony under federal, state or local law.” The bill passed by a vote of 251-170. [H.R. 7511, [Vote #66](#), 3/7/24; CQ, [3/7/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Second Resolution To Impeach D.H.S. Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the resolution, as amended, that would Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas for willful and systemic refusal to comply with the law and breach of public trust. It would find that Mayorkas has repeatedly violated immigration and border security laws and because of that, in large part, millions of individuals have illegally entered the U.S. annually with many unlawfully remaining in the U.S. It also would find that Mayorkas has "knowingly made false statements" and "obstructed lawful oversight" of the Homeland Security Department. It would declare that Mayorkas has breached the public trust by willfully refusing "to fulfill his statutory duty to control and guard" U.S. boundaries and borders against illegal crossings. It would find that Mayorkas has demonstrated that he will remain a threat to national and border security, public safety and the Constitution if allowed to remain in office and has acted in a manner grossly incompatible with his duties and the rule of law.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 214-213. [H. Res. 863, [Vote #43](#), 2/13/24; CQ, [2/13/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Reconsidering The Resolution To Impeach Alejandro Mayorkas.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moore, R-Utah, motion to reconsider to reconsider the vote on the resolution (H Res 863), as amended, to impeach Secretary of Homeland Security, Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, for willful and systemic refusal to comply with the law and breach of public trust.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 225-187. [H. Res. 863, [Vote #42](#), 2/13/24; CQ, [2/13/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating Any Migrants Who Have Driven Under The Influence Inadmissible And Deportable.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would amend immigration and nationality law to provide that migrants who have been convicted of, or admitted to, driving while intoxicated or impaired, as defined in the jurisdiction of the conviction or offense, would be inadmissible and deportable, regardless of the classification of the conviction or offense.” The bill passed 274-150. [H.R. 6976, [Vote #31](#), 2/1/24; CQ, [2/1/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating Any Migrants Who Had Any Type Of Involvement In Hamas Attacks Since October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2023 Inadmissible And Deportable.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would that would modify immigration and nationality law to provide that migrants who have carried out, participated in, planned, financed, provided material support or facilitated any attacks against Israel by Hamas beginning on Oct. 7, 2023, would be inadmissible and ineligible for relief. As amended, the bill would require the Department of Homeland Security to submit an annual report to Congress on the number of individuals found to be inadmissible and deportable each year as a result of the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed 422-2. [H.R. 6679, [Vote #28](#), 1/31/24; CQ, [1/31/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating Any Migrants Who Have Been Committed Social Security, Identify And Covid-19-Related Fraud Inadmissible And Deportable.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would modify immigration and nationality law to provide that migrants who have been convicted of, or admitted to, Social Security fraud would be inadmissible and deportable. Identification document fraud also would be grounds for inadmissibility and deportation. As amended, the bill would make inadmissible and deportable any immigrant who has been convicted of, or admits to having committed, fraud involving certain COVID-19 program grants and loans.” The bill passed 272-155. [H.R. 6678, [Vote #27](#), 1/31/24; CQ, [1/31/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing Penalties For An Individual Operating A Motor Vehicle Within 100 Miles Of The U.S. Border While Intentionally Avoiding U.S. Border Patrol Or Law Enforcement.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish penalties for an individual who commits a criminal offense by operating a motor vehicle within 100 miles of the U.S. border while intentionally avoiding a



U.S. Border Patrol agent or any federal, state or local enforcement officer who is assisting U.S. Border Patrol. Penalties would include a maximum two-year imprisonment term or monetary fines or both. The imprisonment term would increase in the case of serious bodily injury or death, including a mandatory minimum sentence. The bill would direct the attorney general to submit an annual report on violations and penalties imposed under the bill's provisions to the congressional judiciary committees." The bill passed 271-154. [H.R 5585, [Vote #25](#), 1/30/24; CQ, [1/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Removing Penalties For Individuals Fleeing Law Enforcement Officers Who Are “Actively Assisting” U.S. Border Patrol.** In January 2024, Garcia voted against: “Crockett, D-Texas, amendment no. 1 that would remove language that would apply the criminal penalties in the bill to individuals fleeing from federal, state or local law enforcement officers who are "actively assisting" U.S. Border Patrol.” The amendment was rejected 201-224. [H.R 5585, [Vote #24](#), 1/30/24; CQ, [1/30/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Rule To Provide Floor Consideration For The Agent Raul Gonzalez Officer Safety Act, The Consequences For Social Security Fraud Act, The No Immigration Benefits For Hamas Terrorists Act, And The Protect Our Communities From DUIs Act.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 980) that would provide for floor consideration of the Agent Raul Gonzalez Officer Safety Act (HR 5585), the Consequences for Social Security Fraud Act (HR 6678), the No Immigration Benefits for Hamas Terrorists Act (HR 6679), and the Protect Our Communities from DUIs Act (HR 6976). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and make in order two amendments to HR 5585 and one amendment to HR 6678, HR 6679, and HR 6976.” The rule passed by a vote of 216-210. [H. Res 980, [Vote #23](#), 1/30/24; CQ, [1/30/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For Providing A Pathway To Citizenship For Dreamers, Temporary Protected Status Holders, And Deferred Enforced Departures Recipients.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: ‘Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).’ According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 16, the American Dream and Promise Act, which would provide a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers, temporary protected status holders, and deferred enforced departure recipients.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-210. [H. Res. 918, [Vote #22](#), 1/30/24; CQ, [1/30/24](#); Congressional Record, [1/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Denouncing The Biden Administration's "Open-Border Policies" And Condemning The Administration For Creating A “Crisis” On The Southwest Border.** In January 2024, Garcia did not vote on: “Agreeing to the resolution that would denounce the Biden administration's "open-border policies” and condemn the crisis that the administration has "created along the southwest border.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 225-187. [H. Res 957, [Vote #13](#), 1/17/24; CQ, [1/17/24](#)]

- **Garcia Did Not Vote On Providing Consideration Of The Resolution Denouncing The Biden Administration's Border Policies, The Pregnant Students Rights Act, And The Supporting Pregnant And Parenting Women And Families Act.** In January 2024, Garcia did not vote on: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 969) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 957) to denounce the Biden Administration's border policies, the Pregnant Students Rights Act (HR 6914), and the Supporting Pregnant and Parenting Women and Families Act (HR 6918). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and consider as adopted one amendment to HR 6914 and HR 6918.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 198-194. [H. Res 969, [Vote #11](#), 1/17/24; CQ, [1/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Amending The Homeland Security Act Of 2002 To Give U.S. Customs And Border Protection The Authority To Consolidate, Modify Or Reorganize Customs Revenue.** In January 2024, Garcia did not vote on: “Smith, R-Neb., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to give U.S. Customs and Border Protection the authority to consolidate, modify or reorganize customs revenue functions. It would allow the CBP commissioner to add revenue functions to existing



positions as well as establish new positions for that function.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403-9. [H.R. 5862, [Vote #12](#), 1/17/24; CQ, [1/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Housing Undocumented Immigrants On Federal Lands.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the housing of undocumented immigrants on federal lands controlled by federal land management agencies. It would also revoke the lease between the National Park Service and New York City for housing migrants at Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, N.Y.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-203. [H.R. 5283, [Vote #689](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Allow The Interior Department To Provide Housing For Migrants If They Were Moved To Another State Without Proper Notice.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., amendment no. 2 that would allow the Interior Department to provide housing for undocumented migrants if, after being located in one state, they were transported to a second state under the direction of the original state, provided that the original state failed to provide at least 48 hours' notice to the second state's governor, did not provide ‘full and truthful’ information to those being transported and knowingly or recklessly misrepresented the rights of those being transported.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 206-223. [H.R. 5283, [Vote #688](#), 11/30/23; CQ, [11/30/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Schools From Providing Shelter To Undocumented Immigrants.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit elementary and secondary schools and higher education institutions that receive federal financial assistance from providing shelter or housing to undocumented immigrants.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-201. [H.R. 3941, [Vote #340](#), 7/19/23; CQ, [7/19/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Schools Not Shelters Act To The House Education And Workforce Committee.** In July 2023 Garcia voted against: “Vasquez, D-N.M., motion to recommit the Schools Not Shelters Act (HR 3941) to House Education and Workforce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200-212. [H.R. 3941, [Vote #339](#), 7/19/23; CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Provide Floor Consideration Of 104 Amendments To The Federal Aviation Administration Re-Authorization, As Well As Consideration For A Bill Prohibiting Schools From Providing Shelter For Undocumented Immigrants.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 597) that would provide for floor consideration of the Schools Not Shelters Act (HR 3941) and the Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act (HR 3935). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill and make in order 104 amendments to HR 3935, which may be offered en bloc, and one amendment to HR 3941.” The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 213-206. [H. Res. 597, [Vote #332](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Not Consider Including Honorably Discharged Veterans In The Military Parole In Place Law, Which Allows Family Of Foreign Nationals Serving In The US Military To Stay In The US.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., amendment no. 1 to the rule that would specify it would not be in order to consider the Correa, D-Calif., amendment no. 60 to the Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization Act (HR 2670). The Correa amendment would amend current military parole in place law that allows family of foreign nationals serving in the military who came to the U.S. without authorization to stay in the country, to also include honorably discharged veterans.” The amendment was adopted 218 to 207. [H.Res. 582, [Vote #293](#), 7/12/23; CQ, [7/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of The Resolution To Condemn The Use Of School Facilities That Provide Shelter For Illegal Immigrants.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the use of public elementary or secondary school facilities to provide shelter for undocumented aliens who have not been admitted to the United States.” The resolution passed 223 to 201. [H.Res. 461, [Vote #286](#), 6/22/23; CQ, [6/22/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For The Passage Of A Rule That Would Provide For Floor Consideration Of The Middle Class Borrower Protection Act, The Custom Health Option And Individual Care Expense (CHOICE) Arrangement Act, And The Resolution Condemning The Use Of School Facilities To Provide Shelter For Illegal Aliens.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 524) that would provide for floor consideration of the Middle Class Borrower Protection Act (HR 3564), the Custom Health Option and Individual Care Expense (CHOICE) Arrangement Act (HR 3799) and the resolution (H.Res. 461) condemning the use of school facilities to provide shelter for illegal aliens. The rule would provide for up to 80 minutes of general debate on HR 3799 and one hour of general debate on HR 3564 and H.Res. 461. It would make in order four amendments to HR 3564 and three amendments to HR 3799. It would provide for automatic adoption of the Davidson, R-Ohio, manager's amendment to HR 3564 that would extend, from Oct. 1, 2032 to Oct. 1, 2033, Federal Housing Finance Agency enterprise guarantee fees. It would also provide for automatic adoption of the Smith, R-Mo., manager's amendment to HR 3799 that would reduce, from \$1.3 billion to \$1.1 billion, the amount authorized in fiscal 2024 for the Health and Human Services Department Prevention and Public Health Fund.” The resolution passed 215 to 211. [H.Res. 524, [Vote #275](#) , 6/21/23; CQ, [6/21/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Homeland Security To Take Actions To Limit Illegal Immigration And Resuming Construction Of The "Border Wall" At The Southwestern Border.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to take a number of actions to limit illegal immigration into the United States, including by resuming construction of the ‘border wall’ along the southwestern border, bolstering Customs and Border Protection, reopening border detention facilities, limiting asylum applications and eligibility, and establishing a mandatory employment verification system. To enhance physical border security, the bill would require DHS to resume all previously planned border wall construction on the U.S.-Mexico border. It would require DHS to design, install and operate at least 900 total miles of physical barriers and other infrastructure and technology along the border, until the department achieves ‘operational control’ of the border, defined under current law as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the country. To bolster operations and capacity of Customs and Border Protection, the bill would require CBP to maintain at least 22,000 full-time agents by Sept. 30, 2025, and authorize up to \$100 million for agent retention bonuses. It would authorize \$110 million annually through fiscal 2028 for new DHS grants to law enforcement agencies in border states to assist with CBP operations. It would authorize funding for CBP to upgrade license plate readers and install cameras, microphones, and surveillance and intrusion detection systems at the northern and southern borders. It would require CBP to issue and regularly update a strategic plan to enhance U.S. border security, including to address security gaps between ports of entry, staffing requirements and information sharing. It would require DHS to ensure that the CBP Air and Marine Operations carries out at least 110,000 flight hours annually and operates unmanned aircraft systems over the southern border 24 hours per day. As amended, the bill would require Congress to commission a report that contains a national strategy to address Mexican drug cartels, including a determination of whether there should be a designation established to address such cartels. Among provisions limiting eligibility for asylum within the United States, the bill would specify that noncitizens are eligible for asylum only if they arrived at an official U.S. port of entry. It would tighten standards for determining whether an individual has a ‘credible fear of persecution’ and is persecuted as part of a ‘social group’ or based on a ‘political opinion.’ It would expand reasons disqualifying individuals from asylum eligibility, including convictions for certain offenses such as using a false ID, domestic violence, child abuse, certain drug possession or trafficking, and repeated or serious driving while intoxicated; traveling through but not seeking asylum in at least one other country party to certain refugee protection treaties; and ability to avoid persecution by relocating to another part of their home country. It would require DHS to return asylum seekers who cannot be detained to a safe third country during their immigration proceedings. Among other immigration enforcement provisions, the bill would require DHS to reopen or restore the use of all Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities that were in operation on Jan. 20, 2021. It would require DHS to detain parents and their children together and return all unaccompanied children to their country of origin. It would limit ‘parole’ authority allowing noncitizens to temporarily live and work in the U.S. allowing DHS to grant parole only on a case-by-case individual basis. The bill would require DHS to create a system based on the E-Verify pilot program to verify whether prospective employees are eligible to work in the U.S. and gradually require all employers to begin using the new system over 24 months, with 36-month deadline for agricultural sector employers.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-213. [H.R. 2, [Vote #209](#), 5/11/23; CQ, [5/11/23](#)]

- **The Border Security Bill Tightened Limits On Asylum Seekers, Requiring Them To Apply For U.S. Protection From Outside The Country.** "The package, which Democrats have warned will be blocked in the Senate, would set tight limits on asylum seekers and require them to apply for U.S. protection outside the country. It also would resume construction of a wall along the border and expand federal law enforcement efforts." [Reuters, [5/12/23](#)]
- **The Bill Barred Border Agents From "Processing" Migrants, Preventing Officers From Doing Basic Tasks.** "H.R. 2 — originally designed to be one of the first major pieces of legislation passed under the new Republican majority — was approved with a 219-213 vote, a day after wrangling over relatively minor sections of the bill briefly delayed its advancement. Beyond building the wall, the legislation greatly increases the hiring of border agents and seeks to bar them from doing any 'processing' of migrants, language Democrats said would prevent officers from doing basic tasks." [The Hill, [5/11/23](#)]
- **The Bill Required Homeland Security To Resume Constructing The Border Wall.** "It also would require the homeland security secretary to resume construction of the border wall, a centerpiece of former President Donald Trump's administration." [NBC News, [5/11/23](#)]
- **Leader Jeffries Called The Bill The "Child Deportation Act."** "Congressional Democrats sharply criticized the bill when House Republicans announced it at the end of April, saying it would go beyond the scope of border security and punish all noncitizens, including legal residents, trafficking victims and refugees. Reached for comment before Thursday's vote, the office of House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries, D-N.Y., pointed to his comments at a news conference Wednesday, when he called the bill the 'Child Deportation Act' and characterized it as 'one of the extreme MAGA Republicans' top priorities." [NBC News, [5/11/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Strike A Section Of The Bill Requiring A Homeland Security Report On If Mexican Drug Cartels Can Be Designated As Foreign Terrorist Organizations.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 1 to the rule including an amendment to HR 2 that would strike a section that would require the Homeland Security Department to submit a report to Congress on whether certain Mexican drug cartels meet the criteria to be designated as foreign terrorist organizations. It would instead require Congress, within 60 days of enactment, to commission a report that contains a national strategy to address Mexican drug cartels; a determination of whether there should be a designation established to address such cartels; and information on actions by such cartels that harm the U.S. It would also express the sense of Congress that, in implementing the E-Verify Program, DHS shall ensure any adverse impact on the nation's agricultural workforce, operations and food security are considered and addressed." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 236-190. [H.Res. 383, [Vote #206](#), 5/10/23; CQ, [5/10/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Secure The Border Act To Committee.** In May 2023, Garcia voted against: "Garcia, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to a committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 211-221. [H.R. 2, [Vote #208](#), 5/11/23; CQ, [5/11/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Considering The Secure The Border Act And The Protecting Taxpayers And Victims Of Unemployment Fraud Act.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Adoption of the rule (H.Res. 383), as amended, that would provide for floor consideration of the Secure the Border Act (HR 2) and the Protecting Taxpayers and Victims of Unemployment Fraud Act (HR 1163). The rule would provide for up to five hours of debate on the Secure the Border Act and up to one hour of debate on the Protecting Taxpayers and Victims of Unemployment Fraud Act. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Smith, R-Mo., manager's amendment to HR 1163 that would direct the Treasury Department to use unobligated funds provided by previous pandemic relief legislation for administration and fraud prevention of unemployment programs to offset any loss in the amount of funds deposited in state unemployment funds as a result of the bill, subject to appropriations. As amended, the rule would also provide for automatic adoption of an amendment to HR 2 that would strike a section requiring the Homeland Security Department to submit a report to Congress on whether certain Mexican drug cartels meet the criteria to be designated as foreign terrorist organizations; instead require

Congress to commission a report containing a national strategy to address Mexican drug cartels, including a determination of whether there should be a new designation for such cartels and information on actions by such cartels that harm the U.S.; and express the sense of Congress that, in implementing the E-Verify Program, DHS shall ensure any adverse impact on the U.S. agricultural workforce, operations and food security is considered and addressed.” The rule passed by a vote of 215-209. [H.Res. 383, [Vote #207](#), 5/10/23; CQ, [5/10/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Disapproving The DC Council’s Approval Of The Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act To All Resident’s To Vote In Local Elections, Regardless Of Citizenship.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would establish congressional disapproval of, effectively repealing, the November 2022 District of Columbia Council legislation allowing noncitizens, including undocumented immigrants, to vote in local D.C. elections beginning in 2024.” The bill passed by a vote of 260-162. [H.J.Res. 24, [Vote #118](#), 2/9/23; CQ, [2/9/23](#)]

- **The DC Council In October 2022 Passed Legislation To Allow Noncitizens To Vote; Versions Of The Legislation Had Been Introduced For Decades But Failed To Pass.** "The D.C. Council on Tuesday sent a pair of bills to Mayor Muriel Bowser that would greatly expand who can vote in local elections and how they cast their ballot. The first bill would allow noncitizens, including undocumented residents, to vote in local elections, meaning D.C. would join a few jurisdictions nationwide (including neighboring Takoma Park). [...] The bill had been floating around the Council for at least a decade, but struggled to move out of committee until this year. A previous version had only let green card-holders vote in local elections. But the judiciary committee, chaired by Ward 6 Councilmember Charles Allen, was compelled to expand voting rights to undocumented immigrants after public testimony." [DCist, [10/18/22](#)]
- **Advocates For The Legislation Argued That Noncitizens Paid Taxes And Are Impacted By Local Policies And Thus Should Be Allowed To Vote.** "D.C. lawmakers say that noncitizens pay taxes and are impacted by local policies, and should thus have a say in the people who make them. (A number of Maryland towns such as Takoma Park and Hyattsville similarly allow noncitizens to vote, albeit only legal permanent residents.)" [DCist, [2/2/23](#)]
- **2018 Polling On Legislation That Would Allow Noncitizens To Vote Found 91% Of Republicans And 54% Of Democrats Opposing The Legislation, 71% Of Respondents Overall Opposed.** "San Francisco's Department of Elections last week made the move to start allowing non-U.S. citizens to vote in the city's school board elections, sparking a national debate. [...] According to the survey, which is a joint project of Hill.TV and the HarrisX polling company, 71 percent of respondents opposed San Francisco's decision, while only 29 percent said they supported the move. Ninety-one percent of Republicans polled said they opposed giving the right to vote to noncitizens, as did 54 percent of Democrats. Seventy percent of independents said they were also in opposition to the decision. When respondents were asked the same question but with the wording changed to include the term 'illegal immigrants' instead of non-U.S. citizens, the results were nearly the same. Sixty-nine percent of Americans said they opposed the measure, while only 31 percent said they supported the measure. When asked the question with the term 'illegal immigrant,' 91 percent of Republicans said they opposed giving them voter rights, while 55 percent of Democrats also said they disagreed with the move. Sixty-five percent of Democrats also said they were against the measure. [...] The poll was conducted July 21–22 among 1,001 registered voters." [The Hill, [7/26/18](#)]

## Infrastructure Issues

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Process And Requirements For Issuing Permits Under The Clean Water Act, Including Requirements For Water Quality.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill (HR 7023), as amended, that would modify the process and requirements for issuing permits under the Clean Water Act, including permits issued by EPA for the discharge of pollutants and those issued by the Army Corps of Engineers for the discharge of dredge and fill materials and for building infrastructure such as oil and gas pipelines over waterways. It would provide greater liability protections for permit holders acting in good faith from enforcement



actions and third-party lawsuits, codify certain requirements and practices for general permits and limit the ability of executive agencies or federal courts to revoke or block permits that have been issued. HR 7023 is the Creating Confidence in Clean Water Permitting Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 213-205. [H.R. 7023, [Vote #101](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting The Creating Confidence In Clean Water Permitting Act.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Scholten, D-Mich., motion to recommit the Creating Confidence in Clean Water Permitting Act (HR 7023) to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-213. [H.R. 7023, [Vote #100](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Limit The Authorization For Certain Linear Infrastructure Projects If Federal Expenses Turn Out To Exceed Their Predicted Cost.** In March 2024, Garcia voted against: “Graves, R-La., amendment no. 8 that would prohibit a general permit for a linear infrastructure project from authorizing an activity of certain projects if the Government Accountability Office determines that, with respect to the period through Sept. 30, 2026, the total amount of 2022 tax, health and climate law tax credits claimed exceeds the amount of such credits predicted to be claimed in the Congressional Budget Office cost estimate for fiscal years 2022 through 2026 or, with respect to the period through Sept. 30, 2031, that the total amount of such credits claimed exceeds the amount of such credits predicted to be claimed in the CBO cost estimate for fiscal years 2027 through 2031.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 99-323. [H.R. 7023, [Vote #99](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Department Of Commerce To Award Economic Development Grants For Public-Private Partnerships And Certain Consortia To Expand High-Speed Broadband Internet.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 1752), as amended, that would expand the ability of the Economic Development Administration to support the deployment of high-speed broadband internet by authorizing EDA to award grants for broadband projects to public-private partnerships and consortia, and by allowing grant recipients to use in-kind donations to meet non-federal cost-sharing requirements. It would require EDA, when reviewing grant applications, to seek information from other federal agencies regarding any existing broadband services, or planned services, for deployment in the grant application area. The bill also would stipulate that grant funding could be used for broadband planning, technical assistance, training, the acquisition or development of land and the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, expansion or improvement of facilities used to provide broadband internet service. The EDA could provide credit toward the non-federal cost-share of a project over its useful life. HR 1752 is the Eliminating Barriers to Rural Internet Development Grant Eligibility (E-BRIDGE) Act.” The bill passed by a vote of 375-20. [H.R. 1752, [Vote #79](#), 3/11/24; CQ, [3/11/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Federal Communications Commission To Issue Rules For People To Apply For Emergency Connectivity Services In Underserved Areas.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Latta, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Communications Commission, within 18 months of enactment, to issue rules for persons to apply to receive electromagnetic spectrum access to provide emergency connectivity services, such as wireless emergency alert and enhanced 9-1-1 services, to underserved areas, including newly underserved areas. Among other provisions, it would specify that applicants must demonstrate that they would only use spectrum access for the proposed services, that they could provide the services ‘in a rapid manner,’ and that the services would be resilient to natural disasters. It would require the FCC to ensure that providers receive consent to access the electromagnetic spectrum from any entity already authorized to use the spectrum, receive timely determinations from such entities, and do not cause any interference to spectrum use by such entities. The bill would also extend liability protections for alert messages and 9-1-1 service to emergency connectivity service providers.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422-1. [H.R. 1353, [Vote #197](#), 4/26/23; CQ, [4/26/23](#)]

## Labor & Working Family Issues

**Garcia Voted For Expressing Congressional Disapproval Of A National Labor Relations Board Rule That**



**Would Require Joint Employers To Bargain Working Conditions With A Union's Representative.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of the October 2023 National Labor Relations Board rule that defines a joint employer to include any entity that possesses the authority to determine the essential employment terms and conditions of another employer's employees, regardless of whether it actually exercises such authority. The rule requires a joint employer to bargain with its employees' union representative with respect to any employment term or condition it possesses the authority to control. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the October 2023 NLRB rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 206-177. [H. J. Res 98, [Vote #10](#), 1/12/24; CQ, [1/12/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Rule To Provide For Floor Consideration For The Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act, Providing Disapproval Of A National Labor Relations Board Joint Employer Status Rule, And Providing Disapproval Of A Rule Relating To Electric Vehicle Chargers.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 947) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act (HR 788), the joint resolution (HJ Res 98) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a National Labor Relations Board joint employer status rule, and the joint resolution (SJ Res 38) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Federal Highway Administration rule relating to electric vehicle chargers. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and make in order one amendment to HR 788.” The rule was rejected by a vote of 203-216. [H.Res. 947, [Vote #3](#), 1/10/24; CQ, [1/10/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Eliminating Funding For Occupational Safety And Health Administration (OSHA).** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 1 that would eliminate funding for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 131-300. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #648](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Strikes \$100 Million In Funding The National Labor Relations Board.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 78 that would reduce by \$100 million funding for salaries and expenses at the National Labor Relations Board and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 169-257. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #661](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

## LGBTQ Issues

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Decreasing Funding For Minority AIDS Prevention And Treatment Activities By \$28 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 55 that would decrease by \$28 million funding for minority AIDS prevention and treatment activities and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 109-324. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #653](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds For The Gender Policy Council In The Executive Office Of The President.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Harshbarger, R-Tenn., amendment no. 63 that would prohibit the use of funding under the bill for the Gender Policy Council in the Executive Office of the President.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 205-211. [H.R. 4664, [Vote #635](#), 11/8/23; CQ, [11/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Display Of Unapproved Flags.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 34 that would establish a list of flags the Defense Department is allowed to display in any DOD work place, common access area or public area, including the American flag, a military service flag, and the POW/MIA flag.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #313](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Gender Transition Coverage For Military Family Minors.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 20 that would prohibit gender transition procedures

through the Exceptional Family Member Program for military minor family members, including surgery or medication.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #302](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Covering Sex Reassignment Surgeries And Gender Hormone Treatments.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 10 that would prohibit TRICARE from covering and the Defense Department from furnishing sex reassignment surgeries and gender hormone treatments for transgender individuals.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-211. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #301](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Banning Transgender Women And Girls From Competing On Women's Athletic Teams That Receive Federal Funds.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would effectively ban transgender women and girls from competing on women's athletic teams that receive federal funds. It would specifically amend existing prohibitions on sex discrimination in federally funded (Title IX) educational programs to also prohibit such programs from allowing persons 'whose sex is male' to participate in athletic programs designed for girls or women. It would specify that, for the purposes of the bill, a sex is 'based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth.' The bill would allow Title IX programs to permit males to train or practice with an athletic program designed for girls or women as long as no female is deprived of any benefit of participation, such as a place on a team, scholarship, or the ability to participate in a practice or competition.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-203. [H.R. 734, [Vote #192](#), 4/20/23; CQ, [4/20/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require A Study On The Psychological, Developmental, Participatory, And Sociological Effects Of Permitting Transgender Women In Women's Sports.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Mace, R-S.C., amendment no. 1 that would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on the psychological, developmental, participatory and sociological effects that permitting trans women to participate in women's and girls' sports has on cis women.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 216-205. [H.R. 734, [Vote #190](#), 4/20/23; CQ, [4/20/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit The Ban On Transgender Women And Girls From Competing On Women's Athletic Teams.** In April 2023, Garcia voted against: “Balint, D-Vt., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Workforce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-218. [H.R. 734, [Vote #191](#), 4/20/23; CQ, [4/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Limiting Transgender Women's Participation In School Athletics And Disapproving Of A D.C. Police Reform Law.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 298) that would provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 734) limiting the participation of transgender women in school athletics and the joint resolution (H J Res 42) disapproving a D.C. policing reform law. The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each measure. It would make in order floor consideration of two amendments to HR 734.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-202. [H.Res. 298, [Vote #186](#), 4/18/23; CQ, [4/18/23](#)]

## Military Personnel Issues

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Paying For Expenses Related To Abortion Services.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Jackson, R-Texas, amendment no. 5 that would repeal a 2022 Defense Department memorandum regarding access to reproductive health care and prohibit the department from paying for or reimbursing expenses relating to abortion services.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #300](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Covering Sex Reassignment Surgeries And Gender Hormone Treatments.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 10 that would prohibit TRICARE from covering and the Defense Department from furnishing sex reassignment

surgeries and gender hormone treatments for transgender individuals.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-211. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #301](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

## Motions To Recommit Without Instructions

## Indigenous Peoples Issues

**Garcia Voted For Moving Land In Pierce County, Wash., Into Trust For The Benefit Of The Puyallup Tribe Of The Puyallup Reservation.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S 382) that would direct the U.S. to take approximately 17 acres of land in Pierce County, Wash., into trust for the benefit of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation. It would prohibit the use of land for gaming and waive federal government liability for any environmental contamination of the land taken in trust.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401-15. [S. 382, [Vote #110](#), 4/11/24; CQ, [4/11/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Office Of Native American Affairs Within The Small Business Administration.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Williams, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, that would provide the statutory authorization for the Office of Native American Affairs within the Small Business Administration, to provide small business resources to tribal communities, including consultations with tribal leaders and outreach to tribal businesses. The bill also would authorize the office to provide direct assistance, including grants, contracts, cooperative agreements or other financial support to assist Native American tribes, Native Hawaiian Organizations and private tribal nonprofit organizations in providing entrepreneurial training, counseling, workshops, educational outreach, and networking opportunities. Recipients could also use that assistance to help tribal members access SBA loan programs. The office also would be tasked, to the extent reasonable, with educating Native American tribes and NHOs on relevant programs administered by other federal agencies. It also would terminate the authorization seven years after the bill’s enactment.” The bill passed 348-55. [H.R. 7102, [Vote #57](#), 2/29/24; CQ, [2/28/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Placing The Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grant Program Under The Indian Health Service And Establishing Programming To Address Child Abuse In Indigenous Communities.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would place the Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grant Program under the jurisdiction of the Indian Health Service within the Health and Human Services Department. It would require the IHS to encourage the use of culturally appropriate treatment methods. The bill would require the IHS, within two years of enactment, to report to Congress on the awarding of grants and what they have been used to fund. The bill would also require HHS, within one year of enactment, to establish the National Indian Child Resource and Family Services Center, including a 12-member advisory board. It would require the board to assist the center in coordinating programs, identifying training and technical assistance materials, and developing intergovernmental agreements relating to family violence, child abuse and child neglect.” The bill passed by a vote of 378-32. [H.R. 663, [Vote #394](#), 9/18/23; CQ, [9/18/23](#)]

## Postal Service

**Garcia Voted For Renaming The United States Postal Service In Laredo, Texas, As The Lance Corporal David Lee Espinoza, Lance Corporal Juan Rodrigo Rodriguez And Sergeant Roberto Arizola Jr. Post Office Building.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the Donalds, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility in Laredo, Texas, as the ‘Lance Corporal David Lee Espinoza, Lance Corporal Juan Rodrigo Rodriguez and Sergeant Roberto Arizola Jr. Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to 420-0. [H.R. 2754, [Vote #29](#), 1/31/24; CQ, [1/31/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming The Post Office In St. Charles, IL. As The “Veterans Of The Vietnam War Memorial Post Office.”** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Comer, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 616 East Main Street in St. Charles, Illinois, as the “Veterans of the Vietnam War Memorial Post Office.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 390-0. [H.R. 2379, [Vote #514](#), 10/2/23; CQ, [10/2/23](#)]

## Seniors & Retirement Issues

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting Medicare And Social Security.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Houchin, R-Ind., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a measure that unambiguously states that the people’s House will keep its promise to the American workers and senior citizens. We will protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare for future generations, two important programs that my Republican friends are constantly attacking.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 213-200. [H.Res. 947, [Vote #2](#), 1/10/24; CQ, [1/10/24](#); Congressional Record, [1/10/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Stating That The House Would Not Cut Money From Social Security Or Medicare.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fishbach, R-Minn, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer a resolution to state unequivocally that the House won’t cut a single cent from these crucial programs that so many of our constituents rely on.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was rejected by a vote of 213-200. [H.Res. 838, [Vote #565](#), 11/2/23; CQ, [11/2/23](#); Congressional Record, [11/2/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Protect Social Security And Medicare.** In September 2023 Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fernandez said, “I am going to offer my friends, my dear friends, a chance to show the American people that they are serious about preserving Social Security and Medicare. I urge you all to join us in defeating the previous question. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which plainly states that the people’s House won’t cut a single cent from these crucial programs that so many of my constituents, so many of your constituents, rely on.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-209. [H. Res. 680, [Vote #397](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#); Congressional Record, [9/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration For Protecting Social Security And Medicare.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Massie, R-Ky., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “we are going to urge our side to defeat the previous question. If we do, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a measure that unequivocally states that the people’s House will keep its promise to American workers and seniors and that we will protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare and fight against any Republican cuts to these essential programs that so many of our constituents rely on.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-206. [H. Res. 864, [Vote #646](#), 11/14/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#); Congressional Record, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting Social Security And Medicare From Cuts.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Houchin, R-Ind., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide consideration of a resolution which clearly states that this House will keep our promise to American seniors and workers to protect and preserve Social



Security and Medicare against any cuts to these crucial programs.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 209-200. [H.Res. 906, [Vote #692](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#); Congressional Record, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment For Centers For Medicare And Medicaid Services To Implement Consumer Protections To Provide Patients With A Cost Estimate For Health Care Services Ahead Of Time.**

In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hern, R-Okla., amendment no. 111 that would decrease by \$1 million, and increase by the same amount funding for Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services program management intended to ensure that the Health and Human Services Department implements consumer protections from the surprise billing law provide patients with a cost estimate for their health care services ahead of time.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 411-14. [H.R. 5894, [Vote #666](#), 11/15/23; CQ, [11/15/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting Social Security And Medicare.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Houchin, R-Ind., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Leger Fernandez said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which clearly states that it is the people’s House’s duty to keep our promise to American workers and seniors to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare and to fight against any cuts to these vital programs.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-204. [H.Res. 847, [Vote #601](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#); Congressional Record, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For To Block Consideration For Protecting Social Security And Medicare.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Reschenthaler, R-Pa. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Scanlon said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which clearly states that it is the people’s House’s duty to keep our promise to American workers and seniors to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare and fight against any cuts to these vital programs.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-207. [H.Res. 756, [Vote #516](#), 10/3/23; CQ, [10/3/23](#); Congressional Record, [10/3/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Protect Social Security And Medicare.** In September 2023 Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fernandez said, “I am going to offer my friends, my dear friends, a chance to show the American people that they are serious about preserving Social Security and Medicare. I urge you all to join us in defeating the previous question. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which plainly states that the people’s House won’t cut a single cent from these crucial programs that so many of my constituents, so many of your constituents, rely on.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-209. [H. Res. 680, [Vote #397](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#); Congressional Record, [9/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting And Preserving Social Security And Medicare.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Leger Fernandez said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which clearly states that it is the people’s House’s duty to keep our promise to American workers and seniors to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare and fight against any cuts to these vital programs.” A vote *for the motion* was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 214-198. [H.Res. 681, [Vote #388](#), 9/14/23; CQ, [9/14/23](#); Congressional Record, [9/14/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting Social Security And Medicare.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Reschenthaler, R-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Neguse said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous



question, I will offer an amendment that we have offered before to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which unambiguously states that it is the House's duty to keep our solemn promise to American workers and seniors to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare and reject any cuts to these critical programs." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 208-191. [H.Res. 614, [Vote #367](#), 7/26/23; CQ, [7/26/23](#); Congressional Record, [7/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Protect Social Security and Medicare.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Houchin, R-Ind motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Scanlon, D-\_\_\_ said, "Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which unequivocally states that it is the House's duty to keep our sacred promise to American workers and seniors to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare and reject any cuts to those essential programs." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 213-207. [H.Res. 597, [Vote #331](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#); Congressional Record, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Stating It Is The House's Responsibility To Provide Social Security And Medicaid And To Reject Cuts To The Programs.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: "Roy, R,Texas., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep McGovern said, "Mr. Speaker, I urge that we defeat the previous question, and I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution assuring our constituents that the people's House will protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare for our future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to 214-206. [H.Res. 463, [Vote #284](#), 6/22/23; CQ, [6/22/23](#); Congressional Record, [6/22/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Joint Resolution Stating It Is The House's Responsibility To Provide Social Security And Medicaid And To Reject Cuts To The Programs.** In June 2023, Garcia voted foronal Record, Rep McGovern said "Mr. Speaker, I am going to urge that we defeat the previous question, and if we do, then I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which states that it is the House's duty to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare for our future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to 216-209. [H.Res. 495, [Vote #249](#), 6/13/23; CQ, [6/13/23](#); Congressional Record, [6/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Stating It's The House's Responsibility To Protect And Preserve Social Security And Medicaid And To Reject Cuts To The Programs.** In February 2019, Garcia voted for: "Massie, R-Ky, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Scanlon said "Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which states that it is the House's responsibility to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicaid for our future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to 215-203. [H. Res. 463, [Vote #247](#), 6/6/23; CQ, [6/6/23](#); Congressional Record, [6/6/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting Social Security And Medicare And Rejecting Cuts To The Programs.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Leger Fernandez said, "Madam Speaker, I point out that if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution, which states that it is the House's responsibility to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare for future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-208. [H.Res. 429, [Vote #230](#), 5/23/23; CQ, [5/23/23](#); Congressional Record, [5/23/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting Social Security And Medicare And Rejecting Cuts To The Programs.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: "Fischbach, R-Minn, motion to order the previous question

(thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, I urge that we defeat the previous question. If we do, I will offer an amendment to the rule for consideration of a resolution which states that it is the House’s responsibility to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare for future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-209. [H.Res. 398, [Vote #215](#), 5/16/23; CQ, [5/16/23](#); Congressional Record, [5/16/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Protecting Social Security And Medicare And Rejecting Cuts To The Programs.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Scanlon said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which states that it is the House’s responsibility to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicare for our future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 215-211. [H.Res.383, [Vote #205](#), 5/10/23; CQ, [5/10/23](#); Congressional Record, [5/10/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Stating Responsibility To Defend And Preserve Social Security And Medicare And Reject Cuts To The Programs.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, I urge that we defeat the previous question. If we do, then I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution that allows the House to state unequivocally that it is our responsibility to defend and preserve Social Security and Medicare for generations to come and reject any cuts to these vital programs.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H. Res. 327, [Vote #195](#), 4/26/23; CQ, [4/26/23](#); Congressional Record, [4/26/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Affirming Commitment To Protect And Strengthen Social Security And Medicare And Reject Cuts To The Programs.** In April 2023, Garcia voted for: “Houchin, R-Ind., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Leger Fernandez said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, which I hope we do, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution that affirms the House’s unwavering commitment to protect and strengthen Social Security and Medicare and states that it is the position of the House to reject any cuts to the program.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-203. [H.Res. 298, [Vote #185](#), 4/18/23; CQ, [4/18/23](#); Congressional Record, [4/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Affirming Commitment To Protect And Strengthen Social Security And Medicare.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Reschenthaler, R-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, I urge that we defeat the previous question. If we do, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution that affirms the House’s unwavering commitment to protect and strengthen Social Security and Medicare, and states that it is the position of the House of Representatives to reject any cuts to these programs.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-203. [H.Res. 260, [Vote #165](#), 3/28/23; CQ, [3/28/23](#); Congressional Record, [3/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Defend And Preserve Social Security And Medicare And Reject Cuts To The Programs.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Houchin, R-Ind., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Scanlon said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution that states the House’s unyielding responsibility to defend and preserve Social Security and Medicare for generations to come and to affirm that it is the position of the House to reject any cuts to these vital programs.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-204. [H.Res. 241, [Vote #146](#), 3/23/23; CQ, [3/23/23](#); Congressional Record, [3/23/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Affirming Commitment To Protect Social Security And Medicare And To Reject Cuts To The Programs.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Massie, R-Ky., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Madam Speaker, I urge that we defeat the previous question, and if we do, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution that affirms the House’s unwavering commitment to protect and strengthen Social Security and Medicare and states that it is the position of the House to reject any cuts in the program.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-205. [H.Res. 199, [Vote #134](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#); Congressional Record, [3/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Affirming Commitment To Protect And Strengthen Social Security And Medicare And Reject Cuts To The Programs.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution that affirms the House’s unwavering commitment to protect and strengthen Social Security and Medicare and states that it is the position of the House to reject any cuts to the programs.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 213-201. [H.Res. 166, [Vote #122](#), 2/28/23; CQ, [2/28/23](#); Congressional Record, [2/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Certification That A Bill Won’t Decrease Social Security Benefits Before It Can Take Effect.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: “Langworthy, R-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Scanlon said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to ensure that H.R. 185 does not take effect unless it is certified that it won’t decrease Social Security benefits.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-208. [H.Res. 97, [Vote #108](#), 2/7/23; CQ, [2/7/23](#); Congressional Record, [2/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Preventing Bills Under Consideration From Decreasing Social Security Benefits.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Reschenthaler, R-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to this rule to include this important amendment and give every Member on the floor the opportunity to clarify that existing Federal programs like Social Security and Medicare are not under attack by this new Congress.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-207. [H. Res. 83, [Vote #101](#), 2/1/23; CQ, [2/1/23](#); Congressional Record, [2/1/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Preventing Bills Under Consideration From Decreasing Social Security Benefits.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to ensure that none of the bills in this rule take effect unless it is certified that they do not decrease Social Security benefits.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H.Res. 75, [Vote #95](#), 1/31/23; CQ, [1/31/23](#); Congressional Record, [1/31/23](#)]

## Tax Issues

**Garcia Voted For Considering Elimination Of Removing A State And Local Tax (SALT) Marriage Tax Penalty And Denouncing The Biden Administration’s Energy Policies.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1009) that would provide for floor consideration of the Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act (HR 7176). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The rule was rejected to by a vote of 195-225. [H. Res. 994, [Vote #48](#), 2/14/24; CQ, [2/14/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding The Child Tax Credit While Expanding Certain Business Tax Incentives.** In

February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the Smith, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend and expand certain business tax incentives and the Child Tax Credit (both through 2025) while boosting credits for building affordable housing, providing tax relief to victims of natural disasters, and extending tax treaty-like benefits to Taiwan. Specifically, it would increase the maximum \$2,000 child tax credit for inflation for the tax years of 2024 and 2025. Beginning in 2023, the bill also would increase the amount that is refundable each year while allowing families to base the tax credit on the prior year's income. It also would raise the maximum refundable amount per child to \$1,800 for tax year 2023, \$1,900 for tax year 2024, and \$2,000 for tax year 2025. The bill also would provide additional tax relief for people impacted by natural disasters by allowing special rules for claiming an itemized deduction for a personal casualty loss--rules that went into effect in early 2021--to be applied to subsequent natural disasters. It would increase the 9 percent ceiling for low-income housing tax credit allocations by 12.5 percent and reduce the bond-financing requirements from 50 percent to 30 percent for projects financed by bonds issued before 2026. It would extend through 2025, the "bonus depreciation" provision in the 2017 tax law that allowed 100 percent of the cost of an asset (except structures) to be deducted in the year the asset is placed in service. The bill also would reinstate through 2025 the ability of businesses to expense 100 percent of research and experimentation costs in the year they occur. It would retroactively apply this authority to 2022, the year the 2017 tax law required businesses to start taking deductions for those costs over five years. It would permanently increase both the maximum amount a business can deduct for first-year depreciation of assets, and the threshold at which businesses must report what they pay contractors and subcontractors. It would exempt wildfire relief payments received between 2020 and 2025 and East Palestine train derailment payments received on or after Feb. 3, 2023 from taxable gross income. It also would offset the estimated \$79 billion cost of tax changes by terminating the COVID-19 era Employee Retention Tax Credit (ERTC) program for any claims filed after Jan. 31, 2024 and increase penalties on under-reporting of the credit. It also would create a new section of the tax code to provide Taiwan citizens, residents, corporations, partnership, trusts and estates with benefits similar to a typical tax treaty. The provisions would apply only if Taiwan extends the same benefits to U.S. residents and businesses operating in Taiwan.” The bill passed 357-70. [H.R. 7024, [Vote #30](#), 1/31/24; CQ, [1/31/24](#)]

## Technology Issues

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass A Bill To Create Deadlines For The FCC To Process License Applications For Operating In Specific Spectrum Bands And For Grants Of Access To U.S. Markets.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “Latta, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would create deadlines for the Federal Communications Commission to process license applications for earth and space stations in a satellite system, for operating in specific spectrum bands, and for grants of access to U.S. markets. Specifically, the bill would set a one-year deadline for a decision on applications involving an orbit satellite, an earth station that connects to a satellite, or a combined application. It would also require the FCC to renew licenses that were previously approved by the commission for a term not to exceed the original term of the license or grant of market access if they meet the renewal requirements. It would allow the FCC to pause the deadlines in cases of "extraordinary circumstances" for renewable 90-day periods.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 250-163. [H.R. 1338, [Vote #365](#), 7/25/23; CQ, [7/25/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Federal Employees From Using Their Official Authority To Promote Censorship Of Private Entities' Speech On Social Media Platforms.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit federal employees from using their official authority, whether on or off duty, to influence or promote the censorship of any private entity's lawful speech on online social media platforms, including if the employee is in any federal workplace, wearing an official uniform or insignia, or using a federal vehicle or federal information technology, such as email. It would state congressional policy that employees acting in their official capacity should not influence or promote such censorship; require all agencies to provide mandatory annual compliance training for employees; direct the Office of Special Counsel to investigate any allegations of censorship activities prohibited by the bill; and establish penalties for employees who violate the bill's provisions, including disciplinary actions and fines of up to \$1,000, or up to \$50,000 for certain senior officials. It would provide an exception to the prohibition for employees engaging in legitimate law enforcement activities against



unlawful speech, provided that the employing agency submits a report to Congress and the Office of Special Counsel at least 72 hours prior to any censorship action detailing the action to be taken and the agency's legal authority to exercise the law enforcement function; but the reporting requirement would not apply to law enforcement activities relating to combating child exploitation and human or drug trafficking, and reports may be submitted within 72 hours after the action is taken in the case of actions to prevent the dissemination of classified national security information." The bill passed by a vote of 219-206. [H.R. 140, [Vote #141](#), 3/9/23; CQ, [3/9/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Federal Employees From Engaging In Censorship Under The Bill While Engaged In Collective Bargaining.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: "Perry, R-Pa., for Foxx, R-N.C., amendment no. 4 that would specifically prohibit federal employees from engaging in censorship under the bill's provisions while the employee is engaged in collective bargaining activities for which official time is authorized under existing law." The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 207-223. [H.R. 140, [Vote #138](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Allowing The Remainder Of The Bill To Remain In Effect If Another Provision Of The Bill Is Ruled Unconstitutional.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: "Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment no. 6 that would strike a severability clause that would permit the remainder of the bill and the application of its provisions to remain in effect if any other provision, amendment or application of the bill is found unconstitutional." The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 209-221. [H.R. 140, [Vote #139](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Ban On Private Entity Social Media Censorship By Federal Employees To Committee.** In March 2023, Garcia voted against: "Landsman, D-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Accountability Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-218. [H.R. 140, [Vote #140](#), 3/9/23; CQ, [3/9/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Report On The Cybersecurity Of Mobile Service Networks And Their Vulnerabilities To Hackers And Foreign Entities.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: "Latta, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to submit to Congress, within one year of enactment, a report assessing the cybersecurity of mobile service networks and their vulnerability to cyberattacks and surveillance by unauthorized hackers and foreign entities with a history of conducting adverse activities." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-22. [H.R. 1123, [Vote #133](#), 3/7/23; CQ, [3/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Manufacturers To Disclose If There Is A Microphone Or Camera In An Internet-Connected Device, Such As Smart Appliances, Excluding Devices Reasonably Expected To Have A Microphone Or Camera.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: "Bilirakis, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require manufacturers of internet-connected devices, such as smart appliances, to disclose whether a device has a camera or microphone, not including cameras, phones or other devices that a consumer would 'reasonably expect' to have a microphone or camera. The bill would establish that violations of the disclosure requirements would be treated as unfair or deceptive acts under existing consumer law and require the Federal Trade Commission, within 180 days of enactment, to issue guidance to help manufacturers comply with the requirements." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-12. [H.R. 538, [Vote #121](#), 2/27/22; CQ, [2/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Financial Assistance For Higher Education Scholarships And Research Projects To Build The Next Generation Energy-Specific Cybersecurity Workforce.** In February 2023, Garcia voted for: "Lucas, R-Okla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Energy Department to support the development of a next-generation energy-specific cybersecurity workforce by providing competitive financial assistance for scholarships and research projects at institutions of higher education for graduate and postdoctoral students and providing them with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 357-56. [H.R. 302, [Vote #107](#), 1/6/23; CQ, [1/6/23](#)]



## Terrorism & Homeland Security Issues

**Garcia Voted For Designating The Houthis As A Foreign Terrorist Organization.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would mandate the designation of the Houthis, also known as Ansarallah, as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, within 90 days of the measure’s enactment. It would require the president to impose sanctions on the Houthis, and its members in the form of visa bans and asset freezes. Persons found violating or attempting to violate the sanctions would be punished under the International Economic Powers Act with a maximum fine of \$1 million or a jail sentence of 20 years or both. It would require the president, within 120 days of the bill’s enactment, to issue regulations to implement the measure’s provisions. It would provide exceptions to the sanctions mandate for purposes of U.S. intelligence activities; to comply with the United Nations headquarters hosting agreement; and to carry out authorized law enforcement activities in the United States.” The bill passed by a vote of 285-135. [H.R. 6046, [Vote #137](#), 4/17/24; CQ, [4/17/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing The President To Deny A U.N. Diplomat Entry To The United States For Involvement In Terrorism Or Posing A Threat To National Security.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Wilson, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 5826), as amended, that would require the president to submit various reports and information to Congress on the Iranian government’s hostage-taking and wrongful detention of U.S. nationals. Among the bill’s reporting requirements, it would direct the president, within 180 days of the bill’s enactment and annually thereafter for six years, to submit to Congress information on all cases of hostage-taking or wrongful detention of U.S. nationals in Iran or at the direction of the Iranian government within the previous 10 years. It would require the president to submit to Congress information on the \$6 billion in funds transferred from restricted Iranian accounts in South Korea to restricted accounts in Qatar on or after Aug. 9, 2023. It also would direct the president to deny the visa of any individual seeking admission to the U.S. as a representative to the United Nations if the president determines the individual has been sanctioned, as of the bill’s enactment, under executive orders against persons who commit, threaten or support terrorism and against proliferators of weapons of mass destruction and their supporters.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 391-34. [H.R. 5826, [Vote #131](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Subjecting Certain Foreign-Produced Items To Export Regulations If They Involve Iran.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moran, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 6603), as amended, that would subject certain foreign-produced items that are products of U.S.-origin technology or software to Export Administration Regulations if they involve the government of Iran or are exported, reexported or in-country transferred to Iran from abroad. It would establish license requirements for export, reexport or in-country transfer of foreign-produced items from abroad that fall under the scope of the bill, with exceptions for certain food, medicine, medical devices and communications technology. It also would authorize the Commerce Department to waive the bill’s requirements if the secretary determines that such waiver is in the national interest and submits to Congress a report explaining the waiver. The bill’s provisions would sunset seven years after its enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-19. [H.R. 6603, [Vote #130](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requires Regulations To Ensure That Transactions Exempted From Sanctions On Iran For Humanitarian Purposes Do Not Facilitate Terrorism.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the president to issue regulations to ensure that certain transactions that are exempt from U.S. sanctions on Iran do not directly or indirectly facilitate support for acts of international terrorism or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It also would require the president to issue a report to Congress on the efficacy of such regulations one year after the date on which they were issued and every two years thereafter for six years. It would direct the Treasury Department to instruct the U.S. executive director at the World Bank to use the voice and vote of the U.S. to oppose financial assistance to Iran. The bill’s provisions would sunset at the earlier of the date that is seven years after its enactment, 30 days after the Treasury Department reports to Congress that Iran is no longer a jurisdiction of primary money-laundering concern, or 30 days after the president reports to Congress that the Iranian government has ceased supporting acts of international terrorism.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 408-13. [H.R. 6015, [Vote #127](#), 4/16/24; CQ, [4/16/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Actions By The Treasury Department Related To Exports, Imports, And Financing With Respect To Iran.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Treasury Department from authorizing transactions by a U.S. financial institution connected to the import or export of goods, services or technology, other than agricultural commodities, food, medicine, medical devices or humanitarian assistance, to Iran. It would direct the Treasury Department to instruct the International Monetary Fund to oppose financial assistance to Iran and instruct member countries to prohibit the exchange of special drawing rights held by Iran. It also would codify prohibitions on the Export-Import Bank extending credit in connection to transactions from Iran or Iranian government-controlled entities. The bill’s regulations would sunset 30 days after the earlier of the date that is the date after the president certifies to Congress that the government of Iran has ceased to support acts of international terrorism and is no longer a jurisdiction of primary money-laundering concern, or 10 years after the bill’s enactment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 294-105. [H.R. 5921, [Vote #123](#), 4/15/24; CQ, [4/15/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing Title VII Of Foreign Surveillance Act, Which Allowed The Government To Collect Messages Of Americans Communicating With Targeted Foreigners Abroad, For Two Years.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: Passage of the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act, as amended, that would reauthorize Title VII of the Foreign Surveillance Act, including section 702, for two years following the bill’s enactment. It would establish new requirements on FBI searches of information on Americans collected through section 702, establish accountability standards for FBI personnel who have access to such data, and add new requirements that intelligence agencies and the FBI must meet when applying to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court for electronic surveillance under FISA authorities. It would increase penalties for FISA violations. It also would require the attorney general and the director of national intelligence, for any FISA surveillance orders or authorizations issues between Jan. 1, 2024 and and Apr. 30, 2024, to seek new orders and authorizations in accordance with the bill’s requirements, within 90 days of the bill’s enactment. As amended, the bill would permit the chairs and ranking members of the congressional intelligence and judiciary committees, Senate majority and minority leaders, House speaker and House minority leader to attend any proceeding of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review. It also would require the FBI, beginning no later than one year after the bill’s enactment, to submit a quarterly report to the congressional intelligence and judiciary committees that includes the number of U.S. person queries conducted during that quarter into foreigners’ digital communications outside the country collected under Section 702 authority. As amended, it also would modify the definition of electronic communication service provider in current law to include any service provider that has access to equipment that is being or could be used to transmit or store wire or electronic communications, not including any entity that serves primarily as a public accommodation facility, a dwelling, a community facility or a food service establishment.” The bill passed by a vote of 273-147. [H.R. 7888, [Vote #119](#), 4/12/24; CQ, [4/12/24](#)]

- **The Foreign Surveillance Act Allowed The Government To Collect Messages Of Americans Communicating With Targeted Foreigners Abroad.** “It is a law that allows the government to collect — on domestic soil and without a warrant — the communications of targeted foreigners abroad, including when those people are interacting with Americans. Under that law, the National Security Agency can order email services like Google to turn over copies of all messages in the accounts of any foreign user and network operators like AT&T to intercept and furnish copies of any phone calls, texts and internet communications to or from a foreign target. Section 702 collection plays a major role in the gathering of foreign intelligence and counterterrorism information, according to national security officials.” [New York Times, [4/12/24](#)]
- **Donald Trump Previously Urged Republican Allies To Title VII Of The Foreign Surveillance Act.** “The House on Friday passed a two-year reauthorization of an expiring warrantless surveillance law known as Section 702, reversing course after the bill collapsed days earlier when former President Donald J. Trump urged his allies to ‘kill’ it. [...] For political reasons that are incoherent as a matter of law and policy, as the House prepared to take up the legislation this week, Mr. Trump weighed in, urging supporters to ‘KILL FISA, IT WAS ILLEGALLY USED AGAINST ME, AND MANY OTHERS. THEY SPIED ON MY CAMPAIGN!!!’” [New York Times, [4/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Definition Of Electronic Communication Service Providers To Exclude Public Accommodation Facilities Or Community Facilities.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Turner, R-Ohio, amendment no. 6 to HR 7888 that would modify the definition of electronic communication service provider in current law to include any service provider that has access to equipment that is being or could be used to transmit or store wire or electronic communications, not including any entity that serves primarily as a public accommodation facility, a dwelling, a community facility or a food service establishment.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 236-186. [H.R. 7888, [Vote #118](#), 4/12/24; CQ, [4/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Enabling The Vetting Of All Non-U.S. Individuals Who Are Being Processed For Travel To The U.S. Through The Department Of Justice.”** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Waltz, R-Fla., amendment no. 5 to HR 7888 that would require the Justice Department, in consultation with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, to ensure that procedures to acquire foreign intelligence information from individuals outside the U.S. enable the vetting of all non-U.S. individuals who are being processed for travel to the U.S.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 227-193. [H.R. 7888, [Vote #117](#), 4/12/24; CQ, [4/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Definition Of Foreign Intelligence Information To Include Information Related To Illegal Drugs.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Crenshaw, R-Texas, amendment no. 4 to HR 7888 that would modify the definition of foreign intelligence information in current law to include information that relates to international production, distribution or financing of illicit synthetic drugs, opioids, cocaine or other drugs driving overdose deaths.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 268-152. [H.R. 7888, [Vote #116](#), 4/12/24; CQ, [4/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Permitting Chairs And Ranking Members Of Congressional Leadership As Well As The Intelligence And Judiciary Committees To Attend Proceedings Of The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Roy, R-Texas, amendment no. 2 to HR 7888 that would permit the chairs and ranking members of the congressional intelligence and judiciary committees, Senate majority and minority leaders, House speaker and House minority leader to attend any proceeding of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court of Review. It also would require the FBI, beginning no later than one year after the bill's enactment, to submit a quarterly report to the congressional intelligence and judiciary committees that includes the number of U.S. person queries conducted during that quarter into foreigners' digital communications outside the country collected under Section 702 authority.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 269-153. [H.R. 7888, [Vote #115](#), 4/12/24; CQ, [4/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Warrantless Searches Regarding A Person In The U.S. In The FISA 702 Database, With Exceptions For Imminent Threats.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 1 to HR 7888 that would prohibit federal officers and employees from searching for information acquired under Section 702 authority to find communications or information from a U.S. person that would require a probable cause warrant if sought for law enforcement purposes. It would provide exceptions, including if the person is subject to an electronic surveillance order, the officer or employee conducting the search has a reasonable belief that an emergency exists involving an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm or the search deals with cybersecurity.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-212. [H.R. 7888, [Vote #114](#), 4/12/24; CQ, [4/12/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Providing Consideration For Intelligence Surveillance Reauthorization; Customs Waters Extension; Denouncing The Biden Administration's Immigration Policies, And A Resolution Condemning Pressure On Israel.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1125) that would provide for floor consideration of the Extending Limits of U.S. Customs Waters Act (HR 529), the resolution (H Res 1112) denouncing the Biden administration's immigration policies, the resolution (H Res 1117) opposing efforts to place one-sided pressure on Israel with respect to Gaza, and the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act (HR 7888).” The rule was rejected by a vote of 193-228. [H. Res. 1125, [Vote #108](#), 4/10/24; CQ, [4/10/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Providing Consideration For Intelligence Surveillance Reauthorization; Customs Waters Extension; Denouncing The Biden Administration’s Immigration Policies, And A Resolution Condemning Pressure On Israel .** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1137) that would provide for floor consideration of the Extending Limits of U.S. Customs Waters Act (HR 529), the resolution (H Res 1112) denouncing the Biden administration's immigration policies, the resolution (H Res 1117 ) opposing efforts to place one-sided pressure on Israel with respect to Gaza, and the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act (HR 7888). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on HR 529, H Res 1112, H Res 1117 and HR 7888. It would also make in order six amendments to HR 7888.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 213-208. [H. Res. 1137, [Vote #113](#), 4/12/24; CQ, [4/12/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For Ordering The Previous Question On Intelligence Surveillance Reauthorization; Customs Waters Extension; Denouncing The Biden Administration’s Immigration Policies, And A Resolution Condemning Pressure On Israel.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Massie, R-Ky., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Neguese said, “Mr. Speaker, our colleagues across the aisle reject compromises at every turn. My Republican colleagues rejected a bipartisan immigration deal that came out of the Senate before even reading the bill text. The bill passed with 70 votes, Mr. Speaker, in the United States Senate. Our allies around the world have literally been left stranded, and House Republicans won’t even bring the bill up for an up-or-down vote. Instead, their top priority is the Refrigerator Freedom Act, Mr. Speaker.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 209-205. [H. Res. 1137, [Vote #112](#), 4/12/24; Congressional Record, [4/12/24](#); CQ, [4/12/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending Authorization Of The Homeland Security Department’s Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office For Two Years From Enactment.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “D’Esposito, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend authorization for the Homeland Security Department’s Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office for two years from the date of the bill’s enactment. It would also require the CWMD to submit a report to Congress, within 180 days of the bill’s enactment, on efforts to improve employee morale. Among other provisions, the bill would require the Government Accountability Office to review and brief Congress on the CWMD, within one year of the bill’s enactment, including ongoing efforts to prioritize key missions, the effectiveness of its stakeholder coordination, and the management of its research and development activities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-0. [H.R. 3224, [Vote #707](#), 12/11/23; CQ, [12/11/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Fiscal 2024 Homeland Security Appropriations Including Republican Riders.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$91.5 billion in discretionary spending for fiscal 2024 for the Homeland Security Department, including \$62.8 billion subject to the bill’s discretionary cap and \$20.2 billion for major disaster relief under a disaster cap adjustment. It would provide \$19.9 billion for Customs and Border Protection, \$9.8 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, \$10.6 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, \$13.6 billion for the Coast Guard and \$26.1 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Among other provisions, it would provide \$2.1 billion to resume construction of the wall along the U.S.-Mexico border and \$2.9 billion for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. It would prohibit the use of any of the bill’s funds to purchase unmanned aircraft systems that are manufactured in China or by a China-based company. The bill would also include restrictions on the use of any funds provided by the bill for any DHS diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives or to advance critical race theory; prohibit funding for any DHS component to label certain social media posts as misinformation; and prohibit funding provided by the bill to provide any gender-affirming care for individuals in ICE custody. As amended, the bill would bar the use of funds provided in the bill for the Uniting for Ukraine program, which provides a pathway for Ukrainian citizens and their immediate family members who are outside of the U.S. to come to the U.S. and stay temporarily under a two-year parole period; reduce DHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas' salary to \$1; and prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to house undocumented immigrants who are unlawfully present in the U.S. at military installations, except during a federally declared major disaster.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-208. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #505](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]



- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Homeland Security Deputy Secretary’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 66 that would reduce the salary of the Department of Homeland Security Deputy Secretary Kristie Canegallo to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 169-261. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #458](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Homeland Security Executive Secretary’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 67 that would reduce the salary of the Department of Homeland Security Executive Secretary Kimberly O’Connor to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 165-263. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #459](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The Homeland Security Assistant Secretary for Border And Immigration Policy’s Salary To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 69 that would reduce the salary of Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Border and Immigration Policy Blas Nunez-Neto to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-260. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #460](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease The Funds Provided By The Bill By \$8.7 Billion.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Rosendale, R-Mont., amendment no. 74 that would decrease the total amount of funds provided by the bill by \$8.7 billion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 75-347. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #461](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Add Funding For Customs And Border Protections Officers At Ports Of Entry.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Correa, D-Calif., amendment no. 13 that would reduce by \$496.3 million, and increase by the same amount, funding for U.S. Customs and Border Protection operations and support, intended to hire additional CBP officers for ports of entry.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 206-223. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #442](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Numerous Immigration Provisions That Block Use Of Funds For: Facilitating Migrant’s Parole Into The U.S., Transporting Adult Migrants Into The U.S. For Non-Enforcement Purposes, And Issuing Employment Authorization For Migrants Whose Asylum Was Denied Or Committed A Crime While Their Application Is Pending.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., amendment no. 23 that would strike numerous provisions, including language to bar the use of funds under the bill for: U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s CBP One application to facilitate any migrant’s parole into the U.S.; transporting adult migrants into the U.S. interior for non-immigration enforcement purposes; and to issue any employment authorization document to a migrant whose asylum application has been denied or who has been convicted of a federal or state crime while their asylum application is pending.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 209-220. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #443](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Language Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Fund Immigrations And Customs Enforcement To Maintain Full Capacity Of Detainees.** September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 25 that would strike language to require the Department of Homeland Security to allocate amounts for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations and support in order to ensure the average daily population of detainees is maintained at the full capacity funded by the bill throughout the fiscal year and ensure that every migrant who is not detained has mandatory GPS monitoring throughout the duration of all applicable immigration proceedings.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-220. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #444](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For Cybersecurity And Infrastructure Security Agency Operations.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Clyde, R-Ga., amendment no. 29 that would reduce funding for Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency operations and support



from \$2.4 billion to \$1.8 billion.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 108-320. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #445](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of Cybersecurity And Infrastructure Security Agency Director Jen Easterly.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 39 that would bar the use funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Director Jen Easterly.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147-282. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #446](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of Cybersecurity And Infrastructure Security Agency’s Election Security Initiative Director Geoffrey Hale.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 40 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency’s Election Security Initiative Director Geoffrey Hale.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 160-270. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #447](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of DHS Undersecretary Of The Office of Strategy, Policy And Plans Robert Silvers.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 41 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Department of Homeland Security Undersecretary of the Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans Robert Silvers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 168-261. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #448](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of DHS Assistant Secretary For Counter Terrorism And Threat Prevention Samantha Vinograd.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 42 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Department of Homeland Security Assistant Secretary for Counter Terrorism and Threat Prevention Samantha Vinograd.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 164-265. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #449](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Salary Of DHS Director of the Homeland Security Department Government Accountability Office - Office of Inspector General Liaison Office Jim Crumpacker.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 43 that would bar the use of funds under the bill to pay the salary and expenses of the Department of Homeland Security Director of the Homeland Security Department Government Accountability Office - Office of Inspector General Liaison Office Jim Crumpacker.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 162-264. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #450](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Undersecretary Of Homeland Security For Intelligence And Analysis Kenneth L. Wainstein To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 48 that would reduce the salary of Undersecretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis Kenneth L. Wainstein to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 159-269. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #451](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Immigration Program Evaluation Assistant Director Claire Trickler-McNulty's To \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 49 that would reduce Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Immigration Program Evaluation Assistant Director Claire Trickler-McNulty's salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-267. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #452](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The DHS Civil Rights Officer Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia to \$1.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 50 that would reduce Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Officer Shoba Sivaprasad Wadhia's

salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 161-268. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #453](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds For The Texas Border Program Operation Lone Star.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment no. 51 that would prohibit the use of any funds provided by the bill for the Texas border and immigration enforcement program known as "Operation Lone Star." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 211-220. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #454](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Funding To The DHS Office For Civil Rights.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Nehls, R-Texas, amendment no. 64 that would prohibit the use of any funds provided by the bill for the Department of Homeland Security's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 182-247. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #455](#), 9/27/23; CQ, [9/27/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Recommitting FY 2024 Homeland Security Appropriations To The House Appropriations Committee.** In September 2023, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-218. [H.R. 4367, [Vote #504](#), 9/28/23; CQ, [9/28/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The Defense Department’s Counter-Extremism Working Group To Submit A Report To Congress.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 49 that would require the Defense Department, within 90 days of enactment, to submit to Congress a report containing all documents from the department's working group to counter extremism.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-213. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #318](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For “Providing Individuals Harmed By The 1988 Pan Am Flight 103 Bombing With Remote Video And Telephonic Access To Court Proceedings In The Criminal Trial Of Abu Agila Mohammed Mas'ud Kheir Al-Marimi.”** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Van Drew, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would direct the appropriate U.S. district court to make reasonable efforts to provide individuals harmed by the 1988 Pan Am Flight 103 bombing with remote video and telephonic access to court proceedings in the criminal trial of Abu Agila Mohammed Mas'ud Kheir Al-Marimi, as well any trials of co-conspirators that may brought by U.S. prosecutors. The bill's provisions would also apply to the spouses, parents, legal guardians, children, siblings, next of kin, and other close relatives of victims who died in the bombing, as well as individuals present in Scotland near the scene of the plane crash. Remote access must be provided regardless of the individual's location.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-7. [S. 3250, [Vote #14](#), 1/18/24; CQ, [1/18/24](#)]

## Trade & Outsourcing Issues

**Garcia Voted For Amending And Correcting The 2022 Ocean Shipping Reform Act.** In March 2024, Garcia voted for: “Johnson, R-S.D., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 1836), as amended, that would make various amendments and technical corrections to the 2022 Ocean Shipping Reform Act. Among its provisions, it would establish a formal process for submitting complaints against shipping exchanges to the Federal Maritime Commission; repeal a tariff exemption for controlled carriers of a foreign company that are entitled by U.S. treaty to receive most-favored-nation treatment; prohibit the FMC from requiring ocean carriers to report certain information if already reported to other federal agencies; and require the FMC to issue proposed rules on data standards for maritime logistics and price indexes for containerized freight. It also would establish advisory committees on national ports and national ocean carriers within the FMC. HR 1836 is the Ocean Shipping Reform Implementation Act.” The bill passed 393-24. [H.R. 1836, [Vote #98](#), 3/21/24; CQ, [3/21/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Congressional Disapproval For A Rule That Waives A Requirement That Electric Vehicle Chargers Made In The U.S. Must Be Made From Parts And Materials Produced In The U.S.**

In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a February 2023 Federal Highway Administration Rule that temporarily waives, for electric vehicle chargers assembled in the U.S., a requirement that steel, iron, manufactured products and construction materials used in FHWA projects be produced in the U.S. The rule went into effect in March 2023 and phases out coverage under the waiver for chargers manufactured after June 2024 for which the cost of components manufactured in the U.S. is not more than 55 percent of the cost of all components. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the rule would have no force or effect.” The bill passed by a vote of 209-198. [S.J.Res. 38, [Vote #8](#), 1/11/24; CQ, [1/11/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Rule To Provide For Floor Consideration For The Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act, Providing Disapproval Of A National Labor Relations Board Joint Employer Status Rule, And Providing Disapproval Of A Rule Relating To Electric Vehicle Chargers.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 947) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act (HR 788), the joint resolution (HJ Res 98) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a National Labor Relations Board joint employer status rule, and the joint resolution (SJ Res 38) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Federal Highway Administration rule relating to electric vehicle chargers. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and make in order one amendment to HR 788.” The rule was rejected by a vote of 203-216. [H.Res. 947, [Vote #3](#), 1/10/24; CQ, [1/10/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Motion To Reconsider The Vote On Considering Legislation To Prohibit Third-Party Settlement Payments, Disapprove The Joint Employer Rule, And Disapprove The Electric Vehicle Chargers Rule.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Moore, R-Utah, motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was rejected.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 210-201. [H.Res. 947, [Vote #4](#), 1/11/24; CQ, [1/11/24](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Rule To Provide Floor Consideration Of The Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act, Disapprove Of A Joint Employer Status Rule, And Disapprove Of An Electric Vehicle Chargers Rule.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 947) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act (HR 788), the joint resolution (HJ Res 98) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a National Labor Relations Board joint employer status rule, and the joint resolution (SJ Res 38) that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Federal Highway Administration rule relating to electric vehicle chargers. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill and make in order one amendment to HR 788.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 211-202. [H.Res. 947, [Vote #5](#), 1/11/24; CQ, [1/11/24](#)]

**Garcia, Mike Voted For Establishing Additional Sanctions For Purchasing Iranian Oil.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Lawler, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president, within 90 days of the bill’s enactment, to impose property blocking and visa ineligibility sanctions on foreign persons involved in petroleum trade operations with Iran. It would require the Energy Information Administration to submit a report to Congress, within 120 days of the bill’s enactment and annually thereafter, describing Iran’s growing exports of petroleum and petroleum products. It would require the president to strengthen sanctions on foreign persons involved in petroleum trade operations with Iran, including trade in petrochemicals. The bill’s provisions would be terminated 30 days after the president certifies to Congress that Iran no longer provides support for international terrorism and Iran has ceased the pursuit, acquisition and development of, and verifiably dismantled, its nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, ballistic missiles, and ballistic missile launch technology.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 342-69. [H.R. 3774, [Vote #598](#), 11/3/23; CQ, [11/3/23](#)]

## Transportation

**Garcia Voted For Extending Federal Aviation Administration Programs Through May 10, 2024.** In February 2024, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the authorization for various Federal Aviation Administration programs, as well as the aviation taxes that finance the

Airport and Airway Trust Fund and the authority to release money from the trust fund, through May 10, 2024.” The bill passed 401-19. [H.R. 7454, [Vote #59](#), 2/29/24; CQ, [2/29/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending Authorization For Federal Aviation Administration Programs Until March 8, 2024.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the authorization for various Federal Aviation Administration programs, as well as the aviation taxes that finance the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and the authority to release money from the trust fund, until March 8, 2024.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 376-15. [H.R. 6503, [Vote #709](#), 12/11/23; CQ, [12/11/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Transportation Department To Submit A Report To Congress On The Benefits Of Commuter Rail Transportation And Obstacles To Providing Transfer-Free Rail Transportation.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Kean, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Transportation Department, within one year of enactment, to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress identifying the benefits of commuter rail passenger transportation and major obstacles to providing commuter rail passenger transportation that does not involve a transfer for passengers.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 356-61. [H.R. 1547, [Vote #694](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reducing The Deputy Transportation Secretary’s Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Santos, R-N.Y., amendment no. 73 that would reduce Deputy Transportation Secretary Polly Trottenberg’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 112-318. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #620](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Reduce The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Acting Administrator’s Salary To \$1.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., for Nehls, R-Texas, amendment no. 62 that would reduce National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Acting Administrator Ann E. Carlson’s salary to \$1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 164-264. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #617](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Implementing A Mandate Requiring New Vehicles To Have Drunk Driving Prevention Technology.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Massie, R-Ky., amendment no. 60 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to issue a final rule to implement the mandate in the 2021 infrastructure law that requires new vehicles to have advanced drunk and impaired driving prevention technology to monitor driver performance and halt vehicle operation if impairment is detected.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 201-229. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #616](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Bill Funds From Being Used For The National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., amendment no. 57 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to carry out the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-238. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #614](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease DC Metro Funding By \$150 Million.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 25 that would decrease by \$150 million funding for grants to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 148-277. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #605](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate \$776.4 Million For Amtrak Grants.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 20 that would eliminate the bill’s \$776.4 million in funding for Transportation Department national network grants to Amtrak and transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 125-297. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #604](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Recognize The Transportation Department Thriving Communities Program.** In November 2023, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 5 that would decrease by \$10.6 million, and increase by the same amount, funding for the National Surface Transportation and Innovative Finance Bureau, intended to recognize the Transportation Department Thriving Communities Program.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 212-214. [H.R. 4820, [Vote #603](#), 11/7/23; CQ, [11/7/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Passage Of A Bill To Reauthorize The Federal Aviation Administration Through FY2028.** In July 2022, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal aviation programs through fiscal 2028. The measure would authorize \$12.7 billion in fiscal 2024, and gradually increase that amount to \$14 billion in fiscal 2028, for Federal Aviation Administration operations; \$4 billion annually for airport planning and development; \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2024, and gradually increase that amount to \$3.5 billion in fiscal 2028, for facilities and equipment; and \$255 million in fiscal 2024, and gradually increase that amount to \$279 million in fiscal 2028, for research and development. It also would expand workforce development programs and increase, from 65 to 67, the mandatory retirement age for commercial pilots. It would transfer oversight authority over unmanned aircraft systems from the Transportation Department to the FAA and direct the agency to determine how to integrate UAS operations into the national airspace system. It also would require air carriers to establish food and lodging reimbursement policies for travelers whose flights are canceled, require children to be seated next to their parents at no additional cost, and establish training standards for personnel who assist wheelchair users in boarding a plane or who stow wheelchairs and scooters. As amended, the bill would establish an apprenticeship program to bolster the qualified pilot pipeline, require the Transportation Department to provide more detailed information about the cause of a commercial passenger flight cancellation or delay, and allow an airport or retail fuel seller to sell approved unleaded aviation gasoline, if there is industry consensus for its use.” The bill passed by a vote of 351-69. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #364](#), 7/20/23; CQ, [7/20/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Remove Language Allowing People Applying For An Airline Transport Certificate To Obtain Additional Hours Of The Experience Requirement In A Flight Simulator.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Langworthy, R-N.Y., amendment no. 10 that would remove language in the bill that would allow a person applying for an airline transport certificate with an airplane category and class rating to obtain up to 150 additional hours of the total aeronautical experience requirement in a full flight simulator.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 243-191. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #341](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Exempt Non-Hub Airports From The Requirement To Have An Emergency Medical Technician During Air Carrier Operations.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Feenstra, R-Iowa, amendment no. 27 that would exempt non-hub airports from the requirement to have at least one individual who maintains certification as an emergency medical technician during air carrier operations.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 203-231. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #342](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The FAA To Mandate That Commercial Passenger Aircrafts Have Secondary Barriers To Protect Pilots.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Fitzpatrick, R-Pa., amendment no. 29 that would require the Federal Aviation Administration to implement as a rule the recommendations issued by the aviation rulemaking committee for the installation of a secondary cockpit barrier on commercial passenger aircrafts.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 392-41. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #343](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Changes To National Park Air Tour Management Plans.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Gosar, R-Ariz. amendment no. 33 that would prohibit changes to existing National Park air tour management plans.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 193-236. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #344](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
  - **The Amendment Would Require The FAA To Consider The Economics Of Commercial Air Tours.** “Gosar #33 – Requires the FAA to factor in the economics of commercial air tours over



National Parks when creating National Park air tour management plans, which were intended to mitigate noise and environmental impacts over National Parks.” [Democratic Whip, Floor Updates, [7/19/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require An Investigation Into The FAA’s Decision To Increase The Permissible Electrocardiogram (EKG) Range For Pilots To Fly.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ill., for Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 35 that would require the Transportation Department's inspector general to investigate, within 90 days of the bill's enactment, the Federal Aviation Administration's decision to increase the permissible electrocardiogram range for pilots to fly.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-258. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #345](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require That Airlines Rehire Pilots Who Were Fired Due To COVID Vaccine Mandates.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ill., for Greene, R-Ga., amendment no. 36 that would require airlines to reinstate pilots who were fired or forced to resign because of COVID-19 vaccine mandates.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141-294. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #346](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prioritize Entities That Collaborate With The Defense Department Or National Guard For Grant Funding Under The Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Pilot Program.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment no. 44 that would require the Transportation Department, in the process of prioritizing awarding grants under the Advanced Air Mobility Infrastructure Pilot Program, to also prioritize eligible entities that collaborate with the Defense Department or National Guard.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-215. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #347](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The FAA To Assess Aviation Safety Bulletins From Agencies Outside The FAA.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Issa, R-Calif., amendment no. 47 that would require the Federal Aviation Administration to make an objective, independent assessment of a Notice to Air Missions request when it comes from an outside agency.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 214-219. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #348](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Restrict Drone Flights Over Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations And Eligible Meat And Food Processing Facilities.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Jackson, R-Texas, amendment no. 48 that would amend current law to add concentrated animal feeding operations and eligible meat and food processing facilities to the list of facilities that could apply to the Federal Aviation Administration to restrict the operation of drones in close proximity to such facilities.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 211-224. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #349](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Provide More Detailed Information About The Cause Of A Commercial Passenger Flight Cancellation or Delay.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Kean, R-N.J., amendment no. 50 that would require the Transportation Department, within 60 days of the bill’s enactment, to refine the reporting directives to provide more detailed information about the cause of a commercial passenger flight cancellation or delay.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240-195. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #350](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Authorization For \$1.5 Billion For The Essential Air Service.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment no. 62 that would strike language that would authorize \$1.5 billion over five years for the Essential Air Service.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 49-386. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #351](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Report The Transportation Secretary’s Flight Records For The Last Three Years.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 64 that would

require the Federal Aviation Administration to report to Congress on the Transportation secretary's flight records for the previous three years." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 216-219. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #352](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Restrict Funding For DEI Officials Or Training.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Miller, R-Ill., amendment no. 65 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to hire diversity, equity, and inclusion officials or to conduct DEI training." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 181-254. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #353](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Not Prevent Airports From Selling Approved Unleaded Fuel If There Is Industry Consensus For Its Use.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Oberholte, R-Calif., amendment no. 68 that would specify that the bill would not prevent an airport or retail fuel seller from selling approved unleaded aviation gasoline, if there is industry consensus for its use." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 229-205. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #354](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Strike Language Requiring The FAA's BEYOND Drone Program To Address Social Factors.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 69 that would strike language to require the Federal Aviation Administration to address the social factors of expanding the FAA Beyond Program." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-244. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #355](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Make Turbulence Studies Focus On Weather Conditions Rather Than Climate Change.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Ogles, R-Tenn., amendment no. 70 that would require the Federal Aviation Administration to include in a study on air turbulence the impacts of weather, rather than climate change." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 206-227. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #356](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Add 7 Roundtrip Flight Slots To Washington National Airport (DCA).** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: "Owens, R-Utah, amendment no. 71 that would add seven new roundtrip in-and-beyond perimeter slots at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport split between the seven airlines servicing the airport." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 205-229. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #357](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike A Section Requiring The FAA To Consider Broadening Eligibility For The Continuous Lower Energy, Emission And Noise Program.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: "Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 73 that would strike from the bill a section to direct the Federal Aviation Administration to consider expanding and broadening eligibility for the Continuous Lower Energy, Emission and Noise (CLEEN) program." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 127-308. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #358](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Airport Improvement Program Funding, FAA's Operations Budget, And FAA's Research And Development Budget.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: "Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 74 that would reduce the amount authorized annually through fiscal 2028 for airport planning and development by \$200 million, for Federal Aviation Administration operations by approximately \$700 million; and for research and development by \$47 million." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 52-381. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #359](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Vertiports From The Heliport Definition Under The Airport Improvement Program.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: "Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 75 that would amend the definition of a heliport, under Airport Improvement Program modifications, to exclude a vertiport." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 45-387. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #360](#), 7/19/23 CQ, [7/19/23](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For A Bipartisan Series of En Bloc Amendments to The Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., en bloc amendments no. 4.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 348-57. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #361](#), 7/20/23; CQ, [7/20/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To A Bill To Reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration That Aims To Increase Accountability For Aircraft Registration Numbers.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 76 that would strike language from the bill concerning prohibition on N-Number profiteering and accountability for aircraft registration numbers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 64-329. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #362](#), 7/20/23; CQ, [7/20/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To A Bill To Reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration That Restored Pre-Pandemic Telework Policies To The Agency.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 77 that would strike from the bill language to authorize the Federal Aviation Administration to establish telework policies and add a requirement for the FAA, within 30 days of enactment, to reinstate its telework policy in effect as of Dec. 31, 2019.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 195-226. [H.R. 3935, [Vote #363](#), 7/20/23; CQ, [7/20/23](#)]
- **Garcia Voted For A Resolution To Provide Floor Consideration Of 104 Amendments To The Federal Aviation Administration Re-Authorization, As Well As Consideration For A Bill Prohibiting Schools From Providing Shelter For Undocumented Immigrants.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 597) that would provide for floor consideration of the Schools Not Shelters Act (HR 3941) and the Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act (HR 3935). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill and make in order 104 amendments to HR 3935, which may be offered en bloc, and one amendment to HR 3941.” The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 213-206. [H. Res. 597, [Vote #332](#), 7/18/23; CQ, [7/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Federal Aviation Administration Task Force To Improve The Notice To Air Missions System For Real-Time Flight Path Information.** In January 2023, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish a Federal Aviation Administration task force to improve the Notice to Air Missions system, which provides pilots with real-time flight path information. It would require the task force to make recommendations to improve the presentation of NOTAMs to prioritize or highlight the most important information; to ensure that NOTAMs are complete and accurate; to ensure the resiliency and cybersecurity of the NOTAM computer system; and on best practices for the FAA to improve the accuracy and understandability of flight operations information. It would require the task force to include members representing air carriers, airports, pilot unions, air traffic controller unions, aeronautical information unions and general aviation, as well as experts in aviation safety, human factors and cybersecurity.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 424-4. [H.R. 346, [Vote #34](#), 1/25/23; CQ, [1/25/23](#)]

## Veterans & Military Family Issues

**Garcia Voted For Permitting The Veterans Affairs Department To Restore Veteran Educational Benefits If An Educational Institution Is Determined To Have Engaged In Fraudulent Behaviors.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would permit the Veterans Affairs Department to restore veteran educational benefits for certain assistance programs to eligible students in cases where an educational institution is determined to have engaged in specified fraudulent behaviors, resulting in the suspension or termination of a program of study and preventing the student from completing the course or program. It would require the offending institutions to repay veteran educational benefits to the VA that were obtained through their fraudulent behavior. It would require the VA to disapprove such an educational institution from VA education benefit eligibility until repayment is made. It would require the VA to establish a process for determining repayment amounts, which must include a notice to each offending institution. As an offset, the bill

would extend for 14 days the higher fees the VA currently charges borrowers for its housing loan guarantees.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-6. [H.R. 1767, [Vote #161](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Process That The Veterans Affairs Department Follows When Replacing Benefits For Veterans Who Have Been Defrauded By Fiduciaries Appointed To Manage Their Benefits.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify the process that the Veterans Affairs Department follows when replacing benefits for veterans who have been defrauded by fiduciaries appointed to manage their benefits. Specifically, it would require the VA to establish methods and timing for determining whether misuse by a fiduciary, of all or part of an individual's VA benefit paid to the fiduciary, is the result of VA negligence. It would prohibit the VA from withholding the reissuance of a benefit payment due to fiduciary misuse because of a pending determination under such methods and timing. It also would require the VA to make a good faith effort to recoup defrauded monies from the fiduciary to whom the payment was originally made.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-0. [H.R. 4016, [Vote #160](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing The Veterans Economic Opportunity And Transition Administration, Which Would Be Responsible For Managing Readjustment Benefits And Home Loan Guarantees.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish within the Veterans Affairs Department the Veterans Economic Opportunity and Transition Administration (VEOTA), which beginning in fiscal 2025 would be responsible for managing readjustment benefits and home loan guarantees. It also would establish an undersecretary for Veterans and Economic Opportunity and Transition, and authorize the creation of a commission to help advise the president for this new position. It would require the VA, within 180 days of the bill’s enactment, to submit a report to Congress on the progress toward establishing the new administration. It also would require the VA to certify to Congress that the transition of providing services through the VEOTA will not negatively affect the provision of services to veterans. The bill also would extend for approximately six weeks, through Dec. 27, 2031, the higher fees the VA currently charges borrowers for its housing loan guarantees, as an offset for the cost of implementing the bill’s provisions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403-10. [H.R. 3738, [Vote #159](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Veterans Affairs Department To Set Standards For Home- And Community-Based Service Programs, Like Home Health Aides, And Establishing Requirements For The Programs.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bergman, R-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to carry out home- and community-based service programs, such as the Veteran-Directed Care program and the Homemaker and Home Health Aide program. It would raise the maximum cost for VA coverage of non-VA nursing home care from 65 to 100 percent of the cost the VA would have incurred for directly providing such care. It would authorize the VA to establish regulations allowing non-VA care to exceed 100 percent of such cost for veterans with certain motor neuron and spinal conditions. It would require the VA to assess caregivers and veterans who are denied services under the VA’s caregiver support program for eligibility in any other VA home- and community-based services program. It would require the VA to provide a smooth and personalized transition for veterans and caregivers who are transitioned into such programs. It would require the VA, within 18 months of enactment, to carry out a three-year pilot program to provide homemaker and home health aide services to veterans who live in communities with a shortage of home health aides. It would require the VA to submit to Congress several reports and reviews on in-home care to veterans, including a requirement for the VA to submit to Congress recommendations for new veteran home- and community-based services. It also would require the VA to develop, maintain and regularly update a website that includes information on VA caregiver programs. As an offset, the bill would extend the rate for fees on housing loans guaranteed on or after Nov. 15, 2031, to Feb. 4, 2032.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-5. [H.R. 542, [Vote #696](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Increasing The Maximum Allowable Payments From The Veterans Affairs Department To Entities That Provide Housing Services To Unhoused Veterans.** In December 2023, Garcia voted for: “Van Orden, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would increase the maximum allowable payments from the Veterans Affairs Department to public and nonpublic entities that provide housing



and support services to veterans experiencing homelessness. It would offset possible costs by delaying a scheduled reduction in the fees paid by veterans for VA home loans.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 408-10. [H.R. 3848, [Vote #695](#), 12/5/23; CQ, [12/5/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming The Veterans Affairs Clinic In Hinesville, Ga., As The “John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, And Frankie Smiley VA Clinic.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would that would rename the Veterans Affairs clinic in Hinesville, Ga., as the “John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic.” The motion passed by a vote of 409-0. [H.R. 593, [Vote #644](#), 11/13/23; CQ, [11/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Improving Provisions Of Benefits To Veterans By The Veterans Affairs Department.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would make numerous changes to improve the provision of benefits to veterans by the Veterans Affairs Department. Among changes to the determination of disability benefits eligibility, the bill would require online questionnaires to be updated, require the VA to issue a report on improving travel cost reimbursements for overseas veterans who must attend a disability exam, and direct the VA to improve communication on the scheduling of a disability exam between contract examiners, veterans and the veterans’ representatives. The bill would also increase from seven to nine the number of judges on the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims and require the VA to establish a program to reimburse the costs of state bar exam preparation and annual bar dues for recent law graduates who commit to a three-year service agreement with the VA.” The motion passed by a vote of 423-0. [H.R. 1530, [Vote #401](#), 9/20/23; CQ, [9/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Health Care, Job Training, And Other Benefits To Children Of Vietnam Veterans Who Have Spina Bifida Or Other Birth Defects.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to provide health care, job training and monetary benefits to children of Vietnam veterans who have spina bifida or other birth defects. The bill would require the VA to establish an advisory council on health care and benefits for such children and require the VA to establish care and coordination teams to conduct outreach, at least every 180 days, to ensure the continued care of such children. It would also require the VA to provide to Congress a list of conditions that will trigger outreach to covered children and to attempt to contact such children as soon as practicable after identification of a condition.” The motion passed by a vote of 422-0. [S. 112, [Vote #399](#), 9/19/23; CQ, [9/19/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A New Mexico Veterans Affairs Clinic After A Korean War Medal Of Honor Recipient.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the Veterans Affairs clinic in Gallup, N.M., as the ‘Hiroshi ‘Hershey’ Miyamura Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic’ or the ‘Hiroshi ‘Hershey’ Miyamura VA Clinic.’” The bill passed by a vote of 409-0. [S. 475, [Vote #393](#), 9/18/23; CQ, [9/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Educational Institutions Approved For Veterans Affairs Department Educational Benefits To Agree To Turn Over Documents For Government Actions.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require educational institutions, in order to be approved for Veterans Affairs Department educational benefits, to agree to turn over any requested documentation as part of a government action within 30 days. It would also require educational institutions that receive GI Bill education benefits to preemptively report any non-compliance within 30 days to the VA and make any institution that fails to report certain unfavorable events ineligible to receive VA payments for GI Bill education benefits.” The bill passed by a vote of 410-0. [H.R. 3981, [Vote #392](#), 9/18/23; CQ, [9/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Department Of Defense School Libraries From Having “Pornographic And Radical Gender Ideology Books.”** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Boebert, R-Colo., amendment no. 35 that would prohibit Defense Department Education Activity schools from using funds to purchase and maintain pornographic and radical gender ideology books in school libraries.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-209. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #314](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]



**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Gender Transition Coverage For Military Family Minors.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment no. 20 that would prohibit gender transition procedures through the Exceptional Family Member Program for military minor family members, including surgery or medication.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #302](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Not Consider Including Honorably Discharged Veterans In The Military Parole In Place Law, Which Allows Family Of Foreign Nationals Serving In The US Military To Stay In The US.** In July 2023, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., amendment no. 1 to the rule that would specify it would not be in order to consider the Correa, D-Calif., amendment no. 60 to the Fiscal 2024 Defense Authorization Act (HR 2670). The Correa amendment would amend current military parole in place law that allows family of foreign nationals serving in the military who came to the U.S. without authorization to stay in the country, to also include honorably discharged veterans.” The amendment was adopted 218 to 207. [H.Res. 582, [Vote #293](#), 7/12/23; CQ, [7/12/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Creating A Commemorative Coin For The 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Of The United States Marine Corps To Raise Money For The Marine Corps Heritage Foundation.** In July 2023 Garcia voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Treasury Department to mint and issue, during the 2025 calendar year, 1.2 million coins commemorating the 250th anniversary of the U.S. Marine Corps. The bill would establish design requirements and set surcharges for the sale of each of three types of coins, which would be legal tender. The surcharges would be paid to the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-1. [H.R. 1096, [Vote #291](#), 7/11/23; CQ, [7/11/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A VA Outpatient Clinic In Indian River, Mich.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate a Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Indian River, Mich., as the ‘Pfc. Justin T. Paton Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-0. [H.R. 3672, [Vote #273](#), 6/20/23; CQ, [6/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Entrepreneurship Training To Servicemembers, Veterans, And Military Spouses Interested In Business Ownership.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Ellzey, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would codify the Small Business Administration’s Boots to Business Program, which provides entrepreneurship training to servicemembers, veterans and military spouses interested in business ownership. It would authorize the program until Sept. 30, 2028. Among other provisions, it would allow the SBA to collaborate with public and private entities to develop courses and to issue grants to veteran business outreach centers and other entities to carry out the program. It would require the SBA to submit an annual report to Congress on the program, including its costs, participant demographic information, and an evaluation of its effectiveness.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-0. [H.R. 1606, [Vote #272](#), 6/20/23; CQ, [6/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Codifying A Program That Provides Funding For Up To 6,000 Veterans Annually To Enroll In Technology Education Programs.** In May 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would codify the Veteran Employment Through Technology Education Courses (VET-TEC) pilot program, which provides funding for veterans to enroll in technology education and training programs that teach skills sought by employers in ‘high technology’ industries, including computer programming, software and information sciences. Participating veterans are generally eligible for GI Bill education benefits, including housing stipends. It would specifically direct the Veterans Affairs Department to carry out the program for up to 6,000 veterans annually by contracting with certified providers of technology educational programs, with preference given to providers whose graduates have a high rate of employment in their fields of study and that offer tuition reimbursement for graduates who do not find relevant employment. It would specify that the VA would pay providers 25 percent of a veteran’s tuition and fees upon their enrollment, 25 percent upon their graduation and 50 percent after they have been employed in their field of study for 180 days, employed by the program provider for one year, or enrolled in a related continuing education program. The bill would also modify a number of other VA programs, including to require the VA to provide a burial allowance to the families of certain veterans who die while receiving at-home VA hospice care; include non-degree flight training programs in a vocational rehabilitation program for veterans with service-connected disabilities; specify that overpayments for

educational assistance are the sole responsibility of a veteran, not their dependent; and repeal a current policy that halves the amount of survivors' and dependents' educational assistance for programs in the Philippines. As an offset, it would delay a scheduled decrease in fees borrowers pay to the VA for home loans from Nov. 14, 2031, to April 30, 2032." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-9. [H.R. 1669, [Vote #235](#), 5/24/23; CQ, [5/24/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Veterans Affairs Department To Develop A Cost Savings Analysis Model On Medical Waste Treatment.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: "Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to develop a uniform analysis model to determine cost savings comparing the costs of treating regulated medical waste off- and on-site, and to identify department facilities that would benefit from the use of an on-site regulated medical waste treatment system over a five-year period. The bill would specify that no additional funds are authorized to implement its requirements." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 426-0. [H.R. 753, [Vote #137](#), 3/8/23; CQ, [3/8/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Veterans Affairs Department To Create A Digital Platform For Veterans To Submit Benefits Claims Requests.** In March 2023, Garcia voted for: "Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to establish and maintain a secure digital platform, within one year of enactment, for a veteran claimant or their representative to submit an electronic request for their C-File, which is a record of all benefits claims the veteran has filed with the VA, to be fulfilled by the VA within 120 days of such request. Among other provisions, the bill would require the VA to display a warning, in English, Spanish, Tagalog and the seven other most commonly spoken languages in the United States, on department websites and online tools about potential predatory practices related to veterans' claims, including links to online tools through which users can report predatory individuals or search for attorneys or other VA-recognized entities to assist with VA claims. The bill would specify that no additional funds are authorized to implement its requirements." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422-0. [H.R. 1226, [Vote #132](#), 3/7/23; CQ, [3/7/23](#)]

## Federal Land

**Garcia Voted For Nullifying The Bureau Of Land Management's Proposed "Conservation And Landscape Health" Rule.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would nullify the Bureau of Land Management's proposed 2023 "Conservation and Landscape Health" rule and any final rule derived from it — including the April 2023 final rule issued by the Biden administration. The final rule would amend how the agency implements conservation programs under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act." The bill passed by a vote of 212-202. [H.R. 3397, [Vote #165](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Bill Nullifying The Bureau Of Land Management's Proposed "Conservation And Landscape Health" Rule.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: "Kamlager-Dove, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-210. [H.R. 3397, [Vote #164](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering The Superior National Forest Restoration Act, The Trust The Science Act, Protecting Access For Hunters And Anglers Act, Western Economic Security Act, Antisemitism Awareness Act, Mining Regulatory Clarity Act, And Alaska's Right To Produce Act.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 1173) providing for floor consideration of the Superior National Forest Restoration Act (HR 3195), the Trust the Science Act (HR 764), the Protecting Access for Hunters and Anglers Act (HR 615), the Western Economic Security Today Act (HR 3397), the Antisemitism Awareness Act (HR 6090), the Mining Regulatory Clarity Act (HR 2925), and the Alaska's Right to Produce Act (HR 6285). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill. It would provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment in the form of a substitute to HR 3397 that would strike language to require the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw the proposed rule and instead nullify the proposed rule and any final rule derived from it. It also would provide for automatic adoption of the Stauber, R-Minn., manager's amendment to HR 6285 that would make a technical correction. It would also make in order one amendment to HR 6285." The rule was adopted by a vote of 209-205. [H. Res. 1173, [Vote #163](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Banning The Use Of Lead Ammunition Or Tackle On Federal Lands Or Waters Under Their Jurisdiction And Made Available For Hunting Or Fishing.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Interior and Agriculture departments from banning the use of lead ammunition or tackle on federal lands or waters that are under their jurisdiction and made available for hunting or fishing. It also would prevent the departments from issuing regulations relating to the level of lead ammunition or tackle being used on these lands. The prohibition on such bans would not apply to regulations in cases where an applicable department determines a decline in wildlife is triggered by the use of lead ammunition or tackle, or when the regulations against lead are consistent with state policy. It also would not apply if regulations against lead are consistent with an applicable policy of the fish and wildlife department of the state where the federal land or water is located.” The bill passed by a vote of 214-201. [H.R. 615, [Vote #167](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit Prohibiting Banning The Use Of Lead Ammunition Or Tackle On Federal Lands Or Waters Under Their Jurisdiction And Made Available For Hunting Or Fishing.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “Dingell, D-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-211. [H.R. 615, [Vote #166](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Rescinding The Bureau Of Land Management’s Order Withdrawing About 225,504 Acres Of Superior National Forest System Land From Disposition.** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would rescind the 2023 Bureau of Land Management order that withdrew approximately 225,504 acres of National Forest System land in the Superior National Forest in Minnesota from disposition under mineral and geothermal leasing laws. It would require the Interior and Agriculture departments to complete all necessary environmental and regulatory reviews, including those under the National Environmental Policy Act, for all mine operation plans within the forest. Specifically, it would direct the departments to complete these reviews within 18 months of the bill’s enactment for plans submitted or resubmitted before the enactment date or within 18 months of a mine plan of operations submission or resubmission in the seven years period after the enactment date. It would require the departments to reissue, on the same terms, each mineral lease, preference right lease and prospecting permit canceled between Jan. 31, 2021 and the date of the bill’s enactment. It would prohibit judicial review of these leases and permits.” The bill passed by a vote of 212-203. [H.R. 3195, [Vote #171](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Recommit A Bill Rescinding The Bureau Of Land Management’s Order Withdrawing About 225,504 Acres Of Superior National Forest System Land From Disposition.** In April 2024, Garcia voted against: “McCollum, D-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-210. [H.R. 3195, [Vote #170](#), 4/30/24; CQ, [4/30/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming The United States Postal Service In Laredo, Texas, As The Lance Corporal David Lee Espinoza, Lance Corporal Juan Rodrigo Rodriguez And Sergeant Roberto Arizola Jr. Post Office Building.** In January 2024, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the Donalds, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility in Laredo, Texas, as the ‘Lance Corporal David Lee Espinoza, Lance Corporal Juan Rodrigo Rodriguez and Sergeant Roberto Arizola Jr. Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to 420-0. [H.R. 2754, [Vote #29](#), 1/31/24; CQ, [1/31/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming The Post Office In St. Charles, IL. As The “Veterans Of The Vietnam War Memorial Post Office.”** In October 2023, Garcia voted for: “Comer, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 616 East Main Street in St. Charles, Illinois, as the “Veterans of the Vietnam War Memorial Post Office.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 390-0. [H.R. 2379, [Vote #514](#), 10/2/23; CQ, [10/2/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating The National Museum Of Play In Rochester, N.Y..** In April 2024, Garcia voted for: “Hageman, R-Wyo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the Margaret Woodbury

Strong Museum in Rochester, N.Y., as the National Museum of Play.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 385-31. [H.R. 3250, [Vote #109](#), 4/10/24; CQ, [4/10/24](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming The Veterans Affairs Clinic In Hinesville, Ga., As The “John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, And Frankie Smiley VA Clinic.** In November 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would that would rename the Veterans Affairs clinic in Hinesville, Ga., as the “John Gibson, Dan James, William Sapp, and Frankie Smiley VA Clinic.” The motion passed by a vote of 409-0. [H.R. 593, [Vote #644](#), 11/13/23; CQ, [11/13/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A New Mexico Veterans Affairs Clinic After A Korean War Medal Of Honor Recipient.** In September 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the Veterans Affairs clinic in Gallup, N.M., as the ‘Hiroshi ‘Hershey’ Miyamura Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic’ or the ‘Hiroshi ‘Hershey’ Miyamura VA Clinic.’” The bill passed by a vote of 409-0. [S. 475, [Vote #393](#), 9/18/23; CQ, [9/18/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A VA Outpatient Clinic In Indian River, Mich.** In June 2023, Garcia voted for: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate a Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Indian River, Mich., as the ‘Pfc. Justin T. Paton Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-0. [H.R. 3672, [Vote #273](#), 6/20/23; CQ, [6/20/23](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Federal Funds To Carry Out The Recommendations Of The Naming Commission To Rename Federal Properties.** In July 2023, Garcia voted against: “Good, R-Va., amendment no. 47 that would prohibit the use of federal funds to carry out Naming Commission recommendations.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-253. [H.R. 2670, [Vote #316](#), 7/13/23; CQ, [7/13/23](#)]

## Appendix VIII – Votes 117<sup>th</sup> Congress

### Abortion and Women’s Health Issues

**Garcia Voted For Three Measures En Bloc.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass three measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 380-46. [S. 198, H.R. 8844, S. 1687, [Vote #504](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#); Congressional Record, [12/6/22](#)]

- **S. 198 Directed The Federal Communications Commission To Include Data On Maternal Mortality And Severe Maternal Morbidity In Its Broadband Health Mapping Tool.** “This act directs the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to include data on maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity in its broadband health mapping tool. This is an online platform that allows users to visualize, overlay, and analyze broadband and health data at national, state, and county levels. The FCC must consult with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding the data to incorporate into the tool.” [S. 198, Summary, [12/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Health And Human Services Department’s Maternal, Infant, And Early Childhood Home Visiting Program Through FY 2027.** In December 2022, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize through fiscal 2027 the Health and Human Services Department’s Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program, a mandatory spending program that makes grants to states, tribes and nonprofits to provide home visiting services to connect families with health and social services, particularly in communities with greater risks and barriers to achieving positive maternal and child health outcomes. It would gradually increase program funding from \$500 million in fiscal 2023 to \$800 million in fiscal 2027. It would establish a 25 percent non-federal cost share requirement and prohibit grants to an entity if its non-federal spending for MIECHV programs in a state is less than the amount spent in 2019 or 2021, whichever is lesser. It would base the program’s allocation formula on each state’s share of children and poor children under age five. The bill would allow home visits under the program to be conducted virtually, effective Oct. 1, 2023, but



require at least one in-person visit per year. It would require HHS to establish a public website including an annually updated dashboard to track each funded entity's success in improving family outcomes, including information related to applicable statutory benchmarks; comparisons of outcomes between all program operators in relation to the benchmarks; and a link to the state needs assessment identifying high-need communities. Among other provisions, the bill would limit administrative spending to 10 percent of grant funding; require HHS to review and streamline program data collection and monitoring processes to reduce administrative work; and require HHS to annually submit a report to Congress on grants made in the past fiscal year, including information on program outcomes compared to applicable benchmarks; the demographic makeup of families served; the estimated share of the eligible population receiving home visits under the program; and a description of non-federal funds used for matching requirements. As an offset, it would reduce the Medicare Improvement Fund by \$2.9 billion." The bill passed by a vote of 390-26. [H.R. 8876, [Vote #500](#), 12/2/22; CQ, [12/2/22](#)]

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

- **HEADLINE: "House Passes Bill To Protect Access To Birth Control In Latest Answer To Supreme Court."** [CBS News, [7/22/22](#)]
- **June 2022: Justice Thomas Wrote The U.S. Supreme Court Should "Reconsider" To "Correct The Error" In All "Substantive Due Process Precedents, Including Griswold, Lawrence, And Obergefell."** "For that reason, in future cases, we should reconsider all of this Court's substantive due process precedents, including *Griswold*, *Lawrence*, and *Obergefell*. Because any substantive due process decision is 'demonstrably erroneous,' *Ramos v. Louisiana*, 590 U. S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_ (2020) (THOMAS, J., concurring in judgment) (slip op., at 7), we have a duty to 'correct the error' established in those precedents, *Gamble v. United States*, 587 U. S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_ (2019) (THOMAS, J., concurring) (slip op., at 9). After overruling these demonstrably erroneous decisions, the question would remain whether other constitutional provisions guarantee the myriad rights that our substantive due process cases have generated. For example, we could consider whether any of the rights announced in this Court's substantive due process cases are 'privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States' protected by the Fourteenth Amendment." [U.S. Supreme Court, *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, Justice Thomas Concurring, [6/24/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Right To Contraception Act To Committee.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: "Hinson, R-Iowa, motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-234. [H.R. 8373, [Vote #384](#), 7/21/22; CQ, [7/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Respect For Marriage Act, A Six-Bill Appropriations Minibus Package, And The Right To Contraception Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 1232) that would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill, provide for automatic adoption of a manager's amendment to HR 8373 and make 190 amendments in order to HR 8294. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of the Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to HR 8373 that would, among other provisions, specify that the bill's definition of 'contraceptive' includes biological products and is limited to products legally marketed under existing Food and Drug Administration regulations; clarify the bill's definition of "health care provider" to state that providers must be authorized by the state to provide health care services; specify that the bill may not be construed to sanction sterilization procedures without a patient's informed consent; and make technical



changes. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1230) that would modify standing House rules for the 117th Congress to allow a rule to be called up for floor consideration when the text has been made available to members prior to the convening of the legislative day; allow motions to suspend the rules to be considered on any day of the week; and allow for proxy voting in the Committee of the Whole House, thus allowing delegates and the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico to vote by proxy on amendments. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Thursday, July 21, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Monday, July 18, 2022.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-200. [H.Res. 1232, [Vote #366](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Affirm The Importance Of Pro-Life Crisis Pregnancy Centers And Call For The Protection Of Pro-Life Facilities, Groups, And Churches.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H. Res. 1233, a resolution affirming the importance of pro-life crisis pregnancy centers, condemning the violent attacks by far-left extremist groups, and calling upon the Biden administration to use all law enforcement authorities to uphold public safety and protect the rights of pro-life facilities, groups, and churches.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-199. [H.Res. 1232, [Vote #365](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#); Congressional Record, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Ensuring Access To Abortion Act To Prohibit Individuals From Interfering With A Patient’s Ability To Cross State Lines To Obtain An Abortion In A State Where It Is Legal.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit individuals from interfering with patients’ ability to access to abortion services in another state where the services are legal. Specifically, it would prohibit any person acting under color of state law from preventing, restricting or retaliating against health care providers’ ability to provide abortion services that are legal in the provider’s state to patients who do not reside in that state; a person’s ability to assist in providing such services; or a person’s ability to travel or assist another person traveling across state lines to obtain an abortion. It would also prohibit individuals from preventing, restricting or retaliating against the interstate movement of any drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the termination of a pregnancy. It would allow the U.S. attorney general or a harmed individual to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for declaratory and injunctive relief against an individual who violates the prohibitions.” The bill passed by a vote of 223-205. [H.R. 8297, [Vote #362](#), 7/15/22; CQ, [7/15/22](#)]

- **The Ensuring Access To Abortion Act Protected People Who Assist Others In Receiving Out Of State Abortions And Shielded Transportation Of Abortion Drugs Between States.** “The legislation protects women who travel to another state to receive an abortion if their home state prohibits the medical procedure. And in states where abortion is lawful, the bill seeks to make it illegal for facilities to limit access to the medical procedure for individuals who arrived from out of state. Additionally, the measure includes a provision to protect people who assist others in receiving an abortion in a state where they do not reside. It also shields the state-to-state transportation of abortion drugs that have received approval from the Food and Drug Administration.” [The Hill, [7/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Ensuring Access To Abortion Act To Committee.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Johnson, R-La., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-219. [H.R. 8297, [Vote #361](#), 7/15/22; CQ, [7/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act To Establish The Statutory Right For Patients To Receive And For Providers To Provide Abortions And To Prohibit Certain State Restrictions On Abortion.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would statutorily establish that health care providers have a right to provide and patients have a right to receive abortion services, and it would prohibit certain restrictions related to abortion services. The bill would specify that rights established by the bill may not be restricted by certain requirements or limitations related to abortion services, including prohibitions on abortion prior

to fetal viability, or after fetal viability if a provider determines that continuation of a pregnancy would pose a risk to a patient's life or health; requirements that patients disclose reasons for seeking an abortion or make medically unnecessary in-person appointments; requirements that providers provide medically inaccurate information or perform specific medical tests or procedures in connection with the provision of abortion services; limitations on providers' ability to prescribe drugs based on good-faith medical judgment, provide services via telemedicine or provide immediate services when a delay would pose a risk to a patient's health; and requirements for facilities and personnel that would not apply to facilities providing medically comparable procedures. It would also prohibit requirements or limitations that are similar to those established by the bill or that impede access to abortion services and expressly or implicitly single out abortion services, providers or facilities. It would specify factors that courts may consider to determine whether a requirement or limitation impedes access to abortion services, including whether it interferes with providers' ability to provide services; poses a risk to patients' health; is likely to delay or deter patients in accessing services or necessitate in-person visits that would not otherwise be required; is likely to result in a decreased availability of services in a state or region; is likely to result in increased costs of providing or obtaining services; or imposes penalties that are not imposed on other health care providers for comparable conduct. It would require a party defending a requirement or limitation to establish that it significantly advances the safety of abortion services or patient health and that such goals cannot be advanced by a less restrictive alternative measure. It would authorize the Justice Department, health care providers and private individuals and entities to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for injunctive relief against any state or government official charged with implementing or enforcing a requirement or limitation challenged as a violation of rights established by the bill. It would authorize district courts to award appropriate equitable relief, including temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief, and to award costs of litigation to a prevailing plaintiff. It would require courts to 'liberally construe' provisions of the bill to effectuate its purposes. The bill is substantively identical to HR 3755, which the House passed in September 2021, but adds findings related to the June 2022 Supreme Court decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*." The bill passed by a vote of 219-210. [H.R. 8296, [Vote #360](#), 7/15/22; CQ, [7/15/22](#)]

- **The Women's Health Protection Act "Enshrine[d] The Protections Of Roe V. Wade Into Law."** "The House on Friday passed legislation that would protect access to reproductive health care, including the ability to travel across state lines for an abortion, as part of Democrats' efforts to minimize the consequences of the Supreme Court overturning *Roe v. Wade* last month. One bill, the Women's Health Protection Act, would enshrine the protections of *Roe v. Wade* into law. The House already passed the bill last year, but it did not advance in a Senate vote in May. The House passed the bill, 219-210, prompting applause from Democrats in the chamber." [Washington Post, [7/15/22](#)]
- **The Women's Health Protection Act Prevented States From Prohibiting Abortions Before Fetal Viability Or After Fetal Viability When The Patient's Life Or Health Is At Risk.** "The bill would prevent state governments from limiting a health care provider's ability to prescribe certain drugs, offer abortion services via telemedicine, or immediately provide abortion services when the provider determines a delay risks the patient's health, according to CRS. It also prevents states from requiring patients to make medically unnecessary in-person visits before receiving abortion services or forcing women to disclose their reasons for obtaining abortions and related services. WHPA would ban states from prohibiting abortion services before or after fetal viability when a provider determines the pregnancy risks the patient's life or health." [ABC News, [3/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Women's Health Protection Act To Committee.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: "Fischbach, R-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee." The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-218. [H.R. 8296, [Vote #359](#), 7/15/22; CQ, [7/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Active Shooter Alert Act, A Bill To Expand Veterans' Toxic Exposure Health Care Benefits, The National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2023, The Women's Health Protection Act, And The Ensuring Access To Abortion Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 1224) that would provide for House consideration of the Active Shooter Alert Act (HR 6538), the veterans' toxic exposure benefits bill (S 3373), the fiscal 2023 defense authorization bill (HR 7900), the Women's

Health Protection Act (HR 8296), and the Ensuring Women’s Right to Reproductive Freedom Act (HR 8297). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and floor consideration of 650 amendments to HR 7900. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 8297 that would change the title of the bill from the ‘Ensuring Access to Abortion Act of 2022’ to the ‘Ensuring Women’s Right to Reproductive Freedom Act.’ The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of July 15, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on June 21 through July 12. Finally, it would authorize through July 19, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H. Res. 1224, [Vote #304](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

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

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

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Women’s Health Protection Act.** In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Letlow, R-La., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-219. [HR 3755 [Vote #294](#), 9/24/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to, 218-209. [H Res 486, [Vote #175](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/23/21](#)]

- **The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021 Would Have Made The Hyde Amendment Permanent.** “H.R. 18 — the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021 — would make the long-standing Hyde Amendment permanent and keep in place similar provisions to ensure no federal dollars are used to pay for abortion and health plans that include abortion.” [Catholic News Service, [2/10/21](#)]
- **The Hyde Amendment Ensured That No Federal Dollars Were Used To Pay For Abortion And Health Plans That Include Abortion.** “H.R. 18 — the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021 — would make the long-standing Hyde Amendment permanent and keep in place similar provisions to ensure no federal dollars are used to pay for abortion and health plans that include abortion.” [Catholic News Service, [2/10/21](#)]

## Agriculture, Animal and Food Access Issues

**Garcia Voted For The PAST Act To Strengthen Federal Regulation Of And Penalties For “Horse Soring” Practices That Accentuate A Horse’s Gait.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would strengthen federal regulation of and penalties for ‘horse soring’ practices, which are primarily used to accentuate a horse's gait and may include the use of chemicals, pressure and devices that cause pain to horses' front legs or hooves. Specifically; it would require the Agriculture Department to create a new process to license individuals to detect and diagnose horse soring at horse shows, sales and other events - replacing the industry's current self-regulatory practices. It would prohibit the use of certain devices and materials used for horse soring and allow the department to bar sored horses from being shown or exhibited for at least 180 days for a first offense, at least one year for a second offense and at least three years for a third offense. It would also increase from \$3,000 to \$5,000 the maximum fine and increase from one year to three years the maximum prison sentence for violations of the 1970 Horse Protection Act.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 304-111. [H.R. 5441, [Vote #478](#), 11/14/22; CQ, [11/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Breeding Or Possession Of Certain Big Cats.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would generally prohibit the breeding or possession of certain big cats, including tigers, lions, jaguars, cougars and hybrids. It would provide exceptions for entities including wildlife sanctuaries, zoos, veterinarians and universities. It would allow individuals currently in possession of big cats to retain them if they register each individual animal with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, do not breed or sell the animals, and maintain distances or permanent barriers to prevent direct contact between the animals and the public. It would establish criminal penalties of up to \$20,000 in fines or up to five years imprisonment for violations of the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 278-134. [H.R. 263, [Vote #415](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Medical Marijuana And Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would include various provisions related to marijuana research, including to establish protocols for researcher registration and production of marijuana for research purposes. The bill would establish a process for the Justice Department to register practitioners to conduct research with marijuana if their research protocol has been approved by a federal research agency and they have procedures in place to safeguard against diversion of the controlled substance, including adequate secure storage capacities. It would also establish a process for the department to register individuals to manufacture marijuana for research purposes if they meet certain conditions, including transferring marijuana only



to registered researchers with prior approval from the department and obtaining relevant state licenses. Among other provisions, the bill would require the Justice Department, in consultation with the Health and Human Services Department, to assess annually whether there is an inadequate or interrupted supply of marijuana for research purposes and, if there is, to report to Congress on steps it will take to restore the supply. It would require HHS to conduct research and, within one year of enactment, submit a report to Congress on potential therapeutic effects of cannabidiol or marijuana for serious medical conditions; potential effects of marijuana, including on adolescent brain development and human cognitive abilities; and barriers to researching marijuana or cannabidiol in states that have legalized their use. It would also specify that it is not a violation of the Controlled Substances Act for a physician to discuss the potential harms and benefits of marijuana and marijuana derivatives as a medical treatment with a patient.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 325-95. [H.R. 8454, [Vote #392](#), 7/26/22; CQ, [7/26/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Formula Act To Suspend Tariffs On Infant Formula Through The End Of 2022.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would suspend tariffs on infant formula from countries with which the United States has normal trade relations through Dec. 31, 2022. It would also specify that the formula would not be subject to any additional safeguard duties, import or tariff-rate quotas, or any other duties or fees that would otherwise apply upon importation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 421-2. [H.R. 8351, [Vote #363](#), 7/15/22; CQ, [7/15/22](#)]

- **2022: U.S. Tariffs On Infant Formula Were Up To 17.5%.** “The most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff rate for infant formula ranges from 14.9% to 17.5% depending on the content. Once a certain threshold of imports is reached, the duties on most common infant formulas increase to \$1.035 per kilogram + 14.9%. In addition, once another threshold is reached, certain lowpriced formulas may be subject to additional tariffs. Certain infant formulas enter duty free from some free trade agreement (FTA) partners.” [Congressional Research Service, Report, [5/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On The Lower Food And Fuel Costs Act To Make Fertilizer More Affordable And Boost Meatpacking Competition.** In June 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “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](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On A Motion To Recommit The Lower Food And Fuel Costs Act To Committee.** In June 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Cammack, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Agriculture Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-218. [H.R. 7607, [Vote #276](#), 6/16/22; CQ, [6/16/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Food Allergy Safety, Treatment, Education, and Research Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand the definition of “major food allergen” to specifically include sesame for any food introduced into interstate commerce on or after Jan. 1, 2023. It would also require the Health and Human Services Department, within 18 months of enactment, to submit a report to Congress including information on data collection, diagnosis, prevention and treatments related to food allergies; recommendations to improve such activities; and recommendations to develop a regulatory framework to designate other food ingredients as major food allergens.” The motion passed 415-11. [S 578, [Vote #100](#), 4/14/21; CQ, [4/14/21](#)]

## Big Lie & January 6<sup>th</sup> Insurrection Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Holding Former Trump Advisors Peter Navarro And Daniel Scavino In Contempt Of Congress For Refusal To Comply With Subpoenas From The January 6<sup>th</sup> Select Committee.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: “Agreement to the resolution that would find two advisers to former President Donald Trump – Peter K. Navarro, former White House director of trade and manufacturing policy, and Daniel Scavino, Jr., former White House deputy chief of staff – in contempt of Congress for refusing to comply with subpoenas issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoenas’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-284) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-203. [H. Res. 1037, [Vote #118](#), 4/6/22; CQ, [4/6/22](#)]

- **Republican Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger Were The Only Votes To Break The Party-Line On Holding Navarro And Scavino In Contempt.** “The mostly party-line vote of 220 to 203 referred contempt charges to the Justice Department, calling for prosecutions of Mr. Navarro, a former top White House adviser, and Mr. Scavino Jr., a former deputy chief of staff. [...] Only two Republicans, Representatives Liz Cheney of Wyoming and Adam Kinzinger of Illinois, both members of the investigative committee, voted for the charges. The rest of their party refused to support the move.” [New York Times, [4/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Holding Peter Navarro And Daniel Scavino In Contempt Of Congress.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1023) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 1037) accompanying the report (H Rept 117-284) that would find Peter K. Navarro and Daniel Scavino, Jr., advisers to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress. It would provide for up to one hour of debate on the resolution.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 221-200. [H. Res. 1023, [Vote #117](#), 4/6/22; CQ, [4/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows To The Justice Department In Contempt Of Congress For Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The Select Committee Investigating The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, that would find Mark Meadows, former White House chief of staff to President Donald Trump, in

contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to "take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena" and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-216) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action." The motion passed by a vote of 222-208. [H. Res. 851, [Vote #447](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **Mark Meadows Provided Thousands Of Documents To The January 6th Committee But Claimed Executive Privilege And Refused To Appear Before The Panel.** "Sweeping claims of executive privilege by Meadows and Trump to shield their activities on and before Jan. 6 from congressional scrutiny have been challenged in the court and by constitutional experts. Last week, Meadows backed away from cooperating with the panel just days after saying he would. He argued that the panel was pressuring him to discuss issues that the former president said are protected by executive privilege. However, Meadows had already produced thousands of documents for the panel, including text messages and emails related to the events of the day." [Washington Post, [12/15/21](#)]
- **January 6th Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson: The Report Referring Meadows For Criminal Contempt Was "Clear And Compelling."** "'The select committee's report referring Mr. Meadows for criminal contempt charges is clear and compelling,' Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson, a Democrat from Mississippi, said on Tuesday. 'As White House chief of staff, Mr. Meadows played a role in or was witness to key events leading up to and including the January 6th assault on the United States Capitol.' [...] Republican Rep. Liz Cheney of Wyoming, the vice chair of the select committee, said Tuesday that Meadows had received numerous text messages urging Trump to take action to stop the riot that he has produced without any privilege claim." [CNN, [12/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Not Complying With A Subpoena From The Committee Investigating The January 6th Insurrection.** In October 2021 Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to 'take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena' and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-152) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action." The bill passed by a vote of 229-202. [H.Res. 730, [Vote #329](#), 10/21/21; CQ, [10/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table A Privileged Resolution To Condemn The Refusal Of Speaker Pelosi To Seat All Five Republican Members Nominated By Minority Leader McCarthy To The Jan. 6 Select Committee.** In February 2015, Garcia voted against: "Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would condemn the refusal of Speaker Pelosi, D-Calif., to seat all five Republican members nominated by Minority Leader McCarthy, R-Calif., to the Jan. 6 select committee and urge Pelosi to appoint the following members: Reps. Banks, R-Ind., Jordan, R-Ohio., Davis, R-Ill., Armstrong, R-N.D., and Nehls, R-Texas." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-197. [H Res 554, [Vote #219](#), 7/26/21; CQ, [7/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Establishment Of The Select Committee To Investigate The January 6 Attack On The US Capitol.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would establish a special committee in the House of Representatives to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, 'domestic terrorist attack' on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the committee to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to Congress reports including findings and conclusions of its investigations, legislative recommendations, and recommendations for corrective measures. The resolution would authorize the speaker of the House to appoint 13 members to the committee, including five members after consultation with the minority leader. Among other provisions, it would authorize the committee chair to issue subpoenas, authorize such sums as may be

necessary for committee expenses, and specify that the committee would terminate 30 days after filing its final report to Congress.” The bill passed 222 to 190. [H. Res. 503, [Vote #197](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#)]

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

**Garcia Voted For Awarding Four Congressional Gold Medals To The US Capitol Police Who Protected The Capitol On January 6, 2021.** In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would provide for the presentation of four congressional gold medals to the U.S. Capitol Police and those who protected the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021. It would require the presentation of one medal each for display at the U.S. Capitol Police headquarters, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department headquarters, Smithsonian Institution and U.S. Capitol.” The motion passed 406 to 21. [H R 3325, [Vote #161](#), 6/15/21; CQ, [6/15/21](#)]

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

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

**Garcia Voted For Awarding Three Congressional Gold Medals To The United States Capitol Police And Those Who Protected The U.S. Capitol On January 6, 2021.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Waters, D-

Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would award three congressional gold medals to the U.S. Capitol Police and those who protected the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021. It would require the presentation of one medal each to the U.S. Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia for display at their headquarters, and one medal to the Smithsonian Institution for display and research, along with a plaque listing the other law enforcement agencies that participated in protecting the Capitol.” The motion passed 413-12. [H Res 1085, [Vote #87](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Establishing A Bipartisan 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up a resolution establishing a bipartisan national commission on the domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol. This commission, modeled on the 9/11 Commission, will be charged with examining and reporting upon the facts and causes relating to the attack that occurred on January 6 of 2021 and with providing appropriate findings, conclusions, and recommendations for corrective measures. I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow, Mr. Speaker, than to ensure that a bipartisan commission reviews all evidence and reports back to us on this horrific event.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to, 219-206. [H. Res. 21, [Vote #12](#), 1/12/21; CQ, [1/12/21](#)]

- **Republicans Proposed The Commission In Effort To “Deflect The Anger Directed At Trump” Amid Democratic Calls For Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment And Remove Trump From The Presidency.** “The House passed on Tuesday evening a searing resolution urging Vice President Mike Pence to invoke the 25th Amendment to expel President Donald Trump for inciting the violent mob that stormed the Capitol last week [...] Republicans sought to deflect the anger directed at Trump by proposing a commission to investigate the forces and causes behind the insurrection. Rep. Tom Cole, an Oklahoma Republican, called the effort to prod Pence ‘misguided and inappropriate,’ noting that the 25th Amendment gives Congress no explicit role in suggesting a vice president to declare a president unfit.” [Dallas Morning News, [1/12/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Resolution Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives calls on Vice President Mike Pence to use his powers under section 4 of the 25th Amendment to convene and mobilize members of the president's cabinet to declare that President Donald Trump is unable to successfully discharge the duties and powers of his office, and to transmit notice to Congress that Pence will immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting president. The resolution would state among its findings that Trump ‘widely advertised and broadly encouraged’ participation in the march on the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday, Jan. 6, which turned into a violent insurrectionary mob that resulted in 5 deaths following the storming of the Capitol building; did not appeal to his followers to exit the Capitol during the insurrection; refused to accept the results of the 2020 presidential election as legitimate; and made at least three attempts to intervene in the vote counting and certification process in the state of Georgia and to ‘coerce’ its state officials to declare him the winner of the state's electoral votes.” The resolution passed, 223-205. [H. Res. 21, [Vote #14](#), 1/12/21; CQ, [1/12/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Establishing A Bipartisan 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6<sup>th</sup> Attack On The U.S. Capitol.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 41).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up a resolution establishing a bipartisan national commission on the domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol. This proposed bipartisan commission will be tasked with examining and reporting upon the terror attack upon our Capitol that occurred last Wednesday. The commission will be bipartisan in nature, modeled after the 9/11 Commission, and will fully be empowered to undertake a full investigation and make recommendations to the President and to Congress. I can



think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow than by ensuring a bipartisan commission reviews all evidence and reports back to us on this horrific event.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to, 221-205. [H. Res. 41, [Vote #15](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

- **Republicans Proposed The Commission As An Alternative To Impeaching Trump For His Role In The January 6<sup>th</sup> Capitol Insurrection.** “House Republicans argued Wednesday that instead of impeaching President Donald Trump, Congress should create a commission to study what happened last week. Modeled after the bipartisan commission that analyzed the 9/11 terrorism attacks, the body would recommend how to prevent attacks on the Capitol in the future. ‘I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow,’ said Oklahoma Rep. Tom Cole, the top Republican on the House Rules Committee.” [USA Today, [1/13/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Incitement Of Insurrection.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Adoption of the article of impeachment that would impeach President Donald Trump for incitement of insurrection by ‘inciting violence against the government of the United States.’ Specifically, it would state that Trump ‘repeatedly issued false statements’ asserting that the results of the 2020 presidential election were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted or certified. It would state that Trump made statements at a rally on Jan. 6, 2020, that ‘encouraged -- and foreseeably resulted in -- lawless action’ at the Capitol building during the certification of electoral college votes, during which protesters entered the Capitol, attacked law enforcement personnel, ‘menaced’ members of Congress and the vice president, and engaged in other ‘violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.’ It would state that Trump’s conduct on Jan. 6 followed prior efforts ‘to subvert and obstruct’ the certification of 2020 presidential election results, including during a Jan. 2 phone call during which he urged Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to ‘find’ enough votes to overturn the state’s presidential election results and ‘threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.’ It would state President Trump’s ‘endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of government’ and that he ‘threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coordinate branch of government.’ Pursuant to the rule (H Res 41), upon adoption of the article of impeachment, the House agreed to the resolution (H Res 40) that would appoint and authorize the following impeachment trial managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Raskin, D-Md., DeGette, D-Colo., Cicilline, D-R.I., Castro, D-Texas, Swalwell, D-Calif., Lieu, D-Calif., Plaskett, D-V.I., Neguse, D-Colo., and Dean, D-Pa.” The article of impeachment was adopted, 232-197. [H. Res. 24, [Vote #17](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

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

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

**Garcia Voted Against Tabling The Motion To Refer The House Rules Package To A Select Committee That Would Add Provisions Changing Federal Election Administration.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the Davis, R-Ill., motion to refer the resolution to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders with instructions to report it back to the House with an amendment that would require the House Administration Committee to report to the House no later than Jan. 31, 2021, a bill related to federal election administration. It would require the bill to state that states have ‘primary authority’ to conduct elections and that Congress’ ‘proper role’ is to provide support to states and ‘ensure fair administration of and voter confidence in’ the administration of federal elections. It would also require the bill to include provisions that would extend federal baseline standards for ballot signature verification, ‘promote certainty’ in election results and provide for oversight of the use of federal funds to administer federal elections.” The motion was agreed to, 214-196. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #5](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]



- **Roll Call: The Motion, A “GOP Delay Tactic,” Would Have Stated The States Held “Primary Authority To Conduct Elections For Federal Office” And Congress’ Role Was “Secondary.”** “Republicans then offered a motion that would have added language on election oversight and administration that acknowledges ‘the primary authority to conduct elections for federal office is reserved to the states and that the Congress’s role is secondary’ but establishes federal oversight standards for mail-in ballots. Hoyer also moved to table that motion, which was agreed to, 214-196. ‘It’s disappointing House Democrats have completely dismissed the first opportunity to work together in the new Congress to instill voter confidence and protect the integrity of our election process,’ said House Administration ranking member Rodney Davis of Illinois, the Republican who offered the original motion. After more than two hours of GOP delay tactics that Democrats rejected, the floor debate began.” [Roll Call, [1/4/21](#)]

## Budget Issues

**Garcia Voted Against The FY 2023 Omnibus Appropriations Package.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$1.7 trillion in discretionary funding for the 12 fiscal 2023 appropriations bills and emergency supplemental appropriations for aid to Ukraine and disaster relief, along with a wide range of other policy provisions. In base discretionary budget authority, the bill would provide approximately \$25.5 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$82.4 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies; \$797.7 billion for the Defense Department; \$54 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$27.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and a number of executive agencies; \$60.7 billion for the Homeland Security Department; \$38.9 billion for the Interior Department, EPA and related agencies; \$207.4 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; \$6.9 billion for legislative branch entities; \$154.2 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; \$59.7 billion for the State Department and related agencies; and \$87.3 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies. The bill would provide \$47.3 billion in supplemental appropriations for aid to Ukraine, including more than \$27 billion for military operations, procurement and development; \$126 million for defense nuclear nonproliferation; \$13 billion for economic support; and \$2.4 billion for refugee assistance. It would provide over \$37 billion in supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and other programs, including \$5 billion for the FEMA disaster relief fund, \$3.7 billion for USDA assistance to food producers with lost revenue or crops due to natural disasters, \$3.5 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, \$2.1 billion for dedicated wildland fire management and \$1 billion to improve Puerto Rican electric grid resilience. Among other policy provisions, the bill would modify procedures for casting and counting electoral votes in presidential elections; expand tax credits for employers who offer employee retirement savings plans and include various provisions to increase employee enrollment in and contributions to such plans; include a wide range of provisions to expand and improve access to Veterans Affairs Department health care and mental health services, as well other VA benefits; prohibit use of the Chinese-owned social media app TikTok on all federal government devices; modify filing fees for business merger transactions to generally increase fees for larger mergers; and establish a framework for voluntary environmental credit markets to incentivize activities by farmers, ranchers and foresters to reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emission or sequester carbon. It would also include provisions to address flexibility for state and local coronavirus relief funding, use of Russian asset seizures for Ukraine aid, breastfeeding workplace accommodations, compensation for 9/11 victims, aviation preparedness, ocean and land conservation programs, consumer protections, pesticide safety and lobster fishing regulations. Among health policy provisions, it would extend several Medicare programs, including coverage of certain telehealth services through 2024. It would authorize funding for new and existing mental health programs and initiatives, including a national maternal mental health hotline and state mobile mental health crisis response teams. It would include provisions to address opioid abuse and provisions related to pandemic preparedness, including to support public health workforce retention and research for pathogens of pandemic concerns.” The bill passed, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 225-201. [H.R. 2617, [Vote #549](#), 12/23/22; CQ, [12/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The FY 2023 Omnibus Appropriations Package, A One-Week Continuing Resolution, An Enrollment Correction Resolution For The Omnibus, A Rideshare Safety Bill, And Resolutions On Motorcycle Profiling And Condemning White Supremacy.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1531) providing for floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the fiscal 2023 omnibus appropriations package (HR 2617), as well as automatic passage of / agreement to: an additional one-week continuing resolution (HR 4373); an enrollment correction resolution (S Con Res 51) for the omnibus; a bill (HR 1082) related to rideshare safety; and two resolutions (H Res 366 and H Res 1382) related to motorcycle profiling and condemning white supremacy, respectively. HR 4373 would provide funding for federal government operations and services for an additional week through Dec. 30, 2022, at fiscal 2022 levels and extend, for the same period, expiring programs and authorities extended by the prior continuing resolutions (PL 117-180, PL 117-229). S Con Res 51 would direct the clerk to make enrollment corrections to HR 4373, including to update the bill’s title and strike a section related to a river designation study already signed into law as part of the fiscal 2023 defense authorization. HR 1082 would require the Government Accountability Office, within one year of enactment and every two years thereafter, to conduct a study and report to Congress on incidents of assault and sexual assault between rideshare and taxi passengers and drivers and assaults perpetrated by individuals posing as rideshare drivers, as well as information on background checks and additional safety measures taken by rideshare, taxi and other for-hire vehicle companies. H Res 366 would state that the House of Representatives promotes increased public awareness on the profiling of motorcyclists by law enforcement officers, encourages collaboration and communication with the motorcyclist community and law enforcement to end profiling, and urges state law enforcement to condemn motorcyclist profiling in written policies and training materials. H Res 1382 would state that the House of Representatives condemns the actions of white supremacist mobs that attacked Black residents of Atlanta, Ga., in 1906; honors the memory of the victims and acknowledges the lasting impact of the incident on Atlanta’s Black community; expresses support for the designation of a national day of remembrance for the victims of forced migrations of Black Americans throughout U.S. history; and reaffirms the commitment of the federal government to combat white supremacy and seek reconciliation for racial injustice.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 215-206. [H.Res. 1531, [Vote #547](#), 12/23/22; CQ, [12/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Second Continuing Resolution For FY 2023.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendments to HR 1437 with a further House amendment comprising the second fiscal 2023 continuing resolution and supplemental funding package. The bill would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 23, 2022, at fiscal 2022 levels. It would extend, for the duration of the continuing resolution, a number of expiring programs and authorities extended by the prior continuing resolution (PL 117-180), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the National Flood Insurance Program, the U.S. Parole Commission, the Indian Health Service, the Federal Communications Commission’s authority to auction radio spectrum and issue licenses, and various Medicare and other health care authorities, offset by a reduction of \$30 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. It would provide an additional \$1.7 million for various Food and Drug Administration programs extended by the bill, including incentive programs for developing pediatric drugs, humanitarian devices and orphan drugs. The bill would also include provisions of the Providing Research and Estimates of Changes In Precipitation (PRECIP) Act, which is the vehicle for the continuing resolution. It would authorize \$1.5 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to conduct a study with the National Academies and report to Congress on research needs for precipitation estimation to inform local governments and emergency management agencies on flood risk and infrastructure planning. It would require NOAA to develop a plan to research, update and improve access to probable maximum precipitation estimates.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 224-201. [H.R. 1437, [Vote #523](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The VA Employee Fairness Act, The Preventing Organization Conflicts Of Interest In Federal Acquisition Act, The Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act, And A Continuing Resolution For FY 2023.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1518) that would provide for floor consideration of the VA Employee Fairness Act (HR 1948); the Preventing Organizational Conflicts of Interest in Federal Acquisition Act (S 3905); the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act (S 4003); and a second, one-week fiscal 2023 continuing resolution (legislative vehicle HR 1437), via motion to concur with a House amendment containing the CR text. The bill would provide for one hour of general

debate for each bill. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 1516) that would approve regulatory changes to implement the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act, applying provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act to employees of the House of Representatives, including to allow employees to take up to 12 weeks of job-protected unpaid parental leave, or paid leave if eligible, in a 12-month period and to revise the applicable definition of spouse to include same-sex couples. The rule would also provide for the automatic passage of a bill (HR 2617) regarding federal agency performance plans with amendments allowing it to serve as the legislative vehicle for fiscal 2023 omnibus appropriations. Specifically, it would provide for automatic concurrence in the Senate amendments to HR 2617 with a House amendment inserting the text of the House-passed Agriculture appropriations bill (HR 8239, passed as part of HR 8294) and House-passed COVID-19 vaccine tax provisions (HR 4346). It also would provide for automatic agreement to a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 124) to make an enrollment correction to HR 2617 that would strike the original bill text related to agency performance plans. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Thursday, Dec. 15, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Dec. 12 through Dec. 15.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-206. [H.Res. 1518, [Vote #521](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Striking Consideration Of The FY 2023 Continuing Resolution From The Rule For Bills To Consider.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, instead of addressing any of the crises that are actually facing this Nation, House Democrats are allowing the Senate to ram through a huge omnibus spending bill that was written without the input of House Republicans and was written behind closed doors. In September, House Republicans were very clear in opposition to postponing a government funding fight to the Democrat-controlled lame-duck session. Once again, House Democrats failed to meet the fundamental duty of funding the government despite spending most of the year passing trillions of dollars in wasteful spending that has fueled inflation and driven up our debt. That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately strike sections 8 and 9 from the rule, which would strike the omnibus vehicle from this rule.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 212-210. [H.Res. 1518, [Vote #520](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Continuing Government Funding Through December 16, 2022 And Emergency Funding For Ukraine, Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And Natural Disaster Relief.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 16, 2022, at fiscal 2022 levels and provide emergency funding for Ukraine, Afghan refugee resettlement, and natural disaster relief. In supplemental fiscal 2023 appropriations, it would provide approximately \$12.3 billion in further military and economic aid to Ukraine, including \$7.8 billion for military, intelligence and other defense support, \$4.5 billion for bilateral economic support and \$35 million for nuclear nonproliferation activities. It would allow the Defense Department to transfer up to \$3 billion to the State Department to assist with Afghan refugee resettlement and provide \$15.3 million for related FBI investigative activities. For natural disaster relief, it would provide \$2.5 billion for the 2022 Hermits Peak/Calf Canyon wildfire in New Mexico, \$2 billion for Community Development Block Grants specifically for disaster response, and \$20 million for Army Corps of Engineers water infrastructure projects in Jackson, Miss. It would also establish a new Federal Emergency Management Agency office to process compensation claims resulting from the 2022 New Mexico wildfire. Among other funding, it would provide \$1.8 billion for HHS refugee resettlement activities, \$1 billion for HHS energy payment assistance for low-income households and \$112.5 million for federal court security. The bill would extend a number of expiring programs and authorities for the duration of the continuing resolution, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Communications Commission's authority to auction radio spectrum and issue licenses, and various Medicare authorities, offset by a reduction of \$192 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. It would extend various Veterans Affairs Department programs and authorities through Sept. or Dec. 2024, including homelessness and housing assistance programs. It would also revise and reauthorize, through fiscal 2027, the Food and Drug Administration's user fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic

drugs, and biosimilar biological products.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-201. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #476](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing For House Floor Consideration Of The Fiscal 2023 Continuing Resolution, Supplemental Funding Package, And The Fairness For 9/11 Families Act.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1404) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2023 continuing resolution and supplemental funding package (HR 6833) and the Fairness for 9/11 Families Act (HR 8987). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill.” The motion passed by a vote of 219-209. [H. Res. 1404, [Vote #475](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The FY 2023 Appropriations Minibus Package To Provide \$402.1 Billion In Discretionary Funding.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$402.1 billion in scored discretionary funding for six of the 12 fiscal 2023 appropriations bills, including \$168.5 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies; \$27.2 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$56.3 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$29.8 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies; \$44.8 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency and related agencies; and \$150.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction and related agencies. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$105.4 billion for the Transportation Department in discretionary funding and from federal transportation trust funds, including \$61.3 billion for highways, \$18.7 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration, \$17.5 billion for transit and \$3.8 billion for rail. It would provide approximately \$62.7 billion for the Housing and Urban Development Department, including \$31 billion for tenant-based rental assistance, \$14.9 billion for project-based rental assistance and \$11.8 billion for community planning and development programs. It would provide \$198.6 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the Agriculture Department and federal food programs, including \$111 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, \$29.9 billion for farm support and conservation programs, \$28.6 billion for school nutrition programs and \$4.2 billion for rural development activities. It would authorize up to \$57.8 billion for farm loans. It would provide \$48.2 billion for the Energy Department, including \$21.2 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration; \$7.9 billion for environmental cleanup; and \$4 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy. It would provide \$8.9 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers and \$1.9 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation to address drought and other water resource projects. It would provide \$15.6 billion for the Treasury Department, including \$13.6 billion for the Internal Revenue Service and \$336 million for community development financial institutions. It would provide \$2.2 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission; \$1.1 billion for the Small Business Administration; \$490 million for the Federal Trade Commission; \$400 million for Election Assistance Commission federal election security grants; and \$166 million for the Consumer Product Safety Commission. It would provide \$100 million for General Services Administration procurement of zero-emission and electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. It would end a prohibition on the use of local and federal funds for abortion services in the District of Columbia. It would provide \$16.7 billion for the Interior Department, including \$3.6 billion for the National Park Service; \$11.5 billion for the EPA, including increased funding for enforcement and compliance activities, clean air activities and environmental justice programs; \$8.1 billion for the Indian Health Service; \$4.4 billion for Native American education, social services and employment programs; and \$6.4 billion for wildfire management. It would provide \$298.6 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$119.7 billion for health care programs and \$163.6 billion for veterans’ compensation and pensions. It would provide \$15.1 billion for military construction projects, including \$2 billion for family housing and \$220.1 million for infrastructure projects that improve NATO readiness, intended to counter Russian and Chinese military activities.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #383](#), 7/20/22; CQ, [7/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023 To Committee.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Valadao, R-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-219. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #382](#), 7/20/22; CQ, [7/20/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendments No. 8 To The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., en bloc amendments no. 8, including two amendments to the bill that would reallocate \$5 million for Veterans Health Administration medical services, intended for the Healthcare for Homeless Veterans Program, from funding authorized for the VA Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission; and strike a provision that would allow the Veterans Affairs Department to transfer funds from the medical facilities and general administration accounts to the Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 238-191. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #381](#), 7/20/22; CQ, [7/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds From The FY 2023 Appropriations Minibus Package From Use To Prohibit Financing Of Agricultural Sales To Cuba.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 137 that would prohibit the use of any funds made available by the bill to implement, administer or enforce existing law that prohibits financing of agricultural sales to Cuba.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 163-260. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #380](#), 7/20/22; CQ, [7/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments No. 7 To The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., en bloc amendments no. 7, including 29 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, reallocate \$6.7 million for Small Business Administration entrepreneurial development programs, intended for the SCORE business mentorship program; reallocate \$3 million to the Treasury Department’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, intended to support efforts to counter criminal and terrorist groups through the acquisition of improved blockchain analysis tools and training and support for cryptocurrency-related investigations; increase funding by \$1 million for Veterans Benefits Administration, intended for the VA Transition Assistance Program; and reallocate \$1 million for VA medical services, intended to support VA suicide prevention coordinators.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 355-56. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #379](#), 7/20/22; CQ, [7/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendments No. 6 The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., en bloc amendments no. 6, including 30 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, increase funding for Special Emphasis Programs by \$20 million, intended to support more robust funding for the General Services Administration to reduce energy and water consumption and to enhance the resilience of federal facilities, with offsets; increase and decrease funding for the Federal Trade Commission by \$5 million, intended to encourage the FTC to continue using its existing authority to protect consumers’ right to repair and hold accountable companies who engage in anti-competitive conduct limiting repairs by consumers; reallocate \$1 million to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, intended for the Office of Renewable Energy Programs to support wind energy development; and increase and decrease funding by \$1 million for the Veterans Benefits Administration, intended to provide support to law school clinical programs that assist veterans.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 224-204. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #372](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments No. 5 The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., en bloc amendments no. 5, including 36 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, decrease funding for the Community Development Block Grant by \$300 million; strike \$100,000 in funding for electric vehicle procurement; and reduce funding for EPA environmental programs and management by \$294.9 million, intended to reduce funding for environmental justice implementation and training grants.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 197-230. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #371](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments No. 4 The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., en bloc amendments no. 4, including two amendments to the bill that would prohibit the use of funds made available in the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies division of the bill to implement, administer or enforce Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 165-264. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #370](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendments No. 3 The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., en bloc amendments no. 3, including 46 amendments to the



bill that would, among other provisions, increase funding for the Nutrition Assistance Program in Puerto Rico by \$1 billion; increase and decrease by \$1 million funding for Federal Aviation Administration operations, intended to express that there be a moratorium on the further shrinkage of airline seat sizes and passenger space until the FAA publishes a final rule for minimum seat size standards; increase and decrease funding by \$1 million for Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grants, intended to emphasize the prioritization of grant funding toward green infrastructure projects that will decarbonize and electrify the U.S. ground transportation sector; and increase and decrease Agriculture Research Service funding by \$1.5 million intended to increase funding for alternative protein research.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-201. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #369](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendments No. 2 The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., en bloc amendments no. 2, including 31 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, reallocate \$3 million for the national school lunch program for the purpose of supporting equipment grants to help schools serve healthier meals; reallocate \$5 million intended to combat the illicit importation of opioids, including fentanyl, through international mail facilities and land ports-of entry; and reallocate \$2 million to the Natural Resources Conservation Service for conservation operations and technical assistance for farmers.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 336-90. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #368](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments No. 1 To The Appropriations Minibus Package For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., en bloc amendments no. 1, including 13 amendments to the bill that would reduce overall funding levels authorized throughout the bill.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 199-229. [H.R. 8294, [Vote #367](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Respect For Marriage Act, A Six-Bill Appropriations Minibus Package, And The Right To Contraception Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1232) that would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill, provide for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment to HR 8373 and make 190 amendments in order to HR 8294. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of the Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 8373 that would, among other provisions, specify that the bill’s definition of “contraceptive” includes biological products and is limited to products legally marketed under existing Food and Drug Administration regulations; clarify the bill’s definition of “health care provider” to state that providers must be authorized by the state to provide health care services; specify that the bill may not be construed to sanction sterilization procedures without a patient’s informed consent; and make technical changes. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1230) that would modify standing House rules for the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress to allow a rule to be called up for floor consideration when the text has been made available to members prior to the convening of the legislative day; allow motions to suspend the rules to be considered on any day of the week; and allow for proxy voting in the Committee of the Whole House, thus allowing delegates and the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico to vote by proxy on amendments. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Thursday, July 21, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Monday, July 18, 2022.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-200. [H.Res. 1232, [Vote #366](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Authorizing \$28 Million To The Food And Drug Administration In Emergency Funding To Address The Baby Formula Shortage.** In May 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide \$28 million in emergency appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration to address the current shortage and prevent future shortages of FDA-regulated infant formula and certain medical foods, including to prevent fraudulent products from entering the U.S. market. It would require the FDA to report to Congress weekly on obligations of funding provided by the bill.” The bill passed by a vote of 231-192. [H.R. 7790, [Vote #220](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

- **Food And Drug Administration Funding Provided For Increased Staff To Inspect Baby Formula And The Prevention Of Future Baby Formula Shortages.** “The House voted 231-192 on Wednesday to

pass an emergency spending bill aimed at addressing the baby formula shortage. [...] The bill gives the Food and Drug Administration \$28 million to increase its staff to help inspect baby formula before it arrives on grocery store shelves. • It will also look ‘to prevent future shortages, including such steps as may be necessary to prevent fraudulent products from entering the United States market.’” [Axios, [3/18/22](#)]

- **May 2022: More Than 40 Percent Of Baby Formulas Were Out Of Stock In Stores Across The U.S.** “Datassembly’s real-time hyper-local data analysis shows that baby formula stock was relatively stable for the first half of 2021, with out-of-stock (OOS) fluctuation between 2-8%. The OOS detail shows that in April 2022 baby formula shortages hit 30% and jumped to 40% at the end of month. For the first week of May the nationwide OOS situation for baby formula continues to climb. The nation-wide OOS percentage is now at 43% for the week ending May 8th.” [Datassembly, [5/10/22](#)]
- **May 2022: 26 States Had Baby Formula Out-Of-Stock Rates At 40-50%.** “The states seeing the worst shortages include Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota — all with out-of-stock rates of about 50 percent. A total of 26 states have out of stock rates of 40 to 50 percent. Among metro areas, San Antonio’s out-of-stock rate has climbed to 57 percent, with Memphis and Nashville at 52 percent and Houston and Des Moines at 50 percent.” [NBC News, [5/9/22](#)]
- **Center For Disease Control And Prevention: Non-Hispanic Black Infants, Infants Eligible For WIC, And Infants Born To Mothers Aged 20-29 Were Less Likely To Breastfeed.** “Breastfeeding Disparities Exist. • Fewer non-Hispanic Black infants (75.5%) are ever breastfed compared with Asian infants (92.4%), non-Hispanic White infants (85.3%) and Hispanic infants (85.0%).<sup>3</sup> • Infants eligible for and receiving the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) are less likely to ever be breastfed (76.9%) than infants eligible, but not receiving WIC (83.3%), and infants ineligible for WIC (91.6%).<sup>3</sup> • Younger mothers aged 20 to 29 years are less likely to ever breastfeed (81.2%) than mothers aged 30 years or older (85.9%).<sup>3</sup>” [CDC.gov, Accessed [5/19/22](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “Baby Formula Shortage Has Anxious Parents Stalking Shelves Nationwide.”** [NBC News, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Emergency Funding For The Baby Formula Shortage To Committee.** In May 2022 Garcia voted for: “Hinson, R-Iowa, motion to recommit the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-218. [H.R. 7790, [Vote #219](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Targeting Resources To Communities In Need Act To Provide Persistent Poverty Communities With A More Equitable Share Of Federal Investments.** In May 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Office of Management and Budget, within one year of enactment, to implement guidance to increase the share of federal investments targeted to areas of high and persistent poverty. It would specify that the guidance must include a minimum goal that such investments be in an amount greater than such areas would otherwise receive based on their portion of the U.S. population. It would also require the Census Bureau to publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty and update it annually; require OMB to submit an annual report to Congress on the programs under which federal funds were increased under the bill’s provisions and the economic impact on the areas served; require the Government Accountability Office, within two years of enactment, to report to Congress on the effectiveness of the bill’s provisions; and authorize \$5 million in fiscal 2023 for salaries and expenses to carry out the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 258-165. [H.R. 6531, [Vote #211](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

- **Census Bureau: The 2020 Poverty Rate Increased To 11.4%, The First Increase Following “Five Consecutive Annual Declines.”** “The official poverty rate in 2020 was 11.4 percent with 37.2 million people in poverty (Figure 8 and Table B-1). This was a 1.0 percentage-point increase from 10.5 percent in 2019, which was the lowest rate observed since estimates were initially published in 1959. It was also the

first annual increase in the poverty rate following five consecutive annual declines (Figure 8 and Table B-4).” [United States Census Bureau, Report, [9/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Second Part Of The 2022 Omnibus Package, Primarily Related To Domestic Spending And Assistance To Ukraine.** In March 2022 Garcia voted against: “Gomez, D-Calif., motion to table the Aguilar, D-Calif., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed a second portion of the fiscal 2022 omnibus appropriations package (HR 2471) by roll call vote, 260-171, via motion to concur, under a divided question.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 249-180. [H.R. 2471, [Vote #68](#), 3/9/22; CQ [3/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider First Part Of The 2022 Omnibus Package, Primarily Related To Defense Spending.** In March 2022 Garcia voted against: “Beyer, D-Va., motion to table the Pallone, D-N.J., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed a first portion of the fiscal 2022 omnibus appropriations package (HR 2471) by roll call vote, 361-69, via motion to concur, under a divided question.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 270-157. [H.R. 2471, [Vote #67](#), 3/9/22; CQ [3/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Part 2 Of The 2022 Omnibus Package, Primarily Related To Domestic Spending And Assistance To Ukraine.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “Motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment, under a divided question. The second portion would include mostly non-defense portions of the bill, including the remaining nine fiscal 2022 appropriations bills; funding for assistance to Ukraine; and a number of miscellaneous policy provisions. For annual appropriations, the bill would provide \$1.5 trillion in discretionary spending for fiscal 2022. In this section, it would provide approximately \$25.1 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$55 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$25.5 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and a number of executive agencies; \$38 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency and related agencies; \$213.6 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments, and related agencies; \$5.93 billion for legislative branch entities; \$127.6 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction and related agencies; \$56.1 billion for the State Department, foreign operations and related agencies; and \$81 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies. It would provide \$108.3 billion for HHS, including \$45 billion for the National Institutes of Health, \$6.5 billion for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and \$8.5 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; \$76.4 billion for the Education Department, including \$24.6 billion for federal student aid programs; \$9.8 billion for the Labor Department Employment and Training Administration; and \$1.8 billion for worker protection agencies. It would provide \$140.4 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; \$97.5 billion for VA medical care, including \$13.2 billion for mental health care; \$20.7 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration; \$14.9 billion for military construction, including over \$600 million intended to support facilities in Europe and NATO infrastructure projects; and \$8.3 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers. It would provide a total of \$102.9 billion for the Transportation Department – including funding from transportation trust funds – containing \$57.5 billion for Federal Highway Administration formula programs and \$16.3 billion for the Federal Transit Administration. It would provide approximately \$13.6 billion to assist Ukraine against Russian aggression. In this section, it would provide \$4 billion for the State Department and \$2.8 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development. Within total funding, it would provide approximately \$1.4 billion for migration assistance to Ukrainian refugees; \$1.1 billion for foreign assistance programs for Ukraine and neighboring countries, including to address economic needs and government continuity; and \$650 million for the State Department Foreign Military Financing program. It would provide \$100 million for Agriculture Department foreign agricultural assistance to Ukraine and \$25 million for the U.S. Agency for Global Media to support media capacity and address disinformation in Ukraine. It also would authorize \$3 billion in presidential drawdown authority to provide emergency foreign military assistance in fiscal 2022. It would expand and reauthorize through fiscal 2027 programs enacted under the Violence Against Women Act, including authorizing \$222 million annually for Justice Department STOP grants to support state and local law enforcement response and victim services related to violent crimes against women and \$100 million for Health and Human Services Department rape prevention and education grants. It would bolster cyber incident reporting requirements and require the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure

Security Agency to establish an interagency ransomware task force. It would incorporate the provisions of several other bills.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 260-171. [H.R. 2471, [Vote #66](#), 3/9/22; CQ, [3/9/22](#)]

- **The 2022 Omnibus Bill Included Increases To Congressional Offices, Staff, And Capitol Police.** “The bill calls for an increase in funding for congressional offices by 21%, to \$774.4 million, so they can recruit and retain a diverse workforce. It would be the largest boost in the Members Representational Allowance appropriation since its authorization in 1996. The package would also provide \$18.2 million to pay interns. It would provide \$602.5 million for the Capitol Police, an increase of \$87 million. This will allow for the hiring of up to 2,112 sworn officers and 450 civilian members of the Capitol Police.” [CNN, [3/9/22](#)]
- **The 2022 Omnibus Bill Invested \$12.6 Billion In The IRS For Improved Customer Service, Increased Enforcement, And Technological Modernization.** “The spending bill would provide \$12.6 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, an increase of \$675 million, the largest since 2001. The funding boost is intended to help the IRS improve its customer service, increase enforcement, modernize its technology and improve its web applications. It also would provide special funding transfer authority and direct hire authority to help the agency deal with a massive backlog of returns and correspondence.” [CNN, [3/9/22](#)]
- **The 2022 Omnibus Bill Renewed The Violence Against Women Act, Which Expired In 2018.** “The bill renews the Violence Against Women Act, which expired in 2018, by increasing funding for its prevention and prosecution programs, as well as efforts to reduce the backlog of unprocessed rape kits, according to a fact sheet.” [CNN, [3/9/22](#)]
- **The 2022 Omnibus Bill Provided \$26.9 Billion In Funding For Child Nutrition Programs, A \$1.77 Billion Increase From 2021.** “The bill would provide \$26.9 billion in funding for child nutrition programs, an increase of \$1.77 billion above what was approved for fiscal year 2021.” [CNN, [3/9/22](#)]
- **The 2022 Omnibus Bill Increased The Maximum Pell Grant By \$400, The Largest Increase In More Than A Decade.** “The maximum Pell Grant would increase by \$400, to \$6,895 a year. Pell Grants are generally awarded to undergraduate students with exceptional financial needs, and the amounts are based on their costs to attend school, family sizes and incomes. The increase would be the largest to the maximum Pell Grant in more than a decade, according to a summary of the bill.” [CNN, [3/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Part 1 Of The 2022 Omnibus Package, Primarily Related To Defense Spending.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “Motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment, under a divided question. The first portion of the bill would include the Defense, Homeland Security and Commerce-Justice-Science fiscal 2022 appropriations bills; funding for defense assistance to Ukraine; the fiscal 2022 intelligence authorization; and provisions related to normalizing relations between Israel and its neighbors. For annual appropriations, the bill would provide \$1.5 trillion in discretionary spending for fiscal 2022. In this section, it would provide approximately \$728.5 billion for the Defense Department; \$81.1 billion for the Homeland Security Department; and \$75.8 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies. Within total Defense funding, it would provide a 2.7 percent military pay increase; \$600 million for security cooperation with Ukraine and Eastern European allies; \$144.9 billion for military procurement; \$37.4 billion for Defense health programs; \$1.5 billion for environmental restoration activities; and over \$1 billion for Israel’s Iron Dome missile defense system. It would provide \$23.9 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, mostly for disaster response and recovery activities; \$14.8 billion for Customs and Border Protection; \$11.5 billion for the Coast Guard; \$8.3 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement; \$2.6 billion for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; and \$409.5 million for Citizenship and Immigration Services. It would provide \$9.9 billion for the Commerce Department, including \$570 million for the International Trade Administration and \$373.5 million for the Economic Development Administration; \$35.2 billion for the Justice Department, including \$10.8 billion for the FBI and \$3.9 billion for state and local law enforcement grants; \$24 billion for NASA; and \$8.8 billion for the National Science Foundation. The bill would provide approximately \$13.6 billion to assist Ukraine against Russian aggression. In this section, it would provide \$6.5 billion for the Defense Department, including \$3.5 billion to replenish U.S. defense articles provided to Ukraine and \$3 billion for personnel,



operations, procurement and other expenses related to responding to the situation in Ukraine. Among other provisions, it would provide \$59.4 million for the Justice Department, intended for investigating and responding to cyber threats and Russian sanctions violations, including \$43.6 million for the FBI. Among other provisions, it would also authorize a classified amount of funding for fiscal 2022 for intelligence-related activities by 17 federal intelligence agencies, including foreign intelligence activities of the FBI and the Defense, State and Homeland Security departments; reauthorize and expand the National Counterproliferation Center to include jurisdiction over intelligence activities related to biosecurity, redesignating it as the National Counterproliferation and Biosecurity Center; and require the State Department to develop a strategy and regularly report to Congress on its efforts to strengthen normalization agreements and promote normalization of relations between Israel and its neighboring states.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 361-69. [H.R. 2471, [Vote #65](#), 3/9/22; CQ, [3/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The 2022 Omnibus Package, The 2022 4-Day Continuing Resolution, Suspending Energy Imports From Russia, And \$15.6 Billion In Coronavirus Relief.** In March 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 973) that would that would provide for House floor consideration of the legislative vehicle (HR 2471) for the fiscal 2022 omnibus appropriations package, the fiscal 2022 four-day continuing resolution extension (H J Res 75), the Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act (HR 6968) and the \$15.6 billion coronavirus relief bill (HR 7007). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each measure. For consideration of HR 2471, the rule would specifically provide for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment, debatable for up to one hour, and provide for a division of the question on passage of the bill. Under the divided question, one vote would be on divisions B, C, F, X, Z and titles two and three of division N, consisting of defense-related provisions including three of the 12 fiscal 2022 annual appropriations bills. The other vote would be on the remainder of the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of the DeLauro, D-Conn., manager’s amendment to HR 2471 that would strike a section providing coronavirus relief funding from the bill; modify a section related to expulsion of federal credit union members, including to specify that they may only be expelled for cause with a two-thirds vote and extend from 15 to 60 days the time an expelled member has to request a hearing; and make technical corrections to account for the provisions of the continuing resolution extension (H J Res 75).” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-204. [H. Res. 973, [Vote #64](#), 3/9/22; CQ, [3/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The 2022 Third Continuing Resolution, Funding The Government Through March 11th.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Mar. 11, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities extended by prior continuing resolutions (PL 117-43 and PL 117-70), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the Health and Human Services Department’s authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies; increased trafficking and sexual abuse fines; a waiver making supportive living facility residents eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits; the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; and the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$2 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. Among other provisions, it would provide \$350 million for Defense Department activities to address water contamination issues near the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Oahu, Hawaii, and increase from \$200 million to \$300 million annual funding the president may direct for immediate foreign military assistance to respond to an unforeseen emergency.” Passed by a vote of 272-162. [HR 6617, [Vote #39](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Postal Service Reform Act And The Continuing Resolution That Would Fund The Government Through March 11.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 912) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Postal Service Reform Act (HR 3076) and the fiscal 2022 third continuing resolution (HR 6617). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and provide for floor consideration of a Maloney, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 3076. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 69) that would provide for a joint session of Congress for President Joe Biden’s State of the Union address on March 1, 2022. It would prohibit



former members from entering the House chamber during the address, intended to comply with COVID-19 safety protocols.” Adopted by a vote of 221-211. [HR 6614, [Vote #36](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion To Fund The Government Through 2022.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would increase the statutory limit on federal debt by \$2.5 trillion.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-209. [S. J. Res. 33, [Vote #449](#), 12/15/21; CQ, [12/15/21](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “House Passes Debt Ceiling Increase, Sending It To Biden To Avoid Default Hours Before Deadline.”** [CNBC, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Congress Passed A Debt Limit Increase Early The Day The Debt Limit Would Have Been Reached.** “Congress early Wednesday voted to raise the nation's debt limit by \$2.5 trillion, officially staving off default and the economic peril that would come if the U.S. were unable to pay its bills. [...] Lawmakers managed to get the measure passed just in time to avoid an economic scare. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen told lawmakers she estimated the United States would reach its debt ceiling by Wednesday. If lawmakers didn't address the debt limit by then, the U.S. would have defaulted on its debts for the first time, which could lead to a global recession, Treasury Department officials and experts said.” [USA Today, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Considering Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 852) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution to increase the debt limit (S J Res 33). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #446](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Replacing Democrats’ FY 2022 Spending Plan With Deficit Reduction Legislation.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider an amendment to the Democrats' fiscal year 2022 budget resolution to replace the socialist \$5 trillion tax-and-spend reconciliation instructions with new instructions for authorizing committees to produce legislation to reduce the deficit to combat runaway inflation currently fueling the highest price spike in 40 years and to get Americans back to work.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #445](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Feb. 18, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide \$7 billion in emergency funding for Afghan evacuee assistance, as well as \$1.6 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to provide shelter and services to unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border. Within funding to support Afghan evacuees, it would provide \$4.3 billion for Defense Department assistance to refugees on U.S. military installations; \$1.3 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.3 billion for the State Department, including \$1.2 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States and \$80.3 million for related diplomatic activities and additional evacuations. It would require the Office of Management and Budget to submit a report on the strategy and transition plan for concluding Afghan resettlement initiatives. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities previously extended by a prior continuing resolution (PL 117-43 / HR 4350), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies; the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; and the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$13 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. Among other provisions, it would extend through Dec. 31, 2021, a waiver making supportive living facility residents eligible for Supplemental

Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and increase from \$100 million to \$200 million annual funding the president may direct for immediate foreign military assistance to respond to an unforeseen emergency.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-212. [H. R. 6119, [Vote #399](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule ((H Res 829) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution (HR 6119). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. The rule would allow proceedings on motions offered on Nov. 30 or Dec. 1, 2021, to suspend the rules and consider certain measures to be postponed through Dec. 10. It also would authorize through Jan. 21, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. Finally, the rule would provide for the House to convene the second session of the 117th Congress on Jan. 10, 2022, by authorizing the speaker to dispense with organizational and legislative business on any legislative day of the second session prior to that date.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-208. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #396](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act.** In November 2021, Garcia 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.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21; CQ, [11/19/21](#)]

- **Roosevelt Institute: Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Child Care, Creating Jobs And Allowing Parents To Get Back To Work.** “Convenient, affordable childcare is a major obstacle for working parents, illuminated even more so by school and daycare closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disproportionately impacted women’s labor force participation. Increasing the capacity of industries in order to curb inflation of specific prices requires increasing the supply of labor. The Build Back Better Act invests in existing and new childcare facilities in underserved areas and provides subsidies to make childcare more affordable for qualifying households. Together, these investments would increase the supply of childcare, create new jobs, and allow parents to get back to work. [Roosevelt Institute, Fact Sheet, [9/28/21](#)]
- **Center For American Progress: Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Clean Electricity And Energy Efficiency, Reducing Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household.** “Build Back Better helps break the United States’ dependence on fossil fuels—an industry that’s particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, which has and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change—consumer energy costs will be reduced. Specifically, proposed investments in clean electricity and energy efficiency will make energy costs more affordable, saving the average household approximately \$500 a year in reduced energy costs. This much-needed investment in clean energy would come at a time when energy prices have pushed up inflation for consecutive months.” [Center for American Progress, [11/16/21](#)]
  - **E&E News: The Budget Resolution Set “The Stage For Unprecedented Investments To Tackle Climate Change And Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions.”** “Senate Democrats unveiled a \$3.5 trillion budget resolution this morning, setting the stage for unprecedented investments to tackle climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” [E&E News, [8/9/21](#)]
- **The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit In Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]
- **FactCheck.Org: “In The First Year Of Biden’s Proposed Budget, 2022, Nearly Nine Out Of 10 Households Would See A Tax Cut.”** “In the first year of Biden’s proposed budget, 2022, nearly nine out of 10 households would see a tax cut, according to the Tax Policy Center.” [FactCheck.org, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Adopting A Manager's Amendment To The Reconciliation Bill, Striking \$2 Billion In Social Security Administration Expenses And Making Technical And Conforming Changes.** In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 803) that would provide for automatic adoption of a second Yarmuth D-Ky., manager’s amendment during further consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376). The manager’s amendment would strike language providing \$2 billion for Social Security Administration administrative expenses; modify requirements for distribution of funding provided for critical infrastructure activities in U.S. territories and U.S. Geological Survey climate adaptation centers; and make a number of technical and conforming changes.” Adopted by a vote of 220-211. [HR 5376, [Vote #383](#), 11/18/21; CQ, [11/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 774), as amended, that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376) containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions. The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Yarmuth, D-Ky., manager’s amendment to HR 5376 that would increase from \$72,500 to \$80,000 the raised annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030,

but reinstate the original cap of \$10,000 in 2031; modify provisions related to maximum fair prices negotiations for prescription drugs, including to clarify that negotiated prices would apply nine years after a drug's approval, or 13 years after approval for biologics, and specify that average price calculations would be based on 2021 prices; provide \$250 for the General Services Administration's technology modernization fund, \$200 million for the GSA's citizen services fund, and \$50 million for Office of Management and Budget's information technology oversight and reform fund; and make various technical corrections. The rule would also authorize through Dec. 3, 2021, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #372](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “On the question of consideration of the resolution (H Res 774) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376) containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions.” The question was agreed to by a vote of 215-212. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #368](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending Funding For Federal Highways And Other Surface Transportation Through October 31, 2021.** In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would extend through Oct. 31, 2021, funding and authorities for federal surface transportation programs, including highway, public transit, rail and safety and research programs that expire after Sept. 30. For the extension period, it would authorize appropriations for programs funded by the highway and mass transit accounts of the Highway Trust Fund in amounts proportional to amounts authorized for such programs in fiscal 2021. It would extend expenditure authority for the fund through Nov. 1, 2021. It would require federal employees furloughed as a result of the trust fund expenditure lapse to be paid for the period of the lapse, and it would require employees required to work during the lapse to be paid at their standard rate of pay. It would increase funding levels during the extension period for nationally significant freight and highway projects grants and in-vehicle alcohol detection device research. It would also extend for approximately one month expiring authorities for Sport Fish Restoration and Boating and Leaking Underground Storage Tank trust fund expenditures and funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission and sport fishing activities. Upon enactment of the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684), it would rescind any duplicate contract authority provided by the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 365-51. [H.R. 5434, [Vote #313](#), 10/1/21; CQ, [10/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** “It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees.** “It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for



Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Allowed Expiring Programs And Authorities To Continue.** “It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Government Funding Through December 3, 2021 Was Agreed To By Senate Republicans After Removal Of The Provision To Raise The Debt Ceiling.** “Lawmakers reached a deal on the spending legislation after Democrats agreed to strip out a provision that would have raised the federal government’s ability to continue borrowing funds through the end of 2022. Senate Republicans blocked an initial funding package on Monday over its inclusion, refusing to give the majority party any of the votes needed to move ahead on a bill to avert a first-ever federal default in the coming weeks. The legislation keeps the government fully funded through Dec. 3, giving lawmakers additional time to reach consensus over the dozen annual bills that dictate federal spending.” [New York Times, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen Warned The United States Could Default On Its Debt If The Debt Ceiling Is Not Raised By October 18, 2021.** “Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen warned lawmakers that the federal government will likely run out of cash and extraordinary measures by October 18 unless Congress raises the debt ceiling. The new estimate from Yellen raises the risk that the United States could default on its debt in a matter of weeks if Washington fails to act. A default would likely be catastrophic, tanking markets and the economy, and delaying payments to millions of Americans. ‘It is uncertain whether we could continue to meet all the nation’s commitments after that date,’ Yellen wrote in a letter, adding the projection is based on estimated tax payments.” [CNN, [9/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Extension Of The Debt Ceiling Through December 16, 2022.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended by a House substitute, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [S. 1301, [Vote #310](#), 9/29/21; CQ, [9/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit, Providing Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels; provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance; and suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022. It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345



million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses. It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” The resolution passed by a vote of 220 - 211. [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#); CQ, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Moody’s Analytics: If Congress Failed To Raise The Debt Limit, The U.S. Economy Would Lose 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth And The Unemployment Rate Would Surge To 9 Percent.** “The United States could plunge into an immediate recession if Congress fails to raise the debt ceiling and the country defaults on its payment obligations this fall, according to one analysis released Tuesday. Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody’s Analytics, found that a prolonged impasse over the debt ceiling would cost the U.S. economy up to 6 million jobs, wipe out as much as \$15 trillion in household wealth, and send the unemployment rate surging to roughly 9 percent from around 5 percent.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Moody’s Analytics: “This Economic Scenario Is Cataclysmic. ... The Downturn Would Be Comparable To That Suffered During The Financial Crisis” Of 2008.** ““This economic scenario is cataclysmic. ... The downturn would be comparable to that suffered during the financial crisis’ of 2008, said the report, written by Zandi and Bernard Yaros, assistant director and economist at Moody’s Analytics.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Threatened \$20 Billion In Social Security Payments For Seniors.** “If Congress fails to increase the debt limit, Treasury would be unable to pay debts as they come due. Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen said earlier this week that such a default would be unprecedented in U.S. history. Moody’s ‘best estimate’ is that this date is Oct. 20, although Treasury has not given a more precise day. At that point, Treasury officials would face excruciating choices, such as whether to fail to pay \$20 billion owed to seniors on Social Security, or to fail to pay bondholders of U.S. debt — a decision that could undermine faith in U.S. credit and permanently drive federal borrowing costs higher.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Would Raise Consumer Costs And Interest Rates And Lead To A Long-Term Decline In The U.S. Dollar.** “Failure to raise the debt limit would have catastrophic impacts on global financial markets. Interest rates would spike as investors demand a higher rate of return for the risk of taking on U.S. debt given uncertainty about repayment. An increase in interest rates would ripple through the economy, raising costs not only for taxpayers but also for consumers and other borrowers. The value of the U.S. dollar would also decline long term as investors questioned the security of purchasing U.S. treasuries. The cost of auto and home loans would rise.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Making Appropriations For The Department Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, And Related Agencies Through September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including \$239.6 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; \$26.6 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$53.2 billion for the the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$29.1 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies; \$45.9 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; \$124.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; and \$84.1 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$119.8 billion for HHS, including \$10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; \$102.8 billion for the Education Department, including \$36.8 billion for Title I and other grants to schools serving low-income students; and \$14.7 billion for the Labor Department, including \$11.6 billion for employment and training programs and approximately \$2 billion for worker protection agencies. The bill would provide nearly \$140 billion for domestic food programs, including \$105.8 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; \$4.7 billion for rural development and infrastructure programs, including programs to support broadband access and provide housing loans and guarantees; and \$38.5 billion for agriculture, farm production and conservation programs. It would provide \$45.1 billion for the Energy Department, including \$20.2 billion for nuclear security activities and \$3.8 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities. It would provide \$15.4 billion for the Treasury Department, including \$13.6 for the Internal Revenue Service, \$330 million for community development financial institutions and \$190.5 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; \$500 million for Election Assistance Commission election security grants to improve the administration of federal elections; and \$300 million for General Services Administration procurement of zero-emission and electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. It would provide \$11.3 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, including \$3.2 billion for state revolving funds for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure grants; \$15.6 billion for the Interior Department; and \$5.7 billion for wildfire management. It would provide \$268.6 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$97.6 billion for the Veterans Health Administration, with increases for mental health and opioid abuse prevention programs; and \$10.9 billion for military construction activities. It would provide \$105.7 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the Transportation Department, including \$2.7 billion for Amtrak and \$248 million for payments to air carriers providing essential air service; and \$56.5 for HUD, including \$39.4 billion for public and Indian housing programs. Across various titles, the bill would provide over \$1.9 billion for cybersecurity activities.” The bill passed, 219-208. [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing for Consideration Of A Seven Bill Appropriations Package For Fiscal Year 2022.** In July 2021, voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 555) that would provide for House floor consideration of the seven-bill Labor-HHS-Education, Agriculture, Energy-Water, Financial Services, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-VA, Transportation-HUD minibuss appropriations package (HR 4502). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate and floor consideration of 229 amendments to HR 4502. It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeLauro, D-Conn., manager's amendment that would require the Agriculture Department to prohibit the purchase of agricultural land in the U.S. by companies owned in part or in full by China, Russia, Iran or North Korea; provide \$5 million, to remain available until expended, for the Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program to fund financing agreements executed in 2010 and require the Transportation Department to repay credit risk premiums with interest for direct loans executed in 2010, within 60 days of enactment for loans under which all obligations are met, or within 60 days after loan obligations are satisfied for loans with outstanding obligations; and rescind \$5 million from unobligated, non-emergency funding from the Maritime Security Program. It would authorize through Sept. 22 certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of July 30, 2021, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on July 26 or 27. It would also allow proceedings on such measures to be postponed through Sept. 22.” The resolution was passed 218 to 207. [HR 555, [Vote #223](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$77.9 Billion Through Fiscal Year 2026 For Existing And New National Science Foundation Activities.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$77.9 billion through fiscal 2026 for existing and new National Science Foundation activities and require a number of NSF actions related to research integrity and STEM workforce development. It would establish a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change; global competitiveness in critical technologies; cybersecurity; national security; social and economic inequality; and education and workforce development in science, technology, engineering and math. Among other provisions, it would require the NSF to award grants to higher education institutions or nonprofit organizations to establish national and regional clearinghouses to coordinate STEM research; develop resources to connect new scientific discoveries to practical uses; align STEM education and workforce needs and conduct research on graduate education programs; and improve participation of historically underrepresented groups in STEM. It would require the NSF to maintain an office to coordinate research security and policy across the agency; facilitate public access to NSF-supported projects, including data, software and code; require any grant applicants to submit an ethics statement that specifies any foreseeable or quantifiable risks to society as a result of the proposed research; and appoint a chief diversity officer to establish diversity goals for the agency and advise on issues of diversity in STEM fields. It would authorize \$38 million for a pilot program to award grants to help research institutions secure federally funded research data.” The motion passed, 345-67. [HR 2225, [Vote #186](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Establishing The Congressional Budget For The United States Government For Fiscal Year 2021 And The Appropriate Budgetary Levels For Fiscal Years 2022 Through 2030.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended, that would set annual budgetary levels for federal revenues, new budget authority, outlays, deficits and public debt for fiscal years 2021 through 2030, including to outline annual levels of new budget authority and outlays for each of the 20 major budget function categories. The concurrent resolution would direct 12 House committees to make recommendations within their respective jurisdictions for budget reconciliation legislation that combined could increase the deficit by up to \$1.9 trillion through fiscal 2030, intended to be used as a vehicle for further COVID-19 relief. It would require the committees to report their recommendations to the House Budget Committee by Feb. 16, 2021, and specify amounts by which each committee’s recommendations could increase the total deficit, including \$940.72 billion for the Ways and Means Committee, \$357.08 billion for the Education and Labor Committee, \$350.7 billion for the Oversight and Reform Committee and \$188.5 billion for the Energy and Commerce Committee. The concurrent resolution would include two reserve funds for the House Budget Committee to revise committee allocations and other budgetary levels for budget reconciliation legislation within the deficit limits established by the concurrent resolution, and for any other legislation that would not increase the deficit for a five-year time period through fiscal 2025 or a ten-year time period through fiscal 2030. Among other provisions, it would authorize the House and Senate Appropriations committees to receive a separate discretionary budget allocation for administrative expenses related to the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service, and it would continue for fiscal 2021 certain existing limitations on advance appropriations.” The resolution passed 218 to 212. [H Con Res 11, [Vote #21](#), 2/3/21; CQ, [2/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Federal Agencies To Post Budget Justifications On Public Websites.** In January 2021, Garcia voted for a “Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require each federal agency to post annual budget justification materials and other budget information on its public website. It would require the Office of Management and Budget to create and regularly update a website including all agency budget justification materials submitted to Congress.” The motion was agreed to, 412-2. [HR 22, [Vote #9](#), 1/5/21; CQ, [1/5/21](#)]

## Consumer Protection and Regulation Issues

**Garcia Voted For Seven En Bloc Measures, Including H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, And H.R. 8416.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Carter, D-La., motion to suspend the

rules and pass seven measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 318-39. [H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, H.R. 8416, [Vote #481](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

- **H.R. 5502 Required Online Marketplaces, Such As Amazon, To Collect And Verify Contact And Financial Information From High Volume Third-Party Sellers.** “This bill requires online marketplaces (e.g., Amazon) to collect and verify certain contact and financial information from third-party sellers whose transactions and related revenues exceed specified thresholds. Subject to certain exceptions, online marketplaces must clearly and conspicuously disclose the contact information of certain high-volume third-party sellers to consumers and must also provide consumers with methods to report suspicious activity on the marketplace. The bill provides the Federal Trade Commission and state attorneys general with the authority to enforce these requirements.” [H.R. 5502, Summary, [11/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Affordable Insulin Now Act And Fairness For 9/11 Families Act.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 7967, the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act, for immediate consideration. **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-208. [H. Res. 1404, [Vote #474](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#); Congressional Record, [9/30/22](#)]

- **The Affordable Insulin Now Act Capped Cost-Sharing For A Month’s Supply Of Insulin At \$35 Or 25% Of A Negotiated Price.** “This bill limits cost-sharing for insulin under private health insurance and the Medicare prescription drug benefit. Specifically, the bill caps cost-sharing under private health insurance for a month's supply of selected insulin products at \$35 or 25% of a plan's negotiated price (after any price concessions), whichever is less, beginning in 2023. The bill caps cost-sharing under the Medicare prescription drug benefit for a month's supply of covered insulin products at \$35 beginning in 2023. Currently, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services is testing a voluntary model under the Medicare prescription drug benefit (the Part D Senior Savings Model) in which the copayment for a month's supply of insulin is capped at \$35 through participating plans. The model is set to expire on December 31, 2025. The bill also (1) further delays implementation of regulations relating to the treatment of certain Medicare prescription drug benefit rebates from drug manufacturers for purposes of federal anti-kickback laws, and (2) increases funding for the Medicare Improvement Fund.” [H.R. 6833, Summary, Passed House [3/31/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 4081 Required Manufacturers Of Smart Appliance Equipped With A Camera Or Microphone To Disclose That To Consumers.** “This bill requires manufacturers of internet-connected devices (e.g., smart appliances) that are equipped with a camera or microphone to disclose to consumers that a camera or microphone is part of the device. The bill does not apply to mobile phones, laptops, or other devices that a consumer would reasonably expect to include a camera or microphone.” [H.R. 4081, Summary, Introduced [6/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modifying Filing Fees For Merger Transactions To Generally Increase Fees For Larger Mergers And Requiring The Federal Trade Commission And Justice Department To Jointly Report To Congress On The Fees Received.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would modify filing fees for merger transactions to generally increase fees for larger mergers. Specifically, it would increase the number of filing fee tiers from three to six, with fees ranging from \$30,000 to \$2.25 million based on the



transaction value. It would provide for annual increases to the fee amounts based on inflation rates, while adjustments to threshold ranges would continue to be based on the percentage change in the U.S. gross domestic product. It would require the Federal Trade Commission and Justice Department to jointly report to Congress on fees received; require the FTC to report on any actions taken by a 3-2 vote, along with the overall percentage of actions decided on a 3-2 vote; and require entities to disclose in their premerger notification filings a detailed accounting of any economic support they received from a foreign state. The bill would also prohibit the transfer and consolidation in federal court of antitrust cases that are brought by states.” The bill passed by a vote of 242-184. [H.R. 3843, [Vote #460](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering H.R. 7780, H.R. 3843, S. 3969, Two Amendments To H.R. 7780, And Providing Standard Recess Procedures From October 3 Through November 11, 2022.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1396) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Mental Health Matters Act (HR 7780), the Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act (HR 3843) and the Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access (PAVA) Program Inclusion Act (S 3969). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and make in order two amendments to HR 7780. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Sept. 30, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on Sept. 28 through Sept. 30. It would also provide for standard recess authorities and procedures from Oct. 3 through Nov. 11, 2022, during the planned October recess.” The resolution was agreed to be a vote of 217-212. [H. Res. 1396, [Vote #456](#), 9/28/22; CQ, [9/28/22](#)]

- **H.R. 3843 Promoted Antitrust Enforcement And Protected Competition By Adjusting Premerger Filing Fees.** “This bill modifies and expands the schedule for graduated merger filing fees and requires that such fees be adjusted each year based on the Consumer Price Index.” [H. Res. 1396, [Vote #456](#), 9/28/22; CQ, [8/10/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Eight Bills (H.R. 1468, S. 4205, H.R. 7939, H.R. 7846, H.R. 7735, H.R. 5916, H.R. 8260, H.R. 5865) En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass eight bills, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-29. [H.R. 1468, S. 4205, H.R. 7939, H.R. 7846, H.R. 7735, H.R. 5916, H.R. 8260, H.R. 5865, [Vote #426](#), 9/14/22; CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

- **H.R. 1468 Revoked The Securities And Exchange Commission’s Authority To Lease General Purpose Office Space And Provided That The General Services Administration Lease Such Space For The SEC.** “This bill revokes the authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to lease general purpose office space and instead provides for the General Services Administration to lease such space for the SEC. The bill’s provisions do not affect those leases entered into by the SEC before this bill’s enactment.” [H.R. 1468, Summary, Introduced [3/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Multiple Bills Including Fire Safety, Weather Service Communications, Safe Communications Lines For Domestic Violence Victims, Consumer Safety For Children Who Ingest Batteries, Cyber-Security Funding, Ransomware Reporting, Funding For Pediatric Research, And Electronic Notary Standards.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Kildee, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass 12 bills, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 336-90. [H.Res. 1254, [Vote #401](#), 7/27/22; CQ, [7/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass The Timely Delivery Of Bank Secrecy Act Reports Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Treasury Department to fulfill congressional requests for suspicious activity reports filed by banks under the Bank Secrecy Act within 30 days. It would also allow congressional committees and subcommittees to subpoena financial institutions for such reports and the information on which they are based.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 349-70. [H.R. 7734, [Vote #393](#), 7/26/22; CQ, [7/26/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against The Consumer Protection And Recovery Act, Authorizing The Federal Trade Commission To Take Legal Action Against Any Person, Partnership Or Corporation That Violated Consumer Protection Law In The Preceding 10 Years.**

In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize certain legal action by the Federal Trade Commission for legal violations under its jurisdiction and redress for such violations. Specifically, it would authorize the agency to take legal action in federal court against a person, partnership or corporation that has violated consumer protection law in the preceding 10 years. It would allow the FTC to seek in such cases restitution for losses, contract rescission or reform, money refund or property return, and disgorgement, or legally mandated repayment, of unjust enrichment that a person, partnership or corporation obtained from such a violation.” The bill passed 221 to 205. [HR 2668, [Vote #214](#), 7/20/21; CQ, [7/20/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Third-Party Lending Rule.**

In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of an October 2020 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency rule stating that national banks are considered the ‘true lender’ of a loan if, at the date of the loan’s origination, the bank funds the loan or is named as lender in the loan agreement, including in the case of loans issued in partnerships between banks and third parties, such as online financial firms. The rule went into effect on Dec. 29, 2020, and effectively allows nonbank lenders to offer loans not subject to higher state interest rate caps by originating loans in partnership with a national bank in another state. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the October 2020 rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed, 218-208. [SJ Res 15, [Vote #181](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

- **Opponents Of The Rule Argued That It Left Consumers Vulnerable To Predatory “Rent-A-Bank” Schemes.** “But Democrats — along with a coalition of consumer protection and faith groups — have fiercely opposed the rule, claiming it leaves customers vulnerable to predatory ‘rent-a-bank’ schemes. ‘States are taking measures to protect their constituents their consumers against these end-runs around their laws designed to prohibit these predatory practices. But last October, in the middle of the pandemic, when many working families were plunged into economic uncertainty and turmoil, the Trump administration gave these rent-a-bank schemes a free pass to exploit these loopholes,’ said Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.), sponsor of the resolution to repeal the rule.” [The Hill, [5/11/21](#)]
- **“Rent-A-Bank” Schemes Were When “A Lender Temporarily Partners With A Bank To Evade Interest Rate Caps And Then Severs The Partnership After Taking Ownership Of The Loan.”** “The OCC clamped down during the 2000s on rent-a-bank schemes, in which a lender temporarily partners with a bank to evade interest rate caps and then severs the partnership after taking ownership of the loan. Critics of the true lender rule say it will allow such schemes to flourish, particularly as nonbank online lenders make up a larger portion of the financial system.” [The Hill, [5/11/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Requiring The SEC To Study Disclosure Frameworks Related To Climate Or Environmental, Social And Governance Metrics Before Requiring Public Companies To Make Such Disclosures.**

In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., amendment no. 4 that would replace the text of the bill with a requirement that the Securities and Exchange Commission conduct a study of all disclosure frameworks related to the climate or environmental, social and governance metrics that any publicly traded company could use when making disclosures to investors voluntarily or by law. It would require the SEC to report to Congress on the study’s findings and any inconsistencies between such disclosure frameworks, before it could require any new ESG or climate disclosures.” The amendment was rejected 204 to 225. [H R 1187, [Vote #166](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Requiring The SEC To Study Issues Small Businesses Face Related To Environmental, Social And Governance Metrics.**

In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Schrier, D-Wash., amendment no. 8 that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a study to identify issues small businesses face related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics and to submit a report to Congress containing the results of the study and recommendations to improve compliance with ESG disclosure requirements.” The amendment was adopted 380 to 47. [H R 1187, [Vote #167](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Bill That Established New Disclosure Standards For Publicly Traded Companies Related To Their Environmental, Social, And Governance Metrics.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish new disclosure requirements for publicly traded companies related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics; climate-related risks; political expenditures; executive pay; and tax information regarding overseas subsidiaries. It would direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to require publicly traded companies to disclose and define their ESG metrics as part of any filing that requires audited financial statements; require companies to disclose in any proxy or consent solicitation material for annual shareholder meetings a clear description of the link between ESG metrics and the company's long-term business strategy and processes used to determine the impact of such metrics on the business strategy; and require the SEC to establish a sustainable finance advisory committee to identify investment challenges and opportunities associated with sustainable finance and recommend policies to facilitate sustainable investments. It would require publicly traded companies to include in annual reports to the SEC information related to risks posed to the company by climate change, including a description of actions taken to identify and mitigate such risks and an evaluation of potential financial impacts of risk-management strategies” The bill passed by vote of 215 to 214. [H R 1187, [Vote #169](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Establishing A Grant Program To Assist States And Tribal Organizations In Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.** In April 2021, Garcia did not vote on: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a grant program to assist states and tribal organizations with carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities, including for public education activities and to purchase and install alarms in public housing and facilities that serve children and the elderly.” The motion was agreed to 362-49. [H R 1460, [Vote #105](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Senior Scams Prevention Advisory Group And Creating An Office At The Bureau Of Consumer Protection To Monitor The Market For Fraud Targeting Seniors.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish a senior scams prevention advisory group to create model educational materials and make recommendations for retail, financial services and wire-transfer company employees to identify and prevent scams affecting seniors. It would also require the Federal Trade Commission to establish a senior fraud advisory office within the Bureau of Consumer Protection to monitor the market for fraud targeting seniors, disseminate related information to seniors and their caregivers, and process complaints of fraud.” The motion was agreed to 396-13. [H R 1215, [Vote #104](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

## COVID-19 & Pandemic Relief Issues

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$10 Million For Grants Supporting Research On The Disruption Of Cognitive Processes Association With COVID-19 Infections.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Beyer, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize \$10 million for the National Science Foundation to award competitive grants to support interdisciplinary research on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID-19 infections. It would specify that this includes long COVID-19 and infections in children and adolescents. Within total authorized funding, it would authorize \$1 million for the foundation, in partnership with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine, to produce a study, within 16 months of the bill’s enactment, on the disruption of cognitive processes associated with COVID-19 infection. It would require the National Academies to submit a report to Congress on the study and then require the foundation, within three months of that report, to submit to Congress a summary of any plans to implement recommendations contained in the report.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 350-69. [H.R. 7180, [Vote #391](#), 7/26/22; CQ, [7/26/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The PAUSE Act Of 2021 To Prevent President Biden From Lifting Title 42.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “[T]he Democrats and the left still want to do away with title 42 and lift it. That is why, Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 471, the

PAUSE Act of to 2021.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-204. [H. Res. 1065, [Vote #139](#), 4/28/22; CQ, [4/28/22](#); Congressional Record, [4/28/22](#)]

- **Title 42 Was A Public Health Order Aimed To Stop The Spread Of COVID-19 That Allowed The Expulsion Of Migrants.** “In the early days of the coronavirus pandemic, the CDC issued a public health order on March 20, 2020, that officials said aimed to stop the spread of Covid-19. The order allowed authorities to swiftly expel migrants at US land borders, and it’s been extended multiple times. The policy is widely known as Title 42, for the portion of US code that allowed the CDC director to issue it. On April 1 of this year, the CDC announced plans to terminate the order, stating that it’s no longer necessary given current public health conditions and the increased availability of vaccines and treatments for Covid-19. The policy is scheduled to end on May 23.” [CNN, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Restaurant Revitalization Fund Replenishment Act To Provide \$55 Billion In COVID-19 Aid For Restaurants And Small Businesses.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$55 billion for Small Business Administration financial assistance to restaurants and small businesses that lost revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, it would increase from \$28.6 billion to \$70.6 billion funding provided for the Restaurant Revitalization Fund established by previous coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2). It would provide \$13 billion for a new Hard Hit Industries Award Program to provide financial assistance payments to small businesses that experienced at least a 40 percent revenue loss due to the pandemic. It would specify that funds for the new program would be awarded in amounts equal to such losses, up to \$1 million, and may be used for business expenses including payroll costs, certain payments to contractors, rent, mortgages, maintenance costs, pandemic-related health measures and paid sick leave. Among other provisions, it would require the SBA to prioritize applicants that have experienced revenue losses of at least 80 percent, followed by those with revenue losses of at least 60 percent. As an offset, the bill would provide for the recapture of unobligated funds provided by previous coronavirus relief laws and administered by the SBA, including funds rescinded or otherwise returned from the Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan program. It would also extend, through at least March 11, 2023, the time period within which expenses may be covered under the SBA grant program for operators of live-performance venues closed due to the pandemic.” The bill passed by a vote of 223-203. [H.R. 3807, [Vote #123](#), 4/7/22; CQ, [4/7/22](#)]

- **The COVID-19 Aid Package Included \$42 Billion For Restaurants And \$13 Billion For Small Businesses.** “The COVID-19 aid package signed into law by President Biden last year included \$28.6 billion for the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, which provided funding for more than 100,000 restaurants. But the program received more than 278,000 applications requesting a total of more than \$72.2 billion. [...] Aside from the new \$42 billion infusion for the Restaurant Revitalization Fund, the legislation would also provide \$13 billion for a new Hard Hit Industries Award Program for small businesses that weren’t eligible for other pandemic aid programs. In order to qualify, businesses with up to 200 employees would have to show that they’ve experienced at least a 40 percent loss in revenue in 2020 and 2021 compared to 2019.” [The Hill, [4/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Restaurant Revitalization Fund Replenishment Act.** In April 2022 Garcia voted for: “Van Duyne, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Small Business Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-219. [H.R. 3807, [Vote #122](#), 4/7/22; CQ, [4/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering An Amendment To The American Rescue Plan To Increase COVID-19 Aid For Restaurants And Small Businesses.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1033) that would provide for floor consideration of the Relief for Restaurants and other Hard Hit Small Businesses Act (HR 3807). It would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Velazquez, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill that would make technical corrections and make minor changes to a program that would be established by the bill to provide assistance to small businesses that have lost significant revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Among other provisions, it would make businesses with a wage violation at the time of application ineligible; extend from 60 to 120 days the date by which the Small Business Administration must begin accepting program applications; clarify the definition of small businesses with respect to the program to include those that are owned by tribal governments, Native Hawaiian

Organizations and Alaska Native Corporations; and strike a section that would allow the Treasury Department to share data with the SBA to help confirm applicant identity and eligibility.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-206. [H. Res. 1033, [Vote #120](#), 4/6/22; CQ, [4/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Grant Applicants For Public Works And Economic Adjustment Assistance Grants To Include Plans To Increase Access To Affordable Care Services.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “Williams, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require a grant applicant for Commerce Department public works assistance or economic adjustment assistance, to include in its application a comprehensive economic development strategy to directly or indirectly increase the accessibility of affordable, quality care-based services, including child care, early childhood education, disability and long-term care, and elder care. It would require the department to issue guidance within one year of enactment on how to implement the bill’s provisions. It would also require the department’s inspector general, within 180 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress on the activities and outcomes of economic adjustment assistance funding provided by the March 2020 coronavirus relief law (HR 748 / PL 116-136).” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 304-122. [H.R. 5547, [Vote #94](#), 3/30/22; CQ, [3/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Library Of Congress To Establish A “COVID-19 American History Project.”** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress to establish a “COVID-19 American History Project” to collect video and audio recordings, written materials and photographs related to the personal testimonies of individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. It would authorize \$250,000 for the project for fiscal 2022 and such sums as necessary for any fiscal year beginning in the three-year period following the expiration of the COVID-19 public health emergency, and it would authorize the library to accept private donations to fund the project.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 376-47. [H.R. 4738, [Vote #89](#), 3/29/22; CQ, [3/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against \$400 Million For Activities And Grants To Improve Immunization Information Systems.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$400 million for the Health and Human Services Department to conduct activities and award grants to expand and improve immunization information systems administered by state and local governments and used by health care providers and public health departments, including for grants to improve the quality and security of immunization-related data collection; train health care providers in settings where immunizations are provided; support the standardization of immunization information systems and their interoperability with health information technology; and support rapid identification of immunization coverage gaps. It would require the department to designate data and technology standards for grant recipients; submit to Congress a plan to carry out activities required by the bill; and submit to Congress a report describing barriers to implementing interoperable immunization information systems and assessing immunization coverage gaps in medically underserved areas.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 294-130. [H.R. 550, [Vote #388](#), 11/30/21; CQ, [11/30/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The COVID-19 Origin Act.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider S. 1867, the COVID-19 Origin Act, introduced by Senator Hawley. It has been 55 days since the Senate passed this critical bill without a single dissenting vote. Declassifying intelligence surrounding the origin of COVID-19 is imperative and key to the House Republican plan to hold China accountable for the pandemic.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-207. [H Res 535, [Vote #210](#), 7/20/21; CQ, [7/20/21](#); Congressional Record, [7/20/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against a bill that “directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda, an initiative launched by nearly 30 nations to address global infectious disease threats. The



council's responsibilities include (1) providing policy recommendations on agenda-related goals, objectives, and implementation; (2) helping federal agencies with implementation; and (3) reviewing the progress and challenges in achieving U.S. commitments, including assistance to help other countries meet agenda targets. The bill also directs the federal agencies involved with the agenda to prioritize its implementation and to take certain steps to achieve that goal. The President shall also appoint a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security to coordinate and report on the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies.” The bill passed 307 to 112. [HR 391, [Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending COVID-19 Bankruptcy Relief For Small Businesses.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend through March 27, 2022, certain bankruptcy relief provisions for small businesses established by the fiscal 2021 omnibus appropriations and coronavirus relief package (HR 133 / PL 116-260), including to extend protections that exclude pandemic relief payments from monthly income with respect to bankruptcy proceedings and extend a provision raising to \$7.5 million the maximum debt a business may have to be eligible for Subchapter V bankruptcy proceedings allowing a small business to restructure to pay down its debt.” The motion passed 399-14. [H Res 1651, [Vote #88](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending The Authorization For The Small Business Administration’s PPP Loan Program Through June 2021.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the authorization for the Small Business Administration's Paycheck Protection Program from March 31 to June 30, 2021. It would prohibit the SBA from accepting new PPP loan applications after May 31, 2021.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415-3. [HR 1799, [Vote #80](#), 3/16/21; CQ, [3/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Concurring In The Senate Amendment To The American Rescue Plan Act.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$362 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$53.6 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits through Sept. 6, 2021; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; and extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums. The bill would provide direct assistance of \$195.3 billion for states and \$130.2 billion for local governments, as well as \$10 billion for grants to states to support capital projects, such as broadband access. It would provide \$122.8 billion for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund; \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions; \$3 billion for education programs for individuals with disabilities and \$2.75 billion for non-public schools. It would provide \$39 billion for child care block grants to states. It would provide \$27.8 billion for emergency rental assistance and housing vouchers, \$10 billion for homeownership assistance and \$5 billion for assistance to individuals experiencing homelessness. It would continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide over \$92 billion for the Health and Human Services Department, including \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement; \$7.6 billion to expand the public health workforce; \$7.6 billion for community health centers; \$6.1 billion for Native American health programs; and \$3 billion for substance abuse and mental health block grant programs. It would provide \$50 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster relief fund; \$14.5 billion for veterans' health care services; \$10 billion for emergency medical supply production under the Defense Production Act; \$8.7 billion for COVID-19 health response efforts overseas; and \$200 million for Labor Department worker protection activities, including at least half for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits of \$300 per week through Sep. 6, 2021. It would provide an additional tax rebate of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less, increased by \$1,400 for each dependent. It would expand eligibility and increase the maximum earned income tax credit for childless adults and increase the child tax credit to \$3,000 per child. It would expand and extend through September 2021 paid sick and family leave tax credits for employers. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would provide for full federal subsidies of individual COBRA premiums and require the VA to waive health



treatment copayments through September 2021. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide for temporary increases in federal medical assistance percentages for certain services and eliminate the Medicaid drug rebate cap beginning in 2023. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$28.6 billion for restaurants and \$7.25 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program. It would provide \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-211. [HR 1319, [Vote #72](#), 3/10/21; CQ, [3/10/21](#)]

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

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of HR 1371, The Crush The Virus Act.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 166) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill (HR 1319).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to strike the consideration of the Pelosi payoff bill, and instead, consider H.R.1371, the Crush the Virus Act, introduced by Representative Tom Reed, which is attached, and will provide over \$160 billion to expand the administration of vaccines and provide direct relief for the coronavirus.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The Motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-205. [H Res 166, [Vote #46](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#); Congressional Record, [2/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Reopen Schools Act.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the Reopen Schools Act.* The motion was agreed to by vote of 219 to 211. [H. Res. 147, [Vote #34](#), 2/24/21; CQ, [2/24/21](#); Congressional Record [2/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Reopen Schools Act.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of

amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act, to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction at elementary and secondary schools.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the Reopen Schools Act.* The motion was agreed to by vote of 220 to 210. [H. Res. 101, [Vote #26](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#); Congressional Record [2/5/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Reopen Schools Act.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act, to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction in elementary and secondary schools.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the Reopen Schools Act.* The motion was agreed to by vote of 219 to 207. [H Res 85, [Vote #19](#), 2/2/21; CQ, [2/2/21](#); Congressional Record, [2/2/21](#)]

## Crime, Policing and Public Safety Issues

**Garcia Voted For Requiring FBI Investigations Of Child Sexual Or Trafficking Crimes.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Nader, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require FBI investigations of child sexual or trafficking crimes to include a multidisciplinary team and a trained FBI child adolescent forensic interviewer, including by coordinating with children’s advocacy center-based multidisciplinary teams. It would require the FBI to make advocates available to each child sexual abuse or child trafficking victim in connection with an FBI investigation. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize \$40 million annually for fiscal years 2022 through 2028 for grants to states for local children’s advocacy centers to establish and maintain a network of care for child abuse victims that includes ongoing investigation, prosecution and intervention activities.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 385-28. [S. 4926, [Vote #534](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Codifying And Expanding The Justice Department’s National Missing And Unidentified Persons System.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would codify and expand the Justice Department’s National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs), which is a national information clearinghouse for missing, unidentified and unclaimed person cases. Among other provisions, it would require NamUs to coordinate or provide online database technology, free-of-charge forensic services, investigative support and training for such cases, and assistance for family members of missing persons. It would require law enforcement agencies to report specific information regarding all missing person cases for individuals under age 21 to the NamUs database and require the DOJ to provide for data sharing on case files between NamUs and the FBI’s National Crime Information Center.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 422-4. [S. 5230, [Vote #526](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Justice Department To Develop or Identify Training For Law Enforcement Officers And Crisis Intervention Team Responders On De-Escalation, Mental Health, And Disabilities.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Justice Department, within 180 days of enactment, to develop or identify preexisting effective training curricula for law enforcement officers and crisis intervention team responders regarding de-escalation, responding to mental health crises or individuals with disabilities, participating on crisis intervention teams, and making referrals to community-based mental health and other services. It would require the curricula to include scenario-based exercises and pre- and post-training knowledge assessments, including to evaluate participants’ application of knowledge and skills gained. Among other provisions, the bill would require the department to develop a process to certify training programs that use such curricula and publish a list of law enforcement agencies that employ officers or use mental health professionals who have completed de-escalation training. It would authorize a total of \$34 million through fiscal 2026 for program implementation. The bill would also authorize \$40 million for fiscal 2025 and \$50 million for fiscal 2026 for DOJ grants to states to pay for certified de-escalation training by state or local governments, and it would require grant recipients to ensure that all officers employed for at least two years have received the

training.” The bill passed, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 264-162. [S. 4003, [Vote #525](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The VA Employee Fairness Act, The Preventing Organization Conflicts Of Interest In Federal Acquisition Act, The Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act, And A Continuing Resolution For FY 2023.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1518) that would provide for floor consideration of the VA Employee Fairness Act (HR 1948); the Preventing Organizational Conflicts of Interest in Federal Acquisition Act (S 3905); the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act (S 4003); and a second, one-week fiscal 2023 continuing resolution (legislative vehicle HR 1437), via motion to concur with a House amendment containing the CR text. The bill would provide for one hour of general debate for each bill. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 1516) that would approve regulatory changes to implement the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act, applying provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act to employees of the House of Representatives, including to allow employees to take up to 12 weeks of job-protected unpaid parental leave, or paid leave if eligible, in a 12-month period and to revise the applicable definition of spouse to include same-sex couples. The rule would also provide for the automatic passage of a bill (HR 2617) regarding federal agency performance plans with amendments allowing it to serve as the legislative vehicle for fiscal 2023 omnibus appropriations. Specifically, it would provide for automatic concurrence in the Senate amendments to HR 2617 with a House amendment inserting the text of the House-passed Agriculture appropriations bill (HR 8239, passed as part of HR 8294) and House-passed COVID-19 vaccine tax provisions (HR 4346). It also would provide for automatic agreement to a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 124) to make an enrollment correction to HR 2617 that would strike the original bill text related to agency performance plans. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Thursday, Dec. 15, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Dec. 12 through Dec. 15.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-206. [H.Res. 1518, [Vote #521](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program Through FY 2024.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2024 the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, a national network of law enforcement agencies that assists state and local law enforcement in responding to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation and internet crimes against children. It would authorize \$60 million annually through fiscal 2024 for the Justice Department to carry out the program.” The motion was agreed, thus cleared for the president, to by a vote of 421-1. [S. 4834, [Vote #510](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Removing The Sunset On Requiring Federal Judicial Districts To Host At Least One Annual Event To Promote Pro Bono Legal Services For Domestic Violence And Sexual Assault Survivors.** In December 2022, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would remove the sunset period to permanently extend provisions in current law that require each federal judicial district to host at least one annual event that promotes pro bono legal services to empower survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault and engage citizens in assisting survivors.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-14. [S. 3115, [Vote #499](#), 12/1/22; CQ, [12/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Guidance For Firefighters And Other Emergency Responders On Training, Education Programs, And Best Practices By Homeland Security Department, The U.S. Fire Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, And National Institute For Occupational Safety And Health.** In December 2022, Garcia voted for: “Stevens, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Homeland Security Department, in consultation with the U.S. Fire Administration, EPA and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, to develop and publish guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on training, education programs and best practices for handling equipment containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 400-22. [S. 231, [Vote #498](#), 12/1/22; CQ, [12/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Bureau Of Prisons To Provide Health And Safety Services Related To Pregnancy And Childbirth To Incarcerated Women.** In December 2022, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would add requirements for the Bureau of Prisons to provide services to address the health and safety needs of incarcerated women related to pregnancy and childbirth. It would require the BOP to provide a summary of health- and safety-appropriate protocols to pregnant women when the pregnancy is confirmed, including an assessment of changes relating to bedding, water and bathroom access, diet, recreational activities and transportation; provide pregnant women with prenatal education, counseling and birth support services within 14 days of notification of the pregnancy; and provide screening and adequate health care for high-risk pregnancies, including elective transfer to a residential reentry center during and after the pregnancy. The bill would prohibit the use of restrictive housing, which includes removal from the general inmate population and placement in a locked room or cell, for pregnant women through 12 weeks after delivery, unless a senior BOP official that oversees women’s health determines that it is required as a temporary measure for the woman’s medical safety. In the case of exceptions, it would require officials to report on the placement and develop a plan to move the individual to less restrictive housing. It would also prohibit the use of solitary confinement in the third trimester. It would require the BOP and the U.S. Marshals Service to establish a process for incarcerated individuals to report a violation of this section. Among other provisions, the bill would require the BOP to provide women of a reproductive age access to contraception and testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases; require the Justice Department to issue rules for federal prisons to provide services for unexpected childbirth deliveries and medical complications if a woman is unable to access a hospital in a timely manner; and require biannual training for prison employees to carry out the bill’s requirements.” The bill passed by a vote of 324-90. [H.R. 6878, [Vote #493](#), 12/1/22; CQ, [12/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Authorizing \$10 Million Annually Through FY 2016 For Justice Department Grants To Establish Community Reentry Centers.** In December 2022, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$10 million annually through fiscal 2026 for new Justice Department grants to community-based nonprofits to establish community reentry centers to serve formerly incarcerated individuals and their families and reduce recidivism in areas with a disproportionately high number of residents who have been arrested or convicted of a criminal offense. Among other provisions, it would require grant applicants to submit plans to work with community leaders and develop needs assessment tools to identify the needs of formerly incarcerated individuals and their families and use such information to provide relevant and accessible reentry services, including to facilitate access to employment, education and vocational training, financial counseling, medical and mental health services, transportation, housing and legal assistance. It would establish program evaluation and reporting requirements and require the DOJ to prioritize applicants that seek to employ formerly convicted or incarcerated individuals. The bill would also authorize \$1.5 million annually through fiscal 2026 for DOJ grants to state, local and tribal governments to operate toll-free hotlines with text message capability that direct individuals to reentry services.” The bill passed by a vote of 259-167. [H.R. 3372, [Vote #492](#), 12/1/22; CQ, [12/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act (HR 3372); The Pregnant Women in Custody Act (HR 6878); The Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act (HR 8876); And A Joint Resolution (H J Res 100) Related To Settlement Of The Railroad Labor Dispute.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1499) that would provide for House floor consideration of the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act (HR 3372); the Pregnant Women in Custody Act (HR 6878); the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act (HR 8876); a joint resolution (H J Res 100) related to settlement of the railroad labor dispute; and a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 119) making an enrollment correction for H J Res 100. The rule would provide for up to 10 minutes of debate on H Con Res 119 and up to one hour of debate on each of the other measures. For HR 3372 and HR 6878, it would provide for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment and floor consideration of one additional amendment to each bill. The Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 3372 would, among other provisions, require community reentry center grant recipients to identify methods to increase participant enrollment in vocational and technical training programs; expand program reporting requirements; and specify additional services that reentry centers may provide to formerly incarcerated individuals — including safety planning for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking; assistance



securing documentation relating to citizenship, immigration and employment; and assistance applying for vocational services for individuals with disabilities. The Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 6878 would require the Bureau of Prisons to offer all women of reproductive age a pregnancy test upon entry to a BOP facility; and clarify language requiring the agency to ensure that all incarcerated women of reproductive age have access to contraceptives and testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to H Res 1495 and H Con Res 118. H Res 1495 would designate the caucus room in the Cannon House Office Building (room 390) as the 'Speaker Nancy Pelosi Caucus Room.' H Con Res 118 would authorize use of the Capitol Rotunda for a ceremony to award Congressional Gold Medals to the U.S. Capitol Police and others who protected the Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Friday, Dec. 2, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, Nov. 29, through Friday, Dec. 2. It would also prohibit motions to instruct conferees with respect to the competitiveness and innovation package (HR 4521) through the remainder of the 117th Congress." The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-202. [H.Res. 1499, [Vote #489](#), 11/30/22; CQ, [11/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Eligibility For Retroactive Prison Sentence Reduction Under The 2010 Fair Sentencing Act To Crack Cocaine Offenses.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: "Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would specify that individuals convicted of lower-level offenses involving crack cocaine would be eligible for retroactive reduction of their prison sentences under the 2010 Fair Sentencing Act." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 307-101. [H.R. 5455, [Vote #488](#), 11/29/22; CQ, [11/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Justice Department Mental Health Collaboration Program Grants To Include Program Implementation For Offenders With Mental Illnesses.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: "D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand eligible uses of Justice Department Mental Health Collaboration Program grants to states, local governments and tribes to plan and implement programs to serve individuals accused of an offense who have been diagnosed with a mental illness. Specifically, the bill would allow grants to be used for training prosecutors about diversion programs, which are mental health treatment alternatives to incarceration; implementing multidisciplinary crisis call response teams that include specially trained officers and mental health crisis workers; developing and implementing suicide prevention services for incarcerated individuals; increasing access to mental health care and substance use disorder services and providing case management services for qualified offenders and individuals released from prison; and implementing and expanding the 988 national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system. It would require multidisciplinary crisis response teams that receive grant funding to provide response capability 24 hours each day and seven days each week, to the extent practicable. The bill would also reauthorize \$2 million annually through fiscal 2027 for a Justice Department report on the prevalence of offenders with serious mental illness." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 389-22. [S. 3846, [Vote #487](#), 11/29/22; CQ, [11/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Development Of Effective De-Escalation And Mental Health And Disabilities Training For Justice Department Law Enforcement Officers And Crisis Intervention Team Responders.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: "Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Justice Department, within 180 days of enactment, to develop or identify preexisting effective training curricula for law enforcement officers and crisis intervention team responders regarding de-escalation, responding to mental health crises or individuals with disabilities, participating on crisis intervention teams, and making referrals to community-based mental health and other services. It would require the curricula to include scenario-based exercises and pre- and post-training knowledge assessments, including to evaluate participants' application of knowledge and skills gained. Among other provisions, the bill would require the department to develop a process to certify training programs that use such curricula and publish a list of law enforcement agencies that employ officers or use mental health professionals who have completed de-escalation training. It would authorize a total of \$34 million through fiscal 2026 for program implementation. The bill would also authorize \$40 million for fiscal 2025 and \$50 million for fiscal 2026 for DOJ grants to states to pay for certified de-escalation training by state or local governments, and it would require grant recipients to ensure that all officers employed for at least two years have



received the training.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 247-160. [S. 4003, [Vote #486](#), 11/29/22; CQ, [11/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The H.R. 7967, The Prosecutors Need To Prosecute Act.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 7967, the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act, for immediate consideration. The bill will ensure that the perpetrators of violent crimes are held accountable for their actions and that victims of violent crimes receive the justice that they deserve.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-208. [H. Res. 1404, [Vote #474](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#); Congressional Record, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Federal Agencies To Refer Federal Contractors Or Grantees Engaged In Human Trafficking To Agency Officials Responsible For Suspending And Debaring Contractors.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require federal agencies, upon receiving an inspector general report that a federal contractor or grantee engaged in human trafficking, to refer the matter to the agency officials responsible for suspending and debaring contractors. It would also require the Office of Management and Budget to report to Congress, within 90 days of enactment, on the implementation of provisions to prevent human trafficking in government contracting, which were enacted in the fiscal 2013 defense authorization law.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 423-0. [S.3470, [Vote #463](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The HALT Fentanyl Act.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H.R. 6184, the HALT Fentanyl Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-208. [H.Res. 1396, [Vote #455](#), 9/28/22; CQ, [9/28/22](#); Congressional Record, [9/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The VICTIM Act To Establish A Justice Department Grant Program To Help Law Enforcement Or Prosecuting Offices Establish And Implement Clearance Of Technological Investigative Practices To Improve Clearance Rates For Homicides, Rapes, Sexual Assaults, Kidnappings, And Non-Fatal Shootings.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Justice Department, within 180 days of enactment, to establish a grant program to help law enforcement agencies or prosecuting offices establish and implement clearance and technological investigative practices to improve clearance rates for homicides, rapes, sexual assaults, kidnappings and non-fatal shootings. It would authorize \$100 million annually through fiscal 2032 for the program. Projects eligible for grant funding would include developing policies, procedures and training to help detectives effectively investigate and solve crimes; hiring and retaining detectives and other personnel involved in collecting, processing, and testing evidence or analyzing violent crime; supporting victim services; implementing policies that safeguard civil rights and civil liberties in processing evidence; and establishing programs to support officers who experience stress or trauma as a result of responding to or investigating violent crimes. The bill would require grant recipients, within one year of receiving a grant, to submit a report to the department on funded activities and require the National Institute of Justice to submit a biennial report to Congress evaluating the practices used by grant recipients and the efficacy of any services provided to victims and their family members. It would establish a 100 percent federal cost share for grants awarded through 2032 and, for subsequent grants, a 50 percent federal cost share that could be adjusted by the department.” The bill passed by a vote of 250-178. [H.R. 5768, [Vote #454](#), 9/22/22; CQ, [9/22/22](#)]

- **The Democratic Police Funding Bill Included Funding For Technology Investments To Help Local Investigators Close Cases, Especially Those Involving Gun Crime.** “The House ended up approving the money, including for departments with fewer than 125 officers, and aid for de-escalation training and mental health services. A chief objective is reducing fatal encounters between police and people with mental illness.

Other parts of the package would provide money for enhanced community violence intervention — a priority for progressives — and technology investments to help local investigators close unsolved cases, especially those involving gun crimes.” [Associated Press, [9/22/22](#)]

- **The VICTIM Act Included Grants For Local Departments To Invest In Technology To Solve Cold Cases.** “The fourth bill, titled the VICTIM Act and sponsored by Rep. Val Demings (D-Fla.), passed with widespread bipartisan support: All Democrats present and 30 Republicans voted ‘yes.’ The measure would direct the Justice Department to establish a grant program to bolster local investigators’ use of technology to crack cold cases, especially those involving gun violence.” [The Hill, [9/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Health And Human Services Department Grants To Local Governments Or Nonprofits To Implement Coordinated Community Violence Intervention Programs And Authorizing Labor Department Grants For Year-Round Job Training And Workforce Programs In Communities**

**Disproportionately Affected By Gun Violence.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to award grants for local governments or nonprofits to implement coordinated community violence intervention programs that provide culturally competent, community-based violence intervention services to communities that are at high risk of being victimized by or engaging in community violence, and that incorporate evidence-informed strategies, trauma-responsive care and activities to expand economic opportunity. It would authorize a total of \$5 billion for the program through fiscal 2029. Among other provisions, the bill would establish a community violence intervention office and advisory committee within HHS to oversee and provide advice and assistance related to the grant program, as well as a National Community Violence Response Center to develop a taxonomy to assess the maturity of community violence infrastructure among grantees and provide technical assistance for funded programs. It would specify that no more than 15 percent of grant funding per year may go to local governments and permit the department to award supplemental funds to grantees that have demonstrated progress after at least two years. The bill would also authorize \$1.5 billion for fiscal 2022, available through fiscal 2029, for the Labor Department to award grants for year-round job training and workforce programs in communities disproportionately affected by gun violence to connect individuals of ages 16 through 24 who are not employed or enrolled in education or training programs to in-demand occupations.” The bill was passed by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 4118, [Vote #453](#), 9/22/22; CQ, [9/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Health And Human Services Department Grants To States, Localities, Tribes, And Tribal Organizations To Establish Or Expand Programs To Hire, Train, And Dispatch Mental Health Professionals In Lieu Of Law Enforcement Officers In Emergencies Regarding A Mental Health, Disability, Or The Influence Of Drugs.**

In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to award grants to states, localities, tribes and tribal organizations to establish or expand programs to hire, train and dispatch mental health professionals to respond in lieu of law enforcement officers in emergencies where an individual calls an emergency hotline regarding a mental health crisis or where a law enforcement officer or first responder identifies that an individual has a mental illness or disability, or is under the influence of drugs. The grants could also be used for training mental health professionals in de-escalation and developmentally appropriate techniques, connecting individuals with voluntary community-based services, training dispatch center staff and coordinating with law enforcement agencies. The bill would authorize \$250 million annually through fiscal 2027 for the program. It would require HHS to distribute additional funds to grantees that demonstrate program success and to prioritize grant recipients that are located in high-need areas or that commit to certain community support approaches. It would establish program reporting requirements and policies for revoking grants. It would require HHS and the Justice Department to conduct a study, within three years of enactment, on the effectiveness of funded programs and activities.” The bill was passed by a vote of 223-206. [H.R. 8542, [Vote #452](#), 9/22/22; CQ, [9/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Invest To Protect Act To Establish A Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Grant For Local Police Departments To Provide Training, Access To Mental Health Resources, And Improving Officer Recruitment And Retention.**

In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish a grant program at the Justice Department’s Office of Community Oriented Policing Services for local police departments with fewer than 125 officers to provide training and access to mental health resources for

officers and improve officer recruitment and retention. It would authorize \$60 million annually through fiscal 2027 for the program. Activities eligible for grant funding would include training on de-escalation, victim-centered domestic violence response and the use of nonlethal force; overtime and bonus pay; stipends of up to \$10,000 for officers to pursue graduate education in mental health, public health or social work; and access to behavioral health services for officers. It would stipulate grant reporting and accountability requirements and require the Justice Department to evaluate annually the efficacy of funded training programs in reducing the incidence of use of force by law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed by a vote of 360-64. [H.R. 6448, [Vote #451](#), 9/22/22; CQ, [9/22/22](#)]

- **The Invest To Protect Act Included \$60,000,000 Per Year For Five Years To Support Local Police Departments.** “The bipartisan Invest to Protect Act of 2022 will: Invest in officer safety, de-escalation, and domestic violence response training, allowing officers to receive critical training that will make them even more effective at their jobs; Create grants for small departments to recruit and retain new officers, to help keep their existing officers and recruit new ones; Allow departments to provide mental health resources for their officers; and, Authorize \$60,000,000 a year for 5 years for local police departments.” [Representative Josh Gottheimer, Press Release, [9/22/22](#)]
- **The Invest To Protect Act Invested In Local Police Departments, Community Violence Prevention And Intervention Programs, And Assisting Law Enforcement Address Gun Crimes.** “The House on Thursday passed bipartisan legislation to increase funding for local police departments, after Democrats overcame bitter divisions in their ranks over a package aimed at blunting Republican efforts to portray them as soft on crime ahead of midterm elections. [...] A broad bipartisan majority voted, 360 to 64, in favor of the centerpiece of the four-bill package, called the Invest to Protect Act, which would give \$60,000,000 a year for five years to local police departments. The funds could be used for purchasing body cameras and conducting de-escalation training, as well as other activities. [...] The package of bills also would provide federal grants for communities that practice violence intervention and prevention. It would offer assistance to law enforcement specifically addressing gun crimes and supporting shooting victims.” [New York Times, [9/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering H.R. 8542, H.R. 6448, H.R. 4118, And Automatic Adoption Of An Amendment To H.R. 5768.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1377) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Mental Health Justice Act (HR 8542), the Invest to Protect Act (HR 6448), the Break the Cycle of Violence Act (HR 4118), and the Violent Incident Clearance and Technological Investigative Methods (VICTIM) Act (HR 5768). The rule would provide for up to 30 minutes of general debate on each bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 5768 that would narrow the list of crimes to be addressed by the case clearance grant program established by the bill to include sexual assaults and kidnappings instead of ‘other aggravated felonies.’” The rule was agreed to by a vote of 216-215. [H. Res. 1377, [Vote #450](#), 9/22/22; CQ, [9/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending A \$5,000 Fine On Individuals Convicted Of Human Trafficking And Sexual Abuse And Exploitation For 19 Days Through The End Of September 2022.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend for 19 days, to Sept. 30, 2022, an additional fine of \$5,000 on individuals convicted of crimes related to human trafficking and sexual abuse and exploitation. The fines are deposited in a Health and Human Services Department fund to assist victims of domestic trafficking.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415-0. [S. 4785, [Vote #421](#), 9/13/22; CQ, [9/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing Programs To Combat Human Trafficking And Address Related Issues.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Bass, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would include various provisions related to preventing and addressing human trafficking. For existing programs related to human trafficking, it would authorize, annually for fiscal years 2022 through 2026, \$89.5 million for State Department international human trafficking prevention efforts; \$77 million for Justice Department aid to victims; \$25 million for Health and Human Services Department awareness programs and victim assistance, including \$5 million for the national human trafficking hotline; \$16 million for the State Department Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking; and \$6 million for the State Department to mark the passports of registered child sex offenders

to alert destination nations in advance of the individual’s intent to travel to that nation. Among other provisions, it would require rename an HHS grant program as the ‘Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants Program’ and require the program to prioritize local educational agencies serving areas with high rates of child sex or labor trafficking; authorize an HHS program to support employment and education of human trafficking victims; and reauthorize U.S. advisory council on human trafficking through Sept. 30, 2031.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401-20. [H.R. 6552, [Vote #388](#), 7/26/22; CQ, [7/26/22](#)]

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

- **The Active Shooter Alert Communications Network Utilized Alerts Similar To AMBER Alerts.** “The House approved legislation on Wednesday to create an active shooter alert network. Driving the news: The bill would create the Active Shooter Alert Communications Network to issue AMBER-style alerts to make people aware of active shooter situations in their area.” [Axios, [7/13/22](#)]
- **The Fraternal Order Of Police Supported The Active Shooter Alert Act To “Improve The Ways Officers And Agencies Communicate With The Public About Active Threats.”** “I am writing on behalf of the members of the Fraternal Order of Police to advise you of our support for H.R. 6538, the ‘Active Shooter Alert Act.’ Responding to an active shooter event is chaotic and can be fraught with peril, especially when the incident is not confined to one location. Law enforcement officers must prioritize preserving lives and ending the threat. Simultaneously, they need a way to notify the public about the incident, whether that is to avoid a certain area, shelter in place, or announce when the area is once again safe. The bill you have introduced is designed to improve the ways officers and agencies communicate with the public about active threats. [...] We believe as you do—having a network for informing the public during these critical incidents will save lives. On behalf of the more than 364,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I thank you for your efforts on this legislation and look forward to working with you to get it passed. If I can provide any additional assistance about this issue, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco in our Washington, D.C. office.” [Fraternal Order of Police, Letter, [1/28/22](#)]
- **The National Sheriffs’ Association Supported The Active Shooter Alert Act.** “The US House passed bipartisan legislation on Wednesday night that would help state and local governments set up a warning system for active shooter situations, and enhance law enforcement’s communication with the public in such emergencies. It would be similar in operation to the Amber Alert system that’s deployed whenever a child is abducted. [...] The bill was endorsed by numerous law enforcement organizations, including the Fraternal Order of Police and National Sheriffs’ Association.” [Bloomberg, [7/13/22](#)]
- **The National Education Association Supported The Active Shooter Alert Act To “Reduce Harm During A Shooting.”** “On behalf of the 3 million members of the National Education Association, who educate and support 50 million students in 14,000 communities across America, we urge you to vote YES on the Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022 (H.R. 6538). Votes on this legislation may be included in the NEA Report Card for the 117th Congress. [...] The Active Shooter Alert Act is a pragmatic response to our epidemic of gun violence. The legislation would create a national system for sending AMBER-style alerts



during an active-shooter emergency. This would be crucial in disseminating accurate information quickly, warning people in the vicinity who are vulnerable. [...] The members of NEA know that our nation's students will not truly be safe until we address the root of our crisis: There are far too many guns on our streets, from small towns to major cities. We support the Active Shooter Alert Act because it attempts to reduce harm during a shooting, and we continue to ask members of Congress to work toward passing the commonsense gun reforms, such as raising the minimum age for purchasing semiautomatic weapons from 18 to 21 and requiring universal background checks, that Americans are demanding. We ask that you vote YES on the Active Shooter Alert Act.” [National Education Association, Letter, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Active Shooter Alert Act, A Bill To Expand Veterans' Toxic Exposure Health Care Benefits, The National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2023, The Women's Health Protection Act, And The Ensuring Access To Abortion Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1224) that would provide for House consideration of the Active Shooter Alert Act (HR 6538), the veterans' toxic exposure benefits bill (S 3373), the fiscal 2023 defense authorization bill (HR 7900), the Women's Health Protection Act (HR 8296), and the Ensuring Women's Right to Reproductive Freedom Act (HR 8297). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and floor consideration of 650 amendments to HR 7900. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to HR 8297 that would change the title of the bill from the ‘Ensuring Access to Abortion Act of 2022’ to the ‘Ensuring Women's Right to Reproductive Freedom Act.’ The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of July 15, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on June 21 through July 12. Finally, it would authorize through July 19, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H. Res. 1224, [Vote #304](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Eligibility For Federal First Responder Retirement Benefits To Disabled Federal First Responders Who Transition To Other Civil Service.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize federal first responders who become disabled due to a work-related illness or injury and transition to another civil service position to remain in the accelerated retirement system to receive federal retirement benefits in the manner prescribed for first responders. The bill's provisions would specifically apply to federal law enforcement officers, U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear materials couriers, certain Central Intelligence Agency employees and State Department diplomatic security special agents.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417-0. [H.R. 521, [Vote #301](#), 7/12/22; CQ, [7/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act Gun Violence Package.** In June 2022 Garcia voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the House amendment to the bipartisan gun violence package that would provide over \$4.6 billion in emergency funding through fiscal 2026 to address gun violence and mental health, and tighten restrictions on firearm purchases. Within total appropriations, the bill would provide \$2.1 billion for Education Department support for school-based mental health services and student engagement activities and \$990 million for Health and Human Service Department mental health programs, including \$50 million for grants to states to implement or expand school-based health programs under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to provide guidance to states on increasing access to telehealth care, including mental health services, under Medicare and CHIP. It would expand a Medicaid community behavioral health clinic demonstration program, allowing up to 10 new states to opt into the program every two years. It would reauthorize the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access grant program for five years and authorize teleconsults for emergency departments and schools under the program. It would require the Homeland Security Department, in consultation with the Education, Justice and Health and Human Services departments, to establish and publish online a federal clearinghouse for evidence-based practices and recommendations to improve school safety. It would prohibit the use of certain existing Education Department school grants to provide or train staff in the use of dangerous weapons. Within total appropriations, the bill would provide \$1.6 billion for Justice Department activities to support school security, community violence intervention, community-oriented policing and background check system improvements, including \$750 million for



new grants under the Byrne JAG program to implement state crisis intervention programs, including mental health, drug and veterans courts, as well as extreme risk protection order or 'red flag' programs, provided they include certain due process protections. It would expand background check requirements by requiring the National Instant Criminal Background Check System to check juvenile criminal and mental health adjudication records for gun purchasers under 21 years of age and apply the existing criteria for disqualification based on crimes committed as a juvenile or adjudication of mental illness at 16 years or older. It would narrow the definition of a federally licensed firearm dealer to require registration by all individuals who sell firearms to predominately earn a profit to register. It would close the 'boyfriend loophole' by applying restrictions on gun ownership for individuals convicted of domestic violence to include violence against a current or former dating partner. It would prohibit firearm trafficking and 'straw purchases,' or the knowing acquisition of firearms on behalf of another individual who is prohibited from owning a firearm or intends to use the firearm to commit a felony. As an offset, the bill would extend for one year, until Jan. 1, 2027, a moratorium delaying implementation of a rule eliminating anti-kickback statute safe harbor protection for prescription drug rebates. It would increase funding available for the Medicare Improvement Fund from \$5 million to \$7.5 billion." The motion was agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 234-193. [S. 2938, [Vote #299](#), 6/24/22; CQ, [6/24/22](#)]

- **BBC: “The Most Significant US Gun Control Bill In Nearly 30 Years” Was Signed Into Law By President Biden After It Passed With Bipartisan Support.** “The most significant US gun control bill in nearly 30 years has been signed into law by President Joe Biden. It imposes tougher checks on young buyers and encourages states to remove guns from people considered a threat. Congress approved the legislation with bipartisan support this week, following a spate of mass shootings. [...] The new legislation is also significant because it is the first time in decades that the reforms have received support from both Democrats and Republicans. Historically, efforts to strengthen US gun laws have been blocked by the Republican party. The National Rifle Association (NRA) opposed the bill, arguing that it would not stop the violence.” [BBC, [6/25/22](#)]
- **Sen. Schumer: “This Is The First Time In 28 Years That The Tight Grip That The [National Rifle Association] Has Had Over Congress Has Been Broken.”** “The Senate on Thursday passed bipartisan gun safety legislation, Congress’ most significant response to mass shootings in nearly 30 years. In a 65-33 vote, 15 Republicans joined all Senate Democrats in passing the legislation. [...] ‘I had talked to a few Republicans and there seemed to be a different mood, they understood how serious this was and how getting something done was important,’ Schumer said in an interview. ‘This is the first time in 28 years that the tight grip that the [National Rifle Association] has had over Congress has been broken.’” [Politico, [6/23/22](#)]
- **NPR: President Biden Signed Into Law “The First Major Gun Safety Legislation Pass By Congress In Nearly 30 Years.”** “President Biden on Saturday signed into law the first major gun safety legislation passed by Congress in nearly 30 years. The signing comes just over a month after the mass shooting at a Texas elementary school killed 19 children and two adults. That attack came 10 days after a racist mass shooting at a Buffalo, N.Y., supermarket killed 10 Black people.” [NPR, [6/25/22](#)]
- **The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act Enhanced Background Checks For Firearm Purchasers Under 21, Tightened The Boyfriend Loophole, And Invested In Community Based Violence Prevention Programs.** “Arguably, the subsequent success of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, which President Biden signed into law in June, shows that the organizing of recent years has at last paid off; among other provisions, the legislation enhanced background checks for gun buyers under 21, tightened the ‘boyfriend loophole’ for domestic abusers and invested \$250 million in community-based violence prevention programs.” [Washington Post, [9/21/22](#)]
- **The Bipartisan Gun Control Bill Limited Access To Guns For Domestic Abusers.** “The bipartisan bill, which includes measures to limit access to guns among young adults, individuals who have committed acts of domestic violence, and individuals who are considered a danger to themselves or society, was then sent to President Biden, who signed the measure into law on Saturday, noting that it was the ‘most significant’ gun violence legislation in almost three decades. [...] ‘It funds crisis intervention, including ‘red flag’ laws. It keeps

guns out of the hands of people who are a danger to themselves and to others,’ Biden said. ‘And it finally closes what is known as ‘the boyfriend loophole.’ So if you assault your boyfriend or girlfriend, you can’t buy a gun or own a gun.’” [Advisory Board, [6/28/22](#)]

- **President Biden Signed A Bipartisan Bill Into Law To Provide Funding For States To Carry Out Red Flag Laws To Prevent Dangerous People From Obtaining Firearms.** “President Biden on Saturday signed into law a bipartisan gun bill intended to prevent dangerous people from accessing firearms and increase investments in the nation’s mental health system, ending nearly three decades of gridlock in Washington over how to address gun violence in the United States. [...] The gun legislation will expand the background check system for prospective gun buyers under the age of 21, giving authorities up to 10 business days to examine juvenile and mental health records. It sets aside millions of dollars so states can fund intervention programs, such as mental health and drug courts, and carry out so-called red flag laws that allow authorities to temporarily confiscate guns from any person found by a judge to be too dangerous to possess them. It pours more federal money into mental health resources in communities and schools across the country, and it sets aside millions for school safety.” [New York Times, [6/25/22](#)]
- **The Bipartisan Gun Bill Provided Grant Funding For Red Flag Programs If They Included Certain Due Process Protections.** “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the House amendment to the bipartisan gun violence package that would provide over \$4.6 billion in emergency funding through fiscal 2026 to address gun violence and mental health, and tighten restrictions on firearm purchases. [...] Within total appropriations, the bill would provide \$1.6 billion for Justice Department activities to support school security, community violence intervention, community-oriented policing and background check system improvements, including \$750 million for new grants under the Byrne JAG program to implement state crisis intervention programs, including mental health, drug and veterans courts, as well as extreme risk protection order or ‘red flag’ programs, provided they include certain due process protections.” [CQ, [6/24/22](#)]
- **Red Flag Laws Allowed People To Petition State Courts For The Temporary Removal Of Firearms From Someone Who Presents A Danger To Themselves Or Others.** “States can also get funding to implement their ‘red flag laws’ if such laws include provisions that protect due process — including the right to be represented by a lawyer, the right to an in-person hearing and the right to know opposing evidence. (Opponents of red flag laws argue that they infringe on due process rights.) The bill does not implement a federal red flag law. Such laws, which allow people to petition a state court to order the temporary removal of firearms from a person who might present a danger to themselves or others, exist in 19 states and Washington D.C.” [PolitiFact, [6/24/22](#)]
- **Red Flag Laws, Also Known As Extreme Risk Protection Orders, “Allow[ed] Police, Family Members, Or Even Doctors To Petition A Court To Take Away Someone’s Firearms For Up To A Year If They Feel That Person Is A Threat To Themselves Or Others.”** “Red-flag laws allow police, family members or even doctors to petition a court to take away someone’s firearms for up to a year if they feel that person is a threat to themselves or others. Nineteen states and the District of Columbia — including two Republican-controlled states, Florida and Indiana — have some form of this law on the books. [...] You’ll also hear these laws called ‘extreme risk protection orders’ — a term that gun policy experts favor because it doesn’t carry stigma for those on the receiving end of a petition.” [Washington Post, [6/14/22](#)]
- **The Bipartisan Gun Bill Signed By President Biden Toughened Laws Against Gun Trafficking.** “President Biden on Saturday signed into law a bipartisan gun bill intended to prevent dangerous people from accessing firearms and increase investments in the nation’s mental health system, ending nearly three decades of gridlock in Washington over how to address gun violence in the United States. [...] The legislation also toughens laws against the trafficking of guns and straw purchasing, the practice of buying a gun on behalf of someone barred from purchasing one. And for the first time, it includes serious or recent dating partners in a ban on domestic abusers buying firearms, tightening what is known as the boyfriend loophole.” [New York Times, [6/25/22](#)]

- **The Safer Communities Act Made It Easier To Prosecute Straw Purchasers Who Purchase Firearms For Others Who Should Not Own Them.** “The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act was passed in late June and it allowed for more extensive background checks and is expected to help prosecute firearm traffickers more severely. We spoke with U.S. Senator Martin Heinrich from New Mexico who helped write this new bill to include a law that would help stop gun trafficking and give stronger penalties to those who engaged in it. Heinrich said the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act will make it easier to prosecute straw purchasers, which are those who purchase firearms for other people that should not own firearms. He said guns are often trafficked in this way into South America and Mexico. ‘Something like 70 percent of the guns recovered after a crime actually are American firearms that were then through a straw purchaser purchased and then trafficked to feed the drug war in places like Mexico,’ said Heinrich.” [KFOX14, [8/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Several Bills Including Senate Amendments On School Meals, The Bipartisan School Safety Package, And Calling For The Release Of Brittney Griner From Russia.** In June 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1204) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the school meal waiver bill (S 2089) and the Senate amendments to the House amendment to the bipartisan gun violence package (S 2938). The rule would provide for 10 minutes of debate on S 2089 and one hour of debate on S 2938. The rule would provide for automatic passage, upon adoption of the rule, of a bill (HR 4346) that would add COVID-19 vaccines to a list of vaccines subject to a tax of 75 cents per dose, from which proceeds fund compensation for vaccine-related injury or death through the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1132) that would state that the House of Representatives calls on the Russian government to immediately release Brittney Griner, a WNBA player and U.S. citizen detained in February 2022.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-203. [H. Res. 1204, [Vote #298](#), 6/24/22; CQ, [6/24/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Justice Department To Appoint A National Coordinator For A New Active Shooter Alert Communication Network.** In June 2022 Garcia voted for: “Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Justice Department to appoint a national coordinator for a new Active Shooter Alert Communications Network. It would require the coordinator to work with state and local government agencies to establish procedures for response to and public alerts regarding active shooter threats; coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Federal Communications Commission regarding the use of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System for active shooter alerts; establish and regularly update best practices for the issuance of alerts through the network; and report to Congress biennially on the status and effectiveness of each state and local alert procedure that has been implemented. It would authorize \$2 million in fiscal 2023 for the Justice Department to carry out the bill’s provisions. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress, within two years of enactment, on state and local responses to active shooters, including the timing and effectiveness of public alerts.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 259-162. [H.R. 6538, [Vote #289](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Supreme Court Police Protection To Immediate Family Members Of The Justices And Officers Of The Court, As Necessary.** In June 2022 Garcia voted for: “Lieu, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow the Supreme Court Police to protect the immediate family members of Supreme Court justices or any officers of the court if the court’s marshal deems such protection necessary.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 396-27. [S. 4160, [Vote #261](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Prosecutors Need To Prosecute Act.** In June 2022 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act, legislation authored by Representatives MALLIOTAKIS and TIFFANY that ensures accountability for those charged with keeping our streets, our schools, and our communities safe.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-205. [H. Res. 1153, [Vote #235](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#); Congressional Record, [6/8/22](#)]

- **Republican Leader McCarthy Described The Prosecutors Need To Prosecute Act As To “Hold Liberal Prosecutors Accountable.”** “Today we introduced the ‘Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act,’ offered by Representatives Malliotakis (NY-11) and Tiffany (WI-07). This bill would hold liberal prosecutors accountable to their federal taxpayer constituents when their office accepts federal taxpayer money by making the prosecution process more transparent by requiring prosecutors to report: • When they fail to prosecute serious crimes; • Plead down serious crimes to lesser offenses; and • Inform citizens on the amount of reoffenders committing crimes in their communities.” [KevinMcCarthy.House.gov, Press Release, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Two Year Raise For The Maximum Liabilities Individuals And Businesses May Owe And Still Qualify For Bankruptcy.** In June 2022 Garcia voted for: “Neguse, D-Colo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would temporarily raise the maximum liabilities an individual may owe and still qualify for Chapter 13 bankruptcy to \$2,750,000, a change from the current maximum of \$1.4 million for secured debts and \$419,275 for unsecured debts. The provision would sunset two years after the bill’s enactment. The bill would temporarily raise from \$3 million to \$7.5 million the maximum aggregate liabilities a business may have to apply for Subchapter V bankruptcy procedures, which are aimed at streamlining Chapter 11 procedures and costs for small businesses. The increased liability threshold would apply to pending bankruptcy cases initiated since March 27, 2020, and sunset two years after enactment. It would also make technical corrections to provisions regarding bankruptcy administration.” The motion was agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 392-21. [S. 3823, [Vote #234](#), 6/7/22; CQ, [6/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Communities Deserve Cops Act.** In May 2022 Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Resenthaler said, “if we defeat this previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Communities Deserve Cops Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-201. [H. Res. 1124, [Vote #208](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#); Congressional Record, [5/18/22](#)]

- **The Communities Deserve Cops Act Provided Law Enforcement Officer Hiring And Retention Bonuses Up To \$5,000 Under Existing COPS Grants.** REP. RUTHERFORD: “Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 7809, the Communities Deserve Cops Act. My bill will make retention and hiring bonuses allowable for COPS grants. [...] My legislation makes a very small but necessary change to how COPS grants are utilized. In addition to using COPS funding to hire, train, and equip officers, agencies will be able to use Federal dollars to offer financial bonuses up to \$5,000 to keep officers on the force and to attract and hire new officers.” [Congressional Record, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Modification Of Marijuana Research Requirements To Allow Scientists To Access Cannabis From Legal Cannabis States.** In April 2022 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would modify marijuana research requirements and require federal actions to ensure the supply of marijuana for research purposes. Among other provisions, it would relax marijuana research registration requirements, including to require the Justice Department to register a research applicant that is already authorized to dispense or research other controlled substances; is compliant with state law; and, in the case of clinical research, has had research protocols authorized by the Health and Human Services Department – unless approval of the application would be ‘inconsistent with the public interest.’ It would establish a process for the Justice Department to register applicants to manufacture and distribute marijuana intended for exclusive use by registered researchers. It would require HHS to continue producing marijuana through the National Institute on Drug Abuse Drug Supply Program until there is a sufficient supply for qualified researchers and to implement, along with the Justice Department, a specialized process for manufacturers and distributors to supply researchers with marijuana products.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 343-75. [H.R. 5657, [Vote #108](#), 4/4/22; CQ, [4/4/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for nonviolent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5 percent for two years and gradually increasing to 8 percent. It would also create an annual ‘occupational tax’ of \$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust fund from tax proceeds, from which 40 percent of funding would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry, focused on socially and economically disadvantaged business owners and individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, and 60 percent of funding would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department, which would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related business and prohibit the denial of any federal public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Bureau of Labor Statistics to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ in existing law and replace them with ‘cannabis.’” The bill passed by a vote of 220-204. [H.R. 3617, [Vote #107](#), 4/1/22; CQ, [4/1/22](#)]

- **The MORE Act Would Remove Marijuana From The Federal Government List Of Controlled Substances, Impose An 8% Tax On Cannabis Products, And Expunge Some Cannabis Convictions.** “The Democrats’ bill would remove marijuana from the federal government’s list of controlled substances, impose an 8 percent tax on cannabis products, allow some convictions on cannabis charges to be expunged and press for sentencing reviews at the federal and state levels. It would also make Small Business Administration loans and services available to cannabis businesses while setting standards for them.” [New York Times, [4/1/22](#)]
- **47 States And The District Of Columbia Have Already Relaxed Marijuana Laws In Some Way.** “With 47 states and the District of Columbia having relaxed marijuana laws in some way, the federal government is far behind. Thirty-seven states have legalized cannabis for medical use, and 15 have granted adults legal access for purely recreational purposes.” [New York Times, [4/1/22](#)]
- **The MORE Act Would Allow The Veterans Administration To Recommend Medical Marijuana For Veterans Living With Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.** The bill, sponsored by Democratic Rep. Jerry Nadler of New York, will prevent federal agencies from denying federal workers security clearances for cannabis use, and will allow the Veterans’ Administration to recommend medical marijuana to veterans living with posttraumatic stress disorder, plus gains revenue by authorizing a sales tax on marijuana sales. [CNN, [4/1/22](#)]
- **The MORE Act Would Expunge The Record Of People Convicted Of Non-Violent Cannabis Offenses.** “The bill also expunges the record of people convicted of non-violent cannabis offenses, which House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer said, ‘can haunt people of color and impact the trajectory of their lives and career indefinitely.’” [CNN, [4/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Requiring Federal Agencies To Conduct Studies On The Impacts Of Marijuana Legalization On Workplaces And Schools.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: “Lamb, D-Pa., amendment no. 2 to that would require the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to conduct a study on the impacts of the legalization of recreational cannabis by states on the workplace and develop best practices for employers that are transitioning their policies related to the use of recreational cannabis, prioritizing employers engaged in federal infrastructure projects, transportation, public safety and national security. It would also require



the Education Department to conduct a study on the impact of the legalization of recreational cannabis by states on schools and school-aged children and develop best practices for educators and administrators to protect school-aged children from any negative impacts of such legalization.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 234-189. [H.R. 3617, [Vote #104](#), 4/1/22; CQ, [4/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Authorizing \$10 Million To Study Driver Impairment Related To Marijuana.** In April 2022 Garcia voted for: “Gottheimer, D-N.J., amendment no. 1 that would authorize \$10 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, within one year of enactment, to conduct a study on technologies and methods that law enforcement may use to determine whether a driver is impaired by marijuana.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 243-172. [H.R. 3617, [Vote #103](#), 4/1/22; CQ, [4/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Passenger Transportation Carriers To Develop Policies For Addressing And Reporting Sexual Assault Or Harassment Incidents On Their Vehicles.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill require passenger transportation carriers, within 180 days of enactment, to develop policies and procedures for addressing and reporting sexual assault or harassment incidents that occur on their vehicles. Among other provisions, it would make the assault of or threat to assault a transportation employee while the employee is working punishable by a fine of up to \$35,000. It would require the Transportation Department to establish a program to collect data on sexual assault or harassment incidents on transportation carrier vehicles and coordinate with the Justice Department to develop a streamlined reporting process for individuals involved in such incidents.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-85. [H.R. 5706, [Vote #90](#), 3/30/22; CQ, [3/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Process For Family Members Of Victims To Request Federal Review Of ‘Cold Case’ Murders.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish a process for immediate family members of victims to request federal review and potential reinvestigation of cold case murders, or murders committed more than three years earlier for which all probative investigative leads have been exhausted without the identification of a likely perpetrator. Specifically, it would require the federal law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over a cold case to review the case file within six months of receiving a written application from a family member and conduct a full reinvestigation of the case if the review concludes that the investigation would result in probative investigative leads. Among other provisions, it would also require the National Institute of Justice to publish annual statistics on the number of cold case murders.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-20. [H.R. 3359, [Vote #88](#), 3/29/22; CQ, [3/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Developing A Taxonomy System To Categorize Cybercrimes.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Justice Department, within 90 days of enactment, to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to develop a taxonomy system to categorize cybercrimes and cyber-enabled crimes. It would also require the department to establish a category within the National Incident-Based Reporting System to collect reports for such crimes and include questions relating to cybercrime victimization in its annual National Crime Victimization Survey. It would require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress on cybercrime reporting mechanisms.” The motion was agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 377-48. [S. 2629, [Vote #87](#), 3/29/22; CQ [3/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Consideration Of Acquitted Conduct In Federal Courts.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit federal courts from considering ‘acquitted conduct’ when sentencing an individual, except to mitigate a sentence. It would define acquitted conduct as an act for which an individual was criminally charged and found not guilty, the charge was dismissed, or any other favorable disposition to the individual was made.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 405-12. [H.R. 1621, [Vote #83](#), 3/28/22; CQ, [3/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Violence And Threats Of Violence Against Historically Black Colleges And Universities.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the

concurrent resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives condemns violence and threats of violence against historically Black colleges and universities, including the bomb threats made against several HBCUs in January and February 2022. It would also reaffirm the federal government's commitment to combat violence against HBCU students, faculty and staff." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 418-0. [H. Con. Res. 70, [Vote #61](#), 3/8/22; CQ, [3/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Criminalization Of Lynching As A Hate Crime Under Federal Law.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: "Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would criminalize lynching under federal hate crime law. Specifically, the bill would subject any individual who conspires with another person to violate existing federal hate crime law to a maximum prison term of 30 years, a criminal fine, or both, if the crime results in death or serious bodily injury to the victim, or if it includes attempted killing, kidnapping, attempted kidnapping, aggravated sexual abuse or attempted aggravated sexual abuse. The provision would apply to hate crimes defined in existing law, including those based on an individual's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or national origin." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422-3. [H.R. 55, [Vote #47](#), 2/28/22; CQ, [2/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would make predispute arbitration agreements, which are common in workplace and consumer contracts, invalid and unenforceable at the election of an individual alleging sexual assault or harassment, thus allowing the allegations to be heard in court. It would apply the same requirements to class action suits alleging such conduct. It would specify that the applicability of the bill's provisions to a dispute would be determined by the court, not an arbitrator." Passed by a vote of 335-97. [HR 4445, [Vote #33](#), 2/7/22; CQ, [2/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Modify The Definition Of A 'Sexual Harassment Dispute' To Specify Conduct Alleged To Constitute Sexual Harassment Under Federal, State, Or Tribal Law.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: "Buck, R-Colo., amendment no. 1 that would modify the definition of 'sexual harassment dispute' with respect to the bill's provisions to specify a dispute relating to conduct alleged to constitute sexual harassment under applicable federal, state or tribal law." Adopted by a vote of 427-0. [HR 4445, [Vote #32](#), 2/7/22; CQ, [2/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Permanently Classifying Fentanyl As A Schedule I Controlled Substance.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: "Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fiscbach said, "Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H.R. 6184, the HALT Fentanyl Act." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-205. [H. Res. 900, [Vote #16](#), 2/2/22; CQ, [2/2/22](#); Congressional Record, [2/2/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Family Violence Prevention Act.** In October 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and modify programs to address domestic, dating and family violence under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. It would authorize \$328 million annually through fiscal 2026 for new and existing programs, including \$26 million for grants to state coalitions to support local and culturally specific violence prevention efforts; \$14 million for the National Domestic Violence Hotline and \$4 million for a new National Native American Domestic Violence Hotline; \$10 million for new grants to organizations serving underserved populations; and \$3.5 million for research and evaluation activities. Among other provisions, it would prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in programs funded by state formula grants. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study and issue a report, within two years of enactment, on federal programs for violence survivors, including to analyze gaps in such programs and steps taken to ensure survivors have access to programs that support their financial stability." The bill passed by a vote of 228 to 200. [HR 1219, [Vote #336](#), 10/26/21; CQ, [10/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: "Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill

that would eliminate the federal sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine by repealing a law that authorizes higher penalties for crack cocaine offenses compared to powder cocaine offenses, with the repeal effective retroactively. It would authorize sentencing courts to impose reduced sentences under the new guidelines for individuals convicted prior to the bill's enactment." The motion passed by a vote of 361-66. [H.R. 1693, [Vote #297](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Extension Of The Final Report Deadline For The Commission On Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking.** In September 2021 Garcia voted for: "Wild, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend by 120 days, to October 2021, the deadline for the Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking, which was established by the fiscal 2020 defense authorization bill (PL 116-92), to submit a final report to Congress on its activities and recommendations." The motion passed by a vote of 410-14. [H.R. 4981, [Vote #298](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of House Resolution 153 Condemning The Recent Hate Crimes Committed Against Asian Americans And Pacific Islanders.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, "Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up House Resolution 153, a resolution condemning the recent hate crimes committed against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 209. [H Res 409, [Vote #151](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#); Congressional Record, [5/19/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The "Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence" That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the 'heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence' that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021, and any racism or sexism in the choice of the shooter to target Asian-owned businesses and kill seven women, six of whom were of Asian descent. It would also state that the House honors the memory of the victims, recognizes the 'long and difficult' healing process for affected communities, and reaffirms the commitment of the U.S. government to combat hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent similar acts in the future." The resolution was passed 245 to 180. [H Res 275, [Vote #149](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The DOJ To Designate An Employee Solely Responsible For Facilitating The Expedited Review Of Hate Crimes During And Up To One Year After The End Of The COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.** In May 2021, Garcia voted for: "Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Justice Department to designate an employee solely responsible for facilitating the expedited review of hate crimes during and up to one year after the end of the COVID-19 public health emergency. It would require the DOJ to issue guidance for state and local law enforcement agencies on how to establish online hate crime and incident reporting; collect data disaggregated by protected characteristics; and expand public education campaigns to raise awareness and reach victims of hate crimes. It would authorize new Justice Department grants to support activities by state and local law enforcement related to hate crime reporting, prevention, and response, including to implement the National Incident-Based Reporting system and to update policies and systems, train personnel, and engage in community outreach to address hate crimes. It would require state and local governments receiving funds to report certain information to the DOJ regarding hate crimes committed and related law enforcement activities. It would also require the DOJ to make grants to states to create state-run hate crime reporting hotlines that would direct individuals to local support services and law enforcement, if appropriate. Finally, it would allow courts to require that an individual convicted in relation to a hate crime and placed on supervised release undertake educational classes or community service related to the community harmed by the offense." The motion was agreed to 364 to 62. [S 937, [Vote #145](#), 5/18/21; CQ, [5/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Back The Blue Act, Which Would Make Killing, Attempting To Kill, Or Assaulting A Law Enforcement Officer A Federal Crime.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: "Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of

amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Bacon said, “I rise to urge defeat of the previous question so that we can immediately consider my bill to ensure that those who risk their lives to protect all of us are afforded greater protections as well. I introduced the Back the Blue Act of 2021 with Senator Cornyn in the Senate and my two original cosponsors in the House, Representatives Stivers and Johnson, during Police Week because this bill is needed now more than ever. [...] The Back the Blue Act creates a new Federal crime for killing, attempting to kill, or conspiring to kill a Federal judge, Federal law enforcement officer or a federally funded public safety officer. The offender would be subject to the death penalty and a mandatory minimum sentence of 30 years if death results. The offender would otherwise face a minimum sentence of 10 years. The bill creates a new Federal crime for assaulting a federally funded law enforcement officer with escalating penalties, including mandatory minimums based on the extent of any injury and the use of a dangerous weapon. However, no prosecution can be commenced absent certification by the Attorney General that prosecution is appropriate.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 212- 206. [HR 2547, [Vote #135](#), 5/12/21; CQ, [5/12/21](#); Congressional Record, [5/12/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Funding Sources For The Justice Department Crime Victims Fund.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand funding sources for the Justice Department Crime Victims Fund to include funds from deferred prosecution agreements and non-prosecution agreements. It would increase from 60% to 75% the amount of grant funding provided to states for victim compensation programs and prohibit the department from requiring such programs to deduct recovery costs or restitution collections when calculating funds awarded. It would also authorize states to waive a fund matching requirement for grant recipients during and for one year after the end of a pandemic-related national emergency, or if the state establishes a policy for programs to request and receive a waiver.” The motion passed 384-38. [H Res 1652, [Vote #89](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

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

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

**Garcia Voted For Extending Funding For Child Abuse Prevention Programs Through 2027.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through fiscal 2027 the programs and authorities under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. For fiscal 2022, it would authorize \$270 million for Health and Human Services Department grants to states for development and operations of certain child protective service programs and \$270 million for HHS grants for community-based programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary through fiscal 2027 for both grant programs and make a number of modifications to grant program requirements and administration. It would also authorize \$40 million for fiscal 2022 and such sums as may be necessary through fiscal 2027 for HHS activities to support adoption and foster care programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 345-73. [HR 485, [Vote #81](#), 3/16/21; CQ, [3/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Overhauling Policing Laws.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a



"last resort" to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or "less lethal" force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would eliminate "qualified immunity" protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting "in good faith" or the purported absence of "clearly established" law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. It would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 212. [HR 1280, [Vote #60](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Bill Banned Chokeholds, Ended Qualified Immunity For Law Enforcement, Banned No-Knock Warrants In Federal Drug Cases, Mandated Data Collection On Police Encounters, And Created A Nationwide Police Misconduct Registry.** "The [George Floyd Justice in Policing Act] would ban chokeholds and end qualified immunity for law enforcement — the legal protection for police officers that limits victims' ability to sue for misconduct. It would ban no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, mandate data collection on police encounters and create a nationwide police misconduct registry to help hold problematic officers accountable. The bill would also prohibit racial and religious profiling and redirect funding to community-based policing programs." [NPR, [4/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passage Of Protections For Privileged Legal Communications In Prisons.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: "Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Bureau of Prisons to create a program or system to exempt privileged electronic communications between a federally incarcerated individual and their attorney or legal representative from monitoring and state that attorney-client privilege applies to such communications. It would allow the department to retain an incarcerated individual's electronic communications until their release, accessible only under a warrant approved by a U.S. attorney to ensure that privileged communications are not accessible. It would authorize courts to suppress evidence obtained or derived from such privileged communications." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-11. [HR 546, [Vote #36](#), 2/24/21; CQ, [2/24/21](#)]

## Defense and National Security Issues

**Garcia Voted For The National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2023.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: "Smith, D-Wash., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 7776) for the fiscal 2023 defense authorization bill, with a further House amendment containing the conferenced text of the measure. HR 7776, as amended, would authorize \$847.3 billion in national defense spending, including \$816.7 billion for the Defense Department and \$30.3 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department, along with a range of defense and nondefense policy provisions. It would authorize approximately \$163.1 billion for weapons and other procurement and \$138.9 billion for military research and development. Within these totals, it would authorize \$32.6 billion for shipbuilding; funding for the procurement of 69 new F-35 series tactical force aircraft; \$3.6 billion for the new Ground Based Strategic Deterrent missile system; and over \$20 billion for missile defense programs, including



\$518 million for a hypersonic missile defense system, \$398 million for Guam missile defense systems and \$160 million for Israeli missile defense systems. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$22.3 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$36.9 billion for the Defense Health Program and \$19.5 billion for military construction. It would authorize more than \$11.5 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$6 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize up to \$10 billion for military grants to Taiwan over five years; \$800 million in security assistance to Ukraine; \$503 million for forces in Syria and Iraq combating the Islamic State group; \$446 million for the U.S. Africa Command; \$354 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; and \$300 million for cooperative research and development programs with Israel. The bill would authorize a 4.6 percent military pay increase and increase the basic needs allowance to ensure servicemembers earn at least 150 percent of the poverty level. It would move all prosecutorial and judicial duties for major military crimes outside the chain of command and classify sexual harassment as a major crime. It would require the DOD, within 30 days of enactment, to rescind the mandate that servicemembers be vaccinated against COVID-19. Among other defense policy provisions, it would authorize \$1.2 billion for the Defense Department environmental restoration fund and require various military environmental cleanup activities; establish a DOD center to study and address civilian harm resulting from U.S. use of military force and a center and fellowship focused on irregular warfare; support a range of cybersecurity and artificial intelligence initiatives at the department; and require the department to accelerate the deployment of 5G wireless broadband infrastructure across all military installations and military departments. Among foreign policy provisions, it would ban federal contractors from using Chinese-made semiconductor chips beginning five years after enactment and require the DOD to make plans to increase the energy resiliency of operating bases in the European Command zone and eliminate the use of Russian energy within five years. It would reauthorize State Department activities and make a number of organizational and personnel changes at the department. Among other nondefense policy provisions, it would include the Water Resources and Development Act and the fiscal 2023 intelligence authorization. It would authorize \$28.1 billion for the Coast Guard; reauthorize a range of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration programs; and prohibit domestic shark fin sales.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 350-80. [H.Res. 1512, [Vote #516](#), 12/8/22; CQ, [12/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8956 Amended Chapter 36 Of Title 44 United States Code, To Improve The Cybersecurity Of The Federal Government.** “To amend chapter 36 of title 44, United States Code, to improve the cybersecurity of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.” [H.R. 8956, Title, Introduced [9/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing 11 Bills (H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358) En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 11 measures, en bloc.” The motion passed by a vote of 361-69. [H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358, [Vote #443](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/20/22](#)]

- **H.Res. 558 Applauded And Supported Continued Cooperation Between The United States And The European Union In Thwarting Hezbollah’s Terrorist Activities.** “This resolution applauds and expresses support for the continued cooperation between the United States and the European Union in thwarting Hezbollah's terrorist activities. It also urges the European Union to designate Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization.” [H. Res. 558, Summary, Introduced [7/26/21](#)]
- **H.R 7338 Required The Department Of State To Appoint A Director Of Digital Currency Security To Be A Part Of The State Department’s Office Of Economic Sanctions Policy And Implementation.**

“This bill requires the Department of State to appoint a Director of Digital Currency Security and take other actions related to digital currencies. The director shall be a part of the State Department's Office of Economic Sanctions Policy and Implementation and shall be responsible for issues related to digital currencies and U.S. sanctions, including assisting in the development of sanctions policies that are resilient to digital currency use by malevolent actors. The bill also requires the State Department to notify Congress before making a reward in cryptocurrency under an existing program that authorizes rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of parties responsible for certain criminal acts. (Current law allows such rewards to consist of money, nonmonetary items, or both.) The State Department must report to Congress on any cryptocurrency payments made under the rewards program, including any justification for using cryptocurrency for such rewards. The bill also requires the State Department to report to Congress on (1) the possible uses of cryptocurrencies or other blockchain-related technologies to provide aid to Ukraine, and (2) an assessment of how digital currencies can affect the effectiveness and enforcement of U.S. sanctions relating to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. (Blockchain is a digital ledger technology that allows for transactions without a trusted intermediary, such as a bank).” [H.R. 7338, Summary, Introduced [3/31/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8520 Required The State Department To Address The Use Of Untrusted Telecommunications Equipment And To Report Use Of Such Equipment From Entities Owned Or Controlled By The Chinese Or Russian Governments.** “This bill requires the Department of State to address the use of untrusted telecommunications equipment (and services). It also requires certain securities issuers to disclose the use of such equipment from entities owned or controlled by the government of China or Russia. The State Department must provide support, such as diplomatic and political support, for certain telecommunications infrastructure projects that have the potential to promote U.S. national security interests. Furthermore, a securities issuer that is required to file annual or quarterly reports with the Securities Exchange Commission must periodically disclose whether it used or contracted to use telecommunications equipment provided by Huawei Technologies Co., ZTE Corp., or any entity owned or controlled by the government of China or Russia. The disclosure must contain certain information, including whether the equipment is being used in a mobile network run by the issuer. The State Department must report to Congress on (1) the prevalence of such telecommunications equipment in the networks of U.S. allies and partners, and (2) the use of such telecommunications equipment in U.S. embassies and by embassy staff and personnel.” [H.R. 8520, Summary, Introduced [7/26/22](#)]
- **H.R. 8503 Required A State Department Report To Congress On Efforts By China And Russia To Advance Authoritarian Interests Or Oppose Processes At The International Telecommunications Union.** “This bill requires the Department of State develop and submit to Congress a strategy to promote the use of secure telecommunication infrastructure in countries other than the United States. The State Department must also report to Congress on (1) efforts by China and Russia to advance authoritarian interests or oppose fair, industry-led processes at the International Telecommunication Union, the U.N. agency involved with setting telecommunications standards and related regulatory activities; and (2) opportunities for greater collaboration with allies and partners to promote secure information and communications technology infrastructure in countries other than the United States.” [H.R. 8503, Summary, Passed [7/26/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2023.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$839.3 billion in national defense spending, including \$808.4 billion for the Defense Department and \$30.5 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$160.2 billion for weapons and other procurement and \$138.6 billion for military research and development. Within these totals, it would authorize \$32.7 billion for shipbuilding; funding for the procurement of 64 new F-35 series tactical force aircraft; \$3.6 billion for the new Ground Based Strategic Deterrent missile system; and approximately \$21 billion for missile defense programs, including \$543 million for a hypersonic missile defense system, \$398 million for Guam missile defense systems and \$180 million for Israeli missile defense systems. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$22.1 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons

stockpile. It would authorize \$37.1 billion for the Defense Health Program and \$16.5 billion for military construction. It would authorize more than \$6 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$1 billion in security assistance to Ukraine; \$544 million for the U.S. Africa Command; \$542 million for forces in Syria and Iraq combating the Islamic State; \$342 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; \$300 million for cooperative research and development programs with Israel; and \$225 million for the Baltic Security Initiative. It would express U.S. support for membership for Finland and Sweden in NATO. The bill would authorize a 4.6 percent military pay increase. It would move military sexual harassment prosecutions outside the chain of command, similar to the treatment of sexual assault cases. It would authorize \$1.9 billion for the Defense Department environmental restoration fund and require the department to undertake various environmental cleanup activities. It would establish a commission and Defense Department center to study and address civilian harm resulting from or incidental to the use of force by U.S. armed forces. It would include various provisions to support cybersecurity and artificial intelligence initiatives at the Defense Department. Among foreign policy provisions, it would extend the Afghan special immigrant visa program by one year, extending the application deadline through 2024; repeal the 1991 and 2002 authorizations for the use of military force against Iraq; and authorize the use of proceeds from assets forfeited by entities associated with Russian President Vladimir Putin to help rebuild Ukraine. It would require the department to make plans to increase the energy resiliency of each main operating base in the U.S. European Command zone, with a goal of eliminating the use of Russian energy within five years. Among non-Defense policy provisions, it would eliminate the federal sentencing disparity between drug offenses involving crack cocaine and powder cocaine; allow state-legal cannabis businesses to access the banking system; and require the EPA to develop water quality criteria and effluent limitation standards for all measurable PFAS, or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, within two years and four years of enactment, respectively.” The bill passed by a vote of 329-101. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #350](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Department Of Defense To Update Congress On Screening Individuals Entering The Military And Implement The Countering Extremist Activity Working Group’s Recommendations.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Aguilar, D-Calif., amendment no. 33 that would require the Defense Department to update Congress on the status of implementing the recommendations from the October 2021 report on screening individuals entering the military. It would require the department to implement recommendations from the department’s Countering Extremist Activity Working Group report published in December 2021.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-206. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #327](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require A Gender Analysis Of Institute Of Marine And Environmental Technology Programs And Offer Training On Gender Analysis To Partner Military Members In IMET Programs.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Speier, D-Calif., amendment no. 49 that would require the Defense Department to conduct a gender analysis of Institute of Marine and Environmental Technology programs and to offer training on gender analysis to partner military personnel participating in IMET programs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-211. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #329](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require A Report To Congress On The Defense Department’s Implementation Of PFAS Destruction Technologies.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment no. 79 that would require the undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to Congress on the progress of the Defense Department’s implementation of on-site PFAS destruction technologies not requiring incineration and extend the moratorium on PFAS incineration enacted in the fiscal 2022 NDAA.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 233-196. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #330](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Establish A Voluntary, Opt-In Pilot Program For Military Suicide Prevention.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Speier, D-Calif., amendment no. 81 that would establish a voluntary pilot program to furnish to members of the Armed Forces secure gun storage or safety devices for the purpose of securing personally owned firearms when not in use to determine the impact on suicide prevention.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 226-203. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #331](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments No. 2 To The National Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., en bloc amendments no. 2, including 122 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, prohibit new, extended or renewed federal contracts with contractors conducting business operations in Russia during its war against Ukraine; authorize \$20 million in funding for the continued research and development of advanced naval nuclear fuel systems based on low-enriched uranium, with offsets; and direct the Defense Department to complete a risk assessment on the likelihood of the use of a nuclear weapon as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and whether such risk increases as the war continues.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 330-99. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #332](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments No. 3 To The National Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., en bloc amendments no. 3, including 104 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, establish a standard record of military service for all members of the armed forces; prohibit the disposal of Littoral Combat Ships unless they are transferred to the military forces of a nation that is a U.S. ally or partner; require the screening and registry of servicemembers with health conditions resulting from unsafe housing units; and prohibit the Defense Department and defense contractors from using LOGINK, a Chinese public information platform for supply chain data.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 362-64. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #333](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments No. 4 To The National Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., en bloc amendments no. 4, including 137 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, repeal the 1991 and 2002 authorizations for the use of military force against Iraq; would allow state-legal cannabis businesses to access the banking system; and impose temporary limits on arms sales to Saudi Arabia and require various reports and actions related to the death of Saudi Arabian journalist Jamal Khashoggi.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 277-150. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #334](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Incentivize States To Enact Sexual Assault Victims Rights Under The Survivors Bill Of Rights Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Speier, D-Calif., amendment no. 395 that would incentivize states to enact, at a minimum, the rights afforded to victims of sexual assault under the Survivors Bill of Rights Act.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-195. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #338](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The President From Selling Or Exporting F-16s Or F-16 Modernization Kits To Turkey Without Certification That Turkey Has Not Violated Greece's Sovereignty.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., for Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 399 that would prohibit the president from selling or transferring F-16s or F-16 modernization kits to Turkey unless the president certifies to Congress that, during the preceding 120-day period, Turkey has not violated the sovereignty of Greece, including through territorial overflights, or violated the International Civil Aviation Organization's Athens Flight Information Region.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 244-179. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #339](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Allow Admission Of Essential Scientists And Technical Experts To Promote And Protect The National Security Innovation Base.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Langevin, D-R.I., amendment no. 426 that would allow for admission of essential scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the national security innovation base.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 226-201. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #341](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Evidence Obtained By Or With The Assistance Of A Military Member In Violation Of The Posse Comitatus Act In Court.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Schiff, D-Calif., amendment no. 447 that would prohibit the use of evidence obtained by or with the assistance of a member of the armed forces in violation of the Posse Comitatus Act in a court or other legal proceeding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 215-213. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #342](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Provide Statutory Authority For Certain Procedures Related To The Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery Program And Add New Program Requirements.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Green, D-Texas, amendment no. 448 that would provide statutory authority for certain procedures related to the Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery Program and add new program requirements.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-208. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #343](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent Positions In The Competitive Service From Reclassification To An Excepted Service Schedule Created After September 2020 And Limit Federal Employee Reclassification To Five Schedules Used Before FY 2021.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Connolly, D-Va., amendment no. 454 that would prevent any position in the competitive service from being reclassified to an excepted service schedule that was created after September 30, 2020, and limit federal employee reclassifications to the five excepted service schedules in use prior to fiscal year 2021.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 215-201. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #344](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Add The Colorado Outdoor Recreation And Economy Act And Grand Canyon Protection Act To The National Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment no. 455 that would add the text of the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act and the Grand Canyon Protection Act to the bill.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 214-201. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #345](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Add Titles I-VI Of The Protecting America’s Wilderness And Public Lands Act And The Cerro De La Olla Wilderness Establishment Act To The National Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 456 that would add the text of Titles I - VI of the Protecting America’s Wilderness and Public Lands Act, and add the text of the Cerro de la Olla Wilderness Establishment Act.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219-207. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #346](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize The Delaware River Basin Restoration Program Through FY 2030 And Increase The Federal Cost Share For Grant Projects That Serve Small, Rural, And Disadvantaged Communities To 90%.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Evans, D-Pa., amendment no. 461 that would reauthorize the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program through fiscal 2030 and increase the federal cost share for grant projects under the program that serve a small, rural or disadvantaged community to 90 percent of the total project cost.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-206. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #347](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Direct The Veterans Affairs Department To Conduct An Awareness Campaign For Available Fertility Treatments And Procedures.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Meng, D-N.Y., amendment no. 587 that would direct the Veterans Affairs Department to conduct an awareness campaign regarding the types of fertility treatments, procedures and services available to veterans experiencing issues with fertility, covered under the VA medical benefits package.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 243-187. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #349](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require Proceedings For Military Commissions To Be Publicly Available On The Internet.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Schiff, D-Calif., amendment no. 1 that would require proceedings for military commissions to be publicly available on the internet.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-207. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #310](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Department Of Defense From Contracting With An Employer Who Engaged In Unfair Labor Practice In The Three Years Preceding The Contract Award Date.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Jones, D-N.Y., amendment no. 2 that would prohibit the Defense Department from contracting with any employer found to have engaged in an unfair labor practice, defined by Section 8(a) of the National Labor Relations Act, in the three years preceding a contract award date. It would include an exception



for employers who have remedied unfair labor practice violations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-207. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #311](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Establish A Preference To Department Of Defense Offerors That Meet Certain Labor Relations Requirements.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Schakowsky, D-Ill., amendment no. 3 that would establish a preference for Defense Department offerors that meet certain requirements pertaining to labor relations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-209. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #312](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Department Of Defense To Give Preference To Construction Contractors Who Hire Mostly In State Or Local Employees For Projects.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Kim, D-N.J., amendment no. 4 that would add provisions of the Put Our Neighbors to Work Act to require the Defense Department, to the extent practicable, to give preference for military construction contracts to firms that certify that at least 51 percent of employees hired to perform the work shall reside in the same state or within a 60-mile radius, and to require contractors and subcontractors for military construction projects to be licensed in the state where the work is to be performed.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #313](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require Harassment And Discrimination Complaints From Military Members Be Completed In 180 Days And To Allow Members To Seek Review Or Appeal In A U.S. Court.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 8 that would require that complaints from a member of the Armed Forces of harassment or prohibited discrimination be completed within 180 days, and allows for members to seek review or appeal in a U.S. court if they wished to after the 180 days are exhausted.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219-209. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #314](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Authorize Up To \$5 Million Per Year Through FY 2025 For Implementation Of Requirements Relating To Civilian Harm Mitigation Under The 2019 National Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment no. 12 that would authorize up to \$5 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the Defense Department for resources to implement the requirements in section 936 of the fiscal 2019 defense authorization bill relating to civilian harm mitigation, including staffing, training, and information technology equipment and data storage.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 215-212. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #315](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Repeal The Funding Restriction For The Preparatory Commission For The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment no. 18 that would repeal the restriction on funding for the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-209. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #320](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Give The Mayor Of The District Of Columbia The Same Authority Over The D.C. National Guard That State Governors Have Over Their National Guards.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Norton, D-D.C., amendment no. 25 that would give the mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the D.C. National Guard that the governors of states and territories have over their National Guards.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-209. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #323](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require An Interdepartmental Report To Analyze And Set Strategies To Combat White Supremacist And Neo-Nazi Activity In The Military And Federal Law Enforcement.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Schneider, D-Ill., amendment no. 31 that would direct the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Homeland Security Department, and Defense Department to publish a report that analyzes and sets out strategies to combat white supremacist and neo-Nazi activity in the uniformed services and federal law enforcement agencies not later than 180 days after enactment and every 6 months thereafter.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-208. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #325](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

- **The Report Called For The Number People Discharged Due To Situations Involving White Supremacy And Neo-Nazi Activity And How Agency Leaders Responded To Such “Planned Or Effectuated Incidents.”** “The House approved an amendment for the yearly defense spending bill on Wednesday that compels government officials to prepare a report on instances of white supremacy and neo-Nazi activity in uniformed services and federal law enforcement. [...] The measure would require that FBI director, secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the secretary of Defense secretary publish a report analyzing White supremacist and neo-Nazi activity within their ranks, and presenting ways to thwart it. It specifically calls for figures on the number of people who were discharged from uniformed services or law enforcement because of situations involving White supremacy and neo-Nazi activity. Additionally, the amendment mandates that the report includes information on how the agency leaders responded to ‘planned or effectuated incidents’ connected to White supremacist and neo-Nazi ideology.” [The Hill, [7/13/22](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “House Republicans All Vote Against Neo-Nazi Probe Of Military, Police.”** [Newsweek, [7/14/22](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “House Republicans Vote Against Fighting Nazis In US Military And Law Enforcement.”** [Washington Informer, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The FBI And Homeland Security Department To Report The Processes Needed To Regularly Report On Domestic Terrorism Threats Under The 2020 National Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Rice, D-N.Y., amendment no. 32 that would require a report to Congress by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Homeland Security Department on the processes needed to regularly report to Congress on domestic terrorism threats pursuant to Section 5602 of the fiscal 2020 NDAA; and require a Government Accountability Office review of FBI, DHS, and Director of National Intelligence compliance with domestic terrorism transparency mechanisms required by federal law.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-205. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #326](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require Additional Notifications And Oversight Of Section 333 Funding For Northern Triangle Governments.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., amendment no. 48 that would require additional notifications and oversight of Section 333 funding for the governments of the Northern Triangle.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 209-217. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #328](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit U.S. Military Presence In Syria Without Congressional Approval.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Bowman, D-N.Y., amendment no. 384 that would prohibit U.S. military presence in Syria without Congressional approval, beginning one year after enactment.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 155-273. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #335](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Establish Climate Change Officer Positions At U.S. Embassies, Consulates, And Diplomatic Missions.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Keating, D-Mass., amendment no. 391 that would require the State Department to establish and staff climate change officer positions at each U.S. embassy, consulate and diplomatic mission to provide climate change mitigation expertise, engage with international entities on climate change, and facilitate bilateral and multilateral cooperation on climate change. It would require the department to establish a curriculum at the Foreign Service Institute to provide employees with specialized climate change training.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-217. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #336](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Establish A White House Office Of Climate Resilience.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment no. 392 that would establish a White House Office of Climate Resilience.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 207-219. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #337](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Waive The Requirement That FEMA And Federal Land Management Agencies Reimburse The Defense Department For The Cost Of Military Support In Disaster Response.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 410 that would waive current law’s requirement that FEMA or federal land management agencies reimburse DOD (with civilian funds) for cost of military support for disaster response to major wildfires or federally declared disasters/emergencies.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 195-232. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #340](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Sunset Provision For Section 5112(c) Of The Department Of State Authorization Act Of 2021 From 2 Years To 1 Year.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Connolly, D-Va., amendment no. 495 that would reduce the sunset provision for Section 5112(c) of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2021 (Division E of Public Law 117-81) from 2 years to 1 year.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-257. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #348](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act Topline By \$100 Billion, While Maintaining Personnel, Civilian Pay And Benefits, And The Defense Health Program At 2022 Amounts.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Lee, D-Calif., amendment no. 13 that would reduce the bill’s topline authorization to be the aggregate amount provided in the fiscal 2022 defense authorization bill reduced by \$100 billion, while specifying that funding for military personnel, civilian pay and benefits, and the Defense Health Program would remain at fiscal 2022 amounts.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 78-350. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #316](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reverse The House Armed Services Committee’s \$36.987 Billion Defense Spending Increase Above The President’s Request.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Lee, D-Calif., amendment no. 14 that would reduce the bill’s authorization by \$36.987 billion to reverse increases made at the House Armed Services Committee markup above the president’s fiscal 2023 request and restoring the fiscal 2023 topline to the amount requested by the president.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-277. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #317](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Repeal The Defense Department’s Requirement To Submit Unfunded Priorities To Congress.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment no. 15 that would repeal the statutory requirement for the Defense Department to submit unfunded priorities lists to Congress.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 155-272. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #318](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Allow The Navy To Retire Nine Littoral Combat Ships.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Smith, D-Wash., amendment no. 16 that would allow the Navy to retire nine Littoral Combat Ships.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 208-221. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #319](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Development And Testing Of The Sentinel Nuclear Missile And Instead Extend Existing Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 19 that would prevent testing and development of the new Sentinel (GBSD) nuclear missile and instead extend the existing Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles through at least 2040.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 118-309. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #321](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Strike The Prohibition On Reducing The Number Of Deployed Nuclear-Armed Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 20 that would strike the prohibition on the reduction of the total number of nuclear armed Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles deployed in the United States.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-270. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #322](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Request A Department Of Defense Report On The Spread Of Malign Disinformation Within The Ranks.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Sanchez, D-Calif., amendment no. 29 that would request that the Defense Department produce a report on the spread of malign disinformation

within the ranks and ways in which the department is currently working to mitigate the spread and impact of malign disinformation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 207-219. [H.R. 7900, [Vote #324](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Active Shooter Alert Act, A Bill To Expand Veterans’ Toxic Exposure Health Care Benefits, The National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2023, The Women’s Health Protection Act, And The Ensuring Access To Abortion Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1224) that would provide for House consideration of the Active Shooter Alert Act (HR 6538), the veterans’ toxic exposure benefits bill (S 3373), the fiscal 2023 defense authorization bill (HR 7900), the Women’s Health Protection Act (HR 8296), and the Ensuring Women’s Right to Reproductive Freedom Act (HR 8297). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and floor consideration of 650 amendments to HR 7900. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 8297 that would change the title of the bill from the ‘Ensuring Access to Abortion Act of 2022’ to the ‘Ensuring Women’s Right to Reproductive Freedom Act.’ The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of July 15, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on June 21 through July 12. Finally, it would authorize through July 19, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H. Res. 1224, [Vote #304](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorization To Lend Or Lease Military Equipment To Ukraine And Other Eastern European Countries Impacted By Russia’s Invasion Of Ukraine.** In April 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would authorize the president, in fiscal years 2022 and 2023, to lend or lease defense articles to Ukraine and Eastern European countries impacted by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine to bolster those countries’ defense capabilities and protect civilians from potential invasion or ongoing military aggression by Russia. It would waive certain statutory requirements for such lend-lease agreements, including requirements that limit loans to a maximum period of five years and hold recipients liable for all costs incurred by the lease, including costs for damaged or destroyed weapons. It would require the president, within 60 days of enactment, to establish expedited procedures for the delivery of any defense article loaned or leased under the bill’s provisions. It would allow the president to delegate authority under the bill’s provisions only to an official appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.” The bill passed by a vote of 417-10. [S. 3522, [Vote #141](#), 4/28/22; CQ, [4/28/22](#)]

- **10 House Republicans Voted Against The Bipartisan Bill To Make It Easier For The U.S. To Send Military Aid To Ukraine.** “The House passed legislation on Thursday establishing a lend-lease program to make it easier for the U.S. to send military aid to Ukraine, with the measure now headed to President Biden for his signature. The Ukrainian Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act would make it easier to provide support to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s invasion, which has entered its third month. The bill passed by a vote of 417-10, with all 10 no votes coming from Republicans.” [The Hill, [4/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1065) that would provide for House consideration of the Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act (S 3522). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill. It would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1035) that would increase available funding amounts for the expenses of certain House committees for the 117th Congress, including staff salaries. The rule would also authorize through May 13 certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-205. [H. Res. 1065, [Vote #140](#), 4/28/22; CQ, [4/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Documenting And Examining Evidence Of Russian War Crimes Related To The Invasion Of Ukraine.** In April 2022 Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would express the sense of Congress that Russia has committed war crimes in its invasion of Ukraine beginning in February 2022; that the Russian use of chemical weapons would be a war crime; and that Russian President Vladimir Putin has ‘a long record’ of committing war crimes and human rights abuses in Russia and abroad. It would state that it is U.S. policy to collect information on war crimes during the 2022 Russian invasion



and to make efforts to identify, deter and hold perpetrators accountable for war crimes. It would require the president to submit a report to Congress on U.S. efforts to collect, analyze and preserve evidence and information related to war crimes and other atrocities committed during Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine, for use in prosecuting such crimes, and on media and information operations that inform Russian officials and citizens of efforts to identify and prosecute war crimes." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 418-7. [H.R. 7276, [Vote #121](#), 4/6/22; CQ, [4/6/22](#)]

- **Six House Republicans Opposed The Bill To Document Russian War Crimes.** "Six Republican lawmakers in the House opposed a bill passed Wednesday seeking to encourage efforts to document and preserve evidence of Russian war crimes during the war in Ukraine. [...] Seven Republicans — Reps. Tom Massie of Kentucky, Scott Perry of Pennsylvania, Marjorie Taylor Greene of Georgia, Warren Davidson of Ohio, Liz Cheney of Wyoming, and Andy Biggs and Paul Gosar of Arizona — voted against the bill." [Insider, [4/6/22](#)]

**Rep. Cheney Mistakenly Voted Against The Bill And Intended To Amend Her Vote.** "The House passed bipartisan legislation on Wednesday that would require the Biden administration to detail its efforts to collect evidence of war crimes committed by Russian forces in Ukraine. The bill passed handily by a vote of 418-7. All seven votes in opposition were from Republicans. A spokesman for Rep. Liz Cheney (R-Wyo.) confirmed that she mistakenly voted against the bill and will inform the House clerk that she meant to vote for it." [The Hill, [4/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reaffirming Support For NATO's Democratic Principles Against Threats From Authoritarian Regimes.** In April 2022 Garcia voted for: "Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives reaffirms its unequivocal support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an alliance founded on democratic principles and urges NATO to continue to support the people of Ukraine as they fight for their sovereignty, territorial integrity and a democratic future. It would call on the president to use the voice and vote of the United States to adopt a new strategic concept for NATO that is clear about its support for shared democratic values and committed to enhancing NATO's capacity to strengthen democratic institutions within member, partner and aspirant countries. It would also call on the president to support the establishment of a Center for Democratic Resilience within NATO headquarters." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 362-63. [H. Res. 831, [Vote #115](#), 4/5/22; CQ, [4/5/22](#)]

- **HEADLINE: "63 Republicans Vote Against Resolution Expressing Support For NATO."** [Insider, [4/5/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Denial Or Revocation Of A Security Clearance Based On Past Or Present Marijuana Use.** In April 2022 Garcia voted against: "Raskin, D-Md., amendment no. 3 to that would prohibit the denial or revocation of a security clearance based on past or present marijuana use. It would require each federal agency, within one year of enactment, to review and reassess each decision made on or after May 1, 1971, to deny or rescind an individual's security clearance based on past or present marijuana use." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 209-214. [H.R. 3617, [Vote #105](#), 4/1/22; CQ, [4/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The U.S. Coast Guard And Federal Maritime Commission Through Fiscal Year 2023.** In March 2022 Garcia voted for: "DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize the U.S. Coast Guard and Federal Maritime Commission through fiscal 2023, authorizing approximately \$26.7 billion for the Coast Guard and \$68.5 million for the FMC for fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Within Coast Guard funding over the two years, it would authorize \$19.5 billion for operations and maintenance, including environmental compliance and restoration; \$6.8 billion for infrastructure projects; \$29 billion for research and development; and \$431 million for contributions to the Defense Department health care fund for Medicare-eligible retirees. Among other provisions, it would update various requirements and shipping service standards for ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators and require the FMC to initiate related rulemakings, provisions intended to address the effects of supply chain shortages on shipping services. It would expand requirements related to preventing and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment on non-passenger commercial vessels and authorize the Coast Guard to deny or revoke a license, certificate of registry or



merchant mariner's document for an individual who has been convicted of sexual harassment or assault. It would require the Coast Guard to conduct a pilot project to enhance cutter readiness and reduce lost patrol days by deploying commercially developed condition-based maintenance standards. It would require the Coast Guard to develop and implement recommendations to improve the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities in the Coast Guard." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 378-46. [H.R. 6865, [Vote #85](#), 3/29/22; CQ, [3/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security Report On Projects Supported By The Department's Procurement Innovation Lab That Have Used Innovative Acquisition Techniques.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: "Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to publish an annual report on projects supported by the department's Procurement Innovation Lab that have used innovative acquisition techniques to improve competition, award times, cost savings, mission outcomes or meeting the goals for small businesses to receive contracts. It would also require the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, within 45 days, to convene the Chief Acquisition Officers Council to examine best practices for acquisition innovation in federal contracting and authorize the council to establish a related interagency working group. It would require the council or working group to brief Congress and publish a report on its findings." Motion agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 426-5. [S 583, [Vote #34](#), 2/7/22; CQ, [2/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The 2022 National Defense Authorization Act.** In December 2021 Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$768.1 billion in national defense spending, including \$740 billion for the Defense Department and \$28.2 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$146.9 billion for weapons and other procurement; \$27.3 billion for shipbuilding; and funding to support the procurement of 85 F-35 series tactical force aircraft. It would authorize \$310 million for a hypersonic defense system and \$75 million for the development of a new homeland defense radar in Hawaii. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$20.3 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$35.5 billion for the Defense Health Program. It would authorize \$13.3 billion for military construction. It would authorize a 2.7 percent military pay increase and increase parental leave for service members to 12 weeks. It would make numerous reforms to the Uniform Code of Military Justice to address sexual assault and harassment and require independent military prosecutors, not unit commanders, to decide whether prosecution is warranted for most felonies within the military justice system, including sexual assault. It would authorize \$7.1 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. It would establish a commission to examine the war in Afghanistan and 2021 withdrawal and require the department to submit a security assessment and a number of reports related to Afghanistan. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$300 million for cooperative programs with Israel; \$345 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; and \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine. Among other provisions, the bill would over \$1.2 billion to support defense-wide cybersecurity efforts and over \$285 million for artificial intelligence-related initiatives; authorize the establishment of a national network for microelectronics research and development to support domestic microelectronics manufacturing capability and an Arctic Security Initiative; and extend prohibitions on the use of Defense Department funds to close or transfer detainees from the U.S. naval station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba." Passed by a vote of 363-70. [S 1605, [Vote #405](#), 12/07/21; CQ, [12/07/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The National Defense Authorization Act Of 2022.** In September 2021, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$768.1 billion in national defense spending, including \$739.8 billion for the Defense Department and \$28.2 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$147.1 billion for weapons and other procurement, \$11.7 billion for F-35 series tactical force aircraft procurement and maintenance and \$28.4 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$310 million for a hypersonic defense system and \$75 million for the development of a new homeland defense radar in Hawaii. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$20.3 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$36.8 billion for the Defense Health Program, including \$10 million for a global emerging infectious surveillance program. It would authorize \$13.4 billion for military construction. It would authorize a 2.7 percent military pay

increase; remove military commanders from decisions related to the prosecution of sexual assault and other special victim crimes; establish a Countering Extremism Office within the Defense Department tasked with countering extremism in the armed forces; and establish a \$15 minimum wage for certain department contractors. It would give the mayor of the District of Columbia authority over its National Guard and establish a Space National Guard. It would authorize the president's requests of \$5.1 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$3.7 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. It would codify the position of assistant secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs. It would establish a commission to examine the war in Afghanistan and 2021 withdrawal; authorize \$500 million for Defense Department relocation assistance for Afghan evacuees; and require the department to submit a security assessment and a number of reports related to Afghanistan. For international assistance and cooperation, the bill would authorize \$470 million for cooperative programs with Israel; \$345 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; \$325 million for the Afghan security forces; and \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize over \$1 billion in cybersecurity investments and over \$1 billion for artificial intelligence-related initiatives, and require the Homeland Security Department to establish an information collaboration environment to share intelligence and data on cybersecurity risks and threats. It would authorize \$9 million for applied research on neuroprotection from brain injury; eliminate restrictions on transferring detainees from Guantanamo Bay; and prohibit federal banking regulators from penalizing financial service institutions for serving state-legal marijuana-related businesses." The bill passed by a vote of 316-113. [HR 4350, [Vote #293](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Export Of Certain Weapons Without Notifying Congress.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Torres, D-Calif., amendment no. 435 that would prohibit the export of certain weapons to foreign countries unless the Commerce Department notifies the chair and ranking members of the congressional foreign issues committees before granting the export license." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 215 to 213. [HR. 4350, [Vote #292](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce And Transfer Defense Funding.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Jacobs, D-Calif., for Lee, D-Calif., amendment no. 41 that would reduce amounts authorized for defense spending in fiscal 2022 by \$23.96 billion and require the Defense Department to transfer, from amounts made available for fiscal 2022, no less than \$1.6 billion to the general fund of the Treasury." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 142 to 286. [HR 4350, [Vote #285](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Overall Defense Authorization Funding By 10%.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., for Pocan, D-Wis., amendment no. 40 that would reduce the overall funding authorization level by 10 percent, other than funding for military personnel, the Defense Department federal civilian workforce, and defense health program accounts." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 86 to 332. [HR 4350, [Vote #284](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding For Ground Based Strategic Deterrent Program.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 38 that would prohibit funding for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program and W87-1." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 118 to 299. [HR 4350, [Vote #282](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Supplemental Appropriations For Capitol Security And Afghan Refugees.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: "DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$2.1 billion in emergency supplemental fiscal 2021 appropriations, including \$1 billion to legislative branch and other federal entities for security activities in response to the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol as well as the COVID-19 public health emergency and \$1.1 billion for Afghan humanitarian support and refugee assistance. For expenses related to the Jan. 6 attack and to prevent similar incidents, it would provide \$520.9 million for the National Guard. It would provide \$70.7 million for the Capitol Police including specified funding for employee hazard pay and retention bonuses, the employee wellness program, agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, protective details for members of Congress, and physical protection barriers. It would provide \$35.4 million for mutual aid and related training reimbursements between Capitol Police

and local law enforcement partners. It would provide \$300 million for the Architect of the Capitol to upgrade windows and doors on the Capitol complex, enhance physical security structures and install security cameras in House and Senate office buildings. It would provide approximately \$42 million for legislative branch costs associated with the COVID-19 public health emergency, including \$21.9 million for the Architect of the Capitol; \$11.7 for the House of Representatives; \$7.8 million for the Senate sergeant-at-arms and \$800,000 for the Capitol Police. It would provide approximately \$1.1 billion for Afghan humanitarian support and refugee assistance, including \$500 million for Defense Department overseas aid; \$600 million for State Department emergency refugee transportation, housing and basic services; and \$25 million for Health and Human Services Department financial, medical and social services. It would increase from 26,500 to 34,500 the number of available special immigrant visas for Afghan nationals employed by the U.S. government and modify program eligibility requirements, including to decrease the required length of service to one year. It would include provisions of a House-passed bill (HR 3385) that would authorize the State and Homeland Security departments to jointly waive, for up to one year, a medical examination requirement for immigrants under the program.” The motion was passed 416 to 11. [HR 3237, [Vote #250](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing For An Exception To A Limitation Against Appointment Of Gen. Lloyd J. Austin III As Secretary Of Defense.** In January 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would waive a statutory requirement related to date of retirement from military service for the first individual nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate as Defense secretary on or after Jan. 20, 2021. Specifically, it would make eligible such an individual who retired from active duty in the armed forces within seven years of their appointment, but not within four years. It would thus allow for the confirmation of President Joe Biden’s Defense secretary nominee, retired Army Gen. Lloyd J. Austin III.” The bill passed 326 to 78. [H Res 335, [Vote #18](#), 1/21/21; CQ, [1/21/21](#)]

- **Gen Lloyd J. Austin III Needed The Waiver Because He Retired From Active Duty In The Armed Forces Less Than Seven Years Before His Appointment As Secretary Of Defense.** “The House of Representatives and Senate approved a waiver Thursday for retired Army Gen. Lloyd Austin to serve as President Biden’s defense secretary. Both votes were overwhelming and bipartisan. Normally the House has no role in confirming Cabinet secretaries. But Austin retired from the military four years ago, short of the seven years required by law to take the civilian job without a waiver from both houses of Congress.” [NPR, [1/21/21](#)]

## Economy and Jobs Issues

**Garcia Voted For Seven En Bloc Measures, Including H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, And H.R. 8416.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Carter, D-La., motion to suspend the rules and pass seven measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 318-39. [H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, H.R. 8416, [Vote #481](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

- **H.R. 6290 Established A Section Of The Department Of Commerce Website To Serve As The Primary Hub For Information Related To Federal Manufacturing Programs.** “This bill requires the Department of Commerce to establish a section of the manufacturing.gov website to serve as the primary hub for information relating to federal manufacturing programs. In addition to serving as the primary hub for this information, the hub must also (1) provide the contact information for relevant program offices carrying out federal manufacturing programs; (2) provide an avenue for public input and feedback relating to these programs; and (3) host web pages that focus on topics such as trade, workforce development, and small and medium manufacturers.” [H.R. 6290, Summary, [12/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Creating A Senate Confirmed Position Of Assistant Secretary Of Commerce For Travel And Tourism.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Schakowsky, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would create a Senate-confirmed position of assistant secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism. Among other duties, it would require the assistant secretary to establish annual goals for international visitation to the U.S. and the value of travel and tourism commerce; make recommendations to meet such goals;

evaluate policy options to grow the domestic travel industry; work with the Labor Department on improving travel and tourism workforce and industry data; and develop a strategy to help the industry recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and future disruptive events. It would also statutorily establish the Travel and Tourism Advisory Board to advise the Commerce Department on matters relating to travel and tourism and require the Commerce Department to develop and submit to Congress, every 10 years, a travel and tourism strategy.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 325-93. [H.R. 6965, [Vote #466](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Small Business Innovation Research Program And Small Business Technology Transfer Program Through Fiscal Year 2025.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2025 the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR) programs and related pilot programs, which make awards to small businesses to participate in or help commercialize federally funded research and development. It would modify the programs to add oversight and accountability measures. The bill would require each federal agency with an SBIR or STTR program, within 270 days of enactment, to establish and implement a due diligence program to assess the security risks of program applicants, including cybersecurity practices, patent analysis, employee analysis and foreign ownership. It would require applicants to disclose any business associations or relations with China, North Korea, Russia, Iran or other countries of concern identified by the State Department and prohibit awards to those with improper business ties to such countries. It would require awardees to repay all program funding received if they misrepresent information or make a change in ownership or company structure that poses a risk to national security. Among other provisions, the bill would require the Defense Department to offer ‘open topic’ SBIR and STTR grants to increase the small business nontraditional industrial base for the department; increase minimum performance standards for established small businesses that have received a certain number of previous program awards; and establish new reporting requirements for the programs on due diligence activities, adversarial military and foreign influence, multiple award winners and subcontracting practices.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415-9. [S. 4900, [Vote #461](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Passing The Inflation Reduction Act Through Reconciliation.** In August 2022 Garcia 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. It would extend through 2025 tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums for individuals under a certain income level. The bill would provide for approximately \$270 billion in new or expanded tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including production credits for electricity produced by renewable and nuclear facilities; investment tax credits for certain renewable energy equipment and facilities; and credits for advanced energy manufacturing projects, including in areas where a coal mine or power plant has closed. To incentivize emission reduction and clean fuel production, it would create or extend tax credits for carbon oxide sequestration facilities; biodiesel, renewable diesel and alternative fuels; and clean hydrogen facilities. For most of its corporate tax credits, it would add prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements and establish bonus credits for using domestic materials in facility construction. It would also expand individual tax credits for residential energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy expenses; increase credits for new energy efficient homes; and create credits for the purchase of used electric vehicles by individuals under a certain income level. It would reinstate the Superfund tax on crude oil at a rate of 16.4 cents per barrel. Among other tax provisions, the bill would establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with a book income of at least \$1 million annually and institute a 1 percent excise tax on corporate stock buybacks. It would authorize \$79.3 billion for IRS operations, including enforcement activities and systems modernization. The bill would provide funding for various activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote energy-efficient technologies and mitigate the impacts of climate change, including \$27 billion for grants to state, local and nonprofit entities for greenhouse gas emission reduction activities; \$9.7 billion for zero-emission or carbon capture rural electric systems; \$5 billion for loan guarantees to



replace or reduce emissions of energy infrastructure; \$3 billion for zero-emission vehicles for the Postal Service; and \$1.6 billion for methane emissions reduction and mitigation. It would provide \$9 billion for residential energy efficiency improvement rebates; \$3 billion for new EPA environmental and climate justice block grants for community-led activities to address pollution, emission reduction, climate resiliency and public engagement; and \$3 billion for Federal Highway Administration grants for projects that address surface transportation facilities that disconnect or negatively impact communities. It would provide \$4 billion for drought mitigation in Western states; \$2.15 billion for hazardous fuel reduction and restoration projects; and \$1 billion to improve energy and water efficiency or climate resilience of affordable housing. It would require the Interior Department to accept bids for certain canceled oil and gas leases on the outer continental shelf. It would authorize wind lease sales adjacent to U.S. territories but prohibit new wind or solar development rights on federal lands for 10 years unless the department completes certain oil or gas lease sales.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 5376, [Vote #420](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Inflation Reduction Act In Reconciliation.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1316) that would provide for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill. It would provide for three hours of debate on the bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-208. [H. Res. 1316, [Vote #419](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration H. Res. 1290 To Affirm The Definition Of A Recession.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Morelle, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider House Resolution 1290, a resolution affirming the longstanding definition of a recession” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-208. [H.Res 1289, [Vote #402](#), 7/28/22; CQ, [7/28/22](#); Congressional Record, [7/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act To Invest \$74 Billion In Workforce Development Through 2028.** In May 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would The House passed, by roll call vote, 220-196, the bill (HR 7309), as amended, that would authorize more than \$74 billion through fiscal 2028 to reauthorize workforce development programs under the 2014 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act at significantly higher funding levels, expand program activities and eligibility, and codify or establish several other Labor Department programs. Within total funding for formula grants to state workforce development systems, it would authorize \$19.2 billion for dislocated-worker employment and training; \$12 billion for adult workforce development; \$7.9 billion for youth workforce development; and \$7.1 billion for a new summer and year-round youth employment program to provide employment opportunities, work-readiness training, mentoring services and career counseling for youth. It would require at least 75 percent of funding authorized for local adult employment and training activities to be used to provide services to public assistance recipients and other low-income individuals, individuals who have foundational skill needs and individuals with other barriers to employment. It would add various program requirements to emphasize education and training related to digital literacy and financial literacy. It would authorize \$11.9 billion for the Job Corps program, which provides academic and employment support for disadvantaged youth; \$7.7 billion for a new sector-based career training program to help states develop or expand industry or sector partnerships to expand workforce development and employment opportunities for high-skill, high-wage or in-demand industry sectors and occupations; and \$5.3 billion for adult education and family literacy programs. It would authorize \$2.25 billion for a reentry employment opportunity program, \$772 million for a community college training grant program and \$165 million for workforce data quality initiative grants, all of which would be codified by the bill. It would authorize such sums as necessary through fiscal 2028 for state activities to provide vocational services to individuals with disabilities. As amended, it would authorize an additional \$40 million annually through fiscal 2027 for national training programs for dislocated workers, including individuals who are likely to become dislocated workers as a result of automation. It would require the Labor and Education departments to issue final regulations to implement the bill’s provisions within 24 months of enactment.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-196. [H.R. 7309, [Vote #193](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]



- **The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act Doubled The Number Of People Who Would Receive Trainings Through 2023 And Allowed For Training A Million Workers Per Year By 2028.** REP. SCOTT: “The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022 addresses this chronic underinvestment so that we can finally meet the needs of workers and businesses, fill job openings with qualified workers, reduce supply chain shortage, and lower costs for families. By investing approximately \$80 billion over six years, this legislation would more than double the number of people receiving training services in Fiscal Year 2023, and allow us to train one million workers per year by 2028. The legislation modernizes WIOA to help expand work opportunities for disconnected youth. It makes critical reforms to improve Job Corps. It expands sector-based training so that we can train for entire sectors, such as electric cars, trucking, and nursing. It strengthens community colleges’ capacity to help workers succeed in in-demand industries. And it helps justice-involved individuals reenter the labor force and obtain sustainable career paths.” [House Committee on Education and Labor, Press Release, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act To Committee.** In May 2022 Garcia voted for: “Rutherford, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 193-223. [H.R. 7309, [Vote #192](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Replace Language In The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act With Funding Reduction To Programs Under The 2014 Workforce Law.** In May 2022 Garcia voted for: “Miller-Meeke, R-Iowa, amendment no. 28 that would replace the bill’s provisions with language to reduce the funding authorization programs under the 2014 workforce law. It would reauthorize funding for the programs through fiscal 2028, including approximately \$1.1 billion annually for youth workforce investment activities; \$900 million annually for adult employment and training activities; approximately \$1.5 billion annually for dislocated worker employment and training activities; approximately \$704 million annually for adult literacy programs; and funding for Job Corps at the fiscal 2020 funding level. Among other provisions, it would double the maximum amount governors can reserve for statewide workforce investment activities from funding for worker training programs to 30 percent and require such activities to include the development of assessments to award credentials or determine individual employment plans. It would allow one-stop centers for workforce development to make their services accessible in-person and virtually; create employer-directed skills accounts for those not employed by a specific employer to provide on-the-job training to individuals, followed by full employment with the employer sponsor; establish new standards of conduct for Job Corps Centers; and require directors of Job Corps campuses to report on violence and criminal activity on their campus.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 174-241. [H.R. 7309, [Vote #191](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Republican En Bloc Amendments To The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act.** In May 2022 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would strike language to require apprenticeship programs to be registered under the National Apprenticeship Act in order to be eligible for funding; require grants and contracts for adult education activities to be distributed in a timely manner and require unified state plans submitted to the Labor Department to include a plan for such activities; and prohibit the use of any funds made available through the bill to provide direct payment or reimbursement for any health care services.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 194-219. [H.R. 7309, [Vote #190](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Democratic En Bloc Amendments To The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act.** In May 2022 Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among other provisions, authorize such sums as may be necessary annually through fiscal 2028 for the Labor Department to award competitive four-year grants to local boards for summer or year-round programs for youth in communities disproportionately affected by gun violence to connect them to in-demand industry sectors or occupations; require state workforce development boards to include a youth representative; authorize \$40 million annually for fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for national dislocated worker grants, including individuals who are likely to become dislocated workers as a result of automation; require state plans to describe how their strategies will ensure public access to data on the recognized postsecondary credentials earned by program participants; and require the Labor Department, in carrying out the bill’s provisions, to encourage and prioritize applications from minority-serving

institutions for assistance to provide job skills training and educational services.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 222-196. [H.R. 7309, [Vote #189](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Bipartisan En Bloc Amendments To The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act.** In May 2022 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress, within 180 days of the bill’s enactment, on challenges that unemployed and low-income Native Americans, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians face in the labor market and to provide recommendations for improving their access to federal employment and training services; add language to include veterans among those local areas are required to prioritize when allocating funds for local employment and training activities; add language focused on youth workforce readiness programs, including to require local needs assessments related to youth workforce investment activities to include a description of how activities offered in the area provide workforce readiness opportunities, support services, adult mentoring, financial literacy, activities to develop soft skills or career exposure activities; allow the Labor Department, in coordination with the Education Department, to conduct a study on the current and anticipated availability of STEM jobs and public secondary school courses as well as how to expand access to the STEM and computer science fields; and require the Labor Department to support assistance and training for programs, employers and staff that mentor youth.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 313-107. [H.R. 7309, [Vote #188](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Workforce Innovation And Opportunity Act, The Targeting Resources To Communities In Need Act, Designation Of A California Post Office, And Health Professional Trainings For Nutrition-Related Disease.** In May 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1119) that would provide for House floor consideration for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (HR 7309); the Targeting Resources to Communities in Need Act (HR 6531); a bill (S 2938) designating the Joseph Hatchett Courthouse in Florida and Lynn Woolsey Post Office in California; and a resolution (H Res 1118) supporting health professional training related to nutrition-related disease. The rule would provide for one hour of debate on each bill; automatic adoption of managers’ amendments to HR 7309 and HR 6531; and automatic agreement to H Res 1118. It would make in order floor consideration of 39 amendments to HR 7309. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Robert C. Scott, D-Va., manager’s amendment to HR 7309 that would, among other provisions, extend from 18 to 24 months the deadline by which the Labor and Education departments must issue final regulations to implement the bill’s provisions; extend from one to four years the availability period for grant funding to support workforce investment activities for migrant and seasonal farmworkers; specify that the Labor Department must reserve a portion of Job Corps funding for campus construction and acquisition, instead of specifically reserving \$107.8 million annually for such purposes; require the Labor Department to use at least 25 percent and no more than 40 percent of reentry employment grant program funding for reentry projects by national or regional intermediary entities; require the Labor Department, to the extent practicable, to provide basic health services to Job Corps enrollees; and require employment services authorized under the 1933 Wagner-Peyser employment law to be performed by public employees under a merit system. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 6531 that would define a ‘high-poverty census tract’ as a census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent in the most recent decennial census in the case of areas where poverty rate data is not collected by the American Community Survey. The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1118) that would express the sense of Congress that the United States should urge medical schools and other health professional training programs to incorporate nutrition education that demonstrates the connection between nutrition and disease and training related to nutrition interventions and referrals; support research on nutrition education and the dissemination of related curricular resources for health professional training programs; and raise awareness of the role of nutrition in health and the responsibility of health professionals to provide patient education and counseling about nutrition.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-199. [H. Res. 1119, [Vote #187](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act.** In May 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize the Health and Human Services Department’s Community Services Block Grant program through fiscal 2032 and make a number of modifications to the program, which supports activities by local agencies and organizations to address poverty at a community level. It would modify or expand various requirements related to state plans for the use and oversight of program funds,

including to require that state plans be primarily based on community action plans developed by local agencies receiving program subgrants, as well as the operations of and program reporting requirements for such agencies. It would expand requirements and procedures for program audits, including to require the department to audit at least 20 percent of states annually and specify procedures for state response to proposed corrective action in the case of non-compliance and for the direct provision of funding to subgrantees if state funding is reduced or eliminated. Among other program modifications, the bill would establish an eligibility threshold for program participation at 200 percent of the federal poverty level, as opposed to the existing guideline of 185 percent; remove existing language allowing states to drug test program participants and requiring states to consider religious organizations for grants on the same basis as other organizations; explicitly prohibit discrimination based on race, color, national origin or sex in funded programs; and allow the use of funding for material improvements to improve building accessibility. The bill would authorize \$1 billion annually for the program through fiscal 2027 and such sums as necessary thereafter through fiscal 2032. It would require the department to reserve one percent of program funding for a new Community Action Innovations Program for projects to replicate, expand and test innovative and evidence-based practices to reduce poverty; two percent of funding for training and technical assistance to grantees; 0.5 percent of funding for grants to U.S. territories; and up to \$5 million annually through fiscal 2025 to develop and maintain an electronic data system for program reports. It would also authorize such sums as necessary through fiscal 2032 for discretionary community development programs previously funded under the CSBG program, as well as a new discretionary program to expand broadband access and digital literacy.” The bill passed by a vote of 246-169. [H.R. 5129, [Vote #182](#), 5/13/22; CQ, [5/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendment No. 2 For The Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act.**

In May 2022, Garcia voted for: “Bonamici, D-Ore., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would prohibit the use of funds under the bill to provide direct payment or reimbursement for any health care services, remove language increasing the eligibility threshold for program participation to 200 percent of the federal poverty level. It would also remove language allowing a state or tribal grantee to establish procedures to allow participants to remain eligible, regardless of their income eligibility, if they are progressing toward the program's goals. It would add language allowing states to raise the eligibility threshold to 125 percent of the poverty level when it serves the objectives of the program, prohibit voter registration activities under a program, project or service funded under the bill's provisions. It also would prohibit the use of funds under the bill for lobbying, except in the case that a representative from a funded entity is requested to testify by a legislative body.” The amendment bloc was rejected by a vote of 198-219. [HR 5129, [Vote #179](#), 5/13/22; CQ, [5/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1 For The Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act.**

In May 2022, Garcia voted against: “Bonamici, D-Ore., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, specify that recipients of subgrants under the bill's provisions could use funding for activities that develop and maintain partnerships with higher education institutions, including historically Black colleges and universities, tribal colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions; specify that recipients of subgrants under the bill's provisions could use grant funding for activities that address behavioral health needs; allow states to grant excess funds under the bill's provisions to support entities in responding to food insecurity by providing nutritious foods and supporting practices that promote healthy living; and require the Health and Human Services Department to include an analysis of best practices in poverty reduction in disseminating results of a grant program established by the bill to support innovation and the use of evidence-based practices in reducing poverty conditions.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 219-201. [HR 5129, [Vote #178](#), 5/13/22; CQ, [5/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Implementation Of Guidance To Increase The Share Of Federal Investments Targeted To Areas Of High And Persistent Poverty.**

In May 2022 Garcia voted for: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Office of Management and Budget, within one year of enactment, to implement guidance to increase the share of federal investments targeted to areas of high and persistent poverty. It would specify that the guidance must include a minimum goal that such investments be in an amount greater than such areas would otherwise receive based on their portion of the U.S. population. It would also require the Census Bureau to publish a list of all areas of persistent poverty and update it annually; require OMB to submit an annual report to Congress on the programs under which federal funds were increased under the bill's provisions and the economic impact on the areas served; require the Government

Accountability Office, within two years of enactment, to report to Congress on the effectiveness of the bill's provisions; and authorize \$5 million in fiscal 2023 for salaries and expenses to carry out the bill's provisions." The motion was rejected by a vote of 262-156. [H.R. 6531, [Vote #163](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Small Business Participation In Government Contracts.**

In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Mfume, D-Md., amendment no. 26 that would increase government-wide goals for small business participation in federal contracts." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 202. [HR 4350, [Vote #277](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

## **Education Issues**

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$3 Million Annually For The Education Department To Establish A Native American Language Resource Center.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: "Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize \$3 million annually for the Education Department, through a grant or contract with an institution of higher education, to establish a Native American language resource center to improve the teaching, learning and use of Native American languages. It would also authorize the center to support the use of Native American languages within education systems in the same manner as other world languages and provide assistance to Native American language programs." The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 342-71. [S. 989, [Vote #544](#), 12/22/22; CQ, [12/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: "Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8681 Established The John Lewis Civil Rights Fellowship To Fund International Internships And Research Placements For Early- To Mid-Career Professionals To Study Nonviolent Movements To Establish And Protect Civil Rights Around The World.** "To establish the John Lewis Civil Rights Fellowship to fund international internships and research placements for early- to mid-career professionals to study nonviolent movements to establish and protect civil rights around the world." [H.R. 8681, Text, Introduced [8/5/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Authorizing New Grant Programs To Improve Access To School-Based Mental Health Services.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize new grant programs to improve access to school-based mental health services. The bill would authorize \$200 million annually for Education Department five-year grants to support partnerships between institutions of higher education that offer degrees related to school-based mental health and high-need local school districts to increase the number of school-based mental health service providers, including for salaries of recent graduates working in schools; preparation programs to expand pathways to state licensure or certification; and developing coursework focused on assisting specific student populations, such as English learners, children of servicemembers, LGBTQ+ students, and victims of violence or human trafficking. It would also authorize \$5 billion for fiscal 2023 for state grants, with a 20 percent state match rate, to local school districts to recruit and retain school-based mental health services providers at high-need schools; a total of \$100 million through fiscal 2032 for Health and Human Services Department grants to Head Start agencies to implement interventions, best practices and staff training that improve child behavioral health; and \$50 million annually through fiscal 2027 for HHS grants to educational agencies to increase student access to evidence-based trauma support and mental health services. Among other provisions, the bill would require postsecondary schools to accept certain previously developed documentation as sufficient documentation of disability for the provision of reasonable accommodations and authorize additional funding for the national center to support postsecondary students with disabilities. It would also authorize a total of \$275 million through fiscal 2032 for the Labor Department to enforce existing law regarding parity in health insurance



coverage for mental health; allow civil lawsuits against health insurers that violate such laws; and prohibit the inclusion of arbitration clauses and class action or representation waivers in employer-sponsored retirement plans.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-205. [H.R. 7780, [Vote #459](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act To Permit Married Or Formerly Married Federal Student Loan Borrowers Who Received A Joint Consolidation Loan To Apply For Separate Federal Loans, Including If Their Original Loan Defaulted.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would permit married or formerly married federal student loan borrowers who received a joint consolidation loan as a married couple to jointly apply to the Education Department for each individual to receive a separate federal loan, including if the original loan is in default. The separate loans would be split proportionally based on the percentage of the joint loan attributable to each borrower, or according to the provisions of a divorce agreement. It would permit borrowers to apply individually if they experienced domestic violence or economic abuse from the other borrower; are unable to reasonably reach or access the loan information of the other borrower; or if the department determines that authorizing the individual application would be in the best fiscal interests of the federal government.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-193. [S. 1098, [Vote #448](#), 9/21/22; CQ, [9/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act (S. 1098).** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1361) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act (S 1098). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Sept. 22, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on Sept. 19 through Sept. 22.” The motion passed by a vote of 220-205. [H. Res. 1361, [Vote #442](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Repeal The Methane Emissions And Waste Reduction Incentive Program For Petroleum And Natural Gas Systems.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H.R. 8749 to repeal the methane emissions and waste reduction incentive program for petroleum and natural gas systems.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-206. [H. Res. 1361, [Vote #441](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/2/22](#); Congressional Record, [9/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$10 Million Annually Through FY 2026 For National Science Foundation Grants To Higher Education Institutions And Nonprofits For Research And Development Into Mathematical And Statistical Modeling K-12 Education Approaches.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Beyer, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$10 million annually through fiscal 2026 for the National Science Foundation to award competitive grants to institutions of higher education and nonprofits for research and development into approaches for mathematical and statistical modeling education in schools operated by local education agencies. Among other provisions, it would allow the funds to be used to engage prekindergarten through grade-12 educators in professional development opportunities; conduct research on curricula focused on applied problem-solving; provide opportunities for students to analyze real data sets; and coordinate with local partners to support community-based learning. It would also authorize \$1 million for fiscal 2022 for the foundation, within 60 days of enactment, to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine or another entity to conduct a study on the implementation of mathematical modeling education.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 323-92. [H.R. 3588, [Vote #390](#), 7/26/22; CQ, [7/26/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Several Bills Including Senate Amendments On School Meals, The Bipartisan School Safety Package, And Calling For The Release Of Brittney Griner From Russia.** In June 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1204) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the school meal waiver bill (S 2089) and the Senate



amendments to the House amendment to the bipartisan gun violence package (S 2938). The rule would provide for 10 minutes of debate on S 2089 and one hour of debate on S 2938. The rule would provide for automatic passage, upon adoption of the rule, of a bill (HR 4346) that would add COVID-19 vaccines to a list of vaccines subject to a tax of 75 cents per dose, from which proceeds fund compensation for vaccine-related injury or death through the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1132) that would state that the House of Representatives calls on the Russian government to immediately release Brittney Griner, a WNBA player and U.S. citizen detained in February 2022.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-203. [H. Res. 1204, [Vote #298](#), 6/24/22; CQ, [6/24/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act.** In June 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require federal agencies that conduct demographic and population surveys to include in their surveys, within three years of enactment, voluntary questions on sexual orientation, gender identity and variations in sex characteristics. It would require the agencies, within 360 days of enactment, to establish data standards to require a review of existing data sets to determine which do not include this information, identify appropriate methods to include questions to collect the information, and implement a process to routinely assess needed changes in survey methods. It would allow for waivers of the information collection requirement if confidentiality standards cannot be met or if adding the information would impact the utility or accuracy of the survey.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-201. [H.R. 4176, [Vote #296](#), 6/23/22; CQ, [6/23/22](#)]

- **The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act Standardized The Inclusion Of Questions Related To Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity And Variations In Sex Characteristics On Government Survey Collection Data.** “The Human Rights Campaign (HRC) — the nation’s largest lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ+) civil rights organization — praised the passage in the U.S. House of Representatives today of the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act. This legislation, which will now go to the Senate, would direct the 107 federal agencies engaged in survey data collection to standardize the inclusion of questions related to sexual orientation, gender identity and variations in sex characteristics.” [Human Rights Campaign, [6/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act To The House Oversight And Reform Committee.** In June 2022, Garcia voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Reform Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-218. [H.R. 4176, [Vote #295](#), 6/23/22; CQ, [6/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act Allowing Knowledgeable Proxies To Provide Information About A Deceased Individual In Surveys.** In June 2022, Garcia voted against: “Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., for Sean Maloney, D-N.Y., amendment no. 2 to the bill that would amend the bill’s definition of ‘covered survey’ to include surveys in which a knowledgeable proxy provides information about a deceased individual.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 213-201. [H.R. 4176, [Vote #294](#), 6/23/22; CQ, [6/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act Requiring The Government Accountability Office To Report To Congress On The Bill’s Implementation.** In June 2022, Garcia voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment no. 1 to the bill that would require the Government Accountability Office, within two years of enactment, to report to Congress on the bill’s implementation, including how it affected agency services to individuals based on gender identity, sexual orientation and variations in sex characteristics.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-200. [H.R. 4176, [Vote #293](#), 6/23/22; CQ, [6/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Education And The Department Of Health And Human Services To Develop And Disseminate Materials To Assist Higher Education Institutions To Combat Alcohol And Substance Abuse.** In June 2022 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Education Department and Health and Human Services departments, within 180 days of enactment, to enter into an interagency agreement to develop and disseminate criteria and best practices for institutions of higher education to implement evidence-based programs to prevent and provide support for alcohol

and substance misuse, and to promote coordination and collaboration between institutions of higher education and state agencies administering substance abuse prevention and treatment block grants. It would authorize \$15 million annually through fiscal 2028 for alcohol and drug misuse prevention grants to institutions of higher education and expand eligible uses of grant funds, including to support recovery and peer-to-peer support services and counseling; integrated primary care, substance use disorder and mental health services; re-entry assistance for students on academic probation due to a substance use disorder; and student and faculty education on recognizing substance use disorders and de-escalating crisis situations involving individuals with a substance use disorder.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 371-49. [H.R. 6493, [Vote #292](#), 6/23/22; CQ, [6/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Education To Encourage Higher Education Institutions To Implement Comprehensive Mental Health And Suicide Prevention Plans.** In June 2022 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Education Department, in coordination with the Health and Human Services Department, to encourage higher education institutions to develop and implement comprehensive campus mental health and suicide prevention plans that align with approaches recommended by the Suicide Prevention Resource Center and other established programs and take into consideration existing federal and state efforts.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 405-16. [H.R. 5407, [Vote #291](#), 6/23/22; CQ, [6/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending The National School Lunch Program Waiver Authority Through The 2022-2023 School Year.** In June 2022 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend Agriculture Department National School Lunch Program waiver authority to allow schools flexibility in providing free school meals. It would extend waiver authority for school district summer meal programs through September 2022; provide new waiver authority for the 2022-2023 school year; and extend ‘meal pattern’ waiver authority to exempt certain school districts from food nutrition requirements through June 2023. For the 2022-2023 school year, it would increase federal reimbursement rates, providing an additional 40 cents for school lunches and 15 cents for school breakfasts, and it would expand eligibility for free school lunches to all students from families with incomes at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty line. It would also increase federal reimbursement rates to provide an additional 10 cents for meals provided under the Child and Adult Care Food Program for day care centers. It would provide such sums as necessary for the costs of waivers and increased reimbursements and require the USDA to provide technical assistance to states and school food authorities to assist with transitioning school meal program operations after waivers expire. As an offset, it would permanently rescind \$3.9 billion in unobligated COVID-19 relief funding.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 376-42. [S. 2089, [Vote #290](#), 6/23/22; CQ, [6/23/22](#)]

- **The School Lunch Waivers Allowed The Agriculture Department To Waive Various Requirements That Govern School Lunches And Increased Reimbursement Rates For School Food Programs.** “The waivers were originally created as a part of pandemic relief at the start of 2020. They allow the Agriculture Department to waive various requirements that govern how schools can serve meals and who can get them. The waivers also increased the reimbursement rates for school food programs.” [NPR, [6/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Unmask Our Kids Act, Which Would Block Federal Funds From Schools That Engage In Remote Learning And Maintain Student Mask Mandates.** In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6619, the Unmask Our Kids Act. This legislation would block education agencies from receiving Federal funding unless schools are open for in-person learning and school mask mandates allow parents to opt out on behalf of their children.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* Motion agreed to by a vote of 221-205. [H. Res. 912, [Vote #35](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#); Congressional Record, [2/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing School Districts To Use Previously Reported Student Headcounts On 2023 Impact Aid Applications Due To Enrollment Changes Caused By COVID-19.** In January 2022 Garcia voted

for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow local education agencies to continue using student count and federal land data from fiscal 2021 or fiscal 2022 with respect to fiscal 2023 funding eligibility for the Impact Aid Program, which provides funding to school districts containing nontaxable federal lands, intended to provide flexibility with regard to changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-6. [S. 2959, [Vote #10](#), 1/18/22; CQ, [1/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill That Would Require Schools To Resume In-Person Instruction In Order To Receive Certain Federal Funds.** In January 2022, Garcia voted against: “Perlmutter D-Colo. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Madam Speaker, that is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* Motion agreed to by a vote of 219-203. [H Res. 860, [Vote #2](#), 1/11/22; CQ, [1/11/22](#); Congressional Record, [1/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Parents Bill Of Rights Act To Increase Transparency And Parental Involvement In Education.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment on the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 6056, the Parents Bill of Rights Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #395](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Expansion Of Eligibility And Revision Of Verification Requirements For A Higher Education Teacher Assistance Grant Program.** In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand eligibility and modify service verification requirements for the Education Department’s Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education grant program, which provides grants to undergraduate and graduate students who agree to teach for four years following graduation as full-time teachers in a high-need field serving low-income students. Among other provisions, it would allow grant recipients to serve in high-need geographic areas, in addition to high-need subject areas. It would permit recipients whose grants have been converted into loans due to failure to meet program requirements to request that they be reverted to grants, with an extended service obligation window, under certain conditions. It would extend the service obligation window up to three years for grant recipients whose service was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.” The motion passed by a vote of 406-16. [S. 848, [Vote #302](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Direct The Holder Of A Private Education Loan To Discharge Loan In The Event Of Borrowers Death Or Disability.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Dean, D-Pa., amendment no. 5 that would direct the holder of a private education loan to discharge the loan in the event of the borrower’s death or total and permanent disability.” The amendment was adopted 219 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #269](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Aimed At Curtailing The Teaching Of Critical Race Theory In Schools.** In July 2021, voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4698 for immediate consideration. This bill addresses the growing problem in American schools of educators pushing their own ideology onto students by forcing them to use the pedagogy of critical race theory.” *A vote for the motion was a block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to 217 to 201. [HR 555, [Vote #222](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#); Congressional Record, [7/27/21](#)]

## Election Law, Voting Rights and Campaign Finance Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Mental Health Matters Act, The Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act, And The Protection And Advocacy For Voting Access (PAVA) Program Inclusion Act And Providing**

**Standard Recess Procedures From October 3 Through November 11, 2022.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1396) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Mental Health Matters Act (HR 7780), the Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act (HR 3843) and the Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access (PAVA) Program Inclusion Act (S 3969). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and make in order two amendments to HR 7780. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Sept. 30, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on Sept. 28 through Sept. 30. It would also provide for standard recess authorities and procedures from Oct. 3 through Nov. 11, 2022, during the planned October recess.” The resolution was agreed to be a vote of 217-212. [H. Res. 1396, [Vote #456](#), 9/28/22; CQ, [9/28/22](#)]

- **S. 3969 Authorized The Department Of Health And Human Services To Distribute Protection And Advocacy For Voting Access Grants To The Northern Mariana Islands And American Indian Consortium.** “This bill authorizes the Department of Health and Human Services to distribute Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access (PAVA) program grants to the protection and advocacy systems of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the American Indian consortium.” [S. 3969, Summary, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Presidential Election Reform Act To Make Numerous Modifications To The Presidential Election Process, Including Specifying Only A “Ministerial” Role For The Vice President.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make numerous modifications to the presidential election process. Among provisions related to the counting of electoral votes in a joint session of Congress, the bill would specify that the vice president has only a ‘ministerial’ role in the process and does not have any power to resolve disputes concerning the validity of electoral appointments or votes. It would require objections to a state's electors to be signed by one third of members in each chamber and only allow objections on the grounds that a state was not a valid state at the time electoral votes were cast; a state submitted more votes than it is constitutionally entitled to; an elector is constitutionally ineligible to be an elector; an electoral vote was cast for a candidate who is ineligible to be president or vice president; or an electoral vote was cast in violation of certain election law requirements. It would include various provisions to limit the length and numbers of recesses in the joint session. Among provisions related to the electoral college process in the states, the bill would establish procedures for state governors to appoint and certify electors no later than Dec. 14; set Dec. 23 as the date for electors to meet and cast their votes in the electoral college; require certified electoral college votes to be transmitted electronically as well as physically; and increase the fine for electors who fail to properly submit required election certificates from \$1,000 to \$25,000. It would allow candidates to file for federal judicial relief against a governor who fails to properly appoint and certify electors or against any individual who fails or refuses to tabulate, count or report a legally cast vote or certify election results. The bill would also replace existing law allowing a state legislature to appoint electors if the state has ‘failed to make a choice’ on Election Day with provisions allowing a U.S. district court panel to extend voting in a state up to five days beyond Election Day in the event of a ‘catastrophic event’ -- defined as a major natural disaster, act of terrorism or widespread power outage -- that prevents a ‘substantial portion’ of the electorate from voting or ballots from being counted.” The bill was passed by a vote of 229-203. [H.R. 8873, [Vote #449](#), 9/21/22; CQ, [9/21/22](#)]

- **The Presidential Election Reform Act Strengthened The Integrity Of Future Presidential Elections By Outlining The Vice President’s Role In Certification, Defining A Process To Raise Objections, And Ensuring The Will Of The People Is Not Subverted.** “Today, the House begins consideration of the Presidential Election Reform Act: strong, bipartisan legislation that will strengthen the integrity of future presidential elections. This legislation takes four urgent, necessary steps: · Reaffirms that the vice president has no authority or discretion to reject official slates of electoral or delay the count in any material way. · Limits the type of objections that can be raised during certification, adhering to only those outlined in our Constitution. All objections would require one-third of each chamber to be entertained – and a majority to be sustained. · Requires governors to transmit lawful election results to Congress in a timely fashion – or be compelled to by a federal court. Under this proposal, no rogue Governor can unlawfully subvert the will of the people. · Makes crystal clear that states cannot change the rules governing an election after it has occurred, preventing radical



state legislators from attempting to alter the outcome.” [Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi, Press Release, [9/21/22](#)]

- **Washington Post: The Presidential Election Reform Act “Will Prevent Congress From Illegally Choosing The President Itself,” To Ensure “That What Happened On January 6 Never Happens Again.”** “The Presidential Election Reform Act, written by Reps. Liz Cheney (R-Wyo.) and Zoe Lofgren (D-Calif.), explicitly cites the Capitol attack as a reason to amend the Electoral Count Act of 1887, ‘to prevent other future unlawful efforts to overturn Presidential elections and to ensure future peaceful transfers of Presidential power.’ ‘Legal challenges are not improper, but Donald Trump’s refusal to abide by the rulings of the courts certainly was,’ Cheney said Wednesday during House debate on the measure. ‘In our system of government, elections in the states determine who is the president. Our bill does not change that. But this bill will prevent Congress from illegally choosing the president itself.’ Later, Cheney added, ‘This bill is a very important and crucial bill to ensure that what happened on January 6 never happens again.’ [...] The Presidential Election Reform Act would clearly reaffirm that the vice president has no role in validating a presidential election beyond acting as a figurehead who oversees the counting process, barring that person from changing the results. It also would expand the threshold necessary for members of both chambers to object to a state’s results, as well as clarify the role governors play in the process. Finally, it would make clear that state legislatures can’t change election rules retroactively to alter the results.” [Washington Post, [9/21/22](#)]
- **NBC News: Inspired By The Investigation Of January 6, The House Passed A Bill To Prevent The Subversion Of Future Elections.** “The House voted 229-203 on Wednesday to pass a bill aimed at preventing future election subversion, inspired by the investigation into Jan. 6 and a determination to prevent such an attack from occurring again. [...] The bill would amend the 1887 Electoral Count Act to remove any doubt that the vice president’s role in counting Electoral College votes is simply ministerial. It would lift the threshold for members of Congress to force a vote on discounting presidential electors from just one member of the House and the Senate each to one-third of both chambers. And it would require governors to send electors to Congress for the candidate who won, based on state law set before Election Day, which cannot be retroactively changed. Democrats unanimously supported the bill and were joined by just nine Republicans; 203 Republicans voted ‘no.’” [NBC News, [9/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Presidential Election Reform Act.** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1372) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Presidential Election Reform Act (HR 8873). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-209. [H.Res. 1372, [Vote #446](#), 9/21/22; CQ, [9/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act.** In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Butterfield, D-N.C., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 5746) with a further House amendment containing an election integrity and voting rights package. Among other provisions related to voter access and election security, the bill would require states to allow online and same-day registration, automatically register eligible voters, allow early voting at least 15 days before election day, carry out a program to track and confirm receipt of all absentee ballots, require voting via paper ballots, and accept certain alternate forms of voter identification. It would establish uniform criteria for states’ congressional redistricting plans to prevent partisan gerrymandering and protect political participation of minority groups. It would prohibit any attempt to prevent an individual from registering to vote, prohibit certain practices related to voter intimidation and harassment of election workers, and prohibit states from restricting the provision of food and nonalcoholic beverages at polling locations. It would make Election Day a federal holiday and include provisions to improve voter access for individuals with disabilities. Among other provisions related to campaign finance, the bill would modify or establish public financing mechanisms for presidential and congressional election campaigns that would match 600% of each contribution of up to \$200 for candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than \$1,000 per individual donor and do not use more than \$50,000 of the candidate’s personal funds. It would create a public financing voucher pilot program in three states, under which each eligible voter could donate \$25 in public funding credit to House candidates. It would expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and



prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions. Among other provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices, the bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations in the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for preclearance before implementation. It would require states and localities to review election practices to identify any practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group and subject any such practices to federal preclearance. It would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections. It would require states and localities to provide public notice regarding any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election, and regarding updated demographic data following any electoral district boundary changes.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-203. [HR 5746, [Vote #9](#), 1/13/22; CQ, [1/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act.** In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 868) that would provide for floor consideration of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 5746) for voting rights legislation. It would provide for up to one hour of debate on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-202. [H. Res. 868, [Vote #8](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Recognizing That Allowing Illegal Immigrants The Right To Vote Devalues The Franchise And Diminishes The Voting Power Of United States Citizens.** In January 2022, Garcia voted against: “McGovern D-Mass. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H. Res. 866.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* Motion agreed to by a vote of 220-201. [H. Res. 868, [Vote #7](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#); Congressional Record, [1/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Granting The Government Accountability Office Access To Information In The Possession Of The Intelligence Community.** In December 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y, amendment no. 25 that would require the national intelligence director to ensure that Government Accountability Office personnel are provided with access to all information in the possession of the intelligence community that the GAO determines is necessary to conduct an analysis, evaluation or investigation of a program or activity of an element of the intelligence community that is requested by Congress. It would require the GAO to establish procedures to protect the confidentiality of such information.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-233. [HR 5314, [Vote #438](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendment No. 2, Striking Most Of The Protecting Our Democracy Act’s Provisions, And Requiring The President To Notify Congress And Provide Rationale Before Removing An Inspector General.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would strike a section to specify that time during a president's or vice president's tenure would not be included in the statute of limitations for any federal criminal offense committed by that person; and would strike the most of the bill's provisions, except two sections related to protecting the independence of inspectors general. It also would modify the inspectors general language to require the president to notify Congress and provide a detailed rationale prior to removing an inspector general.” The amendment bloc was rejected by a vote of 211-218. [HR 5314, [Vote #437](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1, Including 31 Amendments Protecting Election Officials, Increasing Accountability In The Executive Branch, Combating Digital Misinformation, And Protecting Whistleblowers.** In December 2021, Garcia voted against: “Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would include 31 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, establish protections for personally identifiable information of election officials who they have received threats related to their service; prohibit the president, vice president and cabinet members from contracting with the federal government; direct the

Federal Election Commission to issue guidance for political committees on cybersecurity risks; establish an inspector general for the Office of Management and Budget; establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising; prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate; impose various limitations on national emergency powers; extend whistleblower protections to fellows or interns at federal agencies; and codify an executive order requiring all executive branch personnel to sign an ethics pledge.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 218-211. [HR 5314, [Vote #436](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act.** In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would include a number of provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices. The bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would establish an "administrative bailout" provision allowing jurisdictions to apply for exemptions to preclearance requirements if they meet eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether they include certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group, such as changes to impose stricter voter identification requirements; changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority populations; and changes that prohibit the provision of food or drinks to individuals waiting to vote. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance. It would codify or expand various requirements for court evaluation of "vote denial" and "vote dilution" discrimination claims and other voting rights violations, including to provide for violations in the case of voting practices that have the purpose or will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, including rules that have not yet been implemented. It would expand certain voting rights enforcement authorities, including to allow courts to grant injunctions or require judicial preclearance for changes to voting practices in response to any federal voting rights law prohibiting racial or language discrimination. Among other provisions, it would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections, including bilingual election requirements. It would require states and localities to provide public notice of any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election and to provide public notice of updated demographic data within ten days of any change to electoral district boundaries. It would require the department to make grants to small jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 or less to help them comply with public notice requirements related to voting practices.” The motion was agreed to 219-212. [H Res 4, [Vote #260](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

- **Roll Call: “The Chief Aim” Of The John Lewis VRAA Was To Restore DOJ’s “Ability To Preclear [...] Election Law Changes In Jurisdictions That Have A History Of Discriminatory Voting Practices.”** “The chief aim of the bill is to bring back and update the Justice Department’s ability to preclear, or give the OK to, election law changes in jurisdictions that have a history of discriminatory voting practices against minority voters. Congress is responding to the Supreme Court’s 2013 *Shelby County v. Holder* decision, which invalidated the mechanism the Justice Department had previously used, which was a provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.” [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]
- **Roll Call: The Bill Would Subject Voter ID And Voter Purge Laws To Preclearance In A Wider Range Of Jurisdictions.** “The bill would also subject certain proposed laws to preclearance, even potentially in jurisdictions that would not otherwise fall under the 25-year lookback criteria. The bill’s Section 6 would set out several practices, including changes to voter identification needed to vote and maintenance of voter rolls, that could be subject to preclearance. ‘All those that have been shown to be discriminatory would need to be precleared,’ Spaulding said.” [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package.** In August 2021 Garcia voted against:

“Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14). It would provide for up to one hour of general debate each on HR 4 and on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684. It would require the House to consider the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684 on Sept. 27, 2021, if the motion is not offered prior to that date. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 4 that would, among other provisions, clarify and expand considerations related to court evaluation of voting rights violations, including to require that courts consider whether a voting practice was designed to and does advance a "valid and substantiated" state interest. The manager's amendment would specify that a provision related to violations in the case of voting practices that have not yet been implemented would apply to practices enacted on or after Jan. 1, 2021, and it would add an "administrative bailout" provision allowing political subdivisions to apply for exemptions to the bill's preclearance requirements for changes to voting practices if they meet certain eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H Res 601, [Vote #258](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: “The [For The People Act] seeks ‘to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.’ The bill's language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Lowering The Voter Age To 16.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Pressley, D-Mass., amendment no. 37 that would lower the minimum voting age to 16 years, beginning with elections held in 2022, by prohibiting states from refusing to permit an individual to register to vote or vote in a federal election on the basis of age, if the individual will be at least 16 years old on the election date.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 125 - 302. [HR 1, [Vote #57](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity And Requiring Polling Locations To Operate For Four Hours Outside Of Business Hours.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, require conspicuous disclaimers when any informational material on an online platform is distributed on behalf of a foreign entity; require online platforms to generate a public record of political advertisements; require states to run polling locations that are open for at least four hours outside of the period between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and require the Government Accountability Office's to assess the extent to which the small-contribution public financing program established by the bill increases opportunities for candidates of diverse racial, gender and socioeconomic backgrounds.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223 - 208. [HR 1, [Vote #58](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require states to ensure that polling places that allow early voting be located on campuses of higher education institutions; require the Education Department to ensure that 25 percent of funds for certain student voter registration grants to higher education institutions be reserved for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions; require states to ensure that in counties with at least 20,000 registered voters at least one drop box is open to accept ballots for 24 hours a day; and require the Election Assistance Commission to conduct a study on the 2020 elections and compile a list of recommendations to

help states transition to or improve their current vote-by-mail system.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218 – 210. [HR 1, [Vote #52](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Granting Voting Rights To Individuals Serving Felony Sentences.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Bush, D-Mo., amendment no. 14 [that would] strike language that would allow the denial of voting rights to individuals serving felony sentences in correctional institutions at the time of an election.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 97 – 328. [HR 1, [Vote #53](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Removing A Provision To Create National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., amendment no. 19 that would strike from the bill a section that would require the creation of a national strategy to protect against cyber attacks, influence operations, disinformation campaigns and other activities that could undermine the security and integrity of U.S. democratic institutions, and that would establish a commission to counter efforts to undermine democratic institutions within the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207 – 218. [HR 1, [Vote #54](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Adapting Elections Materials To Local Language Preferences And Blocking Changes To USPS That Would Restrict Delivery Of Voting Materials.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would, among other provisions, bar the U.S. Postal Service from carrying out any new operational change within 120 days before a federal election that would restrict the delivery of voting materials; direct the Election Assistance Commission to appoint a senior cyber policy advisor to be the primary policy advisor to the commission on cybersecurity matters for federal elections; require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations; prohibit taxpayer funds from being deposited into a public campaign fund created by the bill; apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories; and permit the placement of statues honoring citizens of each U.S. territory in Statuary Hall.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221 - 207. [HR 1, [Vote #55](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

## Energy & Environment Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Presidential Tax Filing And Audit Transparency Act And The National Heritage Area.** In November 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1529) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act (HR 9640) and the National Heritage Area Act (S 1942). The rule would provide for one hour of debate and a closed rule on each measure. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 693) that would recognize the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent and uncensored source of news to ‘closed societies’ in Asia and a resolution (H Res 1434) that would reaffirm that the Food and Drug Administration’s authorities to approve or authorize reproductive health products have a preemptive effect with respect to any state or local laws that inhibit access to or use of any reproductive health product. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Dec. 23, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Dec. 21 through Dec. 23. Finally, it would establish recess authorities for the remainder of the 117th Congress after Thursday, Dec. 22.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-193. [H.Res. 1529, [Vote #531](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$5 Million Annually Through FY 2027 For The U.S. Geological Survey To Establish A Saline Lake Ecosystems In The Great Basin States Assessment And Monitoring Program.** In November 2022, Garcia voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$5 million annually through fiscal 2027 for the U.S. Geological Survey to establish a Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Assessment and Monitoring Program. The program would assess and monitor the hydrology of saline lake ecosystems in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife that depend on those ecosystems to support coordinated management and conservation actions. It would require the agency to develop an implementation plan with input from other federal, state and tribal agencies, educational



institutions, nonprofits and other local stakeholders and submit a report to Congress, within one year of enactment, on the plan.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 356-56. [S. 1466, [Vote #518](#), 12/12/22; CQ, [12/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 1638 Provided For A Land Conveyance To South Dakota.** “This bill provides for a land conveyance to South Dakota. Specifically, if South Dakota submits an offer to the Forest Service to acquire approximately 266 acres of National Forest System land within the Gilt Edge Mine Superfund Boundary for its market value, the Forest Service shall convey such land to South Dakota. Any proceeds received by the Forest Service from the conveyance shall be (1) deposited in a specified fund for the exchange of lands, and (2) available to the Forest Service for the maintenance and improvement of land or administration facilities in the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota.” [H.R. 1638, Summary, Introduced [3/8/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Cover 100 Percent Of Project Costs For The Purchase Of Input-Based Testing Equipment That Enables Commercial Airports To Test Their Firefighting Systems For PFAS Under The Federal Aviation Administration’s Airport Improvement Program.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Carson, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the federal government, under the Federal Aviation Administration’s airport improvement program and for five years after enactment, to cover 100 percent of project costs for the purchase of input-based testing equipment that enables commercial airports to test their firefighting systems without discharging aqueous film-forming foam that contains per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. It would also require the FAA to conduct an outreach effort to make airports aware of their eligibility for the program and submit a report to Congress on possible ways to reimburse airports that purchased covered testing equipment before the cost-share increase was implemented.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 381-42. [S. 3662, [Vote #468](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing The Blackwell School National Historical Site In Marfa, Texas As Part Of The National Park System.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, as part of the National Park System after the Interior Department acquires sufficient land within the site and enters into an agreement with the Marfa Unified School District for the school to be either donated to or co-managed with the federal government. It would require the site to preserve, protect and interpret the Blackwell School, which operated as a public school for Mexican American students from 1885 through 1965, including to recognize its role as an ‘academic and cultural cornerstone’ in Marfa and its function within a segregated education system. It would require the department to prepare a general management plan for the site within three years.” The motion was passed by a vote of 414-12. [S. 2490, [Vote #444](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing 11 Bills (H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358) En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 11 measures, en bloc.” The motion passed by a vote of 361-69. [H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358, [Vote #443](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/20/22](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Designate Segments Of The Little Manatee River In Florida For Potential Addition To The National Wild And Scenic Rivers System.** “This bill designates a specified segment of the Little Manatee River in Florida for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Department of the Interior shall complete a study of the Little Manatee River and submit the results to Congress.” [H.R. 4358, Summary, Reported [9/19/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted For Requiring The General Services Administration To Procure And Use The Most Life-Cycle Cost Effective And Energy Efficient Lighting Systems And To Issue Guidance On The Lighting Systems.** In September 2022 Garcia voted for: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the General Services Administration to procure and use the most life-cycle cost effective and energy efficient lighting systems to the extent feasible. It would require the GSA, within one year of enactment, to issue guidance to federal agencies and publish information for state and local entities on ways to improve efficiency, effectiveness and economy by procuring and using such lighting systems.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 347-78. [S. 442, [Vote #430](#), 9/14/22; CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of H.R. 8589 To Prohibit A Securities And Exchange Commission Rule From Moving Forward.”** In September 2022 Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 8589, which would prohibit the SEC’s woke climate rule from ever moving forward.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 213-206. [H. Res. 1339, [Vote #424](#), 9/14/22; CQ, [9/14/22](#); [Congressional Record 9/14/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8589 Prohibited The Securities And Exchange Commission From Finalizing The Proposed Rule “The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors.”** “Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 8589) to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from finalizing the proposed rule titled ‘The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors’. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services; and (2) one motion to recommit.” [Congressional Record, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing Abandoned Mine Reclamation Grant Recipients To Deposit Up To 30 Percent Of Grant Funding Into The Acid Mine Drainage Abatement And Treatment Fund To Address Causes And Effects Of Acid Mine Drainage.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Lowenthal, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would allow recipients of abandoned mine reclamation grants under the 2021 infrastructure law to deposit up to 30 percent of grant funding into the acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund, an interest-bearing account used to address the causes and effects of acid mine drainage from coal mining practices. It would require grant recipients making such deposits to report on the balance and use of amounts deposited and submit updates to the federal inventory of reclamation-eligible lands and waters reflecting the use of deposited funds for acid mine drainage abatement and treatment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 391-9. [H.R. 7283, [Vote #416](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Passing The Continental Divide Trail Completion Act To Support The Prevention, Response, And Mitigation Related To Wildfires, Drought, And Other Natural Disasters.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a range of provisions to support prevention, response and mitigation related to wildfires, drought and other natural disasters. For wildfire prevention and response, it would authorize \$1.5 billion annually through fiscal 2032 for the Agriculture Department, in coordination with the Interior Department, to implement a ten-year national plan to address wildfires, including to undertake up to 20 landscape-scale forest restoration projects within the next five years. It would require the department to work with conservation and youth corps programs in carrying out the plan when possible. It would require the department to maintain at least one interdisciplinary National Environmental Policy Act strike team per region to respond to wildfires and related risks. It would establish a minimum pay rate of approximately \$20 per hour for federal wildland firefighters and provide them up to seven consecutive days of special mental health leave. It would authorize \$3.97 billion annually for Forest Service employee salaries and expenses, including \$1.6 billion for wildfire management positions. Among provisions related to water resources and drought response, the bill would authorize \$3 billion for Western water projects, including \$1.3 billion for water recycling and reuse projects,

and over \$1 billion for tribal water resource projects. It would authorize certain water and water leasing rights to address tribal water shortages in Arizona. To support water-related research, it would reauthorize a Bureau of Reclamation program to assess and develop strategies to address the impacts of climate change on water resources; establish an interagency water data council to support the development and implementation of a national water data framework; and establish an open access evapotranspiration data program within the U.S. Geological Survey. For natural disaster mitigation, the bill would establish and authorize \$2.2 billion over five years for a National Wildland Fire Risk Reduction Program within the Office of Science and Technology Policy to support research and development to reduce the loss of life and property from wildland fires. It would authorize \$50 million annually beginning in fiscal 2023 for EPA grants to help communities implement collaborative plans to mitigate the health and environmental effects of wildfire smoke. It would authorize various activities to improve electric grid resilience and direct the Energy Department to maintain a map identifying critical electric grid infrastructure vulnerable to natural disasters to inform federal disaster aid. It would establish a National Disaster Safety Board to review fatal natural disaster events and make recommendations to prevent similar outcomes in the future, requiring the Transportation Department to transfer \$175 million to the board over four years and providing \$4 million annually beginning in fiscal 2023 for a board emergency fund. Among provisions related to environmental justice, the bill would codify a White House interagency council to coordinate federal efforts to alleviate disproportionate impacts of pollution and codify a national advisory council to advise the EPA on environmental justice. Through fiscal 2027, it would authorize \$1 billion annually through fiscal 2027 for a new EPA climate justice grant program and \$80 million annually for EPA grants to help communities, states and tribes build their capacity to address environmental justice issues. It would add National Environmental Policy Act permitting requirements for federal actions impacting environmental justice communities and prohibit discrimination based on ‘disparate impact’ under federal civil rights law.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-199. [H.R. 5118, [Vote #414](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Continental Divide Trail Completion Act.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Valadao, R-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200-218. [H.R. 5118, [Vote #413](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Continental Divide Trail Completion Act To Increase The Maximum Disaster Loan Amount From \$14,000 To \$25,000.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., amendment no. 3 that would permanently increase from \$14,000 to \$25,000 the maximum disaster loan amount for which the Small Business Administration may not require collateral, further proceedings postponed.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 296-128. [H.R. 5118, [Vote #412](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The Continental Divide Trail Completion Act For A Post-Fire Weather Season Survey And Assessment, A U.S. Geological Survey To Support Research And Development To Understand Wildland Fires, And Authorize \$10 Million Annually Each To NOAA, NASA, FEMA, And The Energy Department Under The National Wildland Fire Risk Reduction Program.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Schrier, D-Wash., amendment no. 2 that would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, within 24 months of enactment and annually thereafter, to conduct a post-fire weather season survey and assessment; require the U.S. Geological Survey to support research and development activities to improve the understanding of wildland fire risks, behavior and fuels; and specify that NOAA, NASA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Energy Department may each use up to \$10 million annually from amounts authorized under the national wildland fire risk reduction program for research and development contributions to the Joint Fire Science Program, further proceedings postponed.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223-203. [H.R. 5118, [Vote #411](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of H.R. 8488 To Prohibit The Secretary Of Energy From Sending Petroleum From The Strategic Petroleum Reserve To China.** In July 2022 Garcia voted against: “Torres, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 8488, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block*

**consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-208. [H.Res 1256, [Vote #394](#), 7/27/22; CQ, [7/27/22](#); Congressional Record, [7/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$3 Million In FY 2023 For The EPA To Enter Into Two Agreements With The National Academies of Sciences And Engineering And Medicine To Study PFAS.** In July 2022 Garcia voted for/voted against/voted Present on/did not vote on}: “Beyer, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$3 million in fiscal 2023 for the EPA to enter into two agreements with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine to study PFAS, or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. It would specify that one agreement would direct a study on research and knowledge gaps identified at the 2020 Federal Government Human Health PFAS Research Workshop. The National Science Foundation, in addition to the EPA, would enter into the second agreement, which would direct a study on the research and development needed to advance the understanding of human and environmental contamination by PFAS, including strategies for PFAS treatment and safe alternatives to the chemicals. It would require both agreements to be reached within 90 days of the appropriation of funds, and the National Academies' reports to be submitted to Congress within 540 days of the agreements being finalized. It would direct the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, within 180 days of the reports' submission, to submit to Congress a plan to coordinate federal PFAS research, development and demonstration activities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 359-62. [H.R. 7289, [Vote #389](#), 7/26/22; CQ, [7/26/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorization Of The National Park Foundation At \$15 Million Annually Through FY 2030.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Huffman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize the National Park Foundation for seven years and triple the annual authorization amount, authorizing \$15 million annually through fiscal 2030.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-22. [H.R. 7693, [Vote #378](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The U.S. Fish And Wildlife Service From Providing Financial Assistance Or Support To A Foreign Security Force With A Gross Human Rights Violation.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Huffman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from providing financial assistance or support to any unit of a foreign security force if the agency or the State Department has credible information that the unit has committed a gross human rights violation, unless the recipient is taking steps to address and prevent future violations. It would require a number of administrative procedures to prevent funding for entities disqualified for funding, including to require the service to establish and periodically update procedures to identify human rights violators; incorporate into the terms of agreement for conservation grants that the recipient will not commit, fund or support human rights violations; and perform regular audits of funding recipients. It would require recipients to refer all credible information of human rights violations in connection with the financial award to the service.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 379-43. [H.R. 7025, [Vote #377](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Study Of A Segment Of The Kissimmee River In Central Florida For Potential Inclusion In The National Wild And Scenic Rivers System.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Huffman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would designate a restored segment of the Kissimmee River in central Florida for study for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. It would specify that the designation would not interfere with the current management of the area and could not be used to justify more restrictive management until Congress acts on the study recommendations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 377-45. [H.R. 4404, [Vote #376](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Group Of Bills To Establish National Heritage Areas And Long-Distance Bike Trails And To Authorize The St. Louis Missouri Gateway Arch To Be Lit In Support Of Ukraine.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and pass five bills, en bloc.” “A bill to establish in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor, and for other purposes.” “A bill to establish the Southern Maryland National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.” “A bill to establish the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.” “A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop long-distance bike trails on Federal

land, and for other purposes.” “A bill to authorize the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, to be illuminated by blue and yellow lights in support of Ukraine.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 365-57. [H.R. 1286, H.R. 2024, H.R. 3222, H.R. 6337, H.R. 7002, [Vote #374](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#); CQ, Accessed [7/20/22](#); CQ, Accessed [7/20/22](#); CQ, Accessed [7/20/22](#); CQ, Accessed [7/20/22](#); CQ, Accessed [7/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On The Lower Food And Fuel Costs Act To Increase Biofuel Adoption And Investment And Expand Fuel Choices For Consumers.**

In June 2022 Garcia Did Not Vote On: “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 Lifted Summer Restrictions On E15 Gas, Which Was Cheaper Than Regular E10 Gas.** “The Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act contains a number of separate agriculture provisions aimed at addressing food costs and supply chain issues. On the energy side, it would remove summertime restrictions on the sale of a 15 percent ethanol blend, a policy similar to provisions included in an executive order signed by President Biden earlier this month. [...] The Renewable Fuels Association, the primary lobbying group for biofuels, hailed the passage in a statement Thursday. ‘E15 typically sells for 10 to 40 cents per gallon less than regular E10 gasoline today, meaning consumers are saving several dollars each time they fill up their vehicle’s tank with E15 instead of E10,’ RFA President and CEO Geoff Cooper said in a statement.” [The Hill, [6/16/22](#)]
- **Renewable Fuels Association: Households Could Save Over \$300 A Year By Switching To E15 Gas.** “The Renewable Fuels Association welcomed passage of the bill. ‘By expanding the availability of cleaner, more-affordable ethanol blends, this legislation will help deliver immediate economic relief to American families who are feeling unprecedented pain at the pump,’ said Geoff Cooper, president and CEO of the RFA. ‘E15 typically sells for 10 to 40 cents per gallon less than regular E10 gasoline today, meaning consumers are saving several dollars each time they fill up their vehicle’s tank with E15 instead of E10. That means the typical household can save more than \$300 on fuel expenses over the course of a year simply by choosing lower-carbon E15. RFA thanks Speaker Pelosi, Majority Leader Hoyer, and renewable fuel supporters from both parties for pushing this legislation over the goal line and delivering a win to hard-pressed American families dealing with inflationary pressures.’” [Biodiesel Magazine, [6/16/22](#)]



**Garcia Did Not Vote On A Motion To Recommit The Lower Food And Fuel Costs Act To Committee.** In June 2022 Garcia Did Not Vote On: “Cammack, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Agriculture Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-218. [H.R. 7607, [Vote #276](#), 6/16/22; CQ, [6/16/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Recovering America’s Wildlife Act To Direct \$3.2 Billion Through FY 2025 Then \$1.3 Billion Annually To Support Wildlife Conservation And Restoration And Endangered Species Protection.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish two permanent mandatory spending programs and one four-year mandatory spending program to support wildlife conservation and restoration and endangered species protection. It would direct the Treasury Department to transfer a total of \$3.2 billion through fiscal 2025, and \$1.3 billion annually thereafter, for state wildlife and habitat conservation and restoration activities. It would allocate 90 percent of such funding for activities to implement and enhance state wildlife conservation strategies; endangered and threatened species recovery; wildlife conservation education and wildlife-associated recreation projects, especially in historically underserved communities; managing invasive species, diseases and other risks to species of greatest conservation need; and law enforcement related to species and habitat protection. It would allocate 10 percent of such funding for grants to state and regional fish and wildlife departments to support innovative techniques, tools and partnerships to advance endangered species and habitat recovery. The bill would direct the department to transfer \$97.5 million annually beginning in fiscal 2023 to support tribal conservation activities, with at least 15 percent of funds reserved for threatened and endangered species recovery activities. Finally, it would direct the department to transfer a total of \$750 million through fiscal 2026 for endangered species recovery and habitat conservation activities, including for grants to states and tribes to implement the backlog of activities identified in existing recovery plans, and for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service activities to address interagency consultation responsibilities; work with nonfederal entities; and the permitting of voluntary conservation agreements.” The bill passed by a vote of 231-190. [H.R. 2773, [Vote #267](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

- **State Fish And Wildlife Agencies Identified “Over 12,000 Species In Greatest Conservation Need.”** “State Wildlife Action Plans serve as the blueprints for conserving our n’ tion’s fish and wildlife and preventing endangered species. In 2005, each state, territory and the District Columbia submitted their plan for approval to the US Fish and Wildlife Service as a condition for receiving funding through the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program. The plans were recently updated with the latest science and information to guide conservation of over 12,000 species in greatest conservation need. Each plan addressed 8 required elements laid out by the US Congress. The plans were developed in collaboration with leading scientists, conservationists, private landowners and other citizens. Although progress is being made, many species of fish and wildlife continue to decline because funding is inadequate.” [Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Accessed [6/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Recovering America’s Wildlife Act To Committee.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Fulcher, R-Idaho, motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 202-220. [H.R. 2773, [Vote #266](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Expand Wildlife Conservation And Restoration Grant Eligibility To Non-Profit Organizations .** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Butterfield, D-N.C., for Kirkpatrick, D-Ariz., amendment no. 5 that would make nonprofit organizations eligible to receive wildlife conservation and restoration grants focused on innovative techniques and activities.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-206. [H.R. 2773, [Vote #265](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Expand Funding Eligibility For Fish And Wildlife Endangered Species Conservation Activities To Include Efforts To Control And Prevent Invasive Species And Disease.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Kildee, D-Mich., amendment no.4 to that would specify that funds made available by the bill for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service endangered species conservation activities with nonfederal entities may be used to control and prevent invasive species, disease and other risks to such species.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 231-189. [H.R. 2773, [Vote #264](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments #2 To Establish A 1.85% Administrative Cost Limit For The Endangered Species Recovery And Conservation Grant Funds And Reserve 0.5% For Oversight Costs.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Dingell, D-Mich., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would prohibit the use of more than 1.85 percent of the endangered species recovery and conservation grant funds made available by the bill for administrative costs; and reserve one half of 1 percent of the amount made available by the bill for an endangered species recovery and habitat conservation legacy fund for the Interior Department inspector general for oversight and accountability activities with respect to expenditure of funds.” The amendment was adopted/ by a vote of 412-8. [H.R. 2773, [Vote #263](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendments #1 To The Recovering America’s Wildlife Act.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Dingell, D-Mich., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would specify that wildlife conservation and restoration grant funds made available by the bill may be used to expand the use of innovative technologies or strategies that accelerate, expand or replicate effective and measurable recovery efforts for species of greatest conservation need, threatened or endangered species, and their habitats; require the Interior Department to submit to Congress a report providing information on the dollar amount of grants and contracts under the bill, as well as the percentage of total awards and grants made to historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving educational institutions, tribally-controlled colleges and universities, minority-serving educational institutions, women- or minority-owned businesses, and community organizations that serve minority communities; specify that wildlife conservation and restoration grant funds made available by the bill may be used for infrastructure projects related to the protection and conservation of a species of greatest conservation need and its habitat; and specify that wildlife conservation and restoration grant funds made available by the bill may be used to conserve and restore a native pollinator species that is a species of greatest conservation need.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 276-147. [H.R. 2773, [Vote #262](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Recovering America’s Wildlife Act, The Financial Services Racial Equity, Inclusion, And Economic Justice Act, And The Lower Food And Fuel Costs Act.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1170) for the Recovering America’s Wildlife Act (HR 2773), the Financial Services Racial Equity, Inclusion, and Economic Justice Act (HR 2543) and the Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act (HR 7606). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill; automatic adoption of manager’s amendments to each bill; and floor consideration of eight amendments to HR 2773, 27 amendments to HR 2543 and two amendments to HR 7606. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Grijalva, D-Ariz., manager’s amendment to HR 2773 that would make technical changes and strike provisions that would provide for any unappropriated amounts from fines and other revenues resulting from natural resource or environmental-related violations or enforcement actions by a federal agency to be made available for transfer to the tribal wildlife conservation and restoration fund established by the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Waters, D-Calif., manager’s amendment to HR 2543 that would make technical and clarifying changes to the bill. Among other provisions, it would require the Federal Housing Finance Agency and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to publish translated versions of all mortgage documents in the language most commonly spoken by individuals with limited English proficiency; require CFPB to issue a final rule to implement language access requirements required by the bill; require the Treasury Department to allocate at least \$1 billion within the Emergency Capital Investment Fund for financial and technical assistance grants to community development financial institutions; and authorize CDFIs to collect demographic data from borrowers and applicants for the exclusive purpose of ensuring that targeted populations and low-income residents of investment areas are adequately served. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Ga., manager’s amendment to HR 7606 that would modify language that would authorize the Agriculture Department to make payments to producers to assist in reducing costs associated with the utilization of crop nutrients or to adopt precision agriculture practices and specify that the amounts of such payments must not exceed 100 percent of the activity costs in combination with any other federal funds for such activities; modify a provision that would authorize USDA grants for fuel infrastructure upgrades to ensure the environmentally safe availability of fuel containing biodiesel blends at levels greater than 5 percent, as opposed to 20 percent; and make technical changes. Finally, the rule would authorize through June 22, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to

suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-204. [H. Res. 1170, [Vote #260](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The American Energy Independence From Russia Act.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-199. [H. Res. 1170, [Vote #259](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#); Congressional Record, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing New Army Corp Of Engineers Water Resource Development Projects.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize a wide range of Army Corps of Engineers projects and programs related to water resource development. It would authorize 18 new navigation, flood control, ecosystem restoration and natural disaster risk management construction projects totaling approximately \$23.2 billion in federal funding, including \$19.2 billion for coastal protection and restoration in Texas. It would authorize 119 new environmental infrastructure projects totaling over \$3.8 billion in federal funding. It would authorize 72 new feasibility studies for possible projects and require the corps to expedite feasibility studies for 14 previously authorized projects. It would remove a requirement that a list of corps projects for potential deauthorization must include projects with an aggregate federal cost of at least \$10 billion. Among other provisions, it would authorize \$40 million for shoreline and riverine protection and restoration, \$25 million for a coastal mapping study and demonstration project, and \$10 million to assess opportunities to include solar energy panels in corps properties or water resources projects. It would double to \$30 million annually the amount authorized for technical assistance to states in developing water resource plans; reauthorize the Tribal Partnership Program and the Levee Safety Initiative through fiscal 2026; and include a number of policy provisions related to dredging, coordination with tribal governments and climate change resiliency.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 384-37. [H.R. 7776, [Vote #253](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act To Bar Excessive Or Exploitative Fuel Prices.** In May 2022 Garcia 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](#)]

**May 2022: The Average Gas Price Hit A Record High Of \$4.59 Per Gallon And Was Expected To Remain High Through The Summer.** “Gas prices continued to rise across the U.S. this week, and pressure on the pump is unlikely to decrease as the summer travel season begins. The average price for a gallon of regular unleaded gasoline in the U.S. hit a record of \$4.59 on Thursday, according to AAA. It is the highest national average recorded by AAA since they began tracking fuel costs in 2000. On average, prices are about 50 cents more a gallon than they were a month ago. A year ago, the average cost of a gallon of gas was \$3.04, according to the group. [...] Prices are expected to remain high throughout the summer. Mr. Gladden of AAA said prices typically decline by the end of summer, but what happens this year remains unclear.” [Wall Street Journal, [5/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 201-220. [H.R. 7688, [Vote #231](#), 5/19/22; CQ, [5/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Establish A Federal Trade Commission Unit To Monitor Transportation Fuel Markets And Enforce Penalties For Related Violations.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 2 to HR 7688 that would require the Federal Trade Commission to establish a transportation fuel monitoring and enforcement unit tasked with collecting and analyzing crude oil and transportation fuel market data to support transparent market prices; identify market manipulation and false information reporting; and facilitate penalty enforcement for violations of relevant statutory prohibitions. It would authorize such sums as necessary through fiscal 2027 for such activities.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 214-207. [H.R. 7688, [Vote #230](#), 5/19/22; CQ, [5/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Authorize \$1 Million For The Federal Trade Commission To Investigate Gas Price Manipulation Through Refining Capacity Reduction Or Other Market Manipulation.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Demings, D-Fla., amendment no. 1 to HR 7688 that would authorize \$1 million for fiscal 2023 for the Federal Trade Commission to conduct an investigation to determine if the price of gasoline is being manipulated by reducing refinery capacity or any other form of market manipulation or being artificially increased by price gouging practices, including to consider the impact of mergers and acquisitions in the oil and gas industry. It would require the FTC to report to Congress on the investigation within 270 days of enactment and provide a long-term strategy to address oil and gas market manipulation during times of national or international crisis or emergency.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-205. [H.R. 7688, [Vote #229](#), 5/19/22; CQ, [5/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The American Energy Independence From Russia Act.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to consider H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, introduced by Ranking Members MCMORRIS RODGERS and WESTERMAN.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-195. [H. Res. 1119, [Vote #186](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#); Congressional Record, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$1.5 Million For The National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration To Conduct A Study On The Research Needs For Precipitation Estimation.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Stevens, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$1.5 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a study and report to Congress within two years of enactment on the research needs for precipitation estimation, which informs local governments and emergency management agencies with respect to flood risk and infrastructure planning. It would authorize \$47 million through fiscal 2027 for NOAA to develop a plan to update probable maximum precipitation estimates for the U.S. at least once every 10 years; conduct research on extreme precipitation estimation; improve access to and preservation of all relevant data and studies; and establish and publish best practices for probable maximum precipitation studies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 333-81. [H.R. 1437, [Vote #154](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Creating A Federal Interagency Task Force To Create A Plan To Mitigate Harmful Algal Blooms And Hypoxia In South Florida.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Stevens, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the federal interagency task force on harmful algal blooms and hypoxia to develop and submit to Congress within three and a half years of enactment an action plan to reduce, mitigate and control harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, based on an integrated assessment regarding the causes, consequences and potential approaches to reduce these threats.” The motion was agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 412-7. [S. 66, [Vote #152](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The American Energy Independence From Russia Act.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of Congresswoman MCMORRIS RODGERS and Congressman WESTERMAN’s American Energy Independence from Russia Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-206. [H. Res. 1033, [Vote #119](#), 4/6/22; CQ, [4/6/22](#); Congressional Record, [4/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The American Energy Independence From Russia Act.** In February 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of Congresswoman MCMORRIS RODGERS and Congressman WESTERMAN’s American Energy Independence from Russia Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-202. [H.Res. 1017, [Vote #98](#), 3/31/22; CQ, [3/31/22](#); Congressional Record, [3/31/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The American Energy Independence From Russia Act.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “McGovern D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act for immediate consideration.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-199. [H. Res. 973, [Vote #63](#), 3/9/22; CQ, [3/9/22](#); Congressional Record, [3/9/22](#)]



- **The American Energy Independence From Russia Act Sought To Undo President Biden’s Climate Policies And Approve The Keystone XL Pipeline.** “The response from Republican candidates was evolving every day, though nothing united the party like the argument that a hot war with a petrostate was a reason to finally deregulate energy exploration on the terms they’d wanted for years. After the invasion, Rep. Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-Wash.) introduced the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, which would undo the Biden administration’s climate policies and clear a new path for the on-again, off-again, on-again, off-again Keystone XL pipeline.” [Washington Post, [3/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorization Of River Basin Endangered Fish Recovery Programs For FY 2024.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize for one year Bureau of Reclamation endangered fish recovery programs in the Upper Colorado River and San Juan River basins, authorizing \$10 million for the program in fiscal 2024. It would increase by \$5 million maximum project funding for the Upper Colorado River Basin program and decrease by \$5 million maximum project funding for the San Juan River Basin program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-27. [H.R. 5001, [Vote #72](#), 3/15/22; CQ, [3/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Digitized And Published Public Lands Mapping Data.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Forest Service, Interior Department, and Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to, within 30 months of enactment, develop and adopt interagency standards to ensure compatibility among federal databases related to outdoor recreational use of federal land, including public availability. It would require each of the departments, within five years of enactment, to digitize and publish geographic information system mapping data for all federal interests in private land. It would also require the departments, within five years of enactment, to publish and regularly update status information related to public use of roads and trails on federal land. It would authorize \$6.5 million in fiscal 2022 and \$13.5 million annually for fiscal years 2023 through 2025 to carry out these requirements.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-9. [H.R. 3113, [Vote #71](#), 3/15/22; CQ, [3/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The American Energy Independence From Russia Act.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the American Energy Independence from Russia Act.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-202. [H. Res. 950, [Vote #49](#), 3/1/22; CQ, [3/1/22](#); Congressional Record, [3/1/22](#)]

- **The American Energy Independence From Russia Act Sought To Undo President Biden’s Climate Policies And Approve The Keystone XL Pipeline.** “The response from Republican candidates was evolving every day, though nothing united the party like the argument that a hot war with a petrostate was a reason to finally deregulate energy exploration on the terms they’d wanted for years. After the invasion, Rep. Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-Wash.) introduced the American Energy Independence from Russia Act, which would undo the Biden administration’s climate policies and clear a new path for the on-again, off-again, on-again, off-again Keystone XL pipeline.” [Washington Post, [3/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Increasing Oil And Gas Production On Federal Lands If The Strategic Petroleum Reserve Is Used For A Non-Emergency.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6235, the Strategic Production Response Act. This legislation would require the Secretary of Energy to develop a plan to increase oil and gas production on Federal lands if the President uses the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for non-emergency reasons.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-210. [H. Res. 849, [Vote #443](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]



- **Energy And Commerce Committee Republicans Introduced A Bill In Reaction To Use Of The Strategic Petroleum Reserve “As A Bailout For The President’s Anti-Fossil Fuel Agenda.”** “Energy and Commerce Committee Republicans, [...] are introducing a new bill today to protect the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and strengthen our nation’s energy security. [...] ‘The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was created by Congress to respond to oil supply disruptions that may arise after a natural disaster or war. The SPR is not supposed to be tapped as a bailout for the President’s anti-fossil fuel agenda, which has led to the highest gas prices in seven years.’ Leader Rodgers said.” [republicans-energycommerce.house.gov, Press Release, [12/9/21](#)]
- **President Biden Announced Release Of Strategic Petroleum Reserve To Lower Oil And Gas Prices And Address Post-Pandemic Supply Issues.** “Today, the President is announcing that the Department of Energy will make available releases of 50 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to lower prices for Americans and address the mismatch between demand exiting the pandemic and supply.” [White House, Release, [11/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Using Funds Collected From Damages To U.S. Forest Service Property To Help Restore And Rehabilitate Affected Lands.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Treasury Department to invest any funds collected in a forfeiture, judgment or settlement related to damage to U.S. Forest Service property -- including funds collected prior to enactment -- in interest-bearing accounts, with any interest earned available to the Forest Service to cover assessment, improvement, protection, restoration and rehabilitation activities on affected lands.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 385-42. [HR 4498, [Vote #410](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Study To Assess Designating Areas Along The Utah-Idaho Border As The Bear River National Heritage Area.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Interior Department to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain areas along the Utah-Idaho border as the Bear River National Heritage Area.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 399-23. [H.R. 3616, [Vote #344](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Provide An Apology On Behalf Of Congress To Those Exposed To Radiation From Nuclear Testing.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., amendment no. 241 that would provide an apology on behalf of Congress to individuals in New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and other specified states and territories who were exposed to radiation from nuclear testing.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 to 185. [HR 4350, [Vote #291](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Designate Or Expand New Wilderness Areas On Federal Land.** In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 16 that would insert certain provisions from a bill (HR 803) related to designating certain federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 200. [HR 4350, [Vote #273](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Modify Land Use Authorities To Preserve Federal Land In Colorado And The Grand Canyon Region.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment no. 17 that would insert the provisions of bills (HR 577 and HR 1052) that would modify land use authorities for certain federal lands in Colorado and the Grand Canyon region of Arizona.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #274](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Defense Department To Provide Training To Medical Providers On PFAS.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Slotkin, D-Mich., amendment no. 15 that would require the Defense Department to provide department medical providers with mandatory training with respect to the potential health effects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 186. [HR 4350, [Vote #272](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The PFAS Action Act, Authorizing The EPA To Address The Impacts Of Per- And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) On Drinking Water.** In February 2015, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to take a number of regulatory actions and establish grant programs to address the impacts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS. Specifically, it would require the EPA to designate certain PFAS -- perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, as well as perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts -- as hazardous chemicals under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and determine whether all PFAS should be designated as such within five years of enactment. It would require the EPA to issue a national primary drinking water regulation for maximum contaminant levels of certain PFAS, within two years of enactment, and issue health advisories for PFAS not subject to the regulation. It would authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2026 for an EPA infrastructure assistance grant program for community water systems affected by PFAS to implement water treatment technologies that can remove all detectable amounts of PFAS from drinking water. It would require the EPA to establish effluent limits and pretreatment standards for PFAS in wastewater and authorize \$200 million annually through fiscal 2026 for an EPA grant program to help publicly owned treatment works implement such standards. It would authorize \$100 million annually through 2026 for an EPA grant program to test for and install and maintain water filtration systems to address PFAS in school drinking water. Among other provisions, it would require the EPA to add certain PFAS to lists of hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act; issue rules to require toxicity testing on all PFAS by manufacturers; create a public risk-communication strategy regarding PFAS hazards; update voluntary labeling requirements for certain consumer products, including cooking implements, carpets and clothing, to certify that they do not contain any PFAS; and issue guidance on reducing the use of firefighting foam and related products that contain PFAS by first responders.” The bill passed 241 to 183. [HR 2467, [Vote #217](#), 7/21/21; CQ, [7/21/21](#)]

- **Scientists Found Links Between PFASs And Kidney And Testicular Cancer, Thyroid Disease, Liver Damage, High Cholesterol, And Other Diseases.** “Because of their widespread use, release and disposal over the decades, PFASs show up virtually everywhere: in soil, surface water, the atmosphere, the deep ocean—and even the human body. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Web site says that the agency has found PFASs in the blood of nearly everyone it has tested for them, ‘indicating widespread exposure to these PFAS in the U.S. population.’ Scientists have found links between a number of the chemicals and many health concerns—including kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid disease, liver damage, developmental toxicity, ulcerative colitis, high cholesterol, pregnancy-induced preeclampsia and hypertension, and immune dysfunction.” [Scientific American, [1/22/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The EPA To Issue Regulations Requiring Wastewater Infrastructure Fund Applicants To Assess The Impact Of Climate Change On Their Projects.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lee, D-Nev., amendment no. 132 that would require the EPA, within 18 months of the bill’s enactment, to issue regulations requiring wastewater infrastructure fund applicants to assess the potential impact of climate change on the proposed project and incorporate measures to mitigate such impacts into the project design. It would require the EPA, in issuing the regulations, to consult with government agencies and stakeholders with experience in addressing climate change impacts on wastewater infrastructure projects and to identify entities to provide technical assistance to applicants to incorporate climate resilience measures.” The motion was agreed to, 220-200. [HR 3684, [Vote #206](#), 7/1/21; CQ, [7/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protecting American Energy Production Act, Which Would Prohibit The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “DeSaulnier D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 508) that would provide for floor consideration of a total of 149 amendments to a five-year surface transportation and ten-year water infrastructure authorization bill (HR 3684).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Jeff Duncan stated: “Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question, so that we can amend the rule to immediately consider H.R. 751, the Protecting American Energy Production Act. Now, my bill is straightforward. It prohibits the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, unless Congress authorizes the moratorium. It further expresses the sense of Congress that States should maintain authority for the regulation of oil

and natural gas production on State and private lands.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219 to 188. [H. Res. 508, [Vote #198](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$50.6 Billion Through Fiscal 2026 For Programs And Activities Of The Energy Department’s Office Of Science.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would codify, expand and authorize \$50.3 billion through fiscal 2026 for programs and activities of the Energy Department’s Office of Science. Within the total, it would authorize the following amounts for each of the office’s six main research programs: \$15 billion for basic energy sciences; \$8 billion for high energy physics; \$6.5 billion for advanced scientific computing research; \$5.4 billion for fusion energy; \$5 billion for nuclear physics; and \$4.8 billion for biological and environmental research. It would also authorize specific funding for research and development related to advanced particle accelerator science, isotope production, and infectious disease response. It would expand the office’s responsibilities to include construction, operation and maintenance of facilities to support its mission, improve U.S. competitiveness, protect public health and safety and address other national priorities. Among other provisions, it would authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2026 for a DOE science laboratories infrastructure improvement program; \$40 million annually through fiscal 2026 for department education and collaborative research programs; and \$2 million annually in perpetuity for department activities to increase diversity, equity and inclusion in fields related to its mission areas.” The motion passed, 351-68. [HR 3593, [Vote #187](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2020 Environmental Protection Agency rule that reversed 2012 and 2016 rules establishing emission standards -- or new source performance standards -- to limit the amount of methane and volatile organic compounds that can be released in the production, processing, transportation and storage of oil and natural gas. Specifically, the 2020 rule rescinded the methane-specific standards and rescinded the applicability of all standards to transportation and storage activities. The rule also required the EPA, before promulgating new air pollutant standards, to determine that the pollutant causes or contributes significantly to dangerous air pollution. The rule took effect on September 14, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2020 rule would have no force or effect, and the Obama-era emission standards would be effectively reinstated.” The resolution passed, 229-191. [SJ Res 14, [Vote #185](#), 6/25/21; CQ, [6/25/21](#)]

- **In 2016, The EPA Adopted A Rule That Required Oil And Gas Companies To Limit Methane Leaks And Emissions Which Was Later Reversed By The Trump Administration.** “‘This is a really encouraging step because methane is such an important greenhouse gas to reduce,’ Drew Shindell, an earth science professor at Duke University, said of Wednesday’s vote. ‘It sends a signal that the administration is serious about this.’ In 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a rule requiring oil and gas companies to curb methane leaks and emissions from their operations. Late last summer, the Trump administration undid it.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]
- **The Measure Restored Requirements On Companies To Check Every Six Months For Methane Leaks From Equipment Installed After 2015—And Must Ensure Leaks Are Fixed Within 30 Days Of Being Detected.** “If enacted, the measure would restore requirements on companies to check every six months for methane leaks from pipelines, storage tanks and other equipment installed after 2015 — and plug any leak within 30 days after it is detected.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Energy Department’s State Energy Program.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize the Energy Department state energy program, which provides funding and assistance to states for energy conservation and security activities. It would authorize \$90 million annually through fiscal 2026 for the program and allow funds to be used to help states implement, review, or revise their energy security plans, including to outline plans to address

physical or cybersecurity threats, in coordination with public and private energy providers.” The motion was agreed to, 398-21. [HR 1374, [Vote #173](#), 6/22/21; CQ, [6/22/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Manage National Heritage Areas, Reauthorize The Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Committee, And Designate Or Require Studies On Additional Lands In Several States.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, establish a formal system for designation and management of National Heritage Areas; reauthorize the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission for 10 years; and designate or require studies on additional lands in several states, including to expand two national monuments in Arizona, establish the island of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands as a National Heritage Area, designate approximately 30.8 miles of the York River in Maine as a recreational river, and add approximately 1,000 acres to the Rough Mountain Wilderness Area in Virginia.” The Amendment was adopted by a vote of 229-198. [HR 803, [Vote #41](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment For The Interior Department To Study If Lands To Be Withdrawn From Mineral Leasing Eligibility Contain Geothermal Resources Or Minerals Needed For Battery Storage.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Curtis, R-Utah, amendment no. 3 that would require the Interior Department, in consultation with the Energy and Commerce departments, to conduct a study to determine whether lands that would be withdrawn from mineral leasing eligibility under the bill contain geothermal resources or minerals needed for battery storage, renewable energy technology or electric vehicles.” The Amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-205. [HR 803, [Vote #42](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Would Remove Designation Of Potential Wilderness Areas, Block The Bill From Taking Effect Until Certification That No Renewable Energy Jobs Would Be Lost, And Exempt Lands From The Bills Provisions.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Neguse, D-Colo., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among other provisions, strike from the bill all provisions that would designate “potential wilderness” areas; prohibit the bill’s provisions from taking effect until the Interior Department certifies that no renewable energy jobs would be lost as a result of the bill’s enactment; require local counties to approve any mineral leasing withdrawals in the bill; postpone the bill’s withdrawal of lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing until the Interior Department determines that there are no mineral or geothermal resources present in the lands to be withdrawn, other than uranium; and exempt lands in a number of congressional districts from the bill’s provisions.” The Amendment was rejected by a vote of 197-226. [HR 803, [Vote #43](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For On Passage Of The Protecting America’s Wilderness And Public Lands Act, Which Designated Nearly 1.5 Million Acres Of Federal Lands As New, Expanded Or Potential Wilderness Areas.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would designate nearly 1.5 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado, and Washington as new, expanded, or potential wilderness areas -- including approximately 626,000 acres in California, approximately 733,000 acres in Colorado and approximately 132,000 acres in Washington -- and designate more than 1,200 river miles in Northern California and the Washington Olympic Peninsula as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. It would designate over 1.2 million acres of additional federal lands in California as restoration, recreation, and other protected areas; expand or establish a number of National Park System monuments, recreation areas and other lands in California and Colorado; and effectively prohibit new mining or mineral production activities by withdrawing mineral and geothermal leasing rights for a number of federal lands, including approximately 1 million acres in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona and approximately 200,000 acres within the Thompson Divide in Colorado. Among other provisions, the bill would establish a public-private partnership -- made up of federal, state, and local government officials, and private stakeholders -- to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations. It would preserve a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, such as low-level helicopter operations and high altitude training by the military. As amended, it would establish a formal system for designation and management of National Heritage Areas; reauthorize the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission for 10 years; and designate or require studies on additional lands in several other states, including to expand two national monuments in Arizona and establish the island of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands as a National Heritage Area.” The bill passed by a vote of 227 – 200. [HR 803, [Vote #45](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]



**Garcia Voted For Striking The Rule Exempting Climate Legislation From Spending Caps And Pay-Go Rules From The 2021 House Rules Package.** In January 2021, Garcia voted for a “Smith, R-Mo., motion to recommit the rules package for the 117th Congress to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the resolution a provision that would authorize the House Budget Committee chair to exempt legislation addressing the economic, environmental or public health consequences of climate change from certain budgetary requirements, including discretionary spending caps and pay-as-you-go rules.” The motion was rejected, 203-217. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #7](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

## Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The FY 2023 Omnibus Appropriations Package, A One-Week Continuing Resolution, An Enrollment Correction Resolution For The Omnibus, A Rideshare Safety Bill, And Resolutions On Motorcycle Profiling And Condemning White Supremacy.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1531) providing for floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the fiscal 2023 omnibus appropriations package (HR 2617), as well as automatic passage of / agreement to: an additional one-week continuing resolution (HR 4373); an enrollment correction resolution (S Con Res 51) for the omnibus; a bill (HR 1082) related to rideshare safety; and two resolutions (H Res 366 and H Res 1382) related to motorcycle profiling and condemning white supremacy, respectively. HR 4373 would provide funding for federal government operations and services for an additional week through Dec. 30, 2022, at fiscal 2022 levels and extend, for the same period, expiring programs and authorities extended by the prior continuing resolutions (PL 117-180, PL 117-229). S Con Res 51 would direct the clerk to make enrollment corrections to HR 4373, including to update the bill’s title and strike a section related to a river designation study already signed into law as part of the fiscal 2023 defense authorization. HR 1082 would require the Government Accountability Office, within one year of enactment and every two years thereafter, to conduct a study and report to Congress on incidents of assault and sexual assault between rideshare and taxi passengers and drivers and assaults perpetrated by individuals posing as rideshare drivers, as well as information on background checks and additional safety measures taken by rideshare, taxi and other for-hire vehicle companies. H Res 366 would state that the House of Representatives promotes increased public awareness on the profiling of motorcyclists by law enforcement officers, encourages collaboration and communication with the motorcyclist community and law enforcement to end profiling, and urges state law enforcement to condemn motorcyclist profiling in written policies and training materials. H Res 1382 would state that the House of Representatives condemns the actions of white supremacist mobs that attacked Black residents of Atlanta, Ga., in 1906; honors the memory of the victims and acknowledges the lasting impact of the incident on Atlanta’s Black community; expresses support for the designation of a national day of remembrance for the victims of forced migrations of Black Americans throughout U.S. history; and reaffirms the commitment of the federal government to combat white supremacy and seek reconciliation for racial injustice.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 215-206. [H.Res. 1531, [Vote #547](#), 12/23/22; CQ, [12/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The U.S. Olympic And Paralympic Committee To Ensure Athletes Who Represent The U.S. In Amateur Athletic Event Receive Nondiscriminatory Compensation, Wages, Benefits, Medical Care, Travel, And Expense Payments.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee to ensure that female and male athletes who represent the United States in international amateur athletic events receive, from funds directly provided by the committee to the athlete, equivalent and nondiscriminatory compensation, wages, benefits, medical care, travel arrangements and expense payments. It would specify that the committee may consider merit, performance, seniority or quantity of play in determining contracts or other terms of participation, and may provide more beneficial terms to athletes to address disparities in outside income. It would require the committee to take ‘all reasonable steps’ to advocate to international sports federations to equalize athlete compensation and regularly report to Congress on the equal treatment of athletes, including information on the stipends and bonuses provided to athletes disaggregated by gender, race and status of participation on a professional sports team.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 350-59. [S. 2333, [Vote #532](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against Considering A Resolution To Provide Seven Days Of Paid Sick Leave To Railroad Employees Under Their Prior Union Agreement.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would make an enrollment correction to add language to H J Res 100 to require any tentative agreement ratified before enactment of the joint resolution or made binding by the joint resolution to provide for seven days of paid sick leave for railroad employees each year, the use of which may not result in penalties related to attendance. It would require parties to the rail labor dispute — railroads represented by the National Carriers’ Conference Committee and their employees represented by labor organizations — to negotiate implementation of the sick leave policies within 30 days of enactment. If the parties fail to meet the deadline, it would require them to enter into binding arbitration to reach a resolution.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 221-207. [H.Con.Res. 119, [Vote #491](#), 11/30/22; CQ, [11/30/22](#)]

- **The House Passed A Resolution To Add Paid Sick Leave To The Tentative Union Deal In Tandem With A Separate Vote To Force The Unions To Adopt The Deal That Did Not Include The Sick Leave.** “The House passed a bill to force the adoption of the tentative deal and a separate measure to add seven days of paid sick leave to the agreement. The Senate passed the bill compelling unions to accept the deal brokered by the White House, but the addition of sick days did not get enough senators’ votes to pass.” [Washington Post, [11/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against To Make The Sept. 15, 2022 Tentative Union Agreement For Railroad Workers Binding To Prevent Striking.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would make binding the Sept. 15, 2022, tentative agreement to provide for settlement of the railroad labor-management dispute between railroads represented by the National Carriers’ Conference Committee and their employees represented by labor unions — thereby preventing the unions from striking or the companies from taking unilateral actions. It would specifically make binding the most recent tentative agreements, side letters and local carrier agreements entered into by the parties, including agreements that previously failed ratification. It would specify that the parties may still enter into a mutual written agreement to terms and conditions different from those in the tentative agreement, or to implement the tentative agreement.” The bill passed by a vote of 290-137. [H.J.Res. 100, [Vote #490](#), 11/30/22; CQ, [11/30/22](#)]

- **Rail Unions Threatened Strike In Their Fight For Paid Sick Days.** “Rail union leaders and carriers agreed to a tentative deal in September that included pay raises for members. But many union workers voted against the deal, in part because they have been pushing for paid sick days, which they currently do not receive. There is also widespread dissatisfaction over a grueling scheduling model that they say has taken a toll on their mental and physical well-being. One of the largest rail unions, SMART Transportation Division, announced earlier this month that its members had voted down the tentative deal. Three smaller unions also rejected the contract. Together, the four unions represent more than half of the unionized rail workers. A strike could have occurred as soon as Dec. 9. If one union strikes, all probably would walk out in solidarity. [...] A crucial issue in the dispute is a points-based attendance policy adopted by some of the largest carriers earlier this year. Those policies penalize workers, up to termination, for going to routine doctor’s visits or tending to family emergencies. Conductors and engineers say they can be on call for 14 consecutive days without a break and that they do not receive a single sick day, paid or unpaid. Rail carriers have said their employees can take time off when they are sick by using paid vacation days, but some unions have said their members are typically asked to schedule time off months in advance. The tentative deal does not include any sick days. It does include one paid personal day that needs to be scheduled in advance, and some workers would have the ability to call out of work three times a year for doctor’s appointments, which would also need to be scheduled. ‘The biggest thing we wanted is sick days,’ Steve Sample, 54, a rail maintainer in northern Ohio who voted against the agreement, told The Washington Post. ‘We get one personal day.’” [Washington Post, [11/30/22](#)]
- **The Railway Labor Act of 1926 Allowed Congress To Intervene In Rail Carrier And Union Deals To Prevent The Economic Impact Of Strikes.** “Congress can vote to force the rail carriers and unions to adopt the tentative deal. U.S. union members generally have the right to go on strike to pressure companies to offer strong contracts. But the Railway Labor Act of 1926 imposed barriers to such walkouts, including

intervention mechanisms from Congress, given the potential economic effects of these work stoppages.” [Washington Post, [11/30/22](#)]

- **The Cost Of A Rail Strike Was Estimated At \$2 Billion Per Day.** “The cost of a railway shutdown has been estimated to be \$2 billion per day and could lead to millions of job losses in the first week of a strike. One-third of the nation’s grain, three-fourths of new automobiles and countless other natural resources and commodities are shipped by rail. Cutting off that flow for even a few days would have a ripple effect throughout the entire economy and would certainly frustrate a lot of holiday plans this time of year.” [Rutgers University, Rutgers Today, [12/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act (HR 3372); The Pregnant Women in Custody Act (HR 6878); The Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act (HR 8876); And A Joint Resolution (H J Res 100) Related To Settlement Of The Railroad Labor Dispute.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1499) that would provide for House floor consideration of the One Stop Shop Community Reentry Program Act (HR 3372); the Pregnant Women in Custody Act (HR 6878); the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act (HR 8876); a joint resolution (H J Res 100) related to settlement of the railroad labor dispute; and a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 119) making an enrollment correction for H J Res 100. The rule would provide for up to 10 minutes of debate on H Con Res 119 and up to one hour of debate on each of the other measures. For HR 3372 and HR 6878, it would provide for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment and floor consideration of one additional amendment to each bill. The Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 3372 would, among other provisions, require community reentry center grant recipients to identify methods to increase participant enrollment in vocational and technical training programs; expand program reporting requirements; and specify additional services that reentry centers may provide to formerly incarcerated individuals — including safety planning for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking; assistance securing documentation relating to citizenship, immigration and employment; and assistance applying for vocational services for individuals with disabilities. The Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 6878 would require the Bureau of Prisons to offer all women of reproductive age a pregnancy test upon entry to a BOP facility; and clarify language requiring the agency to ensure that all incarcerated women of reproductive age have access to contraceptives and testing for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to H Res 1495 and H Con Res 118. H Res 1495 would designate the caucus room in the Cannon House Office Building (room 390) as the ‘Speaker Nancy Pelosi Caucus Room.’ H Con Res 118 would authorize use of the Capitol Rotunda for a ceremony to award Congressional Gold Medals to the U.S. Capitol Police and others who protected the Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Friday, Dec. 2, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Tuesday, Nov. 29, through Friday, Dec. 2. It would also prohibit motions to instruct conferees with respect to the competitiveness and innovation package (HR 4521) through the remainder of the 117th Congress.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-202. [H.Res. 1499, [Vote #489](#), 11/30/22; CQ, [11/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Speak Out Act To Make Predispute Nondisclosure And Nondisparagement Employment Contract Clauses Unenforceable When Related To Sexual Assault Or Harassment Disputes.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill that would make predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement clauses, which are common in employment contracts, unenforceable with respect to sexual assault or harassment disputes under federal, state or tribal law, thus allowing parties to such disputes to disclose information on conduct and settlements related to the dispute. The bill would specify that states and localities may enforce laws that are at least as protective as the bill’s provisions regarding individuals’ rights ‘to speak freely,’ and that it would not supersede any federal, state or local law governing the use of pseudonyms in the filing of claims involving sexual assault or harassment.” The bill passed, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 315-109. [S. 4524, [Vote #480](#), 11/16/22; CQ, [11/16/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Speak Out Act.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1464) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Speak Out Act (S 4524) related to

nondisclosure and nondisparagement clauses. It would provide for up to one hour of general debate on S 4524. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1463) that would state that the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of ‘move over’ laws, which generally require motorists to move at least one lane over when there is an emergency or rescue activity taking place on the side of the roadway, or to slow down and pass with caution if unable to safely change lanes. It would urge relevant federal and state agencies, as well as nongovernmental organizations involved in traffic incident management response, to spread awareness of and promote such laws, and to educate the public on the dangers and potential loss of life if they are not observed. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Nov. 18, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on Nov. 14 or Nov. 15. It would also provide for standard recess authorities and procedures from Nov. 21 through Nov. 28, 2022, during the planned Thanksgiving recess.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 215-208. [H.Res. 1464, [Vote #479](#), 11/15/22; CQ, [11/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 6967 Implemented Merit-Based Reforms To Civil Service Hiring System.** “To implement merit-based reforms to the civil service hiring system that replace degree-based hiring with skills- and competency-based hiring, and for other purposes.” [H.R. 6967, Text, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing 11 Bills (H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358) En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 11 measures, en bloc.” The motion passed by a vote of 361-69. [H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358, [Vote #443](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/20/22](#)]

- **H.R. 1433 Reauthorized The Helen Keller National Center For Youths And Adults Who Are Deaf-Blind Through 2025.** “This bill reauthorizes through FY2025 the Helen Keller National Center for Youths and Adults Who Are Deaf-Blind.” [H.R. 1433, Summary, [2/26/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Rights For The Transportation Security Administration Workforce Act.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would repeal the Transportation Security Administration's special employment authority and require the agency, within 180 days of enactment, to convert its employee personnel management system to the Title 5 system used for most federal civil service employees. It would specify that non-supervisory TSA screening personnel would remain eligible for collective bargaining until the conversion; require the TSA screeners' labor union to be considered their exclusive representative after the conversion; and require the Homeland Security Department to consult with the union within seven days of enactment on its plans and deadlines to carry out the conversion. Among other provisions, it would prohibit the TSA from reducing pay or benefits for employees during the conversion, including with respect to determining their years of service; specify that TSA workers would continue to have the right to strike; require the TSA to provide a one-time hazard duty bonus payment of \$3,000 to each employee who had substantial contact with the public during the COVID-19 national emergency; require the TSA to provide guidance and resources to employees regarding COVID-19 prevention and protections; and authorize the TSA to communicate with organizations representing federal air marshals to address concerns related to health, morale and working conditions, including mandated periods of rest.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-201. [H.R. 903, [Vote #172](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Would Sunset All Provisions Of The Bill After Fiscal Year 2022 If Funds Have Not Been Specifically Appropriated.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Guest, R-Miss., amendment no. 5 that would sunset all provisions of the bill after fiscal 2022 if sufficient funds have not been specifically

appropriated to carry out the provisions.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 200-221. [H.R. 903, [Vote #170](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Authorizing The TSA To Make Changes To Its Screening Process**

**Without Regard To Collective Bargaining.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Cammack, R-Fla., amendment no. 3 that would specify that nothing in the bill could be construed to limit the Transportation Security Administration's authority to impose without delay new security screening procedures or requirements, or change, alter or modify existing security screening procedures or requirements, to address a national security or public safety threat, without regard to collective bargaining.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-216. [H.R. 903, [Vote #169](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1 For The Rights For TSA Workforce Act.** In May 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no 1 that would require the Government Accountability Office, within one year of the bill's enactment, to submit to Congress a report on the Transportation Security Administration's efforts to ensure that recruitment, hiring, promotion and advancement opportunities are equitable and provide for demographics among senior leadership that are reflective of the U.S. workforce demographics; require the GAO, within one year of the bill's enactment, to report to Congress on the TSA's policies and procedures to ensure staff safety in relation to workplace harassment and assault, including incidents of sexual harassment; incidents motivated by an individual's ethnicity, religion, gender identity or sexuality; and incidents in which the alleged perpetrator is a member of the general public; require the TSA to submit to Congress, within 270 days of the bill's enactment, a study on the feasibility of allowing certain employees who carry out screening functions to count toward their employment hours the time they spend regularly traveling between airport parking lots, bus and transit stops and screening checkpoints before and after their regular work day; require the TSA to brief Congress, within 90 days of the bill's enactment, on reports of instances of physical or verbal assault or threat made by a member of the general public against a TSA employee; procedures for reporting assaults and threats; steps taken by the TSA to prevent and respond to assaults and threats; related civil actions and criminal referrals made annually since Jan. 1, 2019; and additional authorities needed to better prevent or respond to assaults and threats; require the TSA, within one year of the bill's enactment and annually thereafter, to submit a report to Congress containing an analysis of the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey to determine job satisfaction rates of TSA employees; information relating to retention rates of employees at each airport; and information relating to actions taken by TSA to improve workforce morale and retention; and authorize the TSA to communicate with organizations representing federal air marshals to address concerns related to equipment and training and work schedules and shifts, including mandated periods of rest.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 215-198. [HR 903, [Vote #168](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reforming Banking Regulatory Law To Allow The Hiring Of Individuals Convicted Of Certain Minor Criminal Offenses Without Approval From A Federal Regulator.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Garcia, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would modify banking regulatory law to allow insured depository institutions to hire individuals convicted for certain minor criminal offenses without approval from a federal regulator. Specifically, it would create exemptions from existing prohibitions on the hiring of individuals convicted of a criminal offense involving dishonesty, breach of trust or money laundering if they committed the offense at least seven years prior; were released from incarceration for the offense for at least five years prior; or committed the offense at age 21 or younger and were sentenced more than 30 months prior. It would also create exemptions for offenses that were expunged, sealed or dismissed, as well as de minimis offenses and ‘low-risk’ offenses such as the use of a fake ID, shoplifting, trespassing and fare evasion if at least one year has passed since conviction or entry into a pretrial diversion program. Among other provisions, it would require the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration to establish an application process for individuals and financial institutions to submit consent applications for offenses not covered by exemptions established by the bill and to consider an individual's criminal history, evidence of rehabilitation and scope of potential employment in reviewing such applications.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 329-88. [H.R. 5911, [Vote #156](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted For The Federal Firefighters Fairness Act.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish a presumption of employment as a proximate cause for certain diseases contracted by federal fire protection employees, with respect to their eligibility for federal workers' compensation benefits. Specifically, it would establish the presumption with respect to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; a sudden cardiac event or stroke within 24 hours of being engaged in fire protection or emergency response duties; and 14 specified types of cancer, including brain cancer, lung cancer, leukemia and mesothelioma. It would require the Labor Department, in consultation with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, to periodically review the list of diseases and add a disease to the list by rule upon a petition or determination by the department that there is ‘significant risk’ to firefighters of developing the disease based on the best available scientific evidence. It would establish a process for individuals to petition for the addition of a disease and require the department to substantively evaluate and either grant or deny such petitions within 18 months of receipt. It would require the department, within three years, to evaluate and determine whether to add breast cancer, gynecologic cancer or rhabdomyolysis to the list. It would also require the Labor Department to establish a process by which firefighters filing a claim related to a disease on the bill's list may voluntarily enroll in the National Firefighter Registry or a similar research or public health initiative conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.” The bill passed by a vote of 288-131. [H.R. 2499, [Vote #149](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Replacing The Provisions Of The Federal Firefighters Fairness Act.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Keller, R-Pa., amendment no. 4 that would replace the bill's provisions with language to establish within the Labor Department Office of Workers' Compensation Programs a firefighter special claims unit. It would require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress on the health care benefits and treatment provided to federal firefighters with certain cancers and other medical conditions, including a description of barriers to the delivery of health care; an evaluation of approved and denied claims; and a description of the standard used to determine causation of condition with respect to claims.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-242. [H.R. 2499, [Vote #148](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Extending The Evidence Filing Period For Federal Employees Compensation Filings.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Joyce, R-Ohio, amendment no. 3 that would insert provisions of a bill (HR 3050) that would require the Labor Department to increase from 30 to 60 days the time period for individuals filing claims under the Federal Employees Compensation Act to supply additional evidence supporting their claim to the Office of Workers' Compensation.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 419-0. [H.R. 2499, [Vote #147](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1 For Federal Firefighters Workers' Compensation, Including 6 Amendments.** In May 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments number 1, including six amendments to the bill that would require the Labor Department, within three years of the bill's enactment, to evaluate the best available scientific evidence of the risk to fire protection employees of developing gynecological cancer; require the Government Accountability Office, within one year of the bill's enactment, to submit a report to Congress that evaluates the health and safety impacts on fire protection employees of exposure to toxic chemicals and other contaminants that could cause human health problems; require the Labor Department to notify Congress within 30 days of making any decision to approve or deny a petition to add a disease to the list of diseases for which there is a presumption of proximate cause from employment in fire protection, with respect to workers' compensation; require the Labor Department to include, in its annual report to Congress on implementation of the federal employee compensation program, the total number and demographics of employees with diseases and conditions described by the bill, including any recommendations for additional actions to minimize health risks for federal fire protection employees; require the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to conduct a study on long-term health effects experienced by federal wildland firefighters who are eligible to receive workers' compensation experience after being exposed to fire, smoke and toxic fumes when in service. It would require the study to include the race, ethnicity, age, gender and time of service of firefighters in the study and recommendations to Congress on legislative actions needed to support firefighters in preventing health issues from toxic exposure; and require the Labor Department, within three years of the bill's enactment, to evaluate the best available scientific evidence of the risk to fire protection employees of developing



rhabdomyolysis.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 224-195. [HR 2499, [Vote #146](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Several Bills Including The Rights For The TSA Workforce Act, The Federal Firefighters Fairness Act, The Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act, And Supplemental Funding For Ukraine.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1097) that would provide for floor consideration of the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act (HR 903), the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act (HR 2499), the Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act (HR 5129) and legislation to provide supplemental funding for Ukraine (HR 7691) and provide for automatic agreement to a resolution recognizing the right of House employees to unionize (H Res 1096). The rule would provide for one hour of debate on each measure; automatic adoption of managers' amendments to each of the first three bills; and automatic agreement to H Res 1096. It would provide for a structured rule on HR 903, HR 2499, and HR 5129. The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of the Thompson, D-Miss., manager's amendment to HR 903 that would, among other provisions, add language to specify that federal air marshals who are Transportation Security Administration employees are eligible for ‘availability pay,’ which is premium pay for federal criminal investigators, as well as overtime pay at rates no lower than they would receive if they were subject to Fair Labor Standards Act overtime pay provisions; require the TSA to provide a one-time \$3,000 bonus payment to each employee whose duties require substantial contact with the public during the COVID-19 national emergency; and require the Homeland Security Department to ensure that TSA employees are provided appropriate leave during national emergencies. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of the Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to HR 2499 that would designate continuation of pay as a payment type subject to federal workers' compensation subrogation policies related to adjustments to compensation paid by the United States in cases where legal liability for damages as a result of an injury or death falls on a third party. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of the Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to HR 5129 that would add requirements related to conflict of interest policies of organizations eligible for funding under the bill's provisions, including to specify that such policies must require members to recuse themselves from proceedings relating to any contract or transaction from which they or an immediate family member would receive a direct financial benefit and that members do not receive compensation beyond ‘reasonable expenses’ for serving on the board. The rule would provide for the automatic adoption of the DeLauro, D-Conn., manager's amendment to HR 7691 that would increase from approximately \$8.75 billion to \$9.05 billion funding provided by the bill that may be used to replenish defense article stocks and reimburse defense services and training provided by the Defense Department to Ukraine and other countries in support of Ukraine. The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1096) that would approve the August 1996 regulations issued by the Office of Compliance, now the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, with respect to House of Representatives employees. The regulations would allow employees of member, committee, leadership, caucus and certain other congressional offices to form labor unions. Finally, the rule would authorize through June 10, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. It would also allow proceedings on measures considered under suspension of the rules on May 10 or May 11 to be postponed through May 18.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-202. [H. Res. 1097, [Vote #44](#), 5/10/22; CQ, [5/10/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The CROWN Act To Prohibit Race-Based Hair Discrimination.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “This bill prohibits discrimination based on a person’s hair texture or hairstyle if that style or texture is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin. Specifically, the bill prohibits this type of discrimination against those participating in federally assisted programs, housing programs, public accommodations, and employment. Persons shall not be deprived of equal rights under the law and shall not be subjected to prohibited practices based on their hair texture or style. The bill provides for enforcement procedures under the applicable laws.” The bill passed by a vote of 235-189. [H.R. 2116, [Vote #82](#), 3/18/22; CQ, [3/24/22](#)]

- **Race-Based Hair Discrimination Was Covered Under Existing Law, But Courts Had Narrowly Interpreted “Race” To Allow Discrimination.** “Democrats acknowledged that such discrimination is prohibited under existing federal law, such as the 1964 Civil Rights Act but said courts have misinterpreted

the law by narrowly interpreting the meaning of race, thus allowing discrimination against people who wear natural or protective hairstyles.” [CNN, [3/18/22](#)]

- **JOY Collective: Black Women Were 80% More Likely To Feel Pressure “To Change Their Hair From Its Natural State To Fit In At The Office.”** “Black women in particular are more likely to report feeling discriminated against because of their hairstyles. A 2019 study conducted by the JOY Collective found that Black women were 80 percent more likely to feel that they had to change their hair from its natural state to fit in at the office.” [The Hill, [3/18/22](#)]
- **Joy Collective: 66% Of Black Girls In Majority-White Schools Reported Experiencing Hair Discrimination, 87% Of Which By The Age Of 12.** “66% of Black girls in majority-white schools report experiencing hair discrimination with 87% of those girls facing the discrimination by the age of 12.” [Joy Collective, Dove CROWN Research Study For Girls, [2021](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against The FAIR Act To Prohibit Forced Arbitration Agreements And Class Action Waivers.**

In March 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the enforcement of predispute arbitration agreements that would require a future employment, consumer, antitrust or civil rights dispute to be resolved through arbitration. It would also prohibit the enforcement of predispute joint-action waivers that would interfere with an individual’s right to participate in a collective action with respect to such disputes. It would permit the voluntary use of arbitration after a dispute arises; require federal courts, not arbitrators, to determine the applicability of the bill’s provisions to a contract; and specify that the bill’s provisions would not apply to arbitration provisions in collective bargaining agreements between an employer and a labor organization or between labor organizations, as long as such agreements do not effectively waive an employee’s right to seek judicial enforcement of a right arising under existing federal or state law.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-209. [H.R. 963, [Vote #81](#), 3/17/22; CQ, [3/17/22](#)]

- **Forced Arbitration Agreements And Class Action Waivers Took Away Worker And Consumer Due Process Rights, Made It Difficult To Address “Systemic Discrimination Or Widespread Violations Of Law,” And Allowed Corporations To Escape Accountability.** “The FAIR Act would prohibit corporations from forcing working people and consumers into pre-dispute forced arbitration agreements and class action waivers, which are hidden in many non-negotiable employment and consumer contracts. [...] Pre-dispute forced arbitration agreements and class action waivers harm working people and consumers while allowing corporations to escape accountability for wrongdoing. Forced arbitration clauses are written to benefit corporations: they select the arbitrators, pick the rules, choose the state in which the proceeding will occur, and decide the payment terms. Private arbitration lacks guaranteed due process protections and proceedings are secret. [...] In addition to making people more vulnerable to abuse by bad corporate actors, forced arbitration agreements and class action waivers are an impediment to the enjoyment of basic civil and human rights. [...] Additionally, the use of class action waivers also substantially diminishes access to justice. Of employees subject to forced arbitration, nearly half are also subject to a class action waiver, making it nearly impossible to address systemic discrimination or widespread violations of law.” [Leadership Conference On Civil And Human Rights, [3/17/22](#)]
- **2017: 60.1 Million American Workers Lacked Access To Protect Their Employment Rights Due To Forced Arbitration, Which Reduced Employers’ Liability For Employment Law Violations.** “Extrapolating to the overall private-sector nonunion workforce, this corresponds to 60.1 million American workers who are now subject to mandatory employment arbitration procedures and no longer have the right to go to court to challenge violations of their employment rights. [...] Given the finding that 60.1 million American workers are now subject to these procedures, this means that only 1 in 32,000 employees subject to these procedures actually files a claim under them each year. These findings indicate that employers adopting mandatory employment arbitration have been successful in coming up with a mechanism that effectively reduces their chance of being subject to any liability for employment law violations to very low levels.” [Economic Policy Institute, [9/27/17](#)]

- **The FAIR Act Was Step Toward Expanding A Law To Prevent Enforcement Of Agreements For Workers Alleging Sexual Harassment Or Assault.** “The U.S. House passed a bill that would void all pre-dispute mandatory arbitration agreements in employment, antitrust, consumer, and other matters, following on the heels of a new law that specifically banned the agreements for #MeToo allegations. The House voted 222-209 to advance the FAIR Act (H.R. 963), moving closer to expanding a bill President Joe Biden signed into law that bars the enforcement of the agreements for workers alleging sexual harassment or assault. The #MeToo law (P.L. 117-90) had bipartisan backing from its introduction, as compared to the FAIR Act which only has one Republican sponsor, Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-Fla.)” [Bloomberg Law, [3/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The FAIR Act To Committee.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Bentz, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-222. [H.R. 963, [Vote #80](#), 3/17/22; CQ, [3/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Strike Collective Bargaining Exemptions From The FAIR Act.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Fitzgerald, R-Wis., amendment no. 1 that would strike from the bill a section that would specify that the bill's provisions would not apply to arbitration provisions in collective bargaining agreements between an employer and a labor organization or between labor organizations, as long as such agreements do not effectively waive an employee’s right to seek judicial enforcement of a right arising under existing federal or state law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 184-246. [H.R. 963, [Vote #79](#), 3/17/22; CQ, [3/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Prohibition Of Denial Of Benefits Under Federal Financial Assistance Programs Based On Hair Texture Or Style Related To Race Or National Origin.** In February 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the exclusion of or denial of benefits to an individual under any program receiving federal financial assistance -- including housing programs, public accommodations and employment -- based on that individual’s hair texture or hairstyle, if it is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 235-188. [H.R. 2116, [Vote #48](#), 2/28/22; CQ, [2/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Protections Against Age Discrimination For Job Applicants.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit an employer from discriminating against a job applicant in a way that would deprive the job applicant of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect the applicant's status based on the applicant's age.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-200. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #358](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Conduct A Disparate Impact Claims Study On Job Applicants, Delaying The Effective Date For Age Discrimination Protections.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Keller, R-Pa., amendment no. 2 that would delay the bill's effective date until the Government Accountability Office conducts a study and reports to Congress on whether not allowing job applicants to file disparate impact claims has a negative impact on such applicants. It would stipulate that the bill's provisions would not take effect if the study shows there is not a significant negative impact on such applicants.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 197-228. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #357](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Conduct A Study On Job Applicants’ Age Discrimination Claims.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 1 that would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to conduct a study, within one enactment, to determine the number of pending or filed claims, including claims in closed cases, by individuals who may have been adversely impacted by age discrimination in the job application process. It would require the commission to submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on study results including recommendations for best practices to address age discrimination in the hiring process.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-201. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #356](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanded Employer Requirements To Provide Reasonable Breaks And A Non-Bathroom Private Place For Breastfeeding.** In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand requirements for employers to provide breaks for employees to pump breast milk and allow employees to seek restitution for violations of such requirements. Specifically, the bill would require all employers to provide reasonable breaks as needed and a private place other than a bathroom for employees to express breast milk for a period of two years after such need arises. It would specify that employers would not be required to compensate employees for break time provided unless otherwise required by federal, state or local law. It would specify that break time would be considered hours worked if the employee is not completely relieved from duty during the entirety of the break. It would establish an effective date of 120 days after enactment and require the Labor Department, within 60 days of enactment, to issue guidance with respect to employer compliance. In seeking legal remedy against an employer that does not comply with the bill's requirements, it would generally require the employee to inform the employer and give them 10 days to provide accommodations prior to commencing legal action. It would provide an undue hardship exemption for employers of fewer than 50 employees. For air carriers, it would establish a separate effective date of one year after enactment; specify that accommodations would not have to completely relieve crewmembers from duty during in-flight breaks or provide breaks during critical phases of flight; and require the Federal Aviation Administration to propose regulations identifying appropriate means for air carrier compliance and updating federal law to ensure that expressing breast milk is considered a ‘physiological need.’” The bill passed by a vote of 276-149. [H.R. 3110, [Vote #331](#), 10/22/21; CQ, [10/22/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Reversing A Trump Administration Rule That Changed What Information The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Would Share With Companies Accused Of Discrimination.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a January 2021 rule modifying requirements for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission conciliation process, by which the agency is required to attempt to settle unfair employment practice claims with an employer prior to taking legal action against the employer, including through an agreement that the employer will eliminate the practice and provide affirmative relief. The rule went into effect on Feb. 16, 2021, and requires the EEOC to present employers with certain information related to a claim, including to provide a written summary of the legal basis for its determination that there is reasonable cause to believe an unlawful practice occurred; identify individuals who filed the claim unless they requested anonymity; and explain its decision-making related to the basis for affirmative relief and the legal designation for the case. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the January 2021 rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed, 219-210. [SJ Res 13, [Vote #183](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

- **The Trump Administration Rule Required The EEOC To Provide Information To Employers When Initiating A Settlement Process Including A Summary Of The Case Facts, Identities Of Witnesses And Victims, And The Legal Basis For Discrimination Findings.** “The January rule would have required the EEOC to provide information to employers upon initiating the settlement, or “conciliation,” process, including a summary of the facts of a case, the identities of witnesses and alleged victims, and the legal basis for a finding that discrimination has occurred. The Republican-led commission said the changes would encourage settlements by allowing employers to weigh the merits of bias complaints early on in the process.” [Reuters, [7/1/21](#)]
- **Opponents Of The January Rule Argued That It Diverted Limited EEOC Resources Away From Combating Discrimination And Delayed Cases.** “But many Democrats and worker advocates said it would divert the EEOC's limited resources away from combating discrimination and delay cases, including by creating a new avenue for time-consuming appeals. In a statement issued last month, the White House criticized the rule's ‘onerous and rigid new procedures,’ and said it would increase the risk of retaliation against workers who file complaints or participate in discrimination investigations.” [Reuters, [7/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission To Submit Annual Reports To Congress Detailing Employment Claims Brought Under The Commission.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit an annual report to Congress on the number of age



discrimination in employment claims brought with the commission under the bill's provisions. It would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit to Congress a report, within two years of the bill's enactment, that contains analysis of any disparities faced by individuals with characteristics protected under existing anti-discrimination law in pursuing employment discrimination relief under the mixed-motive evidentiary standard." The amendment was adopted, 231-192. [HR 2062, [Vote #178](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Delay Implementation Of The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act Until A GAO Study Determined If SCOTUS Rulings Discouraged Individuals From Filing Age Discrimination Or Employment Retaliation Charges.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: "Adoption of the Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would postpone the bill's effective date until the Government Accountability Office reports to Congress the results of a study determining whether Supreme Court decisions in 2009 and 2013 employment discrimination lawsuits have discouraged individuals from filing age discrimination or employment discrimination retaliation charges and cases with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and whether the success rate for such cases has decreased. It would prohibit the bill's provisions from taking effect if the study shows that such filings and success rates have not decreased. It would strike language that would allow mixed-motive retaliatory claims in which a complainant demonstrates that a protected characteristic under existing law was a motivating factor for any employment practice, even if other factors also motivated the practice." The amendment was rejected, 182-243. [HR 2062, [Vote #179](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act Of 2021.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would specify a that adverse actions by an employer in which age was a motivating factor shall be considered unlawful under federal employment law regarding age discrimination. It would specify that a complaining party under such law would not be required to demonstrate that age was the sole motivating factor of an adverse action, thus effectively reversing the 2009 Supreme Court decision in *Gross v. FBL Financial Services, Inc.* It would establish the same standard of proof in the case of employment discrimination based on disability or retaliation against an employee who opposes unlawful employment practices or participates in investigations or litigations related to such practices. In age-based employment discrimination cases where a court determines that an adverse action would have been taken in the absence of age-based motivation, the bill would allow courts to grant declaratory or injunctive relief and attorneys fees, but prohibit courts from awarding damages or ordering reparative actions by the respondent. As amended, it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit reports to Congress on the number of age discrimination in employment claims brought under the bill's provisions; disparities faced by individuals with characteristics protected under existing anti-discrimination law in pursuing employment discrimination relief under the mixed-motive evidentiary standard; and the number of pending or filed claims by women impacted by age-based employment discrimination." The bill passed, 247-178. [HR 2062, [Vote #180](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Bill That Designates Juneteenth To Be Celebrated On June 19 As A National Holiday.** In June 2021, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would designate Juneteenth National Independence Day, celebrated on June 19, as the eleventh national federal holiday." The bill passed by vote of 415 to 14. [S 475, [Vote #170](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Consideration Of Bill To Designate Juneteenth National Independence Day A Legal Public Holiday.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 479) that would provide for floor consideration of the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act (S 475)." The bill passed 214 to 208. [H RES 479, [Vote #163](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passage Of The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, Requiring Public Employers And Private Employers With At Least 15 Employees "To Make Reasonable Accommodations To Employees For Known Limitations Related To Pregnancy."** In May 2021, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would require public employers and private employers with at least 15 employees to make reasonable accommodations to employees for known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that such accommodations would impose an undue hardship on their operations. It would prohibit employers from denying employment opportunities to or retaliating against such employees based on the need to



provide accommodations. It would prohibit employers from requiring such employees to take paid or unpaid leave if reasonable accommodations can be provided or to accept any accommodation other than a reasonable accommodation arrived at through an interactive process between the employer and employee. It would also provide legal remedies for employees denied reasonable accommodations, including rights to compensatory damages, lost pay and reasonable attorney fees, and it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, within two years of enactment, to issue regulations to carry out the bill's provisions, including to provide examples of reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers.” The bill passed 315 to 101. [H R 1065, [Vote #143](#), 5/14/21; CQ, [5/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Establishing The District Of Columbia As The 51<sup>st</sup> State In The Union.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide for the establishment of most of the current District of Columbia as the 51st state in the Union, to be known as Washington, Douglass Commonwealth. It would require, within 30 days of enactment, an election for two senators and one representative for the state in Congress. It would then require the president to issue a proclamation announcing the election results, at which point the state would be admitted into the Union. The bill would define the territory and boundaries of a revised District of Columbia, which would remain under federal control -- including the White House, Capitol building, Supreme Court, and federal office buildings located adjacent to the National Mall and Capitol. All other territory of the current district would be part of the new state. It would provide that district executive, legislative and judicial officers at the time of admission would serve in the respective offices of the state; the state would be considered the legal successor to the district in continued judicial proceedings; and the federal government would retain control of lands currently held for defense or Coast Guard purposes. It would prohibit federal law enforcement agencies from enforcing state laws without state authorization. It would also allow residents of the new federal district to vote in federal elections by absentee ballot in their last state of residence and provide for the repeal of the 23rd amendment to the Constitution, which granted District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections.” The bill passed 216 to 208. [HR 51, [Vote #132](#), 4/22/21; CQ, [4/22/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would narrow the legal defense an employer may use in a lawsuit alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. Specifically, it would require employers to demonstrate that a difference in pay between employees is based on a business-related ‘bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience’ as opposed to being based on ‘any factor other than sex.’ It would prohibit employers from retaliating against employees involved in lawsuits under fair labor standards law; prohibit employers from relying on a prospective employee's wage history for hiring or wage determinations; increase employers' liability for compensatory or punitive damages related to pay discrimination violations; and provide for automatic inclusion of all affected individuals in class action lawsuits related to pay discrimination. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a new Labor Department grant program for public and private entities to carry out negotiation skills training programs to address pay disparities. It would establish an annual national award for an employer that made a ‘substantial effort to eliminate pay disparities between men and women.’ It would require the Labor Department to conduct a number of studies on sex-based pay disparities and require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect compensation data disaggregated by employees' sex, race and national origin. It would require the Labor Department and EEOC to provide technical assistance for small businesses to comply with the bill's provisions. It would add a definition of ‘sex’ with respect to federal fair labor standards law, which would include sexual orientation or gender identity.” According to CNBC, the Paycheck Fairness Act “aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.” The bill passed 217 to 210. [HR 7, [Vote #108](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#); CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

- **The Paycheck Fairness Act Aimed “To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women.”** “The Paycheck Fairness Act, which aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday in a 217-210 vote [...] Biden added that a full passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act by Congress would address the wage gap by ‘closing loopholes that have allowed employers to justify gender pay disparities, strengthening provisions for holding employers accountable for systemic pay discrimination, and helping level the playing field for women and people of color by making it easier for workers to challenge pay disparities as a group. Additionally, he said the Paycheck Fairness Act would make it illegal for employers to ask

employees about their salary history in the hiring process and promote pay transparency by requiring more employers to report pay data to the government. Right now, at least 18 states already have laws in place that ban employers from asking about salary history.” [CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Granting A “Safe Harbor” For Employers Facing Legal Action For Pay Discrimination If They Took “Reasonable Steps” To Correct The Disparities.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Miller-Meeks, R-Iowa, for Stefanik, R-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 4 that would, among other provisions, provide a safe harbor such that employers would not be liable in legal action related to pay discrimination if the employer conducted a voluntary audit of its pay practices within the previous three years and took ‘reasonable steps’ to correct any compensation disparities found by the audit that may have violated fair labor law. It would prohibit employers from requesting or relying on the wage history of a prospective employee for consideration of employment, unless a prospective employee voluntarily discloses such information. It would make it unlawful for employers to prohibit employees from inquiring about, discussing or disclosing wages but allow employers to limit the time, place and circumstances during which employees may do so.” The amendment was rejected 183 to 244. [HR 7, [Vote #107](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Direct The Labor Secretary To Study The Gender Wage Gap Among Young Workers And Establish A Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would modify a requirement for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to provide for annual collection of disaggregated compensation data from employers to make collection of additional employment data optional; require employers to inform employees of their rights under the bill’s provisions through physical and electronic postings; direct the Labor secretary to establish a program to award contracts and grants for the purpose of training employers about the role that salary negotiation and other wage-setting practices can have on bias in compensation; require the Labor secretary to undertake research and commission additional studies on the gender wage gap among younger workers; and establish the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force to coordinate interagency efforts in enforcing equal pay laws.” The amendment was adopted 216 to 207. [HR 7, [Vote #106](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Removing The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would state that “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” The ERA was proposed to the states in 1972, with a seven-year deadline for ratification, which was subsequently extended through June 1982. The joint resolution would make the proposed constitutional amendment valid as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by three-fourths of the states.” The resolution passed by a vote of 222-204. [H J Res 17, [Vote #82](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

## Ethics and Investigations

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring IRS Audits Of The President’s, The President’s Spouse’s, And Any Of The President’s Entities, Trusts, Or Estates’ Income Tax Returns.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would require the IRS to conduct audits to examine the correctness of all income tax returns filed with respect to the president, the president’s spouse, and any entity, trust or estate that they control. The bill would require the IRS to publish initial findings of the audit within 90 days of the filing, followed by periodic reports every 180 days until its completion. It would require the reports to include the status of the audit and time frame for completion and require the final report to include a description of any proposed adjustment, adjustment made, or controversy with respect to the tax returns. The bill would specify that if the president does not file their returns, the IRS must audit their taxable information for that tax year, within 60 days of the filing due date, and that the IRS must conduct separate audits on any amendment or supplement to a tax return.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-201. [H.R. 9640, [Vote #539](#), 12/22/22; CQ, [12/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Considering The Presidential Tax Filing And Audit Transparency Act And The National Heritage Area.** In November 2022, Garcia did not vote on: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1529) that

would provide for House floor consideration of the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act (HR 9640) and the National Heritage Area Act (S 1942). The rule would provide for one hour of debate and a closed rule on each measure. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 693) that would recognize the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent and uncensored source of news to ‘closed societies’ in Asia and a resolution (H Res 1434) that would reaffirm that the Food and Drug Administration’s authorities to approve or authorize reproductive health products have a preemptive effect with respect to any state or local laws that inhibit access to or use of any reproductive health product. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Dec. 23, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Dec. 21 through Dec. 23. Finally, it would establish recess authorities for the remainder of the 117th Congress after Thursday, Dec. 22.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-193. [H.Res. 1529, [Vote #531](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Federal Agencies To Establish Or Update Procedures Requiring Federal Contractors To Disclose Potential Organizational Conflicts Of Interest Based On Their Business Relationships.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would require federal agencies to establish or update their procedures to require all federal contractors to disclose information relevant to potential organizational conflicts of interest based on their business relationships with nonfederal entities. The bill would specifically require the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, within 18 months of enactment, to revise the Federal Acquisition Regulation with updated definitions, guidance and illustrative examples with respect to organizational conflicts of interest; provide agencies with sample solicitation provisions and contract clauses related to avoiding or mitigating organizational conflicts of interest; and require agencies to establish or update their procedures to implement the guidance.” The bill passed, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 219-205. [S. 3905, [Vote #524](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Expanding Whistleblower Protections For Federal Employees, Including With Respect To Petitions To Congress, Whistleblower Identity, And Protected Disclosures.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand whistleblower protections for federal employees. The bill would elaborate on federal employees' right to petition or furnish information to Congress and prohibit other federal employees from interfering with, denying or retaliating against the exercise of this right. It would prohibit retaliation against employees who disclose violations of law to their supervisors and expand the list of prohibited retaliatory personnel actions to include investigations or adverse actions related to an employee’s security clearance or other access. It would prohibit the disclosure of the identity of an actual or suspected whistleblower and allow individuals to seek corrective action from the Merit Systems Protection Board with respect to violations of the prohibition. It would specify that the MSPB may stay personnel actions if there is a ‘substantial likelihood’ that whistleblowing activity was a contributing factor and allow applicants to appeal a decision to deny a stay within seven days of the denial. It would allow individuals seeking corrective action from the MSPB with respect to whistleblower retaliation to bring a case in federal district court if the board does not reach a decision within 180 days. If an employee prevails in such cases, it would require the agency responsible to pay the employee’s attorney fees. Among other provisions, the bill would allow the Office of Special Council to refer matters related to misconduct within an inspector general office to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; require each federal inspector general to establish a mechanism to receive anonymous whistleblower information that does not include the use of computer or telephone systems; and expand whistleblower protections to Public Health Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration officers.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-203. [H.R. 2988, [Vote #437](#), 9/15/22; CQ, [9/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendments For A Study On Federal Court Whistleblower Actions And Recommendations To Improve Claim Review Processes And For Federal Inspector Generals To Establish And Maintain Mechanisms To Receive Anonymous Whistleblower Information And Report Whistleblower Retaliation Complaints To Congress Within 240 Days.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Maloney, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 1, including four amendments to the bill that would require the Government Accountability Office, within four years of enactment, to conduct a study and report to Congress on actions brought before federal courts under the bill's provisions related to corrective action by the Merit Systems Protection Board, including information on the timeliness of MSPB whistleblower complaint rulings, rates of individuals who opt for

a district court trial and recommendations for the board to improve its claim review processes; require the inspector general of each federal agency and designated federal entity, within 90 days of enactment, to establish and maintain a mechanism to receive anonymous whistleblower information, which may not include the use of any computer or telephone systems; require each inspector general of a federal agency to include, in their semiannual report to the agency and Congress, the number of instances in which their office did not make a determination, within 240 days of receiving a whistleblower retaliation complaint, regarding whether a prohibited personnel practice occurred; and add suspensions, denials and other determinations relating to security clearance or other access to the list of personnel actions prohibited by current law as retaliatory actions with respect to whistleblowing activity.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 224-206. [H.R. 2988, [Vote #436](#), 9/15/22; CQ, [9/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Number Of Provisions Related To Census Bureau Organization, Operations, Oversight, And Budgeting.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions related to Census Bureau organization, operations, oversight and budgeting. Among provisions related to bureau organization, it would specify that the bureau director is responsible for all operational, statistical or technical decisions related to the decennial census; create and specify eligibility and duties for a deputy director position to be filled with a career appointee; and specify that all bureau positions are career civil service positions other than the director and up to three other positions. It would statutorily establish four advisory committees on statistical quality standards; emerging census challenges; issues related to inclusion of certain populations, such as race and ethnicity, language and migrant populations; and the 2030 census. Among other provisions, it would require the Commerce Department to submit all questions to be included in each decennial census to Congress at least two years in advance, beginning with the 2030 census, and to publish and submit to Congress biannual reports on operational plans for the next census. It would require the Census Bureau to submit estimated costs of its operations for inclusion in the Commerce Department's annual budget request beginning with fiscal 2027, and to submit to Congress lifecycle cost estimates for the next census every ten years beginning no later than 2026.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-208. [H.R. 8326, [Vote #435](#), 9/15/22; CQ, [9/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Strike Language Specifying When The President Can Remove A Census Bureau Director, The Establishment Of A Census Bureau Career Reserved Deputy Director, And That All Census Bureau Positions Would Be Career Positions, Aside From The Director And Two Others.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hice, R-Ga., amendment no. 2 that would strike language specifying that the president may only remove a Census Bureau director for ‘inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office’ and specifying the director's duties; strike provisions to establish a single, career reserved deputy director position in the agency that would be appointed by the director and serve as director if the position is vacant; and strike language stating that each position within the agency, except director and no more than two other positions, would be a career position within the civil service.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 210-222. [H.R. 8326, [Vote #434](#), 9/15/22; CQ, [9/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendments Requiring The Appointment Of A Census Bureau Employee Responsible For Optimizing Racial And Ethnic Equity In The Decennial Census And Requiring The Census Bureau To Report To Congress Its Processes To Engage Jurisdictions And Local Partners.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Davis, D-Ill., en bloc amendments no. 1, including two amendments to the bill that would require the Census Bureau deputy director to appoint an employee responsible for optimizing racial and ethnic equity in the decennial census, including by conducting community outreach and maximizing participation among racial and ethnic communities with lower-than-average historic census participation rates and by rectifying undercounts of certain population cohorts in recent decennial census counts; and require the Census Bureau, within 180 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress that reviews its current processes for engaging with jurisdictions and local partners in conducting the census, provides an update on its progress in implementing Government Accountability Office recommendations related to collecting and utilizing local-level data and coordinating local field operations, and outlines additional resources needed to support and improve accurate census counts.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223-211. [H.R. 8326, [Vote #433](#), 9/15/22; CQ, [9/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Whistleblower Protection Improvement Act (H.R. 2988), The Ensuring A Fair And Accurate Census Act (H.R. 8326), And The Preventing A Patronage System Act (H.R.**



**302).** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1339) that would provide House floor consideration of the Whistleblower Protection Improvement Act (HR 2988), the Ensuring a Fair and Accurate Census Act (HR 8326) and the Preventing a Patronage System Act (HR 302). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and floor consideration of one amendment to HR 302, four amendments to HR 2988 and three amendments to HR 8326. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Carolyn Maloney, D-N. Y., manager’s amendment to HR 2988 that would remove language making non-career appointees in the Senior Executive Service eligible for whistleblower protections extended by the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Maloney manager’s amendment to HR 8326 that would, among other provisions, strike language specifying that the president may only remove a Census Bureau director for ‘inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office’ and specify that the individual appointed as the bureau’s deputy director must have demonstrated ability in managing large organizations and experience in collecting and analyzing statistical data. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Sept. 16, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on Sept. 13 through Sept. 16. Finally, it would authorize, through Sept. 30, 2022, same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions relating to a fiscal 2023 continuing resolution.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-209. [H.Res. 1339, [Vote #425](#), 9/14/22; CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act, Which Included Provisions To Strengthen Checks On Presidential Powers And Executive Branch Oversight.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to strengthen checks on presidential powers and the executive branch and prohibit foreign influence. Among provisions related to presidential and executive branch accountability and oversight, the bill would void any pardon the president issues to himself or herself. If the president grants a pardon for offenses arising from investigations involving the president or their family members, administration members or campaign employees, it would require the Justice Department to share all materials related to the investigation with Congress. It would exempt the duration of a president or vice president’s tenure from the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by that person prior to or during their tenure. It would include various provisions to limit national emergency powers, including to automatically terminate emergency declarations after 20 congressional session days unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval and to specify that the president’s national emergency powers may not be used to authorize or fund any activity not authorized or funded by Congress. It would require the Justice Department to maintain a log of communications between DOJ and White House officials relating to civil or criminal investigations and require the department’s inspector general to review the log for any improper communications. It would specify a list of causes for which the president or an agency head may remove an inspector general. It would strengthen enforcement and penalties under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities, including to authorize the Office of Special Counsel to investigate potential violations without first receiving an allegation and clarify that White House senior officials are subject to the Hatch Act. It would expand federal whistleblower protections, including to prohibit retaliation against federal employees who disclose waste, fraud and abuse. Among provisions relating to spending and other Congressional powers, the bill would require appropriated funding to be made available for obligation no later than 90 days before its availability would expire, and prohibit the rescission or deferral of funds in such 90-day period. It would require executive agencies to make public documents used in apportioning appropriations and add congressional notification and reporting requirements related to spending activity. It would statutorily require witnesses subpoenaed by Congress to testify and provide the requested information unless prohibited by federal law or the Constitution. It would affirm Congress’ ability to enforce subpoenas through civil lawsuits and require courts to expedite such lawsuits. Among provisions related to elections and foreign influence, it would require major-party candidates for president and vice president to submit their tax returns from the past 10 years to the Federal Election Commission, require the FEC to make such returns public and require the same disclosures annually for the sitting president and vice president. It would require political committees to notify the FBI within one week of any foreign contact by a candidate, or a candidate’s family members or employees. It would prohibit political campaigns from accepting opposition research, polling or other non-public information relating to a candidate from a foreign entity. It would expressly prohibit federal officers, including the president and vice president, from accepting gifts from foreign entities without Congressional authorization. It establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising and



prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate.” Passed by a vote of 220-208. [HR 5314, [Vote #440](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Financial Disclosure Requirements For Judicial Officers.** In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would add judicial officers to a list of public officials who are required to complete financial disclosure reporting. It would require the Administrative Office of the Courts to establish a searchable public internet database of all such reports filed by judicial officers.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422-4. [H.R. 5720, [Vote #392](#), 12/1/21; CQ, [12/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The IG Independence And Empowerment Act.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions related to the appointment, authorities, and conduct of federal inspectors general. It would limit the president's authority to remove an inspector general without cause, specifying certain grounds for removal including documented abuse of authority, neglect of duty, knowing violation of a law or regulation, gross mismanagement, inefficiency, and permanent incapacity. It would require the president, not later than 30 days before placing an IG on nonduty status, to notify Congress and provide reasons for the change in status. It would establish a similar congressional notification requirement for federal agencies to place an IG on nonduty status. It would establish guidelines for filling any vacant Senate-confirmed IG position and require the president to submit a report to Congress if a position is vacant for 210 days, including the reasons why the president has not made a formal nomination and a target date for doing so. The bill would expand an integrity committee tasked with investigating IG and employee conduct to include a former IG and expand requirements for committee reports to Congress, including to require semiannual instead of annual reports on committee activities and immediate reports on any ‘particularly serious or flagrant problems, abuses, or deficiencies’ at an IG office. It would also authorize such sums as necessary for operations of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, which includes the integrity committee. Among other provisions, it would expand IG subpoena power to include individuals who are not federal employees, with approval from a panel of three IGs; require IGs to notify Congress if an agency refuses to provide information or assistance requested by the IG; require IG staff to complete whistleblower training; and allow the Justice Department IG to investigate certain allegations of misconduct involving department attorneys by repealing a provision requiring the IG to report such allegations to the DOJ Office of Professional Responsibility.” The bill passed 221 to 182. [HR 2662, [Vote #195](#), 6/29/21; CQ, [6/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table HR 243, Removing Rep. Swalwell From Intelligence Committee.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would remove Rep. Swalwell, D-Calif., from the House Intelligence Committee. The resolution would include findings that Swalwell “has not denied public reporting” that a suspected Chinese intelligence operative helped raise money for his political campaigns and facilitated the potential assignment of interns in his offices.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 218-200. [HR 243, [Vote #94](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would remove Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene, R-Ga., from the House Budget and Education and Labor committees. It would state that, under the rules of the House, members and employees must ‘behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House’ and that Rep. Greene should be removed ‘in light of conduct she has exhibited.’” The resolution passed 230 to 199. [H Res 72, [Vote #25](#), 2/4/21; CQ, [2/4/21](#)]

## FEMA And Disaster Relief Issues

**Garcia Voted For Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Assistance State And Local Grant Eligibility For Acquisition And Demolition Projects.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would make acquisition and demolition projects eligible for certain Federal Emergency Management Agency hazard mitigation assistance grants to state and local agencies, provided that a project complies with all other grant eligibility and federal project

requirements; is compliant with applicable floodplain management and protection of wetland regulations; and does not require consultation under environmental or historic preservation law. It would require the FEMA administrator, within 180 days of enactment and annually thereafter for three years, to report to Congress on applicants' success in obtaining grants under the bill's provisions. The bill's provisions would sunset three years after enactment." The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 393-19. [H.R. 1917, [Vote #536](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Thirteen Measures En Bloc.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Hoyer, D-MD., motion to suspend the rules and pass 13 measures, en bloc." The motion was agreed to/rejected by a vote of 349-80. [H.R. 7077, S. 558, H.R. 8665, H.R. 5349, H.R. 6725, H.R. 7832, H.R. 6630, H.R. 6218, H.R. 6220, H.R. 6221, H.R. 6611, S. 589, H.R. 1082, [Vote #522](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/22](#)]

- **H.R. 7077 Authorized The U.S. Fire Administration To Conduct On-Site Fire Safety Investigations Of Major Fires And Other Fires Under Specified Circumstances.** "This bill authorizes the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) to conduct on-site fire safety investigations of major fires and other fires under other specified circumstances. In the case of a major fire, the USFA may send incident investigators (e.g., safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers, and fire training specialists) to the site. Any such investigation shall (1) be conducted in coordination and cooperation with appropriate federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities; and (2) examine the previously determined cause and origin of the fire and assess broader systematic matters. Upon concluding any such investigation, the USFA must issue a public report to federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities on the findings of such investigation or collaborate with another investigating federal, state, local, tribal, or territorial agency on that agency's report. The bill makes an exception where issuing a report would have a negative impact on a potential or ongoing criminal investigation. Additionally, the USFA may send fire investigators to conduct fire safety investigations at the site of any fire with unusual or remarkable context that results in losses less severe than those occurring as a result of a major fire, in coordination and cooperation with the appropriate federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial authorities." [H.R. 7077, Summary, [12/6/22](#)]
- **S. 558 Established A National Integrated Flood Information System Within The National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration.** "This act addresses forecasting and the communication of flood, tornado, and hurricane events by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). For example, the act directs NOAA to establish a National Integrated Flood Information System to inform and provide for timely decisions to reduce flood-related effects and costs. NOAA must also establish partnerships with institutions of higher education and federal agencies to improve total water predictions. In addition, NOAA must (1) evaluate and improve flash flood watches and warnings, (2) estimate and communicate the frequency of precipitation, and (3) identify gaps in the availability of snow-related data to assess and predict floods and flood impacts. Further, NOAA must ensure that the tornado warning improvement and extension program periodically examines the value of incorporating innovative observations, such as acoustic or infrasonic measurements, observations from phased array radars, and observations from mesonets (i.e., a network of certain weather observing stations). In addition, the National Weather Service must designate a service coordination hydrologist at each of its River Forecast Centers to increase impact-based decision support services at the state and local level. Finally, the act establishes an Interagency Committee on Water Management and Infrastructure to ensure that federal agencies that engage in water-related matters work together where such agencies have joint or overlapping responsibilities." [S. 558, Summary, [12/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Concurring In The Senate Amendment To Allow The Small Business Administration To Declare A Disaster For Assistance Loans In Rural Areas Declared A Major Disaster By The President But Not Authorized Financial Assistance.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow the Small Business Administration to declare a disaster, for the purpose of providing disaster assistance loans, in rural areas in which the president has declared a major disaster but has not authorized direct financial assistance, if the SBA determines, upon request by a state or tribe, that 'significant damage' has occurred. It would define 'significant damage' as losses of at least 40 percent of either the fair replacement value or pre-disaster fair market value of the damaged property, whichever is less. The bill would

also require the SBA to report annually to Congress on economic injuries resulting from major disasters in rural areas and the agency's response to requests for assistance under the bill's provisions. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress on unique challenges in providing rural disaster assistance and legislative recommendations to improve such assistance." The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 406-8. [S. 1617, [Vote #517](#), 12/8/22; CQ, [12/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Concurring In The Senate Amendment To Repeal An Obsolete Requirement For The Homeland Security Department To Issue Regulations To Eliminate Excessive Subcontracting For Disaster Response.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would repeal an obsolete requirement for the Homeland Security Department to issue regulations to eliminate excessive subcontracting for disaster response by precluding subcontracts for more than 65 percent of contract costs for certain disaster response contracts exceeding \$250,000. Under existing law, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council issued a government-wide limitation on excessive subcontracting, which is currently set at 70 percent of contract costs." The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 424-1. [S. 3499, [Vote #508](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Codifying The National Risk Index Tool To Develop And Maintain Publicly Accessible Products That Identify Natural Hazard Risks.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would codify the National Risk Index tool, requiring the federal government to develop and maintain publicly accessible products that identify natural hazard risks, including relevant ratings and data for loss exposure, social vulnerability and community resilience. It would require the tool to be reviewed and updated within 180 days of enactment and at least once every five years thereafter. It would also require the federal government to designate the 50 census tracts assigned the highest hazard risk after each periodic update as 'community disaster resilience zones.' Within these areas, it would allow the federal government to increase the federal share of public infrastructure pre-disaster migration assistance to 90 percent and provide financial or technical assistance to entities that plan to perform resilience or migration projects." The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 333-92. [S. 3875, [Vote #507](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Seven En Bloc Measures, Including H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, And H.R. 8416.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Carter, D-La., motion to suspend the rules and pass seven measures, en bloc." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 318-39. [H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, H.R. 8416, [Vote #481](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8416 Changed The Process For Individual Assistance Provided By The Federal Emergency Management Agency To Increase Fairness.** "This bill makes changes in the process for seeking assistance following a major disaster. Specifically, the bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to establish and maintain a web-based interagency electronic information sharing system, to be known as DisasterAssistance.gov, to facilitate the administration of a universal application for federal disaster assistance and for other specified purposes. The President may provide (1) assistance to respond to the disaster-related housing needs of individuals and households who are displaced from their predisaster primary residence that is damaged by a major disaster (currently, such residences must be rendered uninhabitable); and (2) direct assistance for repairs and for cost-effective hazard mitigation measures that reduce threats to life and property or future damage. FEMA may (1) enter into a cooperative agreement to provide funding to a state agency to establish and operate a website to provide information relating to postdisaster recovery funding and resources; and (2) reimburse a state, tribal, or local government for certain costs relating to sheltering emergency response personnel. The bill extends FEMA's authority to implement state-managed housing assistance as a pilot program until the issuance of final regulations. FEMA must conduct a study and develop a plan to address the challenges associated with providing housing assistance to survivors of major disasters or emergencies. The Government Accountability Office must report on assistance issues, including improper and potentially fraudulent federal disaster assistance." [H.R. 8416, Summary, [11/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Continuing Government Funding Through December 16, 2022 And Emergency Funding For Ukraine, Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And Natural Disaster Relief.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 16, 2022, at fiscal 2022 levels and provide emergency funding for Ukraine, Afghan refugee resettlement, and natural disaster relief. In supplemental fiscal 2023 appropriations, it would provide approximately \$12.3 billion in further military and economic aid to Ukraine, including \$7.8 billion for military, intelligence and other defense support, \$4.5 billion for bilateral economic support and \$35 million for nuclear nonproliferation activities. It would allow the Defense Department to transfer up to \$3 billion to the State Department to assist with Afghan refugee resettlement and provide \$15.3 million for related FBI investigative activities. For natural disaster relief, it would provide \$2.5 billion for the 2022 Hermits Peak/Calf Canyon wildfire in New Mexico, \$2 billion for Community Development Block Grants specifically for disaster response, and \$20 million for Army Corps of Engineers water infrastructure projects in Jackson, Miss. It would also establish a new Federal Emergency Management Agency office to process compensation claims resulting from the 2022 New Mexico wildfire. Among other funding, it would provide \$1.8 billion for HHS refugee resettlement activities, \$1 billion for HHS energy payment assistance for low-income households and \$112.5 million for federal court security. The bill would extend a number of expiring programs and authorities for the duration of the continuing resolution, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Communications Commission's authority to auction radio spectrum and issue licenses, and various Medicare authorities, offset by a reduction of \$192 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. It would extend various Veterans Affairs Department programs and authorities through Sept. or Dec. 2024, including homelessness and housing assistance programs. It would also revise and reauthorize, through fiscal 2027, the Food and Drug Administration's user fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar biological products.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-201. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #476](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing For House Floor Consideration Of The Fiscal 2023 Continuing Resolution, Supplemental Funding Package, And The Fairness For 9/11 Families Act.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1404) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2023 continuing resolution and supplemental funding package (HR 6833) and the Fairness for 9/11 Families Act (HR 8987). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill.” The motion passed by a vote of 219-209. [H. Res. 1404, [Vote #475](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 5641 Increased The Threshold For What Qualifies As A Small Project Under The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief And Emergency Assistance Act To \$1 Million.** “This bill increases to \$1 million the threshold for eligibility for assistance for what qualifies as a small project under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, thereby allowing more recovery projects to proceed under simplified procedures. The threshold must be reviewed every three years. The Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security must conduct an audit, and report to Congress, on whether there has been waste and abuse as a result of the change in the threshold.” [H.R. 5641, Summary, [9/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Temporary Federal Emergency Management Agency Reservists With The Same Employment Protections Provided To The Uniformed Services.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide temporary Federal Emergency



Management Agency reservists with the same employment protections currently provided to the uniformed services, even if they do not give their employer notice of their absence from work due to the circumstances of their deployment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 387-38. [S. 2293, [Vote #429](#), 9/14/22; CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Permitting The Federal Emergency Management Agency To Provide Funding For States With Certain “Unmet Needs” In Response To Major Disaster.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would permit the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide funding for states to address certain ‘unmet needs’ in response to a major disaster, including for disaster-related home repair and rebuilding; helping families unable to obtain adequate assistance from other sources; other services to promote the well-being of disaster victims; and economic and business recovery activities. For such assistance, it would allow FEMA to reserve 10 percent of estimated aggregate grant amounts needed for the repair of damaged facilities and for assistance to individuals and households related to the disaster. The bill would require states to report to FEMA on the criteria, allocations and public comment process related to funds under the bill's provisions, and it would require the Government Accountability Office to review and submit recommendations to Congress on the fiscal controls of states receiving funds. Among other provisions, it would require FEMA to determine aggregate grant amounts within 180 days of a major disaster declaration; update language related to the use of individual and household disaster assistance grants; and prohibit FEMA, in determining eligibility for additional benefit relief, from imposing additional income criteria on potential recipients who have received a disaster loan.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-20. [H.R. 5774, [Vote #428](#), 9/14/22; CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Eight Bills (H.R. 1468, S. 4205, H.R. 7939, H.R. 7846, H.R. 7735, H.R. 5916, H.R. 8260, H.R. 5865) En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass eight bills, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-29. [H.R. 1468, S. 4205, H.R. 7939, H.R. 7846, H.R. 7735, H.R. 5916, H.R. 8260, H.R. 5865, [Vote #426](#), 9/14/22; CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

- **S. 4205 Directed The Federal Emergency Management Agency To Establish A Working Group On Best Practices And Federal Guidance For Animals In Emergencies And Disasters.** “This bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to establish a working group relating to best practices and federal guidance for animals in emergencies and disasters. Specifically, the working group shall (1) encourage and foster collaborative efforts among individuals and entities working to address the needs of household pets, service and assistance animals, and captive animals in emergency and disaster preparedness, response, and recovery; and (2) review best practices and federal guidance on sheltering and evacuation planning relating to the needs of such pets and animals.” [S. 4205, Summary, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Federal Cost Sharing For Fire Management Assistance Grants To Be At Least 75% Of The Eligible Cost Of Assistance.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the federal cost share for fire management assistance grants to be at least 75 percent of the eligible cost of assistance. It would require the Federal Emergency Management Agency, within three years of enactment, to issue a rule establishing criteria for when the federal cost share should be increased, including a threshold metric assessing the financial impacts of fire response on the state or locality receiving assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 328-88. [H.R. 1066, [Vote #423](#), 9/13/22; CQ, [9/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Requiring FEMA’s Small State And Rural Advocate To Assist States In Demonstrating Local Disaster Impacts.** In June 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Small State and Rural Advocate to assist states in collecting and presenting material in a disaster or emergency declaration request relevant to demonstrating severe localized impacts for a specific incident, including per capita personal income broken down by local area, a disaster-impacted population profile as reported by the Census Bureau and the impact to community infrastructure. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to review and report to Congress on implementation of a March 2019 FEMA rule revising factors the agency considers when



evaluating state requests for a major disaster declaration authorizing individual assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 396-14. [H.R. 7211, [Vote #269](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Centralized Online Database For Federal Agencies To Quarterly Disclose Disaster Assistance Spending Information.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require each federal agency that provided disaster assistance during a quarter to publish information regarding the amounts provided and expended, including a description of each funded project or activity and its completion status, within 30 days of the end of the quarter. It would require the Office of Management and Budget to create a subpage on an existing federal expenditure disclosure website where such information would be published.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412-2. [H.R. 2020, [Vote #258](#), 6/13/22; CQ, [6/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The U.S. Fire Administration To Investigate Major Fires.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Stevens, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize the U.S. Fire Administration to send incident investigators, such as safety specialists, fire protection engineers, codes and standards experts, researchers and fire training specialists, to the site of a major fire to investigate the fire in coordination with other federal, state and local authorities. It would require such investigations to examine the determined cause and origin of the fire and assess systemic matters such as the use of codes and standards, demographics, structural characteristics, smoke and fire dynamics during the event and costs of associated injuries and deaths. It would require the administration, upon concluding a fire investigation, to issue or collaborate with another federal agency on a public report on its findings, including recommendations on any buildings with similar characteristics and fire risks and on improving tactical response, safety practices and mitigation of causes for similar fires.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 379-37. [H.R. 7077, [Vote #153](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$60 Million To Modernize The National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration’s Weather Radio System.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Stevens, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$60 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve and modernize the NOAA Weather Radio system. Within the total, it would authorize \$40 million for system modernization, including to upgrade telecommunications infrastructure; accelerate software upgrades; improve accessibility of radio data and feeds; and develop options for radio continuity in the event of Weather Forecast Office outages. It would authorize \$20 million for NOAA to expand the system's coverage and ensure its reliability, including to maintain service in areas with poor-quality or no cellular service; ensure consistent and timely operations monitoring and equipment maintenance; enhance the ability to amplify non-weather emergency messages; and acquire additional transmitters to expand coverage to rural and underserved communities, national parks and recreation areas.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-20. [H.R. 5324, [Vote #151](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Increasing The FEMA Small Project Qualification Threshold From \$35,000 To \$1 Million.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would raise, from \$35,000 to \$1 million, the threshold under which disaster relief activities may qualify as ‘small projects’ with respect to Federal Emergency Management Agency assistance. It would also require FEMA to report to Congress on its periodic reviews of the eligibility threshold required under current law.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-11. [H.R. 5641, [Vote #114](#), 4/5/22; CQ, [4/5/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Modification Of FEMA Disaster Mitigation Program Requirements To Increase Disaster Resilience And Expand Coverage For Hazard Mitigation.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would modify and expand requirements related to Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster mitigation programs. Specifically, it would increase the amount the president may set aside from the Disaster Relief Fund for national public infrastructure pre-disaster mitigation assistance from 6 percent to not more than 15 percent of the funds spent in the previous year on major disaster declarations. It would authorize private nonprofit facilities to receive pre-disaster hazard mitigation funds and require FEMA to use at least 10 percent of funds available for activities to implement the latest published editions of building codes and hazard-resistant designs. Among other provisions, it would require FEMA to carry

out a residential resilience pilot program to provide grants to individuals for projects that increase the resiliency of an existing home against natural disaster hazards and risks; specify that FEMA must require construction projects with a cost of at least \$1 million that receive nonemergency financial assistance to use only U.S.-produced steel and iron; and require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the challenges faced by states and territories in obtaining assistance under prior law.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 383-41. [H.R. 5689, [Vote #113](#), 4/5/22; CQ, [4/5/22](#)]

## Financial Protection And Wall Street Issues

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 6889 Revised Credit Unions’ Boards Of Directors Meeting Frequency To Every Month In The First Five Years And Six Meetings Per Year Thereafter, With At Least One Per Quarter.** “This bill revises the frequency of meetings required to be held by a credit union’s board of directors. Specifically, the bill requires monthly meetings for new credit unions during their first five years and for credit unions with a low soundness rating. All other credit unions must hold at least six meetings annually, with at least one meeting held during each fiscal quarter. Currently, all credit union boards must meet at least once a month.” [H.R. 6889, Summary, Introduced [3/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Financial Services Racial Equity, Inclusion, and Economic Justice Act To Invest In Underserved Communities And Increase Access To Fair Housing And Lending.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions intended to increase access to and promote racial equity with respect to financial services. Among provisions related to increasing access to financial services, it would require federal banking regulators to develop a plan to promote the creation of new depository institutions, particularly in underserved geographic areas; require the Federal Reserve to carry out its duties and functions in a manner that fosters the elimination of racial and ethnic disparities in employment, income, wealth and credit access and include related demographic information in its semiannual report to Congress; establish a process for federal credit unions to add underserved areas to their membership; and require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Federal Housing Finance Agency and mortgage lenders to take various actions to provide translated documents and oral translation services with respect to residential mortgage loan transactions. Among provisions to support community development financial institutions, minority depository institutions and other local financial services, it would require federal agencies to prioritize the use of MDIs for their deposits; require the Treasury Department to maintain a public list of MDIs; require the Fed to establish a process for CDFIs and MDIs to access the discount window, which provides short-term loans to support bank liquidity; reserve 40 percent of CDFI funding for minority-lending institutions; reauthorize the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program for four years; allow depository institutions that have less than \$10 billion in assets and make loans to low-income borrowers equal to at least half their assets to apply to be designated as ‘impact banks’ eligible for certain federal support; and authorize \$4 billion for the Emergency Capital Investment Fund to assist CDFIs and MDIs in low-income areas. Among provisions related to federal fair lending protections under the 1974 Equal Credit Opportunity Act, it would prohibit discrimination in any aspect of a credit transaction based on zip code, census tract, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability status; establish a CFPB office to test ECOA compliance through the use of undercover credit applicants; establish criminal penalties for ECOA violations, with a maximum penalty of a \$50,000 fine, one-year imprisonment or both, and increased penalties for repeat violations; and require financial institutions to collect and maintain information on loan applications from LGBTQ-owned businesses to help facilitate fair lending enforcement and opportunities. Among provisions to promote personnel diversity in the finance sector, the bill would require federal banking regulators to consider diversity and inclusion when rating depository institutions under the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System; establish personnel

diversity reporting requirements for publicly traded companies, financial institutions and financial regulatory agencies; and require the Securities and Exchange Commission to report on and recommend strategies to increase diversity on boards of public companies. As amended, it would require retailers accepting in-person payments to accept cash for transactions up to \$2,000 and prohibit them from charging more for items paid for in cash.” The bill passed by a vote of 215-207. [H.R. 2543, [Vote #275](#), 6/15/22; CQ, [6/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Financial Services Racial Equity, Inclusion, And Economic Justice Act To Committee.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hill, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-219. [H.R. 2543, [Vote #274](#), 6/15/22; CQ, [6/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require Retailers That Take In-Person Payments To Accept Cash For Transactions Under \$2,000.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Payne, D-N.J., amendment no. 19 that would require retailers accepting in-person payments to accept cash as a form of payment for transactions up to \$2,000. It also would prohibit vendors from charging more for goods or services paid for in cash.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 224-198. [H.R. 2543, [Vote #273](#), 6/15/22; CQ, [6/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ensure Community Banks Can Open Branches In Underserved Areas.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Gonzalez, D-Texas, amendment no.10 that would add language to ensure that nothing in the bill is used to impede the ability of insured depository institutions to provide services in underbanked areas.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 297-123. [H.R. 2543, [Vote #272](#), 6/15/22; CQ, [6/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments #2 To The Financial Services Racial Equity, Inclusion, And Economic Justice Act.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Green, D-Texas, en bloc amendments no. 2 that would strike language to require financial institutions to inquire and record whether businesses applying for credit are LGBTQ-owned, replacing it with language to strike current law that requires such institutions to inquire and record whether such businesses are women-owned, minority-owned or a small business; and strike from the bill provisions related to equity in monetary policy, diversity data collection and reporting, diversity and inclusion in banking and expanding financial access for underserved communities.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 202-217. [H.R. 2543, [Vote #271](#), 6/15/22; CQ, [6/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendments #1 To The Financial Services Racial Equity, Inclusion, And Economic Justice Act.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Green, D-Texas, en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require federal reserve banks, in appointing a president, to interview at least one person reflective of gender diversity and one person reflective of racial diversity, and to report to Congress on applicant pool demographics for any such positions; add demographic comparisons by age and regarding individuals with dependent minor children to a requirement for reporting on labor trends in a semiannual Federal Reserve Board report to Congress; require depository institutions to also group mortgage loan data by disability and veteran status; add require the Young Entrepreneurs Program authorized by the bill to focus on supporting young entrepreneurs from historically underrepresented groups; require securities issuers to include disability status, based on voluntary self-identification, of the board of directors and any executive officer in their disclosures related to diversity; and prohibit creditors from discriminating against any individual, with respect to any aspect of a credit transaction, on the basis of disability.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-192. [H.R. 2543, [Vote #270](#), 6/15/22; CQ, [6/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Exempting Some Merger And Acquisition Brokers From Having To Register With The Securities And Exchange Commission.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Garcia, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would exempt merger and acquisition brokers from having to register as brokers with the Securities and Exchange Commission unless they conduct specified activities, including if they receive, hold or transmit funds or securities as part of a transaction; provide or assist with obtaining financing related to the transfer of ownership of a private company; engage with an SEC-registered issuer of securities; or engage in certain transactions involving a shell company or a transfer of ownership to a ‘passive buyer.’ It would

also disqualify brokers from the exemption if they have been barred or suspended from association with a broker or dealer.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 419-0. [H.R. 935, [Vote #158](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Government Accountability Office To Submit A Report On The Turnover Rate Of FEMA Case Management Personnel.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Williams, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Government Accountability Office, within 90 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress on the turnover rate for case management personnel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, including average and median lengths of employment, steps that FEMA is taking to lower turnover rates, and details about rotations of personnel temporarily detailed to work in disaster recovery positions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-17. [H.R. 5343, [Vote #93](#), 3/30/22; CQ, [3/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Making Modifications To The FEMA Hazard Mitigation Loan Program.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Williams, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill make technical corrections to the Federal Emergency Management Agency hazard mitigation revolving loan fund program. Specifically, it would clarify the definition of an eligible state or tribal government that may apply for program funding and specify that program recipients may use grant funding to carry out the two most recent published editions of relevant building codes, specifications and standards related to disaster and natural hazard resilience.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-24. [H.R. 5673, [Vote #92](#), 3/30/22; CQ, [3/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Ban On New Bank Reporting Requirements To The Internal Revenue Service.** In October 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for the additional consideration of H.R. 5586, the Prohibiting IRS Financial Surveillance Act, authored by Representative Ferguson.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-206. [H.Res. 727, [Vote #327](#), 10/21/21; CQ, [10/21/21](#); Congressional Record, [10/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would make numerous modifications to existing law related to consumer protections against debt collection practices, including to extend protections related to electronic communications by debt collectors, student loan and medical debt, debt collection from servicemembers and debt collection by government contractors. The bill would prohibit debt collectors from contacting consumers by email, text message or social media without the consumer's consent. It would authorize the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to issue rules requiring debt collectors to allow consumers to opt out of any method of communication and prohibit the agency from issuing rules allowing debt collectors to send unlimited electronic communications to consumers. It would require lenders to discharge private education loans when a student borrower dies or is permanently disabled, including for any cosigners of the loan. It would prohibit attempts to collect debt arising from medical services until two years after the date the first payment is due and prohibit the inclusion of debt arising from a medically necessary procedure on a credit report. It would prohibit debt collectors from using certain aggressive debt collection tactics against active-duty or recently discharged servicemembers, including threatening a servicemember with a reduction in rank, having their security clearance revoked or prosecuting them under the military justice system. It would extend existing prohibitions on unfair or excessive debt collection tactics to apply to debt collectors hired as contractors by federal, state or local governments; require federal agencies to wait at least 90 days after a debt becomes delinquent and notify consumers at least three times before transferring or selling such debt to a debt collector; and prohibit the Treasury Department from contracting debt collectors to recoup Federal Emergency Management Agency aid overpayments, unless they occurred because of fraud or deceit of the recipient. It would increase civil penalties and authorize courts to award injunctive relief for violations of debt collection practices law; specify that such law applies to entities engaging in non-judicial foreclosures; and restrict the use of written agreements in connection with commercial loans or other credits that include a confession of judgment or other waiver of rights in relation to a legal suit. Among other provisions, it would require numerous Government Accountability Office studies and reports to Congress, including on debt collection practices experienced by servicemembers and debt collection practices during the COVID-19 pandemic.



The bill would take effect 180 days after its enactment.” The bill passed 215 to 207. [H R 2547, [Vote #141](#), 5/13/21; CQ, [5/13/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Federal Banking Regulators From Penalizing Financial Service Institutions For Providing Services To Marijuana- Related Businesses.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit federal banking regulators from penalizing financial service institutions for providing services to marijuana-related businesses operating in accordance with state law. It would protect financial service institutions from criminal and civil penalties for providing such services or for engaging in transactions involving proceeds from a marijuana-related business. Among other provisions, it would require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and other federal regulators to update certain guidances related to such businesses; extend similar protections for hemp-related businesses; and require reports on diversity and inclusion in access to financial services for minority- and women-owned marijuana-related businesses.” The bill passed 321 to 101. [HR 1996, [Vote #120](#), 4/19/21; CQ, [4/19/21](#)]

## Foreign Policy Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Puerto Rice State Elections Commission To Vote To Determine The Political Status Of Puerto Rico And Establish Necessary Transitional Procedures.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Puerto Rico State Elections Commission to hold a plebiscite on Nov. 5, 2023, to determine the political status of Puerto Rico and establish transitional procedures based on the vote outcome. It would require a majority vote to approve Puerto Rico’s status as an independent sovereign nation, a sovereign nation in free association with the United States or a U.S. state. If no status receives a majority of votes, it would require a runoff election on March 3, 2024. The bill would establish procedures for the Justice Department to review ballot design and voter education materials for the plebiscite and authorize such sums as necessary for the Puerto Rico elections commission to carry out a voter education campaign on how each outcome would impact international representation, citizenship and immigration, and treatment under U.S. federal law and programs. In the case of statehood, the bill would require the U.S. president, upon receiving the plebiscite results, to issue a proclamation admitting Puerto Rico to the Union as a state, effective within one year. It would specify that the current constitution of Puerto Rico would be its state constitution, and all territorial laws would continue until amended or repealed by the state. It would provide for Puerto Rico to elect two senators and the same number of House members as the state with the census population closest to, but less than, that of Puerto Rico, temporarily increasing total House membership until the next census-based reapportionment cycle. In the case of independence or free association, the bill would require the election of delegates to a constitutional convention within six months of the election’s certification; a vote on ratification of the constitution within one year of the convention; and an election for officers of the new nation within one month of ratification. It would require the U.S. president to establish a joint transition commission tasked with transferring government functions to the Puerto Rican government and, within one month of Puerto Rico’s election of officers, issue a proclamation to surrender U.S. control over Puerto Rico. In the case of free association, the bill would also require the establishment of a bilateral negotiating commission to expedite the transfer of federal functions and negotiate the government-to-government relationship between the two nations under articles of free association, which may subsequently be terminated by either party at will. The bill would allow benefits available to current Puerto Rico residents, such as Social Security and veterans’ benefits, to be administered through the Puerto Rican government until such benefits are extinguished. It would specify that current U.S. citizens would not lose citizenship as a result of the plebiscite or obtaining Puerto Rican citizenship, but individuals born in Puerto Rico to a parent who became a U.S. citizen under previous law that made Puerto Rican residents citizens would not become U.S. citizens at birth, other than during a transition period under the articles of free association. It would allow Puerto Rican citizens who are not U.S. citizens to enter, work and establish residence in the United States as nonimmigrants without obtaining a visa for a 25-year transition period following Puerto Rican independence or as long as the two countries remain in free association.” The bill passed by a vote of 233-191. [H.R. 8393, [Vote #529](#), 12/15/22; CQ, [12/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Puerto Rico Status Act To Committee.** In November 2022 Garcia Voted For: “McClintock, R-Calif., motion to recommit the Puerto Rico Status Act (HR 8393) to the House



Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-217. [H.R. 8393, [Vote #528](#), 12/15/22; CQ, [12/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Puerto Rico Status Act.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1519) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Puerto Rico Status Act (HR 8393). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-201. [H.Res. 1519, [Vote #527](#), 12/15/22; CQ, [12/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To Six Measures En Bloc.** In December 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass / agree to six measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401-18. [H.R. 4601, H.R. 4772, H.R. 5943, H.R. 7158, H.Res. 922, H.Res. 744, [Vote #495](#), 12/1/22; CQ, [12/1/22](#)]

- **H.Res. 922 Condemned The Use Of Starvation Of Civilians As A Weapon Of Warfare.** “This resolution condemns the use of starvation of civilians as a weapon of warfare. It also calls on the U.S. government to prioritize diplomatic efforts to call out and address instances where hunger and intentional deprivation of food is being utilized as a weapon of war, including efforts to ensure that security operations do not undermine livelihoods of local populations to minimize civilian harm.” [H.Res. 922, Summary, [12/1/22](#)]
- **H.Res. 744 Condemned Iran’s State-Sponsored Persecution Of Baha’i And Its Continued Violation Of International Human Rights.** “This resolution condemns Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the international covenants on human rights. Further, it calls on Iran to immediately release all imprisoned or detained Baha'is, and it urges the President and the Department of State to impose sanctions on Iranian officials and others who are responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against Iran's Baha'i community.” [H.Res. 744, Summary, [12/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing State Department Special Coordinator For Uyghur Issues To Promote The Protection And Preservation Of Uyghur Culture And Identity.** In December 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Jacobs, D-Calif, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish a special coordinator position for Uyghur issues within the State Department to promote the protection and preservation of Uyghur culture and identity. It would require the coordinator to, among other tasks, maintain close contact with Uyghur leaders and establish contacts in foreign countries to pursue a policy of protecting Uyghur human rights and religious freedom. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize \$250,000 annually through fiscal 2024 for human rights advocates to speak at public diplomacy forums regarding Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in China; require Uyghur language training to be available to Foreign Services officers as appropriate; and call on the Chinese government to open the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to regular, transparent and unmanipulated visits by the press and U.S. government representatives and to cease government-sponsored detentions of people in the region based on their ethnic, cultural, political or religious identity.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-17. [H.R. 4785, [Vote #494](#), 12/1/22; CQ, [12/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Continuing Government Funding Through December 16, 2022 And Emergency Funding For Ukraine, Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And Natural Disaster Relief.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 16, 2022, at fiscal 2022 levels and provide emergency funding for Ukraine, Afghan refugee resettlement, and natural disaster relief. In supplemental fiscal 2023 appropriations, it would provide approximately \$12.3 billion in further military and economic aid to Ukraine, including \$7.8 billion for military, intelligence and other defense support, \$4.5 billion for bilateral economic support and \$35 million for nuclear nonproliferation activities. It would allow the Defense Department to transfer up to \$3 billion to the State Department to assist with Afghan refugee resettlement and provide \$15.3 million for related FBI investigative activities. For natural disaster relief, it would provide \$2.5 billion for the 2022 Hermits Peak/Calf Canyon wildfire in New Mexico, \$2 billion for Community Development Block Grants specifically for disaster response, and \$20 million for Army Corps of Engineers water infrastructure projects in Jackson, Miss. It

would also establish a new Federal Emergency Management Agency office to process compensation claims resulting from the 2022 New Mexico wildfire. Among other funding, it would provide \$1.8 billion for HHS refugee resettlement activities, \$1 billion for HHS energy payment assistance for low-income households and \$112.5 million for federal court security. The bill would extend a number of expiring programs and authorities for the duration of the continuing resolution, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Communications Commission's authority to auction radio spectrum and issue licenses, and various Medicare authorities, offset by a reduction of \$192 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. It would extend various Veterans Affairs Department programs and authorities through Sept. or Dec. 2024, including homelessness and housing assistance programs. It would also revise and reauthorize, through fiscal 2027, the Food and Drug Administration's user fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar biological products." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-201. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #476](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing For House Floor Consideration Of The Fiscal 2023 Continuing Resolution, Supplemental Funding Package, And The Fairness For 9/11 Families Act.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 1404) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2023 continuing resolution and supplemental funding package (HR 6833) and the Fairness for 9/11 Families Act (HR 8987). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill." The motion passed by a vote of 219-209. [H. Res. 1404, [Vote #475](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 4821 Expressed The Sense Of Congress That The United States Should Promote Religious Freedom In China And Made Statements Of Policy Related To Such Freedom.** "This bill expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should promote religious freedom in China and makes statements of policy related to such freedom. In particular, the bill states that it is U.S. policy to consider senior Chinese government officials who are responsible for the persecution of Christians or other religious minorities in China to have committed (1) a gross violation of internationally recognized human rights for the purpose of imposing certain sanctions, and (2) a particularly severe violation of religious freedom for the purpose of determining whether such an individual is admissible into the United States." [H.R. 4821, Summary, Introduced [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Replacing Specific Income Thresholds Used To Determine A Nation's Eligibility For Aid From The Millennium Challenge Corporation, To The World's 125 Poorest Countries, Determined By The World Bank, For The Candidate Country Pool.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Castro, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would replace the specific income level thresholds currently used to determine a nation's eligibility for aid from the Millennium Challenge Corporation and instead set its candidate country pool as the world's 125 poorest countries by Gross National Income per capita, as determined by the World Bank. It would require all countries -- instead of 'lower middle income' countries, as under current law -- to identify an appropriate national contribution in negotiations over MCC aid that is proportionate to their means." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 334-87. [H.R. 8463, [Vote #472](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding And Reauthorizing Programs And Activities Of The State Department And U.S. Agency For International Development Under The 2016 Global Food Security Act Through Fiscal Year 2028.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Castro, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand and reauthorize through fiscal 2028 programs and activities of the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development under the 2016 Global Food Security Act to promote global food security and agricultural development. It would authorize \$1.2 billion annually for fiscal years 2024 through 2028 to carry out the president's Global Food Security Strategy and \$3.9 billion annually in the same period for

USAID's Emergency Food Security Program, which provides resources for local and regional governments to purchase emergency food aid. It would also require the president to provide an update to Congress, at least every five years through fiscal 2030, on the strategy and related agency-specific plans." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 331-95. [H.R. 8446, [Vote #471](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing 11 Bills (H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358) En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 11 measures, en bloc." The motion passed by a vote of 361-69. [H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358, [Vote #443](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/20/22](#)]

- **H.R. 7240 Reauthorized A Law That Required The Implementation Of A Strategy To Promote Quality Basic Education In Partner Countries.** "This bill reauthorizes a law that requires the implementation of a strategy to promote quality basic education in partner countries by (1) expanding access to basic education for all children, particularly marginalized children and vulnerable groups; and (2) improving the quality of basic education and learning outcomes." [H.R. 7240, Summary, Introduced [3/28/22](#)]
- **H. Res. 558 Applauded And Supported Continued Cooperation Between The United States And The European Union In Thwarting Hezbollah's Terrorist Activities.** "This resolution applauds and expresses support for the continued cooperation between the United States and the European Union in thwarting Hezbollah's terrorist activities. It also urges the European Union to designate Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization." [H. Res. 558, Summary, Introduced [7/26/21](#)]
- **H.R. 6265 Required Appropriate Federal Agencies To Report To Congress A Strategy To Disrupt And Dismantle Narcotics Production And Trafficking Linked To The Bashar Al Asad Regime In Syria.** "This bill requires the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and other appropriate federal agencies to report to Congress a strategy to disrupt and dismantle narcotics production and trafficking networks linked to the regime of Bashar al Asad in Syria." [H.R. 6265, Summary, [9/20/22](#)]
- **H.R. 8503 Established The International Digital Economic And Telecommunication Advisory Committee Within The Department Of State To Advise On U.S. Strategies And Issues Relevant To The Digital Economy And Connectivity, And To Report To Congress On Efforts By China And Russia To Advance Authoritarian Interests Or Oppose Processes At The International Telecommunications Union.** "This bill requires the Department of State develop and submit to Congress a strategy to promote the use of secure telecommunication infrastructure in countries other than the United States. The State Department must also report to Congress on (1) efforts by China and Russia to advance authoritarian interests or oppose fair, industry-led processes at the International Telecommunication Union, the U.N. agency involved with setting telecommunications standards and related regulatory activities; and (2) opportunities for greater collaboration with allies and partners to promote secure information and communications technology infrastructure in countries other than the United States." [H.R. 8503, Summary, [9/20/22](#)]
- **H.R. 7240 Reauthorized A Law That Required The Implementation Of A Strategy To Promote Quality Basic Education In Partner Countries.** "This bill reauthorizes a law that requires the implementation of a strategy to promote quality basic education in partner countries by (1) expanding access to basic education for all children, particularly marginalized children and vulnerable groups; and (2) improving the quality of basic education and learning outcomes." [H.R. 7240, Summary, Introduced [3/28/22](#)]

- **H.R. 6846 Required The President To Submit A Determination Within 30 Days Of Enactment Of Whether Listed People Met The Criteria For Imposition Of Sanctions Relating To Corruption Or Human Rights Violations.** “This bill requires the President to report to Congress, within 30 days of this bill’s enactment, a determination as to whether specified Russian persons meet the criteria to be subject to sanctions under laws that authorize sanctions relating to corruption or human rights violations. Russian persons specified in this bill include businessperson Roman Arkadyevich Abramovich, Minister of Health Mikhail Albertovich Murashko, and First Deputy Premier Andrey Removich Belousov.” [H.R. 6846, Summary, [9/20/22](#)]
- **H.R. 8453 Imposed Visa- And Property-Blocking Sanction On Foreign Persons That Are Involved In Certain Actions That Threaten The Peace, Stability, Or Democracy Of Bosnia And Herzegovina.** “This bill imposes visa- and property-blocking sanctions on foreign persons (i.e., individuals or entities) that are involved in certain actions that threaten the peace, stability, or democracy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The President must impose such sanctions on certain foreign persons, including those that are responsible for or engaged in corruption or certain acts or policies that seek to (1) threaten the peace, security, stability, or territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina; (2) undermine democratic processes or institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina; or (3) undermine the Dayton Peace Agreement or certain authorities related to the agreement. (The agreement brought an end to the Bosnian War, and Bosnia and Herzegovina’s constitution stems in part from the agreement.) The Department of the Treasury may impose certain prohibitions and restrictions on a foreign financial institution that knowingly conducts or facilitates a significant transaction for a foreign person subject to sanctions under this bill.” [H.R. 8453, Summary, [9/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The U.S. Commission On International Religious Freedom At \$3.5 Million Annually For FY 2023 And 2024.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, authorizing \$3.5 million annually for fiscal years 2023 through 2024.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-4. [S. 3895, [Vote #438](#), 9/19/22; CQ, [9/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expressing Support For Finland And Sweden To Join The North Atlantic Treaty Organization.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Costa, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would state that the House of Representatives expresses support for Finland and Sweden’s applications to NATO, opposes any attempt by Russia to act in an adverse way to their applications, calls on NATO member states to formally support their accession, and urges all NATO members to meet the 2 percent defense spending pledge agreed to at the 2014 Wales summit.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-18. [H.Res. 1130, [Vote #364](#), 7/18/22; CQ, [7/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Calling On The Rwandan Government To Release Paul Rusesabagina On Humanitarian Grounds.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Manning, D-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would call on the Rwandan government to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds, allow him to return to the United States and allow him access to appropriate medical care. It would also urge the U.S. government to raise the issue of Rusesabagina’s detention and advocate for his immediate release in all interactions with the Rwandan government. Rusesabagina is a Rwandan human rights advocate who was the manager of the Hotel des Mille Collines, which housed refugees during the 1994 Rwandan genocide and inspired the movie Hotel Rwanda. Later a United States resident, he was detained and convicted of terrorism-related offenses in Rwanda in September 2021.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-8. [H.Res. 892, [Vote #355](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expressing That Those Responsible For The July 1999 Murders Of U.S. Citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi In Serbia Should Be Brought To Justice.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Manning, D-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution that would express the sense of Congress that those responsible for the July 1999 killings in Serbia of Ylli Bytyqi, Agron Bytyqi and Mehmet Bytyqi, American citizens who joined the Kosovo Liberation Army, should be brought to justice and that the



Serbian government should prioritize the investigation and prosecution of the killings. It would also express the sense of Congress that progress in resolving the case, or lack thereof, should be a significant factor in relations between the United States and Serbia.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 423-1. [H.Con.Res. 45, [Vote #354](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Calling For Stability And The Cessation Of Violence And Condemning ISIS-Affiliated Terrorism In Northern Mozambique.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Manning, D-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the violence, targeting of civilians and terrorist attacks carried out by ISIS-Mozambique in the Cabo Delgado Province. It would state that the House urges the Mozambican government to work with international partners to counter violent extremism in the province; take steps to protect children from abduction, forced conscription and other forms of exploitation; ensure humanitarian workers have access to vulnerable populations in the province; and develop national strategies to address underlying social, political and economic grievances of local populations. It would also state that the House calls on the U.S. government, donor governments and the international donor community to coordinate diplomatic, defense and development resources for the Mozambican government and to support continued humanitarian assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-18. [H.Res. 720, [Vote #353](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning The October 25, 2021 Military Coup In Sudan And Standing With The People Of Sudan.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Manning, D-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the Oct. 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan, stands with the people of Sudan in their democratic aspirations and recognizes the prime minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of Sudan’s transitional government. It would state that the House calls for Sudan’s military junta to immediately release all individuals detained in connection with the coup; return to constitutional rule under the transitional constitution as the starting point for negotiations with civilians toward full civilian rule; ensure security forces respect the right to peaceful protest; and transfer leadership of the Sovereign Council to a civilian member of the council. It would also call on the secretary of State to identify coup leaders for consideration for targeted sanctions; monitor efforts by external parties to support the coup and military junta; and call on international partners to join U.S. efforts to suspend Sudan’s participation in all regional multilateral organizations until Sudan is returned to constitutional rule under the transitional constitution.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417-7. [H.Con.Res. 59, [Vote #352](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Establishment Of An Interagency Working Group To Coordinate With International Partners On Communications Networks, Security, And 5G.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Manning, D-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would direct the president to establish an interagency working group to coordinate with international partners regarding engagement at international organizations that address communications networks, security and standards, including 5G and future generations of mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure. It would require the secretary of State to coordinate with the working group to develop and implement a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies, including to share security risk information and coordinate to mitigate risks related to 5G and future generations of mobile telecommunications systems, and to monitor engagement by the Chinese government and related entities at international organizations. It would require the working group to brief Congress within 180 of enactment regarding both the strategy and Chinese engagement.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 405-20. [H.R. 1934, [Vote #351](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Several Bills Including Senate Amendments On School Meals, The Bipartisan School Safety Package, And Calling For The Release Of Brittney Griner From Russia.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1204) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the school meal waiver bill (S 2089) and the Senate amendments to the House amendment to the bipartisan gun violence package (S 2938). The rule would provide for 10 minutes of debate on S 2089 and one hour of debate on S 2938. The rule would provide for automatic passage, upon adoption of the rule, of a bill (HR 4346) that would add COVID-19 vaccines to a list of vaccines subject to a tax of 75 cents per dose, from which proceeds fund compensation for vaccine-related injury or death through the



National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1132) that would state that the House of Representatives calls on the Russian government to immediately release Brittney Griner, a WNBA player and U.S. citizen detained in February 2022.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-203. [H. Res. 1204, [Vote #298](#), 6/24/22; CQ, [6/24/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibiting The Treasury Department From Engaging In Transactions Involving IMF Special Drawing Rights Held By Russia Or Belarus.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Garcia, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Treasury Department from engaging in any transaction involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by Russia or Belarus. It would require the department to ‘vigorously advocate’ that IMF member countries also prohibit such transactions and direct the U.S. executive director at each international financial institution to ‘use the voice and vote’ of the United States to oppose the provision of financial assistance to Russia and Belarus except to address basic human needs of the civilian population. It would provide for a national interest waiver by the president and specify that the bill’s provisions would terminate on the earlier date of five years after enactment or 30 days after the president reports to Congress that Russia has ceased destabilizing activities with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417-2. [H.R. 6899, [Vote #162](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing That It Is U.S. Policy To Exclude Russia From Activities Of The G20 And Other International Organizations.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Garcia, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state that it is U.S. policy to exclude Russian government officials from participation in all meetings and activities of the Group of 20, the Bank for International Settlements, the Basel Committee for Banking Standards, the Financial Stability Board, the International Association of Insurance Supervisors and the International Organization of Securities Commissions. It would require the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve and the Securities and Exchange Commission to take ‘all necessary steps’ to advance the policy. It would provide for a national interest waiver by the president and specify that the bill’s provisions would terminate on the earlier date of five years after enactment or 30 days after the president reports to Congress that Russia has ceased destabilizing activities with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 416-2. [H.R. 6891, [Vote #161](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring U.S. Officials In International Financial Institutions To Urge The Suspension Of Debt Payments Owed By Ukraine.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Garcia, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Treasury Department to instruct the U.S. executive director at every international financial institution to use the influence and vote of the U.S. to advocate that the institution suspend all debt payments owed by Ukraine and provide financial assistance to Ukraine, as well as Ukrainian refugees and the countries they enter. It would also require the Treasury and State departments to coordinate with other governments and commercial creditor groups to pursue debt payment relief for Ukraine. It would require the president to submit an annual report to Congress on activities undertaken under the bill’s provisions. It would provide for a national interest waiver by the president and sunset the bill’s provisions seven years after enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 362-56. [H.R. 7081, [Vote #160](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring U.S. Financial Institutions To Take All Actions Necessary And Available To Ensure They And Their Subsidiaries Were Complying With Sanctions Against Russia And Belarus.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Garcia, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require U.S. financial institutions to ‘take all actions necessary and available’ to ensure that their subsidiaries, including foreign subsidiaries, comply with financial sanctions against Russia and Belarus.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 418-2. [H.R. 7066, [Vote #159](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing \$40.1 Billion In Emergency Funding For Ukraine To Assist Against The Russian Invasion.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$40.1 billion in emergency funding to support the Ukrainian resistance against the Russian invasion, including approximately \$20.1 billion for the Defense Department, \$13.9 billion for the State Department and \$4.4

billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development. It would also authorize \$11 billion in presidential drawdown authority to provide emergency foreign military assistance in fiscal 2022. Within Defense funding, it would provide \$17.9 billion for military operations, including \$6 billion for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and \$9.1 billion to replenish defense article stocks and reimburse defense services and training provided by the Defense Department to assist Ukraine; \$1.2 billion for weapon procurement, including \$500 million for critical munitions; and \$600 million for purchases under the Defense Production Act. It would increase from \$450 million to \$950 million the cap on assistance the U.S. can provide to support friendly foreign countries in fiscal 2022. Within State Department funding, it would provide \$8.8 billion for the Economic Support Fund; \$4 billion for the Foreign Military Financing program; and \$350 million for migration and refugee assistance. Among other provisions, it would authorize \$900 million for the Administration for Children and Families to provide refugee assistance; \$54 million for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention public health activities and medical support for displaced populations from Ukraine; and \$67 million for Justice Department activities related to seizing forfeited property related to Russian aggression.” The bill passed by a vote of 368-57. [H.R. 7691, [Vote #145](#), 5/10/22; CQ, [5/10/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The State Department To Report On Changes And Improvements To The United States’ Endorsement Of Taiwan’s WHO Health Assembly Observer Status As They Relate To The Status.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the State Department, in its annual report to Congress on the U.S. plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the World Health Organization’s annual World Health Assembly, to describe the changes and improvements the department has made to the plan following any annual assembly meeting at which Taiwan did not obtain observer status.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 425-0. [S. 812, [Vote #138](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorization For The U.S. Agency For International Development To Support Efforts To Address Global Malnutrition.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the U.S. Agency for International Development to support efforts to prevent and treat malnutrition globally, including to target resources toward particularly vulnerable populations and address country-specific nutrition needs, in coordination with other federal agencies, governments of partner countries, nongovernmental organizations, private companies and donors and other stakeholders. Among other provisions, it would authorize the agency to establish a nutrition leadership council to coordinate its programs to address malnutrition globally and require the agency to submit to Congress an implementation plan and progress reports related to such programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 384-44. [H.R. 4693, [Vote #137](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Prohibition On The Supply, Sale, And Transfer Of Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicles To Or From Iran.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would clarify that unmanned combat aerial vehicles are a weapon subject to prior law that requires the president to impose sanctions against any person that knowingly contributes to the supply, sale or transfer of certain weapons to or from Iran. It also would state that it is U.S. policy to prevent Iran and Iranian-aligned terrorist and militia groups from acquiring unmanned aerial vehicles, including commercially available component parts, that can be used in attacks against U.S. persons or allies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 424-2. [H.R. 6089, [Vote #136](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorization Of \$75 Million For The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative Program Through 2026.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize \$75 million annually through 2026 for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative program to assist governments and law enforcement in promoting safety, security and rule of law in Caribbean Basin countries. It would also require the State Department to submit a CBSI implementation plan to Congress and prioritize efforts to improve disaster response and resilience in the region by encouraging coordination and information sharing between Caribbean Basin countries and U.S. agencies, and by improving rapid-response mechanisms for natural disasters.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 340-86. [H.R. 4133, [Vote #135](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A State Department Strategy For Countering Russian Influence In Africa.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the State Department to develop and submit to Congress a strategy and implementation plan for U.S. efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of Russian and its proxies in Africa, including initiatives to strengthen democratic institutions; improve human rights standards; monitor natural resources and extractive industries; and monitor Russian political influence and the activities of Russian or Russian-affiliated private military contractors. It would require the department, annually for five years, to submit a report to Congress on the plan, including an assessment of the scope of Russian influence in Africa; details on efforts undertaken and policy and resources needed to effectively counter such influence; and an identification of foreign entities that have provided transportation or money transfer services to Russian mercenaries in Libya, with an analysis of whether such entities are subject to sanctions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415-9. [H.R. 7311, [Vote #134](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expedited State Department Support For Improved Central And Eastern European Telecommunications Security.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the State Department to expedite its efforts to support the European Union and the Central and Eastern European governments in improving the security of their telecommunication networks, including by providing diplomatic and political support for telecommunications infrastructure projects that would advance U.S. national security, encouraging international financial institutions to invest in such projects, removing telecommunications equipment provided by Chinese and Russian companies, and facilitating international coordination on cross-border telecommunications. Among other provisions, the bill would direct the department to appoint a security campaign director to lead efforts to promote candidates for elections at the International Telecommunication Union who will defend democratic values, internet freedom and telecommunication security. It would also require the director to report to the department on progress in supporting cross-border connectivity of telecommunication infrastructure in Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and the Western Balkan countries.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 366-60. [H.R. 3344, [Vote #133](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Urging The United States, European Union, And Other Transatlantic Partners To Increase Support For Moldova’s Democratic Development.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives urges the U.S. government, European Union and other transatlantic partners to increase support for Moldova’s democratic development, economic and energy independence and efforts to root out corruption; affirms Moldova’s sovereign right to determine its own partnerships free of external coercion and pressure, including to associate with the E.U. and other regional organizations; and supports the Joint Commercial Commission and other activities to strengthen the bilateral trade, investments and relations between the United States and Moldova. Among other provisions, it would state that the House commends Moldova’s efforts to take in Ukrainian refugees and urges increased international assistance for such efforts; reaffirms the importance of free and fair elections in Moldova; and calls on the Russian government to fulfill its commitments made at the 1999 summit for Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and withdraw its military forces and munitions from Moldovan territory, including the separatist region of Transnistria.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-17. [H. Res. 833, [Vote #132](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The State Department To Bolster U.S. Assistance To Georgia Against Russian Aggression.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Connolly, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the State Department to take a number of actions to review and bolster U.S. assistance to Georgia. Specifically, it would require the State Department to review existing U.S. security assistance and assess the assistance needed to improve Georgia’s capacity to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity from further Russian aggression or territorial encroachment; develop a strategy to enhance Georgia’s capacity to combat Russian disinformation and propaganda; and submit reports to congress assessing U.S. democracy and governance assistance to Georgia and cybersecurity cooperation with Georgia. The bill would also require the president to impose visa and property-blocking sanctions against foreign persons responsible for or complicit in committing human rights abuses in the Russian-occupied Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and against entities

that have materially assisted or are controlled by such persons.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-20. [H.R. 923, [Vote #131](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A State Department Led Interagency Working Group To Determine Mechanisms To Seize Assets From Russian-Affiliated Entities.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Phillips, D-Minn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the president to establish an interagency working group, led by the State Department, to determine the constitutional mechanisms through which the president can seize and confiscate assets under U.S. jurisdiction from foreign persons whose wealth is derived through ties to Russian President Vladimir Putin. It would specify that the president should seize and confiscate assets valued over \$2 million belonging to Russian energy companies or foreign persons whose wealth is derived in part through corruption linked to or political support for Putin and with respect to which the president has imposed sanctions. It also would specify that the president should use all liquidated funds for the benefit of the people of Ukraine. It would require the working group, within 60 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress on actions taken and any additional authorities needed for the president to make such seizures. It would also require the president to impose sanctions on 328 members of the Russian State Duma and determine whether the remaining members of the Duma and the Russian Federation Council should be subject to existing sanctions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417-8. [H.R. 6930, [Vote #130](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Consideration Of Religious Freedom Violations In Russian Occupied Areas Of Ukraine.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Phillips, D-Minn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the president to consider any ‘particularly severe’ violation of religious freedom in areas of Ukraine occupied or controlled by Russia or Russian-backed forces when determining whether to designate Russia as a ‘country of particular concern for religious freedom.’ It would state that it is U.S. policy to deny visas for U.S. entry to Russian government officials responsible for such violations and to never recognize the illegal, attempted annexation of Crimea by Russia or the separation through the use of military force or recognition of independence of any portion of Ukrainian territory.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 421-4. [H.R. 496, [Vote #129](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A State Department Report On Chinese Support To Russia In Its Invasion Of Ukraine.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Phillips, D-Minn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the State Department, within 30 days of enactment and every 90 days thereafter, to submit a report to Congress on whether and how Chinese entities have provided support to Russia with respect to its invasion of and war against Ukraine, including helping Russia evade U.S. sanctions and export controls, providing semiconductors or other military support technology, or furthering Russian disinformation and propaganda. It would express the sense of Congress that China’s disinformation efforts relating to Russia’s war against Ukraine make it ‘culpable in whitewashing Russia’s war crimes,’ and that China should face ‘swift and stringent consequences’ if it is found to be materially supporting Russia in the war.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-3. [H.R. 7314, [Vote #127](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Agreeing To A Senate Amendment To The COMPETES Act That Would Prohibit “Chinese Military Companies” From Receiving Funds From The Bill.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Lucas, R-Okla., motion to instruct conferees on the part of the House to agree to section 2502 of the Senate amendment to the bill that would prohibit entities identified as a “Chinese military company” from receiving funds or participating in certain activities and programs created or modified by the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 351-74. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #100](#), 3/31/22; CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Suspending Normal Trade Relations With Russia And Belarus To Increase Tariffs On The Countries Until January 2024.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Neal, D-Mass., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would remove the normal trade relations status of Russia and Belarus with the United States, effective the day after the bill’s enactment. It would authorize the president, until January 1, 2024, to increase tariffs on goods from Russia and Belarus following consultation with Congress. It would authorize the president to restore the trade status of either country after certifying to Congress that the country’s president has reached an agreement with the independent government of Ukraine to withdraw Russian or Belarusian forces and



cease military hostilities; poses no immediate military threat of aggression to any NATO member; and recognizes the right of the people of Ukraine to independently and freely choose their own government. It also would establish congressional procedures for consideration of a joint resolution of disapproval for such a certification. It would also expand and indefinitely reauthorize the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, allowing the president to impose visa- and property-blocking sanctions against foreign persons with respect to human rights violations, including to authorize sanctions against any foreign person the president determines has directly or indirectly engaged in ‘serious human rights abuse;’ is a current or former government official, or is acting on the behalf of such an official, who has directly or indirectly engaged in corruption or in the transfer of proceeds of corruption; has led an entity engaged in such activities; has materially assisted or supported such activities; or is controlled by or has acted on behalf of a person subject to the sanctions. Finally, it would direct the U.S. trade representative to use the voice and influence of the United States at the World Trade Organization to condemn the recent aggression in Ukraine; encourage other WTO members to suspend trade concessions to Russia; consider further steps to suspend Russia's participation in the WTO; and seek to halt processes related to the accession of Belarus to the WTO.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 424-8. [H.R. 7108, [Vote #78](#), 3/17/22; CQ, [3/17/22](#)]

- **The House Voted To Pressure Other Countries To Suspend Trade Privileges And Participation In The World Trade Organization For Russia And Block Belarus’ Membership To The World Trade Organization.** “The Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act, approved 424-8, will give the president authority to increase tariffs on the two nations until January 1, 2024. The legislation also directs the U.S. Trade Representative to pressure other nations to revoke trade privileges for Russia and Belarus push to suspend Russia’s participation at the World Trade Organization and block Belarus, which has supported Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, from becoming a full member of the global trade body.” [POLITICO, [3/17/22](#)]
- **The Bill To Suspend Normal Trade With Russia And Belarus Authorized Additional Sanctions Under The Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act.** “The measure also requires the U.S. Trade Representative to try to suspend Russia's participation in the World Trade Organization and stop Belarus' accession to the WTO and re-authorizes sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, which will allow the U.S. to impose additional individual sanctions.” [CBS News, [3/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Banning The Import Russian Oil And Energy Products Into The United States.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill that would statutorily prohibit the import of Russian oil and energy products into the United States, beginning 45 days after enactment. It would authorize the president to issue a national interest waiver for the prohibition and establish congressional procedures for consideration of a joint resolution of disapproval for such a waiver. The bill would expand and indefinitely reauthorize the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, allowing the president to impose visa- and property-blocking sanctions against foreign persons with respect to human rights violations, including to authorize sanctions against any foreign person the president determines has directly or indirectly engaged in ‘serious human rights abuse;’ is a current or former government official, or is acting on the behalf of such an official, who has directly or indirectly engaged in corruption or in the transfer of proceeds of corruption; has led an entity engaged in such activities; has materially assisted or supported such activities; or is controlled by or has acted on behalf of a person subject to the sanctions. It also would require the president’s annual report to Congress on such sanctions to describe additional steps taken by the president to address persistent underlying causes of serious human rights abuse and corruption in each country where a foreign person is subject to the sanctions, as well as steps taken to ensure the pursuit of judicial accountability with respect to foreign persons sanctioned for serious human rights abuse and corruption. Finally, it would direct the U.S. trade representative to use the voice and influence of the United States at the World Trade Organization to condemn the recent aggression in Ukraine, encourage other WTO members to suspend trade concessions to Russia and consider further steps to suspend Russia's participation in the WTO.” The bill passed by a vote of 414-17. [H.R. 6968, [Vote #70](#), 3/9/22; CQ, [3/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expressing Support For Ukraine’s Sovereignty And Territory Against Russian Invasion.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that



would express the House of Representatives' commitment to supporting Ukraine against Russian military aggression. Specifically, it would state that the House supports Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity; demands an immediate ceasefire and the full withdrawal of Russian forces from Ukrainian territory; commits to providing defense and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine; backs the continued use of sanctions in coordination with U.S. allies to economically isolate Russia in response to its aggression against Ukraine; and reaffirms its 'ironclad commitment' to the NATO principle of collective defense. Among other provisions, it also would state that the House will never recognize or support any Russian-controlled government installed through the use of force; reiterates that Crimea and the territories controlled by Russian-controlled governments in Donetsk and Luhansk are sovereign Ukrainian territory; pledges to support U.S. and European energy independence from Russian energy imports; demands the immediate release of individuals detained in Russia for protesting Russian aggression against Ukraine; and commits to ensuring Belarus President Alexander Lukashenko is held accountable for permitting the use of Belarusian territory for Russia's invasion of Ukraine." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 426-3. [H. Res. 956, [Vote #51](#), 3/2/22; CQ, [3/2/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Establishment Of A State Department Office To Monitor And Combat International Islamophobia.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would create an Office to Monitor and Combat Islamophobia within the State Department, headed by a presidentially-appointed special envoy, to monitor and combat 'acts of Islamophobia and Islamophobic incitement' in foreign countries and coordinate related reporting activities. It would expand requirements for annual department reports related to human rights and religious freedom to include information regarding Islamophobia, including to describe the nature and extent of instances of physical violence and harassment against Muslims; instances of propaganda promoting or justifying 'racial hatred' or violence against Muslims; government actions to protect religious freedoms and promote tolerance of Muslims; and instances of forced labor, reeducation or concentration camps such as those targeting Uyghurs in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China. It would also prohibit funds made available pursuant to the bill from being used to promote or endorse the ideology of the Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions movement against Israel or to promote or endorse a 'Muslim ban,' such as former President Trump's order restricting travel from certain Muslim-majority countries." The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [H.R. 5665, [Vote #448](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia Was Modeled After A Similar Office To Combat Anti-Semitism.** "The Omar-led bill would establish an office within the State Department, led by a presidential appointee, to monitor and report Islamophobia worldwide — modeled on a similar State Department office that combats anti-Semitism globally." [POLITICO, [12/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Establishment Of The Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia In The State Department.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 849) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would create a State Department office to monitor and combat international Islamophobia (HR 5665). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of the Meeks, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to the bill that would make technical corrections to accurately refer to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China." The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-213. [H. Res. 849, [Vote #444](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Genocide Against The Uyghurs.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: "Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the ongoing abuses, genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in the China, under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party. It would call on the president to direct the U.S. representative to the U.N. to take actions to refer the Chinese government to the U.N. for investigation, lead efforts to invoke multilateral sanctions against China and take all possible actions to end these human rights abuses and hold perpetrators accountable under international law." Motion agreed to by a vote of 427-1. [H Res 317, [Vote #414](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Raising Concerns With China And The International Olympic Committee Over Their Actions Surrounding The Disappearance Of Peng Shuai And Calling For Independent Information On Her Whereabouts.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the actions of China and the International Olympic Committee in relation to the disappearance of Peng Shuai raise concerns regarding freedom of speech and the safety of athletes participating in the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic games in Beijing and the IOC's ability and willingness to protect these athletes. Peng is a Chinese tennis player and three-time Olympian who is missing after accusing a Chinese government official of sexual assault. It would call on China to provide independent information on Peng's whereabouts, investigate her allegations fairly and transparently and publicly commit to holding perpetrators accountable for sexual violence. It would urge the IOC to also publicly call on China to undertake these actions.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 428-0. [H Res. 837, [Vote #413](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Banning Importation Of Goods Made By Forced Labor In The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Of China And Directing The State Department To Determine If Treatment Of The Uyghurs Constitutes Crimes Against Humanity Or Genocide.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the importation of all goods manufactured in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China or by persons working with the XUAR government under certain manufacturing programs, unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies that the goods were not made by forced labor. It would require the president to identify and impose asset blocking and visa sanctions on all foreign persons that have knowingly engaged in or facilitated forced labor of Muslim minority groups in the region or contributed to efforts to contravene U.S. law prohibiting importation from the region. It would require the interagency Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force to develop an enforcement strategy to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and forced labor of Uyghurs or members of other persecuted groups in any part of China. It would require the State Department to make a determination of whether treatment of ethnic minorities in the XUAR constitute crimes against humanity or genocide and develop a diplomatic strategy to address forced labor in the region. It would also require U.S. traded companies to make financial disclosures regarding their known engagement with any entity that has been sanctioned for or engaged in activities related to mass surveillance, detention facilities or forced labor in the region.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 428-1. [HR 1155, [Vote #412](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning The Cuban Government’s “Violent Repression” Of Cubans Who Peacefully Protested For Democracy In July 2021.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Deutch, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would express solidarity with Cubans who peacefully protested on July 11, 2021, or plan to on Nov. 15 to ‘express their desire to live in a free country with self-determination.’ It would condemn the Cuban government's ‘violent repression’ of peaceful protestors and journalists and call on Cuba to end internet restrictions and release political prisoners. It would urge the Biden administration to take certain actions in support of democracy and human rights in Cuba, including to assess possible methods to provide humanitarian assistance to the Cuban people without benefiting the Cuban military.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 382-40. [H. Res. 760, [Vote #355](#), 11/3/21; CQ, [11/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Supporting Democracy And Protecting Human Rights In Nicaragua.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Deutch, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would express the sense of Congress and require the U.S. government to take certain actions related to supporting free, fair and transparent elections and protecting human rights in Nicaragua. It would require the State and Treasury departments to take actions to align diplomatic engagement efforts with the implementation of targeted sanctions, including through international coordination, to support efforts to facilitate the necessary conditions for democratic elections in Nicaragua. Among other provisions, it would require U.S. directors at international financial institutions to increase oversight of any loans or assistance provided for projects in Nicaragua and require the president to impose visa sanctions on individuals who have committed acts of corruption in Nicaragua. It would also require the State Department to submit a number of reports to Congress regarding Nicaragua, including reports on corruption involving Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, his family and senior officials in his government; Russian activities, including military- or intelligence-related sales to the Nicaraguan government; human rights abuses by the Ortega

government; and strategies to strengthen free press and expression. The measure is now cleared for the president.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 387-35. [S. 1064, [Vote #354](#), 11/3/21; CQ, [11/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Sanctions On Cambodian Officials Responsible For Undermining Democracy In**

**Cambodia.** In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Wild, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to create a list of Cambodian government, military and security officials who have committed human rights violations associated with undermining democracy in Cambodia, as well entities owned by such officials, and to impose visa and economic sanctions on such individuals and entities.” The motion passed by a vote of 403-17. [H.R. 4686, [Vote #301](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Imposing Sanctions And Providing Aid Regarding The Conflict In Libya.** In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Wild, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would state U.S. policy and require a number of actions with regard to ongoing civil conflict in Libya. Among other provisions, it would require the president to impose sanctions, including travel bans and asset freezes, against foreign individuals who support Russian military intervention in Libya or are engaged in destabilizing activities or gross human rights violations in Libya. It would require the U.S. Agency for International Development to develop a strategy for continued humanitarian aid in Libya and authorize \$30 million in fiscal 2022 for the State Department to support efforts to resolve and respond to the current civil conflict, such as activities to promote democratic governance, combat corruption and human rights violations, and support independent media. It would require the State Department to submit reports to Congress describing Russian activities and objectives and the involvement of other foreign governments in Libya.” The motion passed by a vote of 386-35. [H.R. 1228, [Vote #300](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Authorization of Rewards For Providing Information That Leads To War Crimes**

**Arrests Or Convictions.** In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Wild, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand the State Department's War Crimes Rewards Program by authorizing rewards to individuals who provide information that leads to the arrest or conviction of foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes as defined by U.S. law or the laws of another nation, in addition to those indicted by an international criminal tribunal.” The motion passed by a vote of 412-9. [H.R. 4250, [Vote #299](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Suspend Saudi Air Force Support.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Meeks, D-N.Y., amendment no. 30 that would suspend U.S. maintenance support for Saudi air force units determined to be responsible for airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties in Yemen.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #279](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To End Military Support For Saudi Involvement In Yemen.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment no. 28 that would terminate U.S. military logistical support and transfer of spare parts to Saudi warplanes conducting aerial strikes against the Houthis in Yemen. It would also permanently end intelligence sharing that enables offensive strikes and any U.S. effort to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany Saudi-led coalition forces in the war in Yemen.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 207. [HR 4350, [Vote #278](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit U.S. Military Presence In Syria.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Bowman, D-N.Y., amendment no. 25 that would prohibit U.S. military presence in Syria without congressional approval, beginning one year after the bill's enactment.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141 to 286. [HR 4350, [Vote #276](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing \$1 Billion In Funding For Israel's Iron Dome.** In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide \$1 billion in emergency funding for the Defense Department to provide assistance to the government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats. The funding would remain available through Sept. 30, 2024.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-9. [HR 5323, [Vote #275](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Bill Prohibiting The President From Withdrawing US Forces From Afghanistan Until All Americans Were Evacuated Out Of The Country.** In August 2021, Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Gallagher said: “I rise today to urge defeat of the previous question so that we can consider my bill, H.R. 5071 [...] requiring daily reporting to Congress on the number of Americans left in the country and the number of Afghan allies that are seeking refuge. The bill also critically prohibits the President from withdrawing our forces until all Americans, who want out, are safely out of the country.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H Res. 601, [Vote #257](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#); Congressional Record, [8/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Funding State Department’s International Security, Military, Diplomatic, And Peacekeeping Programs.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$62.2 billion in discretionary funding for the State Department and related agencies. Among other provisions, it would provide over \$9 billion for international security assistance, including \$3.3 billion in military assistance for Israel. It would provide \$1.9 billion for international peacekeeping activities; over \$1.6 billion for implementation of U.S. diplomatic and defense strategy in the Indo-Pacific region, including activities to counter Chinese influence in developing countries; and \$1.8 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development. It would provide \$4.6 billion for global health programs, including \$760 million for family planning and reproductive health programs. It would provide over \$3 billion to address climate change and other environmental issues, including \$1.6 billion for a multilateral Green Climate Fund to help developing countries address climate change, \$269 million for renewable energy programs, and \$125 million to combat wildlife trafficking.” The bill passed 217-212. [H R 4373, [Vote #243](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing An Additional 8,000 Special Immigrant Visas For Afghan Interpreters, Contractors, And Others Employed By The U.S. Government Who Faced Dangers As A Consequence Of Such Employment.** In February 2015, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would authorize an additional 8,000 special immigrant visas for Afghan interpreters, contractors, and others employed by the U.S. government who face ongoing serious threats as a consequence of such employment. It would also modify the program to remove a requirement that applicants provide a ‘credible sworn statement’ regarding dangerous country conditions as evidence of an ongoing serious threat, instead requiring them to have “asserted a credible basis for concern about the possibility of an ongoing serious threat” as a result of their employment; remove a requirement that applicants must have performed ‘sensitive and trusted’ activities for the U.S. military personnel; and clarify that Afghan nationals who worked under U.S.-funded cooperative agreements or grants are eligible for the program.” The bill passed 407 to 16. [HR 3985, [Vote #218](#), 7/22/21; CQ, [7/22/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For To Require The State Department To Consult With South Korean Officials And Korean Americans On Opportunities To Reunited Korean Americans With Family Members In North Korea.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Houlahan, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the State Department to consult with South Korean officials and Korean Americans on potential opportunities to reunite Korean Americans, including through video reunions, with family members in North Korea from whom they were separated after the Korean War armistice agreement. It would also require the department to submit annual reports to Congress on efforts related to Korean family reunification.” The motion was agreed to 415-0. [HR 826, [Vote #209](#), 7/19/21; CQ, [7/19/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Repealing The Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution Of 2002.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq, which authorizes the use of force to defend U.S. national security against ‘the continuing threat posed by Iraq’ and enforce relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.” The bill passed, 268-161. [HR 256, [Vote #172](#), 6/17/21; CQ, [6/17/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting For 120 Days, Any Arms Sale Or Transfer From The U.S. To The Government Of Saudi Arabia.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit, for 120 days, the sale, licensing or transfer of any defense article



or services from the U.S. to an intelligence, security or law enforcement agency of the government of Saudi Arabia. It would permit such activities to resume if the president certifies to Congress that Saudi Arabia, in the previous 120 days, has not forced the repatriation, intimidation or murder of dissidents in other countries; unjustly imprisoned U.S. citizens or permanent residents in Saudi Arabia; or tortured detainees in its custody. It would provide exceptions to the prohibition related to the defense of Saudi Arabia from external threats and the defense of U.S. personnel and facilities in Saudi Arabia. The bill would also require multiple reports to Congress related to intimidation or harassment of Saudi nationals in the United States, including on whether Saudi diplomatic officials in the U.S. used diplomatic credentials or facilities to facilitate harm to or monitoring, surveillance, or harassment of other Saudi nationals in the country; whether any Saudi official engaged in a consistent pattern of intimidation or harassment against journalist Jamal Khashoggi or other individuals in the U.S.; and whether and how the U.S. intelligence community fulfilled its duty to warn Khashoggi of threats against him.” The motion was agreed to 350-71. [HR 1392, [Vote #130](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Resolution Condemning Human Rights Violations In Hong Kong.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns certain actions taken by the Chinese and Hong Kong governments, including the adoption and implementation of national security legislation through "irregular procedures," and reaffirms its support for the people of Hong Kong, who "face grave threats to their inviolable rights and freedoms." Among other provisions, it would encourage the president and the State and Treasury departments to implement certain policies with regard to developments in Hong Kong, including to provide protection for Hong Kong residents fearing persecution, support individuals seeking to file a case against China before the International Court of Justice, encourage the appointment of a United Nations special mandate holder to monitor human rights developments in Hong Kong, and continue implementing sanctions.” The bill passed 418 to 1. [H Res 130, [Vote #121](#), 4/19/21; CQ, [4/19/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning The Myanmar Military Coup.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the Feb. 1, 2021, military coup in Myanmar. It would condemn any attacks on civilians and call on the Myanmar armed forces to release individuals detained as a result of the coup; return to power all members of the civilian government; and remove impediments on communications, expression and travel. It would call on the president and the State Department to encourage the return to power of civilian government and constitutional reforms to address disenfranchisement of ethnic minorities; impose various restrictions aimed at the Myanmar armed forces and those responsible for the coup, including targeted sanctions allowing exemptions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and ensure platforms provided by U.S.-based social media companies like Facebook cannot be used for disinformation campaigns or for advocating violence against the people in Myanmar.” The motion passed 398-14. [HR 134, [Vote #97](#), 3/19/21; CQ, [3/19/21](#)]

## Gun Issues

**Garcia Voted Against The Assault Weapons Ban To Prohibit The Import, Sale, Manufacture, Transfer, And Possession Of Semiautomatic Assault Weapons And Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Devices.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the import, sale, manufacture, transfer and possession of semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices. It would specify that the prohibition does not apply to weapons otherwise lawfully possessed on the date of enactment, most manually operated firearms, permanently inoperable firearms, antique firearms and certain possession by federal, state, local or campus law enforcement officials. It would require serial numbers for any such weapons and devices manufactured after the bill’s enactment to include the date of manufacture clearly engraved or cast by the manufacturer. It would prohibit any existing owner of semiautomatic assault weapons who is not a licensed importer, manufacturer or dealer, from transferring such weapons directly to another unlicensed individual or storing them where they would be accessible to an individual prohibited from possessing a firearm. It would extend existing law providing for the seizure and forfeiture of firearms and ammunition that are used or intended to be used in a crime to include large capacity ammunition feeding devices. It would allow law enforcement grants under the Byrne JAG program to be used for state and tribal buy-back programs for weapons and devices banned by the bill. It would require the Office of the Attorney General to establish and maintain a public record of the make and



model of any semiautomatic assault weapons used in relation to a crime, including the circumstances of the crime and the outcome of any relevant criminal proceedings.” The bill passed by a vote of 217-213. [H.R. 1808, [Vote #410](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

- **The 2022 Assault Weapons Ban Required A Background Check For The Sale Or Transfer Of Grandfathered Semiautomatic Assault Weapons Between Private Parties.** “This bill makes it a crime to knowingly import, sell, manufacture, transfer, or possess a semiautomatic assault weapon (SAW) or large capacity ammunition feeding device (LCAFD). The prohibition does not apply to a firearm that is (1) manually operated by bolt, pump, lever, or slide action, except for certain shotguns; (2) permanently inoperable; (3) an antique; (4) only capable of firing rimfire ammunition; or (5) a rifle or shotgun specifically identified by make and model. The bill also exempts from the prohibition the following, with respect to a SAW or LCAFD: importation, sale, manufacture, transfer, or possession related to certain law enforcement efforts, or authorized tests or experiments; importation, sale, transfer, or possession related to securing nuclear materials; and possession by a retired law enforcement officer. The bill permits continued possession, sale, or transfer of a grandfathered SAW, which must be securely stored. A licensed gun dealer must conduct a background check prior to the sale or transfer of a grandfathered SAW between private parties.” [H.R. 1808, Summary, [7/29/22](#)]
- **The 2022 Assault Weapons Ban’s Prohibition Did Not Apply To Weapons Possessed Prior To The Bill’s Enactment Into Law.** “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the import, sale, manufacture, transfer and possession of semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity ammunition feeding devices. It would specify that the prohibition does not apply to weapons otherwise lawfully possessed on the date of enactment, most manually operated firearms, permanently inoperable firearms, antique firearms and certain possession by federal, state, local or campus law enforcement officials.” [CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Assault Weapons Ban.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Fitzgerald, R-Wis., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-220. [H.R. 1808, [Vote #409](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Family Or Household Member Or Law Enforcement Initiated Red Flag Law Authorizing Judges To Prohibit The Purchase And Possession Of Firearms By People Who Pose An Imminent Danger.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow a family or household member of an individual, or a law enforcement officer, to petition a federal district court to issue an extreme risk protection order to prohibit an individual from purchasing or possessing a firearm or ammunition, if the court finds that such purchase or possession poses a risk of imminent personal injury to the individual or others. It would require courts to grant or deny a petition for a temporary order, valid for 14 days, on its date of submission. It would require courts to hold a hearing on a petition for a long-term order, valid for a renewable period of 180 days, within 72 hours of issuing a temporary order or 14 days after submission of the petition. In evaluating a petition, it would require courts to consider recent threats or acts of violence by the respondent, recent acts of cruelty to animals and evidence of ongoing substance abuse. It would also allow courts to consider a respondent’s reckless use or display of a firearm or history of violence or attempted violence. It would establish procedures for the surrender and removal of firearms pursuant to an extreme risk protection order and prohibit the possession of firearms by individuals subject to an order under federal firearm law. It would also specify that there would be no costs for filing a petition and establish a penalty of up to \$5,000 or five years imprisonment for making false or frivolous petitions. The bill would also require the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services within the Justice Department to establish a grant program to assist state, tribal and local governments in implementing legislation allowing individuals to petition state or tribal courts to issue extreme risk protection orders, including to enhance the capacity and training of law enforcement agencies and courts to carry out the legislation.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-202. [H.R. 2377, [Vote #255](#), 6/9/22; CQ, [6/9/22](#)]

- **2022: 74% Of Voters Supported A National Red Flag Law Allowing “Police Or Family Members To Request That A Judge Temporarily Removes Guns From A Person Who May Be A Danger To Others Or Themselves.”**

**VTSRFL1. NPR/PBS NewsHour/Marist Poll National Tables May 31st through June 6th, 2022**

		National Adults		
		Would you definitely vote for or definitely vote against a candidate for Congress who <b>supports a national red flag law, that is, a gun control law that allows police or family members to request that a judge temporarily removes guns from a person who may be a danger to others or themselves?</b>		
		Definitely vote for	Definitely vote against	Vol: Unsure
		Row %	Row %	Row %
National Adults		73%	16%	10%
National Registered Voters		74%	16%	10%
Party Identification	Democrat	91%	4%	5%
	Republican	60%	26%	14%
	Independent	69%	21%	10%
Gun Owners		61%	24%	15%
Region	Northeast	79%	12%	9%
	Midwest	72%	17%	11%
	South	72%	20%	9%
	West	74%	14%	12%

[NPR, PBS NewsHour, and Marist Poll; [6/9/22](#)]

- U.S. Secret Service: In 41 School Violence Incidents Between 2008-2017, “All Attackers Exhibited Concerning Behaviors” “Often Observed By Peers, School Staff, Family Members, Or Others.”** “To aid in these efforts, the U.S. Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC) studied 41 incidents of targeted school violence that occurred at K-12 schools in the United States from 2008 to 2017. [...] The analysis suggests that many of these tragedies could have been prevented [...] All attackers exhibited concerning behaviors. Most elicited concern from others, and most communicated their intent to attack. The initial indicators of a student who was in distress or exhibiting concerning behavior were often observed by peers, school staff, family members, or others in their immediate community systems. The behaviors that elicited concern ranged from a constellation of lower-level concerns to objectively concerning or prohibited behaviors. Most of the attackers communicated a prior threat to their target or communicated their intentions to carry out an attack. In many of these cases, someone observed a threatening communication or behavior but did not act, either out of fear, not believing the attacker, misjudging the immediacy or location, or believing they had dissuaded the attacker. These findings continue to highlight the importance of encouraging students, school personnel, and family members to report troubling or concerning behaviors, in order to ensure that those in positions of authority can intervene. These same community members need to be trained on identifying risk factors for student violence and students in crisis.” [United States Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center, Report, [11/7/19](#)]
- Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice: A Study Of 15 Of The Worst Mass Shootings Showed Most “Were Indeed Preventable” And “The Deadliest Mass Shooters Exhibited More Warning Signs” Compared To Other Active Shooters.** “This study examined the 15 deadliest public mass shootings in the United States from March 1998 to February 2018 to assess (a) leakage of violent thoughts/intent, (b) leakage of specific interest in mass killing, (c) concerning behaviors reported to law enforcement, (d) concerning interest in homicide reported to law enforcement and (e) firearms acquisition. We then compared our findings on the deadliest public mass shooters with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) findings on active shooters in general. Overall, the results suggest that most incidents were indeed preventable based on information known about offenders in advance, and that the deadliest mass shooters exhibited more warning signs and were more often reported to law enforcement than other active shooters. Future prevention efforts should aim to educate, encourage, and pressure the public to

report warning signs to law enforcement, educate and train law enforcement so that they can more effectively investigate potential threats, and limit firearms access for people who have admitted having homicidal or suicidal thoughts or being interested in committing a mass shooting. These relatively straightforward steps could significantly reduce the prevalence of future attacks.” [Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, Research Article, [4/2/19](#)]

- **Federal Bureau Of Investigation: A Study Of 63 Active Shooters Found Each Displayed An Average Of 4 to 5 Concerning Behaviors Observable By Others.** “The 63 active shooters examined in this study did not appear to be uniform in any way such that they could be readily identified prior to attacked based on demographics alone. [...] On average, each active shooter displayed 4 to 5 concerning behaviors over time that were observable to others around the shooter. The most frequently occurring concerning behaviors were related to the active shooter’s mental health, problematic interpersonal interactions, and leakage of violent intent.” [U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Report, [6/20/18](#)]

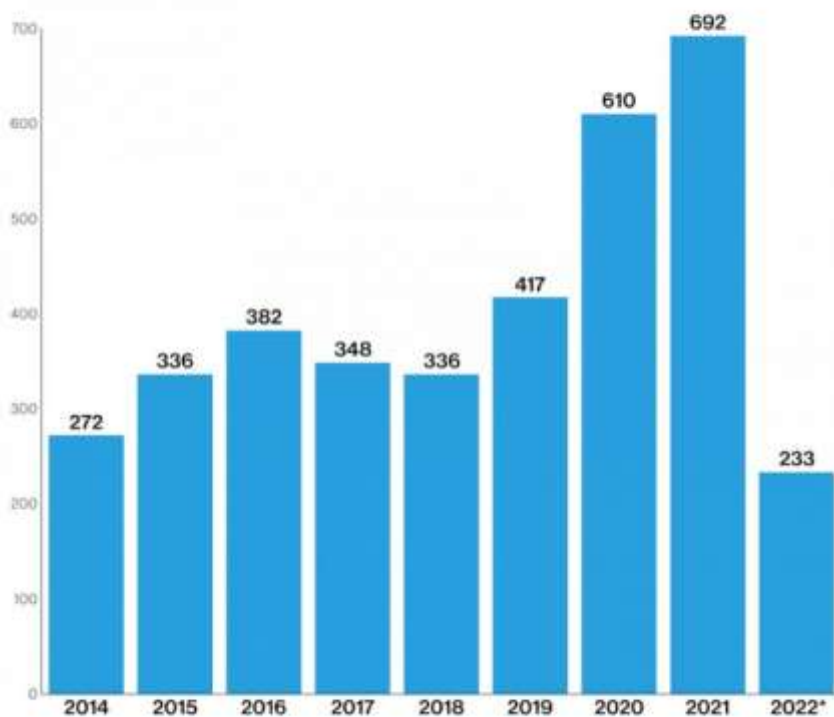
**Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Kids Act To Increase Gun Safety.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would contain several provisions related to limiting gun access. Specifically, it would increase from 18 to 21 years the age at which an individual can legally purchase a semiautomatic weapon; prohibit ‘straw purchases,’ or the acquisition of firearms for sale to another individual other than in the case of gifts between family members or purchases for lawful use in a business; and prohibit individuals from selling or transferring a firearm or ammunition if they have reason to believe the recipient intends to use them in violation of federal law or sell or dispose of them in another state in violation of that state’s law. It would prohibit the import, sale, manufacture, transfer or possession of large capacity ammunition feeding devices, other than for certain law enforcement or testing purposes; prohibit the manufacture, sale or transfer of ‘ghost guns,’ or firearms that lack a serial number issued by a licensed manufacturer, and make such weapons and the assembly of such weapons subject to federal firearm regulations; and authorize the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to regulate bump stocks, which are devices intended to increase the rate of fire of a semiautomatic weapon in the same manner as a machine gun. It would prohibit the storage of a firearm in a private residence where a minor is likely to access it without permission or where a resident of the household is ineligible to possess a firearm, unless the weapon is secured with a gun storage or safety device, in a reasonably secure location or on the person of the owner. It would authorize \$10 million annually through fiscal 2033 for Justice Department grants for state and tribal programs to distribute safe firearm storage devices to the public, and it would require the department to publish best practices for safe firearm storage and gun manufacturers to include such information on weapon packaging. Among other provisions, it would authorize the use of federal law enforcement grants for state and tribal buy-back programs for large capacity ammunition feeding devices; require the FBI to submit to Congress a report regarding the operation of its public access tip line; and require the Justice Department to submit to Congress an annual report including the demographic data of individuals who were determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based on a background check performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System during the previous year.” The bill passed by a vote of 223-204. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #245](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

- **House Republican Leadership Urged Members To Vote Against The Protecting Our Kids Act, Citing Opposition From The National Rifle Association And Gun Owners Of America.** “In a ‘whip notice’ sent to rank-and-file members on Tuesday afternoon, House GOP leadership urged a ‘no’ vote on all eight bills, referring to the seven-bill package as the ‘Unconstitutional Gun Restrictions Act.’ They wrote that House Democrats had ‘thrown together this reactionary package comprised of legislation that egregiously violates law-abiding citizens’ 2nd Amendment rights and hinders Americans’ ability to defend and protect themselves and their families.’ The email also noted the opposition of the National Rifle Association and Gun Owners of America, including links to talking points from the NRA about both the gun package and the red flag law.” [Business Insider, [6/8/22](#)]
- **House Republican Leadership Noted The National Rifle Association Would Consider Votes On The Protecting Our Kids Act In Future Candidate Ratings And Endorsements.** “‘Due to the importance of this issue, votes on this legislation will be considered in future candidate ratings and endorsements by the NRA Political Victory Fund,’ declares one of the memos shared by party leaders. [...] But the two gun

groups' inclusion — and the NRA's threat to downgrade candidate ratings or withhold endorsements should any Republicans back the measures — underscores the enduring influence of pro-second amendment groups on the right, despite the NRA's recent financial troubles and shrinking membership.” [Business Insider, [6/8/22](#)]

- **Center For Disease Control: Guns Were The Leading Cause Of Death Among Children, Above Car Accidents And Cancer.** “The CDC publishes data on the leading causes of death among different demographic groups, providing the most reliable data. In 2020, the leading cause of death among children ages one through 18 involved a firearm. There were 3,219 such deaths in 2020, followed by motor vehicle traffic deaths, of which there were 2,882.” [PolitFact, [6/4/22](#)]
- **Mass Shootings Rose 46% Between 2019 And 2020 And Increased Another 13% By 2021.**

## Rise in Mass Shootings



\*As of 6/2/22

SOURCE: GUN VIOLENCE ARCHIVE



[ABC News, [6/7/22](#)]

- **Center For American Progress: “Rising Crime Rates [Were] Almost Entirely Driven By An Increase In Gun-Related Homicides.”** “Rising crime rates are almost entirely driven by an increase in gun-related homicides • From 2019 to 2020, homicides increased a staggering 28 percent.<sup>1</sup> This sharp increase was driven by a dramatic rise in gun-related homicides: ° While nonfirearm homicides increased less than 10 percent from 2019 to 2020, gun homicides rose by 35 percent, the largest annual increase ever recorded.<sup>2</sup> ° In 2020, 8 out of every 10 homicides were perpetrated with a gun, the highest proportion in recent years.<sup>3</sup> • Unfortunately, the rise in gun homicides continued through 2021: Preliminary data suggest an additional 7 percent increase in gun homicides from 2020 to 2021.<sup>4</sup>” [Center for American Progress, Fact Sheet, [6/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Protecting Our Kids Act To Committee.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hudson, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 198-228. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #244](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against Retaining Title I Of The Protecting Our Kids Act To Raise The Age To Purchase A Semiautomatic Firearm From 18 To 21.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Retain Title I of the bill, which incorporates provisions of the Raise the Age Act (HR 3015). Title I would increase from 18 to 21 years the age at which an individual can legally purchase a semiautomatic gun. Specifically, it would prohibit licensed gun dealers from selling a semiautomatic centerfire weapon that has an ammunition feeding device with a capacity exceeding five rounds to an individual the dealer has reasonable cause to believe is under the age of 21, unless the individual is an active duty servicemember or authorized government employee. It would also require the FBI to submit to Congress a report regarding the operation of its public access tip line, including a description of and recommendations to improve protocols and procedures for information sharing between the public access line and FBI field offices.” The title was retained by a vote of 228-199. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #237](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Retaining Title II Of The Protecting Our Kids Act To Prohibit Firearms Trafficking Through Criminalizing The Straw Purchase Of Firearms.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Retain Title II of the bill, which incorporates provisions of the Prevent Gun Trafficking Act (HR 2280). Title II would prohibit the trafficking of firearms or acquisition of firearms for sale to another individual, also known as a ‘straw purchase.’ Specifically, it would make it a federal criminal offense for an individual to knowingly purchase or attempt to purchase a firearm for the possession of a third party or to hire, solicit or otherwise endeavor to persuade another individual to do so. It would specify that the prohibition does not apply to bona fide gifts between family members or purchases by the agent of a lawful business, for lawful use in the business. It would require the Justice Department to ensure that its firearm transaction record forms include a statement outlining penalties that may be imposed for violating the prohibition. It would also make it a federal criminal offense for an individual to sell or dispose of a firearm or ammunition to a recipient they have reason to believe intends to use them in violation of federal law or sell or dispose of them in another state in violation of that state’s law.” The title was retained by a vote of 226-197. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #238](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Retaining Title III Of The Protecting Our Kids Act To Include Untraceable Firearms, Such As Ghost Guns Without A Unique Serial Number, Under Firearm Regulations.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Retain Title III of the bill, which incorporates provisions of the Untraceable Firearms Act (HR 3088). Title III would make firearms that lack a unique serial number engraved or cast by a licensed manufacturer, also known as ‘ghost guns,’ and the 3D printing or other self-assembly of such weapons subject to federal firearm regulations. It would make it a federal criminal offense to manufacture, sell, offer to sell, purchase, transfer or receive a ghost gun; to engrave or cast a serial number on a firearm unless specifically authorized by the Justice Department; or to sell, offer to sell or transfer a machine with the sole or primary function of manufacturing firearms to any person other than a licensed manufacturer. Beginning 30 months after enactment, it would prohibit the possession of ghost guns by any person other than a licensed importer or manufacturer. It would also update language related to federal prohibitions on firearms or their components that are undetectable by metal detectors and x-ray machines.” The title was retained by a vote of 226-194. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #239](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Retaining Title IV Of The Protecting Our Kids Act To Criminalize Improper At-Home Firearm Storage And Security In A Household With A Minor Or Resident Ineligible To Possess A Firearm.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Retain Title IV of the bill, which incorporates provisions of Ethan’s Law (HR 748), the Safe Guns, Safe Kids Act (HR 6370) and the Kimberly Vaughan Firearm Safe Storage Act (HR 130). Title IV would make it a federal criminal offense to store a firearm in a private residence where a minor is likely to access it without permission or where a resident of the household is ineligible to possess a firearm, unless the weapon is secured with a gun storage or safety device, in a reasonably secure location or on the person of the owner. It would establish a \$500 fine for violations of the prohibition, with an additional penalty of up to five years in prison if a minor or ineligible person obtains the weapon and injures themselves or others. It would also establish a Justice Department grant program to assist states and tribes in implementing legislation similar to the new federal requirement. It would also require licensed dealers to provide a secure gun storage or safety device with all rifle and shotgun sales, expanding an existing requirement for handgun sales. It would authorize \$10 million annually through fiscal 2033 for Justice Department grants for states and tribes to develop and implement programs to distribute safe firearm storage devices to the public. It would require the Justice Department to develop and publish



best practices for safe firearm storage and, beginning in 2025, require licensed manufacturers and importers that serialize at least 250 firearms annually to include a link to the best practices on the packaging of each weapon.” The title was retained by a vote of 220-205. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #240](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Retaining Title V Of The Protecting Our Kids Act To Regulate Bump Stocks Used To Increase The Rate Of Fire Of A Semiautomatic Weapon.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Retain Title V of the bill, which incorporates provisions of the Closing the Bump Stock Loophole Act (HR 5427). Title V would authorize the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to regulate bump stocks, defined as any device, part or modification designed to increase the rate of fire of a semiautomatic weapon in the same manner as a machine gun.” The title was retained by a vote of 233-194. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #241](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Retaining Title VI Of The Protecting Our Kids Act To Prohibit The Import, Sale, Manufacture, Transfer, Or Possession Of Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Devices.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Retain Title VI of the bill, which incorporates provisions of the Keep Americans Safe Act (HR 2510). Title VI would prohibit the import, sale, manufacture, transfer or possession of large capacity ammunition feeding devices, other than for certain law enforcement or testing purposes. It would require any such devices manufactured after the bill’s enactment to be engraved or cast with a serial number and date of manufacture. It would specify that the prohibition would not apply to the possession of devices owned before the bill’s enactment. It also would authorize the use of federal grants to state and local law enforcement agencies for compensation for devices surrendered under buy-back programs for large capacity ammunition feeding devices.” The title was retained by a vote of 220-207. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #242](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Retaining Title VII Of The Protecting Our Kids Act To Require An Annual Department Of Justice Report On The Demographics Of Firearm Purchase Background Check Failure.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Retain Title VII of the bill. Title VII would require the Justice Department to submit to Congress an annual report including the demographic data of individuals who were determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based on a background check performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System during the previous year, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average annual income and English language proficiency, if available.” The title was retained by a vote of 380-47. [H.R. 7910, [Vote #243](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Red Flag Laws, The Protecting Our Kids Act, Budget Enforcement Authority, And Condemning The Great Replacement Theory.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Agreeing to the McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 1153) that would provide for House floor consideration of two bills (HR 7910 and HR 2377) related to restricting access to firearms, automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 1151) providing budget enforcement authority for fiscal 2023, and automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 1152) condemning the ‘great replacement’ theory. The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on HR 7910; seven individual roll call votes on the question of retaining each title of the bill; and a final roll call vote on passage of the portions of the bill retained in the previous votes. The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on HR 2377 and automatic adoption of the Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill that would require training for law enforcement officers regarding the safe and equitable use of extreme risk protection orders to address bias based on mental health condition and disability and make technical changes to the bill. The rule would provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 1151) that would provide budget enforcement authority for fiscal 2023, setting a total discretionary spending limit of \$1.603 trillion, applicable until a fiscal 2023 budget resolution is agreed to in both chambers. It would authorize spending cap adjustments of up to \$2.6 billion for wildfire suppression activities; up to \$1.5 billion for continuing disability reviews with respect to social security benefit eligibility; up to \$576 million for the Health and Human Services Department health care fraud and abuse control program; and up to \$258 million for Labor Department reemployment services and eligibility assessments. It would also authorize spending cap adjustments for disaster relief, not to exceed certain amounts based on formulas related to spending in the previous 10 fiscal years, and it would prohibit any fiscal 2023 appropriations measures from providing advance appropriations, with the exception of funding for certain veterans’ services for fiscal 2024 and up to \$28.9 billion in new budget authority for other specified programs funded by advance appropriations for fiscal years 2024 and 2025. The rule would provide for automatic agreement to a

resolution (H Res 1152) that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the ‘great replacement’ theory, which is a conspiracy theory advocated by white supremacists suggesting that nonwhite individuals are being brought into Western countries to ‘replace’ white voters and achieve a political agenda. It would state that the House honors the memory and legacy of the victims of the May 14, 2022, mass shooting in Buffalo, N.Y., referring to the shooting as a ‘white supremacist act of violent extremism,’ and reaffirms the federal government’s commitment to combatting white supremacy by developing a whole-of-government approach to address white supremacist violence. Finally, the rule would authorize through June 17, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-205. [H. Res. 1153, [Vote #236](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

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

- **HR 1446 Would Extend The Period For Gun Background Checks From 3 Days Under Current Law To Close The “Charleston Loophole,” Named For The 2015 Mass Shooting There.** “The House passed two bills Thursday that would tighten gun sales regulations, sending the measures to a divided Senate. H.R. 8 would expand background checks on individuals seeking to purchase or transfer firearms, and the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021 would close the ‘Charleston loophole,’ a gap in federal law that lets gun sales proceed without a completed background check if three business days have passed [...] The other bill passed Thursday, H.R. 1446, is linked to a shooting in 2015 in Charleston, South Carolina, where a white supremacist used the loophole to obtain firearms he used to kill nine Black people during a Bible study at Mother Emanuel AME Church.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

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

- **HR 8 Would Expand The Cases Where A Background Check Is Required For Gun Sales, Closing The “Gun Show Loophole.”** “H.R. 8, a background checks package meant to enhance reviews of those seeking firearms, would not create a registry or other federal mechanisms for review. Instead, the legislation would expand the cases in which a background check is required for the sale or transfer of a firearm, including for private individuals and groups, closing the ‘Gun Show Loophole.’ The requirements would apply to online sales. The bill would make it illegal for anyone who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer or dealer to trade or sell firearms to another person; current federal law requires background checks only for licensed gun dealers.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

## Health Care Issues

**Garcia Voted For The Health And Human Services Department To Post Medicare-Certified Rehabilitation Centers For Traumatic Brain Or Spinal Cord Injuries Research And Training Online.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Davis, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department, within 18 months of enactment, to post publicly online, and update at least biennially, a list of all Medicare-certified inpatient rehabilitation centers that hold a federal rehabilitation research and training designation for projects on traumatic brain or spinal cord injuries; submit a summary of research activities to the department; and meet minimum Medicare and teaching status requirements in the bill. It would require HHS, within three years of enactment, to submit a report to Congress with recommendations on preserving access to such rehabilitation centers.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 393-19. [S. 2834, [Vote #535](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Concurring In The Senate Amendment To Expand The Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program To Include Grants For A Pilot Program To Implement Opioid Death Reduction Community Response Programs In Rural Areas .** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program to allow the Justice Department to make grants for a pilot program for rural areas to implement community response programs that focus on reducing opioid deaths, including to provide alternatives to incarceration. The bill would require funded programs to identify gaps in community prevention, treatment and recovery services for individuals who encounter the criminal justice system and establish treatment protocols to address these gaps. It would also require grants to be jointly operated by local governments, public safety and public health agencies, and behavioral health collaborations.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 408-11. [S. 2796, [Vote #509](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing FY 2017 Grants To Support State Infant And Young Child Hearing Screening And Intervention Programs.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2027 grants to support state infant and young child hearing screening and intervention programs and relevant technical assistance, authorizing \$17.8 million annually to the Health Resources and Services Administration for the program, as well as \$10.7 million annually to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for related technical assistance, research and data collection. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress, within two years of enactment, on state early hearing detection and intervention programs, including, among other provisions, how information collected through the programs informs knowledge about hearing loss and existing efforts to address disparities and improve access to and awareness of EHDI programs.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 408-17. [S. 4052, [Vote #505](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Health And Human Services Department’s Maternal, Infant, And Early Childhood Home Visiting Program Through FY 2027.** In December 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize through fiscal 2027 the Health and Human Services Department’s Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program, a mandatory spending program that makes grants to states, tribes and nonprofits to provide home visiting services to connect families with health and social services, particularly in communities with greater risks and barriers to achieving positive maternal and child health outcomes. It would gradually increase program funding from \$500 million in fiscal 2023 to \$800 million in fiscal 2027. It would establish a 25 percent non-federal cost share requirement and prohibit grants to an entity if its non-federal spending for MIECHV programs in a state is less than the amount spent in 2019 or 2021, whichever is lesser. It would base the program’s allocation formula on each state’s share of children and poor children under age five. The bill would allow home visits under the program to be conducted virtually, effective Oct. 1, 2023, but require at least one in-person visit per year. It would require HHS to establish a public website including an annually updated dashboard to track each funded entity’s success in improving family outcomes, including information related to applicable statutory benchmarks; comparisons of outcomes between all program operators in relation to the benchmarks; and a link to the state needs assessment identifying high-need communities. Among

other provisions, the bill would limit administrative spending to 10 percent of grant funding; require HHS to review and streamline program data collection and monitoring processes to reduce administrative work; and require HHS to annually submit a report to Congress on grants made in the past fiscal year, including information on program outcomes compared to applicable benchmarks; the demographic makeup of families served; the estimated share of the eligible population receiving home visits under the program; and a description of non-federal funds used for matching requirements. As an offset, it would reduce the Medicare Improvement Fund by \$2.9 billion.” The bill passed by a vote of 390-26. [H.R. 8876, [Vote #500](#), 12/2/22; CQ, [12/2/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8163 Modified Activities Of The Department Of Health And Human Services Related To Trauma Care.** “This bill reauthorizes through FY2027 and modifies activities of the Department of Health and Human Services related to trauma care. Specific changes include requiring the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response to develop guidance for and otherwise support states (and consortia of states) to coordinate and improve emergency medical services and trauma care during declared emergencies. The bill also expands eligibility for and revises (1) grants for improving emergency medical services and trauma care in rural areas, and (2) competitive grants for improving regional emergency medical and trauma systems.” [H.R. 8163, Summary, [9/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing Health And Human Services Department To Award Funding For Health Centers To Establish New Sites That Are Mobile Units Under An Existing Grant Program.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow the Health and Human Services Department to award funding for health centers to establish new sites that are mobile units under an existing grant program for establishing new access points.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-7. [S. 958, [Vote #465](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **S. 958 Allowed Health Centers Currently Receiving Grants From The Health And Human Services Administration Health Center Program To Provide New Access Point Grants To Establish A Mobile Unit To Provide Comprehensive Primary Care To Underserved Populations.** “This bill allows a health center that currently receives funding through a Health Resources & Services Administration Health Center Program grant to use a New Access Point grant to set up a mobile unit regardless of whether the health center also establishes a permanent health care delivery site. New Access Point grants help health centers establish new delivery sites to provide comprehensive primary care to medically underserved populations. Under current law, health centers may only use the grants to set up a mobile unit if they also establish a permanent site.” [S. 958, Summary, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Federal Actions To Increase Access To Mental Health Care, Including Authorizing New Grant Programs To Improve Access To School-Based Mental Health Services And Establishing Requirements For Institutions Of Higher Education For Students With Disabilities.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize new grant programs to improve access to school-based mental health services. The bill would authorize \$200 million annually for Education Department five-year grants to support partnerships between institutions of higher education that offer degrees related to school-based mental health and high-need local school districts to increase the number of school-based mental health service providers, including for salaries of recent graduates working in schools; preparation programs to expand pathways to state licensure or certification; and developing coursework focused on assisting specific student populations, such as English learners, children of servicemembers, LGBTQ+ students, and victims of violence or human trafficking. It would also authorize \$5 billion for fiscal 2023 for state grants, with a 20 percent state match rate, to local school districts to recruit and retain school-based mental health services providers



at high-need schools; a total of \$100 million through fiscal 2032 for Health and Human Services Department grants to Head Start agencies to implement interventions, best practices and staff training that improve child behavioral health; and \$50 million annually through fiscal 2027 for HHS grants to educational agencies to increase student access to evidence-based trauma support and mental health services. Among other provisions, the bill would require postsecondary schools to accept certain previously developed documentation as sufficient documentation of disability for the provision of reasonable accommodations and authorize additional funding for the national center to support postsecondary students with disabilities. It would also authorize a total of \$275 million through fiscal 2032 for the Labor Department to enforce existing law regarding parity in health insurance coverage for mental health; allow civil lawsuits against health insurers that violate such laws; and prohibit the inclusion of arbitration clauses and class action or representation waivers in employer-sponsored retirement plans.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-205. [H.R. 7780, [Vote #459](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **The Bill Directed And Created Grants To Increase The Number Of Mental Health Professionals In High-Need Elementary And Secondary Schools And Connect Schools And Educational Agencies With Local Trauma-Informed Support And Mental Health Systems.** “The Mental Health Matters Act includes a series of critical solutions that would help students, educators, and families confront America’s ongoing mental health crisis. The Mental Health Matters Act (H.R. 7780) would take wide-ranging steps to support the behavioral health of children and school staff, strengthen school-based behavioral health care, and ensure access to mental health and substance use disorder benefits for workers and families. Specifically, the legislation: • Directs the Department of Education to award grants to build a pipeline of school-based mental health services providers and increase the number of mental health professionals serving in elementary and secondary schools in high-need areas; • Directs the Department of Education to award grants to state educational agencies to recruit and retain school-based mental-health-services providers at high-need public elementary and secondary schools; • Requires institutions of higher education to allow incoming students with existing documentation of a disability to access disability accommodations and requires institutions to adopt more transparent policies around the accommodations process; • Creates a grant program to increase students’ access to evidence-based trauma support and mental health services by developing innovative initiatives to link schools and local educational agencies with local trauma informed support and mental health systems; • Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to identify evidence-based interventions for Head Start programs and help Head Start agencies implement these interventions to improve the health of children and staff; • Provides the Department of Labor with strengthened authority to ensure that private, employer-sponsored group health plans fulfill their responsibility to provide mental health and substance use disorder benefits under MHPAEA and ERISA; and • Strengthens the ability of Americans with private, employer-sponsored health and retirement plans to hold plan sponsors accountable when they are improperly denied benefits by banning forced arbitration agreements and ensuring a fair standard of review by the courts.” [House Committee On Education And Labor, Fact Sheet, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Mental Health Matters Act To The Education And Labor Committee.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “McClain, R-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-220. [H.R. 7780, [Vote #458](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Mental Health Matters Act, The Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act, And The Protection And Advocacy For Voting Access (PAVA) Program Inclusion Act And Providing Standard Recess Procedures From October 3 Through November 11, 2022.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1396) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Mental Health Matters Act (HR 7780), the Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act (HR 3843) and the Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access (PAVA) Program Inclusion Act (S 3969). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and make in order two amendments to HR 7780. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Sept. 30, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on Sept. 28 through Sept. 30. It would also provide for standard recess authorities and procedures from Oct. 3 through Nov. 11, 2022,



during the planned October recess.” The resolution was agreed to be a vote of 217-212. [H. Res. 1396, [Vote #456](#), 9/28/22; CQ, [9/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID-19 Act To Extend Medicare Coverage For Telehealth Services Through 2024 Or The End Of The Public Health Emergency.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would extend, through the later of the end of 2024 or the end of the COVID-19 public health emergency, temporary authorities for Medicare to cover telehealth services, including services provided by federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics; services received by beneficiaries at any site, including their homes; substance use disorder and mental health services without in-person visits; audio-only services; and services provided by occupational therapists, physical therapists, speech-language pathologists and audiologists. The telehealth authorities were initially authorized by the March 2020 coronavirus relief law (PL 116-136) and later extended through 151 days after the end of the public health emergency by the fiscal 2022 omnibus funding law (PL 117-103). As an offset, it would decrease funding available for the Medicare Improvement Fund from \$7.5 billion to \$5.153 billion.” The bill passed by a vote of 416-12. [H.R. 4040, [Vote #400](#), 7/27/22; CQ, [7/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID-19 Act To Committee.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Schweikert, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-221. [H.R. 4040, [Vote #399](#), 7/27/22; CQ, [7/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The South Asian Heart Health Awareness And Research Act To Authorize \$1 Million Annually For State Grants To Promote Awareness Of Heart Disease In Disproportionately Affected Communities Through FY 2017.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$1 million annually through fiscal 2027 for Health and Human Services Department grants to states to promote awareness of the prevalence of heart disease in disproportionately affected communities, such as South Asian communities in the U.S., including to develop culturally appropriate educational materials and support heart health promotion activities and research. It would require the department to report annually to Congress on outreach efforts and data relating to heart disease in disproportionately affected communities and to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine to study the relationship between COVID-19 and morbidity and mortality rates due to heart disease in at-risk populations. It would also authorize \$1 million annually through fiscal 2027 for the National Institutes of Health to conduct or support research on cardiovascular disease and related ailments among at-risk populations and to establish an online clearinghouse of heart health research and treatment options.” The bill passed by a vote of 237-192. [H.R. 3771, [Vote #398](#), 7/27/22; CQ, [7/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The South Asian Heart Health Awareness And Research Act To Committee.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Miller-Meeke, R-Iowa, motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 198-225. [H.R. 3771, [Vote #397](#), 7/27/22; CQ, [7/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing The Advanced Research Projects Agency For Health As An Independent Division Within The Health And Human Services Department.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health, which currently operates within the National Institutes of Health, as an independent division within the Health and Human Services Department and authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2027 for its activities. The bill would codify ARPA-H’s goals of fostering the development of new health technologies, capabilities and systems, including by translating scientific discoveries into health technologies, providing resources for platform capabilities and research drawing on multiple disciplines and delivering proofs of concept for medical advances. It would allow ARPA-H to cooperate with the Food and Drug Administration to expedite the development of drugs, devices and biological products; share information with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to expedite coverage determinations for new health technologies; and award grants and other contracts to carry out its goals, prioritizing funding for domestic recipients conducting transformative health technology research. It would require the

president to appoint an ARPA-H director for a maximum of two five-year terms. Among other provisions, it would establish an interagency research council to advise the division on research prioritization and coordination with other federal agencies; require ARPA-H to annually report to Congress on its actions undertaken and results generated; and establish personnel and leasing authorities for the division.” The bill passed by a vote of 336-85. [H.R. 5585, [Vote #288](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

- **National Institutes Of Health: The Advanced Research Projects Agency For Health Will Improve The U.S. Government’s Ability To Speed Biomedical And Health Research.** “President Biden proposed the creation of the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H) to improve the U.S. government’s ability to speed biomedical and health research. Public Law 117-103 was enacted on March 15, 2022, authorizing the establishment of ARPA-H within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.” [National Institutes Of Health, Advanced Research Projects Agency For Health, Accessed [6/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Advanced Research Project Agency-Health Act That Would Make Some Technical Changes Including Defining The Scope Of The Agency And Prohibiting The ARPA-H From Awarding Grants To Recipients In Certain Countries.** In June 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Eshoo, D-Calif., amendment no. 1 to the bill that would specify that there would be no more than six program offices within the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health authorized by the bill, at least two-thirds of which must be exclusively dedicated to research and development; strike language that would require Senate confirmation of the ARPA-H director; prohibit ARPA-H from awarding any grants and agreements to recipients from Russia, Iran, North Korea, China or certain other countries designated with respect to foreign malign influence; specify that no more than 15 percent of funds made available to carry out the bill could be used for administrative expenses; and specify uses for lease funds received by ARPA-H.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 381-40. [HR 5585, [Vote #287](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Restoring Hope For Mental Health And Well Being Act.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize over 30 Health and Human Services Department mental health and substance use disorder programs through fiscal 2027, authorize funding for several new HHS mental health programs and include various provisions to expand access to such services. The bill would reauthorize existing HHS grant programs for five years, through fiscal 2027, including to authorize a total of \$9.5 billion for substance use prevention, treatment and recovery block grants; \$4.3 billion for community mental health services block grants; \$625 million for community mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbances; \$300 million to support integrated physical and behavioral health services; \$250 million for mental and behavioral health professional education and training; \$207 million for nonprofits providing mental health and substance use disorder services for homeless individuals; \$150 million for adult suicide prevention and intervention programs, and \$125 million for activities to treat heroin and other opioid addiction. Also over five years, it would authorize funding for new HHS mental health programs, including a total of \$65 million for grants to expand access to peer-delivered mental health services; \$50 million for grants for states, localities and tribes to establish or enhance mobile crisis response teams that divert mental health and substance use crisis response from law enforcement; and \$5 million for a center of excellence to support eating disorder identification and treatment. It would require HHS to establish a maternal mental health task force and authorize \$50 million through fiscal 2027 for a national hotline for pregnant and postpartum women affected by maternal mental health and substance use disorders. Among other provisions, it would require the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to develop and periodically update guidance for states to operate and promote the availability of recovery housing and to convene an interagency working group with the Housing and Urban Development Department to support recovery housing for individuals experiencing homelessness, mental illness or substance use disorders. It would require HHS to eliminate a requirement that an individual must have been experiencing opioid addiction for at least one year before admittance into an opioid treatment program. It would remove certain waiver requirements for medical practitioners dispensing Schedule III, IV and V narcotic drugs, including buprenorphine, for maintenance or detoxification treatment. It would increase funding available for the Medicare Improvement Fund from \$5 million to \$1 billion.” The bill passed by a vote of 402-20. [H.R. 7666, [Vote #286](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Restoring Hope For Mental Health And Well Being Act That Would Postpone Certain Provisions Easing Restrictions On Dispensing Certain Narcotic Drugs For Maintenance Or Detoxification Treatment Until January 2024.** In June 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Griffith, R-Va., amendment no. 8 to the bill that would postpone the effective date of provisions regarding the elimination of certain requirements for dispensing Schedule III, IV, and V narcotic drugs for maintenance or detoxification treatment to Jan. 1, 2024.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-239. [H.R. 7666, [Vote #285](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Restoring Hope For Mental Health And Well Being Act That Would Require The HHS To Assist And Advise Schools In Establishing Behavioral Intervention Teams.** In June 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Rodgers, R-Wash., for Ferguson, R-Ga., amendment no. 6 to the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department, within two years of enactment, to develop best practices for and provide technical assistance to elementary schools, secondary schools and institutions of higher education in establishing and using behavioral intervention teams, including how such teams can mitigate inappropriate uses of mental health assessments, inappropriate involvement of law enforcement and violations of individual privacy.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 320-103. [H.R. 7666, [Vote #284](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Restoring Hope For Mental Health And Well Being Act That Would Require The Justice Department To Submit A Report On The Mental Health Of Law Enforcement And Availability Of Services To Congress.** In June 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Demings, D-Fla., amendment no. 4 to the bill that would require the Justice Department, in consultation with the FBI, National Institute for Justice and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to submit to Congress, within 270 days of enactment, a report on mental health and stress-related responses of law enforcement to traumatic incidents and the availability and utilization of mental health and wellness programming for law enforcement officers.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 411-10. [H.R. 7666, [Vote #283](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendment No. 2 For The Restoring Hope For Mental Health And Well Being Act.** In June 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 2 to the bill, consisting of six amendments that would insert the text of a bill (HR 2355) that would require the Health and Human Services Department to periodically update materials on when pharmacists may refuse to fill prescriptions and require such materials to include information for pharmacists on verifying patient identity; extend from 14 to 60 days the time limit by which certain controlled substances must be administered to a patient after a practitioner receives the substance; require the best practices for crisis response continuum of care published by HHS to include recommendations on the capacity to meet the needs of veteran patients; insert the text of a bill (HR 2364) that would require HHS to develop and implement an education campaign to raise public awareness of the dangers and use of synthetic opioids, as well as HHS services available to address the misuse of such drugs; require manufacturers and distributors of controlled substances to exercise and maintain a record of due diligence upon discovering a suspicious order and decline to fill the order unless the reasons for suspicion are resolved; and modify and reauthorize for five years an HHS grant program to help states and tribes address opioid and stimulant use and misuse.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 366-51. [H.R. 7666, [Vote #282](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendment No. 1 For The Restoring Hope For Mental Health And Well Being Act.** In June 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 1 to the bill, consisting of eight amendments that would, insert the text of a bill (HR 1480) that would authorize the Health and Human Services Department to award grants to nonprofits to establish and implement peer-support behavioral health and wellness programs for fire departments, emergency medical services and health care providers; require the Behavioral Health Crisis Coordinating Office established by the bill to support technical assistance, data analysis and evaluation functions for care provided by the Veterans Crisis Line; require the Defense Department to carry out a two-year pilot program to pre-program behavioral health and suicide prevention resources into smart devices issued to members of the armed forces; authorize \$101.6 million annually through fiscal 2027 for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline program, with at least 80 percent of the funding allocated for local crisis centers; require HHS to consult with state, local and tribal public health officials in maintaining the Maternal Mental Health Hotline established by the bill; authorize \$130 million annually through fiscal 2027 for HHS, in consultation with the

Education Department, to make grants and contracts to entities that provide school-based mental health services and support for children dealing with trauma, grief, suicide risk and violence; require HHS to study the rates of suicidal behaviors among children and adolescents with chronic illnesses, including substance use disorders, autoimmune disorders and heritable blood disorders; and require HHS, in consultation with the Justice, Labor and Housing and Urban Development departments, to conduct a study on the direct and indirect costs of serious mental illness on nongovernmental entities and federal, state, local and tribal agencies.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 387-32. [H.R. 7666, [Vote #281](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Several Bills Including The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act, The Advanced Research Project Agency-Health Act, And The Restoring Hope For Mental Health And Well-Being Act.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1191) that would provide for House floor consideration of the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act (HR 4176), the Advanced Research Project Agency-Health Act (HR 5585) and the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act (HR 7666). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill; automatic adoption of manager's amendments to HR 4176 and HR 7666; and floor consideration of three amendments to HR 4176, one amendment to HR 5585 and 17 amendments to HR 7666. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., manager's amendment that would add a congressional finding stating that the integrity of the federal statistical system relies on the ability of agencies to determine the content of their surveys; allow agency statistical officials to waive the bill's requirements if adding the required data would impair the utility, accuracy or objectivity of the surveys; permit an agency head to make waivers if the agency does not have a statistical official; and make technical changes. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment that would authorize \$25 million annually through fiscal 2027 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Minority Fellowship Program. It would increase funding available for the Medicare Improvement Fund from \$5 million to \$1 billion. It would add various requirements related to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program services, including to require the provision of physical and mental health screenings for eligible youth released from incarceration, allow eligible youth who are incarcerated pending disposition of charges to receive medical services, and require HHS to issue guidances to improve access to school-based medical assistance, behavioral health services for children and telehealth services. Beginning in 2024, it would add reporting requirements for health insurance issuers providing pharmacy benefit management regarding drugs covered, amounts of copayment assistance paid and total gross and net spending for prescription drugs under the plan. It would require HHS to conduct and support research on the health effects of smartphone and social media use by adolescents and on the health and developmental effects of media on infants, children and adolescents. Finally, the rule would authorize through July 13, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. It would also allow proceedings on measures considered under suspension of the rules on June 21 through June 24 to be postponed through July 15.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 214-202. [H. Res. 1191, [Vote #280](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Food And Drug Administration's User Fee Programs For Prescription And Generic Drugs And Medical Devices Through FY 2027.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize through fiscal 2027 the Food and Drug Administration's user fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs and biosimilar biological products, and revise certain aspects of the fee programs. It would also include a number of provisions aimed at improving pharmaceutical research, development and supply chains. The bill would authorize \$20 million annually for fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for the Health and Human Services Department to establish an emerging technologies grant program to support innovative approaches to drug product design and manufacturing; require HHS to establish an FDA pilot program to designate advanced drug manufacturing technology; and authorize HHS to designate certain higher education institutions as national centers of excellence in advanced and continuous pharmaceutical manufacturing. It would modify the FDA's Accelerated Approval Program, including to codify labeling requirements for drugs approved under the program and require HHS to specify the conditions for post-approval studies on such drugs. It would include several provisions to increase diversity in clinical drug studies, including to require the sponsors of clinical investigations for new drugs to submit to HHS a diversity action plan; require HHS to evaluate the need for regulatory authorities to ensure post-approval studies for FDA-approved drugs in the case of insufficient demographic subgroup data in premarket studies; and require HHS to



convene public workshops on increasing the enrollment of historically underrepresented populations in clinical studies. Among other provisions, it would reauthorize through fiscal 2027 reporting requirements for pending generic drug applications and modify procedures for HHS evaluation of abbreviated new drug applications for generic drugs. It would modify and reauthorize through fiscal 2027 the FDA's drug manufacturing facility inspection program, including to require HHS to establish a pilot program to increase unannounced surveillance inspections of foreign facilities; ensure internal coordination among field inspectors and staff on inspection and compliance activities; and post facility inspection information on the FDA's website annually after the end of each fiscal year. It would reauthorize through fiscal 2027 various pharmaceutical research and development programs and provisions, including the pediatric pharmaceutical studies program, the orphan drug grants program, the humanitarian device exemptions, the pediatric device consortia, the exclusivity of certain drugs containing single enantiomers and the critical path public-private partnership program." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 392-28. [H.R. 7667, [Vote #254](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Incorporation Of Maternal Morbidity Data Mapping Into An Interactive Public Tool.**

In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Federal Communications Commission, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and within 180 days of enactment, to incorporate publicly available maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity data into its Mapping Broadband Health in America platform, an interactive public mapping tool for visualizing and analyzing broadband and health data." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-11. [H.R. 1218, [Vote #110](#), 4/5/22; CQ, [4/5/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Insurance Coverage For Services Related To Birth Defects, Including Dental Or**

**Orthodontic Care.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Eshoo, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require health insurers to provide coverage for services related to the diagnosis and treatment of congenital anomalies or birth defects, including dental or orthodontic care. It would specify that coverage must include any medically necessary service that functionally improves, repairs or restores normal bodily function or appearance, and may not have coverage limits or cost-sharing requirements more restrictive than the predominant requirements under the plan. It would not require coverage of cosmetic surgery to improve appearance or self-esteem." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 310-110. [H.R. 1916, [Vote #109](#), 4/4/22; CQ, [4/4/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Affordable Insulin Now Act To Cap The Price Of Insulin At \$35.** In March 2022 Garcia 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](#)]



- **Insulin Prices Doubled Between 2012 And 2016.** “Advocates of the legislation point to data from the Health Care Cost Institute, an independent nonprofit that studies health care prices, which shows prices for insulin doubled between 2012 and 2016. ‘No one should have to choose between taking their medication as prescribed and putting food on the table or a roof over their head,’ said Rep. Dan Kildee, one of three Democratic lawmakers who sponsored the legislation.” [NPR, [3/31/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Marijuana Opportunity And Expungement Act And The Affordable Insulin Now Act.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1017) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act (HR 3617) and the Affordable Insulin Now Act (HR 6833). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill. It would provide for floor consideration of three amendments to HR 3617. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 3617 that would clarify language prohibiting the denial of benefits to an individual under immigration law based on any actions relating to marijuana use or possession that would no longer be prohibited under the bill's provisions. It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeLauro, D-Conn., manager's amendment to HR 6833 that would strike from the bill a provision that would provide \$1.5 million for fiscal 2022 for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to cover costs associated with the bill's provisions to limit cost-sharing and prohibit deductibles for insulin products covered under Medicare prescription drug plans. The rule would also authorize through April 29 certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-202. [H. Res. 1017, [Vote #99](#), 3/31/22; CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Health And Human Services Department To Periodically Update Its Guidance On The Social Determinants Of Health.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Health and Human Services Department, at least once every three years, to update its Jan. 2021 guidance regarding strategies for state Medicaid and CHIP programs to address social determinants of health. It would require the updates to include guidance on strategies states can implement under existing program authorities, updated examples of strategies implemented by states, and guidance for states to incentivize managed care entities to address social determinants of health.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 378-48. [HR 3894, [Vote #425](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Increasing Funding For The Non-Profit Foundations That Support The Food And Drug Administration And The National Institutes Of Health.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would increase funding authorized annually for the independent nonprofit foundations that support the Food and Drug Administration and National Institutes of Health. Specifically, it would require each agency to transfer at least \$1.25 million and not more than \$5 million annually to its respective foundation.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 374-52. [HR 3743, [Vote #424](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Health And Human Services Department To Implement A Educational Campaign To Raise The Awareness Of The Dangers Of Synthetic Opioids.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Health and Human Services Department to develop and implement an education campaign to raise public awareness of the dangers and use of synthetic opioids, as well as HHS services available to address the misuse of such drugs. It would establish biennial reporting and independent evaluation requirements regarding the campaign's effectiveness. It would also require the department to publish a training guide and webinar for first responders and other individuals at high risk of exposure to synthetic opioids on measures to prevent such exposure.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 411-14. [HR 2364, [Vote #423](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Opioid Prescription Verification Act.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Health and Human Services Department to periodically update materials on when pharmacists may refuse to fill prescriptions and add a requirement that such materials include information for pharmacists on verifying patient identity. It would also allow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in awarding grant funding for activities to prevent controlled

substance overdoses, to give preference to states that have enacted certain requirements related to monitoring prescription drugs.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 410-15. [HR 2355, [Vote #422](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Funding And Programming To Prevent Suicide And Improve Mental Health.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Health and Human Services Department, within two years of the enactment, to disseminate evidence-based best practices for preventing suicide and improving mental health among health care professionals. It would authorize \$35 million annually through fiscal 2024 for the department to award grants or contracts for health care entities to establish or enhance programs to address mental health and substance use disorders among health care professionals, including training for health professions students. It would authorize \$10 million annually through fiscal 2024 for the department to establish a national education and awareness initiative to encourage health care providers to seek support for mental health and substance use concerns and address the stigma of doing so. It would also require an HHS review of the outcomes of programs authorized by the bill and a Government Accountability Office report on the extent to which the federal substance use disorder and mental health grant programs address the mental health needs of health care professionals.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 392-36. [HR 1667, [Vote #419](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Improving Health Of Children Act.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$186 million annually through fiscal 2026 for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities and expand a list of conditions for which the center must conduct research and programming, including to specify early identification of developmental delay and disability, neuromuscular diseases, congenital heart defects, ADHD, stillbirth and Tourette syndrome. It would also indefinitely reauthorize CDC programs related to the effects of folic acid in preventing birth defects.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 405-20. [HR 5551, [Vote #418](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Strengthening The Strategic National Stockpile With Medical Supplies For Emergency Health Security.** In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize funding for and require the Health and Human Services Department to take actions to strengthen the National Strategic Stockpile. Through fiscal 2024, it would authorize \$705 million annually for the stockpile to maintain drugs, vaccines, medical devices and other medical supplies to provide for national emergency health security needs; \$500 million annually for a new supply chain flexibility manufacturing pilot program to improve domestic reserves of critical medical supplies; and \$3.5 billion annually for a new pilot grant program to help states expand or maintain strategic stockpiles of medical supplies. Among other provisions, it would require HHS to ensure that contents of the stockpile are in good working order, submit a report to Congress every 30 days on all state and local requests for supplies related to the COVID-19 pandemic and improve processes for the use and distribution of supplies from the stockpile.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-22. [H.R. 3635, [Vote #322](#), 10/20/21; CQ, [10/20/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passage Of The Fairness in Orphan Drug Exclusivity Act.** In May 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would extend certain requirements for drugs to qualify for "orphan drug" status, which provides incentives for the development of drugs to treat rare diseases or conditions. Specifically, it would require drug manufacturers that are seeking or have previously received orphan drug status approval for a drug -- including approval to extend an existing status -- to demonstrate to the Health and Human Services Department that, at the time of approval, there is or was "no reasonable expectation" that the manufacturer would recover the costs of developing and distributing the drug in the United States from U.S. sales within 12 years of first marketing the drug. It would require the department to deny or revoke such approval if a manufacturer does not meet the requirements.” The bill passed 402 to 23. [H Res 1629, [Vote #150](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending Certain Requirements For Drugs To Qualify For “Orphan Drug” Status, Which Provides For Incentives For The Development Of Drugs To Treat Rare Diseases Or Conditions.** In May 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend certain requirements for drugs to qualify for "orphan drug" status, which provides incentives for the development of

drugs to treat rare diseases or conditions. Specifically, it would require drug manufacturers that are seeking or have previously received orphan drug status approval for a drug -- including approval to extend an existing status -- to demonstrate to the Health and Human Services Department that, at the time of approval, there is or was "no reasonable expectation" that the manufacturer would recover the costs of developing and distributing the drug in the United States from U.S. sales within 12 years of first marketing the drug. It would require the department to deny or revoke such approval if a manufacturer does not meet the requirements." The motion was rejected 250-168. [HR 1629, [Vote #134](#), 5/11/21; CQ, [5/11/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing An HHS Program Related To Blood Stem Cell, Bone Marrow, And Umbilical Cord Blood Transplants And Authorizing Funding For Adult Stem Cell Research.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: "Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2026 a Health and Human Services Department program related to blood stem cell, bone marrow and umbilical cord blood transplants, authorizing \$31 million annually for the program and \$23 million annually for HHS to assist cord blood banks in maintaining cord blood inventory. Among other provisions, it would require the department to conduct a review at least every two years on the state of science related to the use of adult stem cells and birthing tissues in new types of therapies, to consider such therapies for potential inclusion in the program." The motion was agreed to 415-2. [H R 941, [Vote #109](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of H.R. 2430, the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: "DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, "Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule immediately to consider H.R. 2430, the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act. This critical bill would extend the Drug Enforcement Administration's authority to temporarily schedule fentanyl analogues for another year." **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217- 208. [H Res 303, [Vote #102](#), 4/14/21; CQ, [4/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [4/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Advancing Education on Biosimilars Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: "Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would permit the Health and Human Services Department to maintain a website to provide educational materials for health care providers, patients and caregivers regarding the review and licensing of biological and biosimilar products, including information related to development programs for such products, the process for reporting adverse events for such products, and explanations of the terms "biosimilar" and "interchangeable." It would also require HHS to develop or improve continuing education programs for health care providers related to prescribing such products." The motion passed 412-8. [S 164, [Vote #101](#), 4/14/21; CQ, [4/14/21](#)]

## House Administration And Adjournment Votes

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Adjourn, Postponing A Vote On The FY 2023 Omnibus Appropriations Package.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Roy, R-Texas, motion to adjourn." The motion was rejected by a vote of 193-227. [Adjourn, [Vote #548](#), 12/23/22; CQ, [12/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Adjourn, Postponing A Vote On The FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act And Spending Omnibus.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Roy, R-Texas, motion to adjourn." The motion was rejected by a vote of 129-227. [Adjourn, [Vote #515](#), 12/8/22; CQ, [12/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing 11 Bills (H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358) En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 11 measures, en bloc." The motion passed by a vote of 361-69. [H.R. 8453, H.R. 6846, H.R. 7240, H.R. 8503, H.R. 8520, H.R. 7338, H.R. 6265, H. Res. 558, H.R. 1433, H.R. 4009, H.R. 4358, [Vote #443](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/20/22](#)]

- **H.R. 4009 Authorized The Georgetown African America Historic Landmark Project And Tour To Commemorate The Enslaved Individuals Who Endured The Middle Passage.** “This bill authorizes the Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour to establish a commemorative work on federal land in the District of Columbia to commemorate the enslaved individuals, whose identities may be known or unknown, who endured the Middle Passage. The Georgetown African American Historic Landmark Project and Tour shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work. Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work.” [H.R. 4009, Summary, Passed [9/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Limiting Federal Employee Reclassifications By Specifying Competitive Service Positions May Not Be Excepted Unless Placed On Schedules A Through E Of Excepted Positions.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would limit federal employee reclassifications by specifying that competitive service positions may not be excepted from the competitive service unless they are placed in one of five existing schedules of excepted positions, Schedules A through E, as in effect on Sept. 30, 2020. It would prohibit the creation of new excepted service schedules not in effect by that date, effectively prohibiting the reinstatement of ‘Schedule F,’ which was created in October 2020 but never implemented and would include policy-related positions that are not normally subject to change due to presidential transition.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-204. [H.R. 302, [Vote #432](#), 9/15/22; CQ, [9/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Permit Competitive Service Positions To Be Excepted By Being Placed In “Schedule F.”** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hice, R-Ga., amendment no. 1 that would permit positions in the competitive service to be excepted by being placed in ‘Schedule F’ of the excepted service, as in effect on Dec. 31, 2020.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-226. [H.R. 302, [Vote #431](#), 9/15/22; CQ, [9/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designation Of The Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building In Houston, Texas.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 4020 Broadway St. in Houston, Texas, as the ‘Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 386-35. [H.R. 203, [Vote #357](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designation Of The John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building In Oxnard, California.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 1961 North C St. in Oxnard, Calif., as the ‘John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 348-63. [H.R. 5659, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Constitutional Amendment To Require That The U.S. Supreme Court Be Composed Of Nine Justices.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H. Res. 11 for immediate consideration. This resolution proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine Justices.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-208. [H. Res. 1224, [Vote #303](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#); Congressional Record, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating The Thelma Harper Post Office Building In Nashville, Tennessee.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 2245 Rosa L Parks Blvd. in Nashville, Tenn., as the ‘Thelma Harper Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 330-81. [H.R. 5271, [Vote #302](#), 7/12/22; CQ, [7/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Designating A U.S. Courthouse And Federal Building In Tallahassee, Florida.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would designate the U.S. courthouse and federal building located at 111 North Adams St. in Tallahassee, Fla., as the ‘Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building’ and designate the postal facility located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, Calif., as



the ‘Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building.’” The bill passed by a vote of 230-190. [S. 2938, [Vote #212](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion Adjourn.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Roy, R-Texas, motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 188-226. [[Vote #142](#), 5/10/22; CQ, [5/10/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating A Federal Building In Wyoming As The “Louisa Swain Federal Office Building.”** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Williams, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the federal office building located at 308 W. 21st St. in Cheyenne, Wyo., as the ‘Louisa Swain Federal Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 412-1. [S. 2126, [Vote #97](#), 3/30/22; CQ, [3/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating A U.S. Courthouse In Pennsylvania As The “Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse.”** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Williams, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the U.S. courthouse located at 1501 North 6th St. in Harrisburg, Pa., as the ‘Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse.’” The motion was agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 364-61. [S. 1226, [Vote #96](#), 3/30/22; CQ, [3/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Designating A U.S. Courthouse And Federal Building In Florida As The “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building.”** In March 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Williams, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the U.S. courthouse and federal building located at 111 North Adams St. in Tallahassee, Fla., as the ‘Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building.’” The motion was rejected by a vote of 238-187. [S. 2938, [Vote #95](#), 3/30/22; CQ, [3/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating The Department Of Transportation Headquarters As The “William T. Coleman, Jr. And Norman Y. Mineta Federal Building.”** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would designate the Department of Transportation headquarters building, located at 1200 New Jersey Ave. SE in Washington, D.C., as the ‘William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Y. Mineta Federal Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417-4. [S. 400, [Vote #91](#), 3/30/22; CQ, [3/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Commissioning Statues Honoring Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O’Connor And Ruth Bader Ginsburg.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would direct the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, within two years of enactment, to commission statues honoring former Supreme Court associate justices Sandra Day O’Connor and Ruth Bader Ginsburg and permanently install each statue in the U.S. Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds. It would require the committee to consider artists from a variety of backgrounds to create the statues, including artists from underrepresented demographic groups. It would authorize the committee to use up to \$500,000 from the Capitol Preservation Fund to create and install each statue.” The motion was agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 349-63. [S. 3294, [Vote #84](#), 3/28/22; CQ, [3/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion Adjourn.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hice, R-Ga., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 173-255. [[Vote #62](#), 3/9/22; CQ [3/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking An Amendment That Would Prohibit Resolutions Stripping Members Of Committee Assignments Unless Supported By The Leader Of The Party Of The Member In Question.** In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon D-Pa. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to consider a resolution that would add a new House rule stating that any resolution proposing to remove a Member from a committee assignment shall not be in order unless offered by, or with the concurrence of, the leader of the party of the Member that is the subject of the resolution.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block*



consideration of the bill. Motion agreed to by a vote of 221-207. [H Res. 795, [Vote #377](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#); Congressional Record, [1/17/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar, R-Arizona And Condemning “Threats Of Violence.”** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would censure Rep. Paul Gosar R-Ariz., and remove him from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees for posting a manipulated video on his social media accounts depicting himself killing Rep. Ocasio-Cortez D-N.Y., and attacking President Joe Biden. It would require Gosar to present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. The resolution would condemn ‘threats of violence’ against members of Congress and the president, stating that ‘depictions of violence can foment actual violence and jeopardize the safety of elected officials.’” Passed by a vote of 223-207. [H Res 789, [Vote #379](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering A Resolution That Would Censure Rep. Gosar, R-Arizona And Remove Him From His Committee Assignments.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 795) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 789) censuring Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz. It would provide for one hour of debate on the resolution and provide for automatic adoption of a Deutch, D-Fla., manager’s amendment that would remove Gosar from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees.” Adopted by a vote of 222-208. [H Res 795, [Vote #378](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Passage Of Fiscal 2022 Legislative Branch Appropriations.** In July 2021 2015, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$4.8 billion in discretionary funding for legislative branch entities and activities. Within total funding, it would provide \$1.7 billion for House of Representatives general expenses and staff salaries, including \$774.4 million for members’ office accounts and \$18.2 million for paid internships in member, leadership and committee offices. It would provide \$603.9 million for the Capitol Police, including \$480.5 million for salaries, hazard pay and benefits and \$123.5 million for general expenses such as security equipment, training and the employee assistance program. It would provide \$794.4 million for the Library of Congress; \$738.3 million for the Architect of the Capitol; \$729.3 million for the Government Accountability Office; \$125.6 million for the Government Publishing Office; and \$60.9 million for the Congressional Budget Office. Among other provisions, it would authorize legislative branch agencies to hire individuals with employment authorization under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program; require the AOC to remove from public spaces in the Capitol all Confederate statues and busts, as well as those representing former Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney, Vice President John C. Calhoun, and others; require congressional security officers to prepare, within 60 days of enactment, a report on evacuation procedures and emergency preparedness plans for the Capitol complex; and direct the AOC to display in the Capitol a plaque commending the Capitol Police, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department and other law enforcement agencies that served during the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol and present matching plaques to each agency.” The bill passed 215 to 207. [HR 4346, [Vote #239](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Funding For The Library Of Congress, The Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, And The Government Accountability Office.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ryan, D-Ohio, en bloc amendments no. 1 to the bill, including seven amendments that would, among other provisions, increase by \$250,000 funding for the Library of Congress, with offsets, intended for partnerships with minority-serving institutions and community colleges; increase by \$250,000 funding for the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, with offsets, intended to support translation services for communication materials; decrease by \$6 million, then increase by the same amount, funding for the Government Accountability Office, intended to support the provision of technical information and evaluations for members of Congress; and prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Capitol Police to enforce the prohibition on the use of scooters on the Capitol grounds.” The amendment was adopted 220 to 207. [HR 4346, [Vote #236](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Adjourn.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Hice, R-Ga., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 174-216. [Adjourn, [Vote #235](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adjourning The House.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197-225. [Adjourn, [Vote #231](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Removal Of Confederate Statues From The US Capitol.** In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would direct the Architect of the Capitol to remove from the Old Supreme Court Chamber the bust of former Chief Justice Roger Taney, who wrote the majority opinion in the 1857 case Dred Scott v. Sanford declaring African Americans ineligible for U.S. citizenship, within 45 days of enactment. It would require the AOC to replace the Taney bust with one of former Justice Thurgood Marshall, the first African American Supreme Court justice, within two years of enactment. It would modify existing requirements related to statues in the National Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol to prohibit the display of statutes commemorating individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy or the government of a state in rebellion against the U.S. and require the AOC to identify and remove any such statues from public display within 120 days of enactment. It would also direct the AOC to remove from the Capitol, within 45 days of enactment, any other Confederate statues or busts in public areas, as well as the statues of three individuals who vocally defended slavery or white supremacy -- former Vice President John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, North Carolina Gov. Charles B. Aycock and Arkansas Gov. James P. Clarke. It would authorize such sums as necessary to carry out the bill's provisions.” The bill passed 285 to 120. [HR 3005, [Vote #196](#), 6/29/21; CQ, [6/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table The Privileged Resolution To Direct The Attending Physician To Provide Updated Guidance On Mask Wearing In The House Of Representatives For Members And Staff Who Are Vaccinated Against COVID-19.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would direct the attending physician to take ‘timely action’ to provide updated guidance on mask wearing in the chamber and committee meeting spaces of the House of Representatives for members and staff who are vaccinated against COVID-19, consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention public guidance released on May 13, 2021.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H Res 414, [Vote #153](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table A Privileged Resolution To Censure Rep. Maxine Waters.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would censure Rep. Maxine Waters, D-Calif., for comments related to the trial of former Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin, who was convicted of the murder and manslaughter of George Floyd, and require Waters to present herself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. The resolution would cite statements made by Waters on April 17, 2021, in Brooklyn Center, Minn., as well as statements by the judge presiding over Chauvin's case that suggested Waters' comments could affect the legitimacy of the verdict.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-210. [H Res 331, [Vote #122](#), 4/20/21; CQ, [4/20/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adjourning The House.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 149 -235. [Adjourn, [Vote #71](#), 3/10/21; CQ, [3/10/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene’s Motion To Prematurely Adjourn The House In Protest Of Democratic Legislation.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene’s motion to prematurely adjourn the House. Newsweek described the motion: “A group of 18 House Republicans has voted against Georgia Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene's most recent attempt to prematurely adjourn the House—her third such attempt over the last six days. Each of Greene's attempts has been in protest of Democratic legislation and comments introduced in the lower congressional chamber. Each of her attempts has also disrupted congressional work by forcing House members to return to the floor to vote on the matter. ‘I rise today to inform Democrats the radical path you're taking will cause you to lose in 2022,’ Greene said before asking the chamber to adjourn on Wednesday, according to Washington Post congressional reporter Paul Kane.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 182 - 222. [[Vote #56](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); Newsweek, [3/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adjourning The House.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected 214 to 202. [[Vote #33](#), 2/24/21; CQ, [2/24/21](#)]

- **Rep. Greene’s Repeated Attempts To Adjourn The House Infuriated “Democrats And, Increasingly, Members Of Her Own Party.”** “One day after Democrats made an unprecedented move to strip Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of her committee assignments, the Georgia Republican countered that she’d now have plenty of time to obstruct her opponents’ ‘far-leftist’ proposals and push her GOP colleagues harder to the right. Greene, an ardent supporter of former president Donald Trump, has kept her promise. Her repeated motions to adjourn legislative debate over the past several weeks have forced members to scramble to the House floor and vote to remain in session, a move that is infuriating Democrats and, increasingly, members of her own party.” [Washington Post, [3/10/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The House Rules Package For The 117<sup>th</sup> Congress.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 117th Congress. It would modify rules providing for a motion to recommit a measure to a committee, removing language that allows such motions to include instructions to report a measure back with amendments. It would also make such motions non-debatable. It would authorize the House Budget Committee chair to exempt legislation addressing the economic or public health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and legislation addressing the consequences of climate change from certain budgetary requirements, including discretionary spending caps and pay-as-you-go rules. Among other provisions, it would establish a Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth; reauthorize a number of select committees established in the 116th Congress, including the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis; and codify the Office of Diversity and Inclusion established in the 116th Congress. It would prohibit any House member, officer, or employee from ‘knowingly and willfully’ disclosing a whistleblower’s identity in most circumstances. It would require the House Ethics Commission to report to the House by the end of 2021 any recommended amendments to the House code of conduct related to discipline for knowingly disseminating distorted or manipulated media with the intent to mislead the public. It would bar former members from the House floor if they have been convicted of a crime related to their election to or service in the House. It would also extend procedures authorizing remote voting by proxy for House members and remote committee proceedings during the COVID-19 public health emergency, and it would require the House Administration Committee to identify ‘operable and secure’ technology that could be used to conduct remote voting.” The resolution passed, 217-206. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #8](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Amendment Of The House Rules Package To Restore The Minority’s Right To Offer Motions To Recommit (MTR) Legislation With Instructions.** In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “If we defeat the previous question, Madam Speaker, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately amend the rules package to strike the complete gutting of the MTR. My amendment will restore this sacred right to the minority to offer a final amendment to the bill.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment.** The motion was agreed to, 217-204. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #6](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#); Congressional Record, [1/4/21](#)]

- **January 2021 House Rules Package Eliminated Minority’s Ability To Offer MTRs With Instructions.** “The rules package eliminates the minority’s ability to offer MTRs with instructions. The impact of the change is that Republicans will not be able to use the MTR to alter bills on the floor, which they successfully did eight times last Congress. Instead, under the change the minority would only be able to use the motion to send a bill back to committee. That makes the MTR more of a procedural move designed to kill a bill, which is easier for Democrats to oppose.” [Roll Call, [1/4/21](#)]
- **2021 House Rules Meant Minority Could Only Use MTRs To Send A Bill Back To Committee, Which “Makes The MTR More Of A Procedural Move Designed To Kill A Bill.”** “The rules package eliminates the minority’s ability to offer MTRs with instructions. The impact of the change is that Republicans will not be able to use the MTR to alter bills on the floor, which they successfully did eight times last Congress. Instead, under the change the minority would only be able to use the motion to send a bill back to committee. That makes the MTR more of a procedural move designed to kill a bill, which is easier for Democrats to oppose.” [Roll Call, [1/4/21](#)]

## Housing Issues

## Immigration and Border Issues

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Statutory Definition Of “Nonimmigrant” To Include People Passing In Transit Through The U.S. To Board A Vessel On Which The Person Will Perform Ship-To-Ship Liquid Cargo Transfer Operations Engaged In Foreign Trade.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify the statutory definition of a ‘nonimmigrant,’ which includes a foreign individual who is in immediate and continuous transit throughout the United States. The bill would specify that the transit must not last more than 29 days. It would also classify as a nonimmigrant a foreign individual who is passing in transit through the United States to board or disembark from a vessel on which the person will or did perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations to or from another vessel engaged in foreign trade for a period of not more than 180 days. Similarly, it would permit a foreign crewman to land temporarily in the United States for up to 180 days if the crewman intends to depart within that time and will perform such transfer operations during that time.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 394-19. [S. 5168, [Vote #533](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Establish Or Codify Procedures To Provide For Expedited Naturalization Of Noncitizen U.S. Veterans And Active Service Members.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish or codify procedures to provide for expedited naturalization of noncitizen U.S. veterans. The bill would require U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services, in coordination with the Defense Department, to implement a program to allow all noncitizen servicemembers to apply for naturalization at any point on or after their first day of active duty service during a presidentially designated period of conflict with a hostile foreign force. It would require DOD to ensure all military recruiters are trained on the naturalization process and ensure that a USCIS or DOD employee trained in immigration law is stationed at each Military Entrance Processing Station to inform noncitizen recruits on the process. It would also allow veterans honorably discharged after active duty service during a designated contingency operation to be naturalized under the same process. The bill would require the Department of Homeland Security, within 180 days of enactment, to create a protocol for identifying noncitizen veterans, create a system to maintain information about such veterans and consider such information before initiating any removal proceedings; establish a Military Family Immigration Advisory Committee to review and provide recommendations regarding any case involving removal proceedings for current servicemembers, veterans or their immediate family members; and establish an application and approval procedures to provide legal permanent resident status for noncitizen veterans who have been deported or ordered deported. The bill would also allow immediate relatives of U.S. citizens who served at least two years in the military to apply for legal permanent resident status.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-208. [H.R. 7946, [Vote #503](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Homeland Security Department To Issue Regulations To Implement The Veteran Service Recognition Act’s Provisions.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Gonzalez, D-Texas, amendment no. 1 that would require the Homeland Security Department, within 90 days of enactment, to issue regulations to implement the bill’s provisions.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 213-207. [H.R. 7946, [Vote #502](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Continuing Government Funding Through December 16, 2022 And Emergency Funding For Ukraine, Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And Natural Disaster Relief.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 16, 2022, at fiscal 2022 levels and provide emergency funding for Ukraine, Afghan refugee resettlement, and natural disaster relief. In supplemental fiscal 2023 appropriations, it would provide approximately \$12.3 billion in further military and economic aid to Ukraine, including \$7.8 billion for military, intelligence and other defense support, \$4.5 billion for bilateral economic support and \$35 million for nuclear nonproliferation activities. It would allow the Defense Department to transfer up to \$3 billion to the State Department to assist with Afghan refugee resettlement and provide \$15.3 million for related FBI investigative activities. For natural disaster relief, it would provide \$2.5 billion for the 2022 Hermits



Peak/Calf Canyon wildfire in New Mexico, \$2 billion for Community Development Block Grants specifically for disaster response, and \$20 million for Army Corps of Engineers water infrastructure projects in Jackson, Miss. It would also establish a new Federal Emergency Management Agency office to process compensation claims resulting from the 2022 New Mexico wildfire. Among other funding, it would provide \$1.8 billion for HHS refugee resettlement activities, \$1 billion for HHS energy payment assistance for low-income households and \$112.5 million for federal court security. The bill would extend a number of expiring programs and authorities for the duration of the continuing resolution, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the National Flood Insurance Program, the Federal Communications Commission's authority to auction radio spectrum and issue licenses, and various Medicare authorities, offset by a reduction of \$192 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. It would extend various Veterans Affairs Department programs and authorities through Sept. or Dec. 2024, including homelessness and housing assistance programs. It would also revise and reauthorize, through fiscal 2027, the Food and Drug Administration's user fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar biological products." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-201. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #476](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing For House Floor Consideration Of The Fiscal 2023 Continuing Resolution, Supplemental Funding Package, And The Fairness For 9/11 Families Act.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 1404) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2023 continuing resolution and supplemental funding package (HR 6833) and the Fairness for 9/11 Families Act (HR 8987). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill." The motion passed by a vote of 219-209. [H. Res. 1404, [Vote #475](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Immigration Transparency And Transit Notification Act Of 2022.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: "Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, "That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule immediately to consider H.R. 6592, the Immigration Transparency and Transit Notification Act of 2022." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-209. [H. Res. 1372, [Vote #445](#), 9/21/22; CQ, [9/21/22](#); Congressional Record, [9/21/22](#)]

- **The Immigration Transparency And Transit Notification Act Of 2022 Required At Least A Seven Day Advance Notice Of Placement Or Transport Of Undocumented Immigrants To The Relevant Governor, Who May Prohibit Such Action, Attorney General, Local Government, And Law Enforcement.** "This bill requires notifications to certain officials before an unaccompanied alien child or a non-U.S. national (alien under federal law) without lawful immigration status may be placed in or transported to a state or local jurisdiction. The bill also authorizes the office of the governor of the relevant state to prohibit the placement or transportation. At least seven calendar days before taking such an action, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) must notify (1) the relevant state governor's office, (2) the state attorney general's office, (3) the county or municipal government, (4) local law enforcement, and (5) federal and state legislators representing the relevant jurisdiction. The action may not take place if the state governor's office objects no later than three calendar days after receiving the notification. This authority to object shall not apply if the action is to place an unaccompanied child with, or transport the child to, a family member." [H.R. 6592, Summary, Introduced [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Study Of Factors Affecting Employment Opportunities In The U.S. For Immigrants And Refugees With Professional Credentials Obtained In Other Countries, Including To Make Policy Recommendations To Better Enable Such Individuals To Obtain Skill-Appropriate Employment.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Labor Department, in consultation with other agencies, to conduct a study of the factors affecting employment opportunities in the United States for immigrants and refugees with professional credentials obtained in a foreign country, including to analyze the employment history of such individuals admitted to the U.S. in the five years before enactment and make policy recommendations to better enable such individuals to obtain skill-appropriate



employment. It would require the department, within 18 months of enactment, to publish and submit to Congress a report on the study.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 363-52. [S. 3157, [Vote #439](#), 9/19/22; CQ, [9/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The PAUSE Act To Enforce Title 42.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “McGovern, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 471, the PAUSE Act of 2021, to enforce title 42.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 215-205. [H.Res 1302, [Vote #407](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#); Congressional Record, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Express Support For US Border Patrol Agents.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Neguse, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider a resolution expressing support for United States Border Patrol Agents introduced by Representative MICHAEL GUEST.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-193. [H.Res 1254, [Vote #386](#), 7/26/22; CQ, [7/26/22](#); Congressional Record, [7/26/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The PAUSE Act Which Would Prohibit President Biden From Rescinding Title 42 Authority.** In June 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said: ‘Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will immediately amend the rule to consider H.R. 471, the PAUSE Act, introduced by Representative YVETTE HERRELL. This bill would prohibit President Biden from rescinding title 42 authority, the public health order that allows for undocumented migrants to be immediately expelled.’” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 215-200. [H.Res. 1191, [Vote #279](#), 6/22/22; CQ, [6/22/22](#); Congressional Record, [6/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The PAUSE Act Of 2021.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 471, the PAUSE Act of 2021.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-206. [H. Res. 1023, [Vote #116](#), 4/6/22; CQ, [4/6/22](#); Congressional Record, [4/6/22](#)]

- **The PAUSE Act Of 2021 Intended To Maintain COVID-19 Immigration Restrictions And Prohibit Reduction Of The Restrictions’ Stringency And Enforcement.** “This bill maintains immigration restrictions put in place under public health emergency authorities to prevent the introduction of COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) from foreign countries. Specifically, the bill prohibits the Department of Health and Human Services from rescinding or reducing the stringency of the restrictions. It also prohibits the Department of Homeland Security from stopping or reducing enforcement of the restrictions. These prohibitions remain in effect until (1) federal and state COVID-19 emergency orders are lifted, and (2) the risk of introducing COVID-19 in or from Canada and Mexico is minimal.” [Congress.gov, Accessed [4/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Resuming Construction On The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Raskin D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for the additional consideration of H.R. 2729, the Finish the Wall Act, authored by Representative Higgins.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 848, [Vote #441](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Preventing Settlement Payments For Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Illegal Immigrant Payoff Prohibition Act, introduced by Mr. MCCLINTOCK. This bill will prevent the Attorney General from making settlement payments to individuals and families who have entered the country illegally for claims arising out of the illegal entry.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #371](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#); Congressional Record, [11/5/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration For Requiring Negative COVID-19 Tests From Illegal Immigrants Before Releasing Them From Custody.** In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Tom Cole said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 1897 for immediate consideration. This bill is simple: Before the Biden administration can release any illegal immigrant from custody, the person must have a negative COVID-19 test.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion passed by a vote of 217-206. [H. Res. 688, [Vote #305](#), 9/29/21; CQ, [9/29/21](#); Congressional Record, [9/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Provide For Special Immigrant Status For “Essential” Scientists And Technical Experts.** In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Langevin, D-R.I., amendment no. 42 that would provide for special immigrant status to allow for admission of "essential" scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the national security innovation base.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225 to 187. [HR 4350, [Vote #286](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking The Border Security For America Act.** In August 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4828, the Border Security for America Act, for immediate consideration.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H Res. 667, [Vote #263](#), 9/21/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [9/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Providing For Stringent Enforcement Of A Public Health Order Allowing Rapid Deportations.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. The Biden administration has extended border shutdowns with Mexico and Canada, extended European and other international travel restrictions, and has reimposed mask mandates for fully vaccinated people, contradicting previous CDC guidance and, sadly, choosing to follow the political science, not the science. But, Mr. Speaker, the chaos at our southern border, where illegal immigrants have been apprehended from over 160 countries, undermines any efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Congresswoman Yvette Herrell's PAUSE Act of 2021. This legislation would provide for stringent enforcement of Title 42, a public health order allowing illegal immigrants to be quickly expelled from the United States, and would prohibit HHS and DHS from weakening Title 42's implementation.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-208. [H Res 567, [Vote #232](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#); Congressional Record, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The PAUSE Act, Which Would Prohibit The Weakening Of Title 42 Public Health Restrictions On Admitting Asylum Seekers To The United States.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 504) that would provide for floor consideration of the IG Independence and Empowerment Act (HR 2662); a bill (HR 3005) to remove the bust of former Supreme Court Chief Justice Taney and Confederate statues from the U.S. Capitol; a resolution (H Res 503) to establish a special committee to

investigate the Jan. 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol; and a five-year surface transportation and ten-year water infrastructure authorization bill (HR 3684).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Guy Reschenthaler stated: “That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider my good friend’s, Congresswoman Yvette Herrell, PAUSE Act. The PAUSE Act would provide for stringent enforcement of Title 42, and would prohibit HHS and DHS from weakening Title 42’s implementation.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of these four bills.** The motion was agreed to 214-195. [H. Res. 504, [Vote #189](#), 6/29/21; CQ, [6/29/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Crisis Act That Would Restrict VP Harris From Using Tax Money To Visit The Southern Border.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Reschenthaler said, “That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Congresswoman Ashley Hinson’s See the Crisis Act. This legislation would restrict Vice President Harris from using taxpayer dollars to travel internationally until she actually visits our southern border.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 203. [H RES 473, [Vote #157](#), 6/14/21; CQ, [6/14/21](#); Congressional Record, 6/14/21]

**Garcia Voted Against The Access To Counsel Act, Requiring Homeland Security To Provide Access to Counsel For All Individuals Subject To Secondary Or Deferred Inspection When Entering The Country.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Homeland Security Department to provide access to counsel for all individuals subject to a secondary or deferred inspection when seeking admission to the United States, effective 180 days after enactment. Specifically, it would require the department to allow such individuals to consult, including via telephone, with legal representation and a relative, petitioner or other connection within the United States within the first hour of a secondary inspection and as necessary throughout the inspection process. It would authorize the counsel to advocate on behalf of the individual by providing documentation and other evidence to the examining immigration officer. It would require DHS to accommodate, to the greatest extent practicable, a request by the individual for in-person counsel at the inspection site. It would also prohibit the department from accepting paperwork from lawful permanent residents subject to secondary or deferred inspection that would give up such individuals’ legal immigration status without providing them the opportunity to seek advice from counsel.” The bill passed 217 to 207. [HR 1573, [Vote #129](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Prohibiting The President From Banning Individuals Seeking Immigrant Visas Based On Their Religion.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking immigrant visas, nonimmigrant visas or other entry into the United States. It would limit the president’s ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would require the State and Homeland Security departments to notify Congress prior to the issuance of any such restriction and provide information regarding its justification and planned duration; brief Congress within 48 hours of its issuance; and report Congress every 30 days during the restriction on its continued justification and how visa applicants are impacted. It would terminate the restriction, absent intervening congressional action, if the briefing or reports are not provided. The bill would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill’s provisions to seek declaratory or injunctive relief through a U.S. district court. It would also require the State and Homeland Security departments to submit a report to Congress describing the implementation of proclamations by former President Donald Trump that restricted the entry of individuals from certain countries, including the number of refugees admitted and the number of visa applicants admitted or rejected, disaggregated by country and visa category.” The bill passed 218 to 208. [HR 1333, [Vote #127](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Border Surge Response And Resilience Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 2321, the Border Surge

Response and Resilience Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-206. [H Res 330, [Vote #123](#), 4/20/21; CQ, [4/20/21](#); Congressional Record, [4/20/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Farm Workforce Modernization Act, Allowing Undocumented Agricultural Workers To Apply For Residency Status.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would allow certain undocumented agricultural workers in the United States to apply for certified agricultural worker status and subsequently permanent residency status. It would also overhaul the H-2A nonimmigrant visa program for temporary agricultural workers and replace the E-Verify employment status verification system with a similar system for use by the agricultural sector; and authorize funding for certain Agriculture Department housing programs.” The bill passed 247 to 174. [HR 1603, [Vote #93](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Dream Act, Providing Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The US As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals.” The bill passed 228 to 197. [HR 6, [Vote #91](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Administer COVID-19 Tests To Migrants Prior To Release.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fishbach said, “Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of Congresswoman Miller-Meeks' H.R. 1897, the REACT Act.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Miller-Meeks said, “My bill would require the Department of Homeland Security to test all migrants illegally crossing our border who they plan to release into our communities for COVID-19.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 212-200. [H Res 233, [Vote #78](#), 3/16/21; CQ, [3/16/21](#); Congressional Record, [3/16/21](#)]

## Infrastructure & Transportation Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The FY 2023 Omnibus Appropriations Package, A One-Week Continuing Resolution, An Enrollment Correction Resolution For The Omnibus, A Rideshare Safety Bill, And Resolutions On Motorcycle Profiling And Condemning White Supremacy.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1531) providing for floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the fiscal 2023 omnibus appropriations package (HR 2617), as well as automatic passage of / agreement to: an additional one-week continuing resolution (HR 4373); an enrollment correction resolution (S Con Res 51) for the omnibus; a bill (HR 1082) related to rideshare safety; and two resolutions (H Res 366 and H Res 1382) related to motorcycle profiling and condemning white supremacy, respectively. HR 4373 would provide funding for federal government operations and services for an additional week through Dec. 30, 2022, at fiscal 2022 levels and extend, for the same period, expiring programs and authorities extended by the prior continuing resolutions (PL 117-180, PL 117-229). S Con Res 51 would direct the clerk to make enrollment corrections to HR 4373, including to update the bill’s title and strike a section related to a river designation study already signed into law as part of the fiscal 2023 defense authorization. HR 1082 would require the Government Accountability Office, within one year of enactment and every two years thereafter, to conduct a study and report to Congress on incidents of assault and sexual assault between rideshare and taxi passengers and drivers and assaults perpetrated by individuals posing as rideshare drivers, as well as information on background checks and additional safety measures taken by rideshare, taxi and other for-hire vehicle companies. H Res 366 would state that the House of Representatives promotes increased public awareness on the profiling of motorcyclists by law enforcement officers, encourages collaboration and communication with the motorcyclist community and law enforcement to end profiling, and urges state law enforcement to condemn motorcyclist profiling in written policies and training materials. H Res 1382 would state that the House of Representatives condemns the actions of white supremacist mobs that attacked Black residents of Atlanta, Ga., in 1906; honors the memory of the victims and acknowledges the lasting impact of the incident on



Atlanta's Black community; expresses support for the designation of a national day of remembrance for the victims of forced migrations of Black Americans throughout U.S. history; and reaffirms the commitment of the federal government to combat white supremacy and seek reconciliation for racial injustice." The rule was adopted by a vote of 215-206. [H.Res. 1531, [Vote #547](#), 12/23/22; CQ, [12/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing Up To 100 Year Colorado River Water Leases For Colorado River Indian Tribes To Use Off Of The Arizona Lower Colorado River Basin Reservation.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Colorado River Indian Tribes to enter into agreements of up to 100 years to lease or exchange Colorado River water allocated to the tribes for use off the reservation within the Lower Colorado River Basin in Arizona. Additionally, it would allow the tribes to enter into agreements for conserved water or to store water off the reservation, also within the river basin. It would authorize the Interior Department to approve the leases, agreements and any modifications to them." The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 397-12. [S. 3308, [Vote #538](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending The Deadline For The Interior Department's Statement Of Findings Of The White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System From April 2023 To December 2027.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the deadline, from April 30, 2023, to Dec. 30, 2027, for the Interior Department to publish a statement of findings for the White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System and Miner Flat Dam project. The bill would also adjust the funding previously authorized for the project to reflect changes in construction cost indices, including by authorizing an additional \$530 million for use in completing or maintaining the water system. It would require the Bureau of Reclamation to report to Congress annually on expenditures from the water system project's funds." The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 378-33. [S. 3168, [Vote #537](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Thirteen Measures En Bloc.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Hoyer, D-MD., motion to suspend the rules and pass 13 measures, en bloc." The motion was agreed to/rejected by a vote of 349-80. [H.R. 7077, S. 558, H.R. 8665, H.R. 5349, H.R. 6725, H.R. 7832, H.R. 6630, H.R. 6218, H.R. 6220, H.R. 6221, H.R. 6611, S. 589, H.R. 1082, [Vote #522](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/22](#)]

- **H.R. 1082 Established Driver-Passenger Identification Safety Requirements For Ride-Sharing Companies Like Uber And Lyft.** "This bill establishes safety requirements for ride-sharing companies (e.g., Uber, Lyft, or taxicabs). Specifically, each company must implement a digital system that enables prospective ride-share passengers and drivers to identify each other. A company that fails to implement a system is subject to civil penalties. Additionally, the bill prohibits the sale of any signage that is designed to help a passenger identify a ride-sharing vehicle and contains a proprietary trademark or logo, or purports to be that of a ride-sharing company, unless the sale is authorized by the company. The Department of Transportation must establish an advisory council for developing recommended performance standards for new technology that enables verification of ride-share passengers and drivers. The Government Accountability Office must conduct a study on the incidence of assault and abuse perpetrated on drivers by passengers of ride-sharing vehicles and on passengers by drivers of such vehicles." [H.R. 1082, Summary, [2/15/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Seven En Bloc Measures, Including H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, And H.R. 8416.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Carter, D-La., motion to suspend the rules and pass seven measures, en bloc." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 318-39. [H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, H.R. 8416, [Vote #481](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

- **H.R. 4275 Required The Federal Communications Commission To Report On Enrollment For The Lifeline Program And Affordable Connectivity Program.** "This bill requires reporting on enrollment in the Lifeline program and the Affordable Connectivity Program. The Lifeline program is designed to reduce the cost of communications services for low-income consumers, and the Affordable Connectivity Program subsidizes the cost of broadband internet for low-income households. Both programs allow participants to qualify for assistance based on their participation in particular federal assistance programs (e.g., Medicaid



or Federal Public Housing Assistance). The Federal Communications Commission must report on enrollment in both programs, including the number of participants who qualify through each of the particular federal assistance programs. Additionally, the Government Accountability Office must report on outreach and publicity efforts to promote participation in the Lifeline program and the Affordable Connectivity Program.” [H.R. 4275, Summary, [11/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Cover 100 Percent Of Project Costs For The Purchase Of Input-Based Testing Equipment That Enables Commercial Airports To Test Their Firefighting Systems For PFAS Under The Federal Aviation Administration’s Airport Improvement Program.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Carson, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the federal government, under the Federal Aviation Administration's airport improvement program and for five years after enactment, to cover 100 percent of project costs for the purchase of input-based testing equipment that enables commercial airports to test their firefighting systems without discharging aqueous film-forming foam that contains per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. It would also require the FAA to conduct an outreach effort to make airports aware of their eligibility for the program and submit a report to Congress on possible ways to reimburse airports that purchased covered testing equipment before the cost-share increase was implemented.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 381-42. [S. 3662, [Vote #468](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Additional Federal Aviation Administration Requirements For Oversight Of Aircraft Repair Stations Outside Of The United States.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Kahele, D-Hawaii, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would add requirements for Federal Aviation Administration oversight of aircraft repair stations outside of the United States. The bill would require FAA inspections of foreign repair stations to be performed without prior notice and authorize the agency to conduct additional announced or unannounced inspections. It would require the FAA to enforce minimum certification requirements for station personnel; issue rules to require personnel to complete alcohol and drug testing and security checks; and convene a temporary foreign repair station working group to review and identify opportunities to improve station certification and oversight. It would require air carriers to report annually to the FAA regarding heavy maintenance work performed on aircraft outside the United States. It would prohibit the FAA from approving new applications for registration of repair stations from entities located or headquartered in FAA-designated Category 2 countries, which do not comply with current safety standards; prohibit aircraft carriers from entering into contracts for heavy maintenance work with such entities; and allow the FAA to opt out of entering into new maintenance implementation procedures agreements with Category 2 countries.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 374-52. [H.R. 7321, [Vote #467](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing The National Center For The Advancement Of Aviation To Facilitate Collaboration Between Governmental And Non-Governmental Aviation And Aerospace Stakeholders.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Carson, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish a federal charter for the National Center for the Advancement of Aviation. It would authorize 3 percent of the interest from investment credited to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, beginning in fiscal 2023, to operate the center. The bill would specify the goal of the center to develop a ‘skilled and robust’ U.S. aviation and aerospace workforce and to support collaboration between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the industry. It would authorize the center to award grants to entities including air carriers, educational institutions and state and local governments, to create and deliver aviation education materials, programs and career development, and other youth-oriented outreach. Among other provisions, it would establish a board of directors for the center and require it to meet at least twice a year, with the meetings open to the public and announced at least one week prior. It would also establish an advisory committee to provide annual recommendations to the board.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 369-56. [H.R. 3482, [Vote #457](#), 9/28/22; CQ, [9/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Transportation Department To Develop A National Preparedness Plan For Communicable Disease Outbreaks, To Include Coordination Between Airports, Customs And Border Control, And Relevant Health Agencies.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Transportation Department, within two years of enactment and in coordination with relevant federal agencies, to develop a national aviation preparedness plan

for communicable disease outbreaks, including a framework for airports and air carriers to align their individual plans; methods to improve coordination between airports, air carriers, Customs and Border Protection and relevant health agencies; and a process to identify appropriate personal protective equipment for employees and appropriate procedures for cleaning aircraft and facilities. It would require the department to report to Congress on the plan within 30 days of its completion; require the department to review and update the plan within one year of the report to Congress and again within five years thereafter; and require the Government Accountability Office, within 18 months of enactment, to report to Congress assessing the plan and related preparedness of the U.S. aviation system.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 293-133. [H.R. 884, [Vote #427](#), 9/14/22; CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Transportation Department Grant Programs For State And Local Governments To Use Drones To Assist With Critical Infrastructure Projects And For Educational Institutions To Offer Workforce Training Related To Drones.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Transportation Department to establish a grant program for state and local governments to use small unmanned aircraft systems, or drones, to assist in critical infrastructure projects, as well as a grant program for educational institutions to offer workforce training related to drones. It would authorize \$50 million annually in fiscal years 2023 and 2024 for each program and require the department, within one year of enactment, to report to Congress describing and evaluating the effectiveness of the grants to state and local governments.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 308-110. [H.R. 5315, [Vote #422](#), 9/13/22; CQ, [9/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On An Interagency Working Group For The Development Of Advanced Air Mobility Systems.** In June 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Transportation Department to establish an interagency working group to coordinate efforts related to advancing the development of advanced air mobility (AAM) systems in the United States, particularly passenger aircraft. It would require the working group to develop and submit to Congress an AAM national strategy, including recommendations regarding the safety, operations, infrastructure, security, air traffic concepts and federal investment or actions needed to support the evolution of early AAM, as well as a plan detailing the responsibilities of federal, state and local governments to implement the recommendations. In preparing the strategy, it would require the working group to examine, among other factors, air traffic management and safety concepts relevant to higher levels of traffic density; existing federal programs that could be leveraged to advance the AAM industry; infrastructure needed to support expanded operations of AAM; and steps to ensure a robust domestic supply chain.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 380-30. [S. 516, [Vote #268](#), 6/14/22; CQ, [6/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$25 Million In Grants For A Pilot Program To Assist In The Development And Deployment Of Advanced Air Mobility, Such As Passenger Air Vehicles And Electric Aircraft.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$25 million through fiscal 2023 for a two-year Transportation Department pilot program to award grants to assist state and local governments or transit agencies in developing and deploying infrastructure to support advanced air mobility (AAM) activities, including flying cars, passenger air vehicles and electric aircraft. The bill would authorize planning grants of up to \$1 million for recipients to develop a comprehensive plan for AAM infrastructure and construction grants for design, bidding, environmental studies and other activities related to the construction of a public-use vertiport and associated infrastructure to support AAM operations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 338-73. [H.R. 6270, [Vote #257](#), 6/13/22; CQ, [6/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Passage Of The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Horsford, D-Nev., motion to table (kill) the Kelly, D-Ill., motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill (HR 3684) was passed, 228-206, immediately prior to this vote.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-205. [H.R. 3684, [Vote #370](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Providing \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending,

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

- **White House Projected The \$1 Trillion Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Add About 2 Million Jobs Per Year For A Decade.** “The \$1 trillion infrastructure plan that now goes to President Joe Biden to sign into law has money for roads, bridges, ports, rail transit, safe water, the power grid, broadband internet and more [...] The new law promises to reach almost every corner of the country. It’s a historic investment that the president has compared to the building of the transcontinental railroad and Interstate Highway System. The White House is projecting that the investments will add, on average, about 2 million jobs per year over the coming decade.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **CNN: Experts Agreed The Infrastructure Spending Was “Sorely Needed To Ensure Safe Travel” And “Efficient Transport Of Goods And Produce.”** “Congress passed a \$1.2 trillion infrastructure package Friday, approving a signature part of President Joe Biden's economic agenda. It will deliver \$550 billion of new federal investments in America's infrastructure over five years, touching everything from bridges and roads to the nation's broadband, water and energy systems. Experts say the money is sorely needed to ensure safe travel, as well as the efficient transport of goods and produce across the country. The nation's infrastructure system earned a C- score from the American Society of Civil Engineers earlier this year.” [CNN, [11/5/21](#)]
- **Washington Post: Infrastructure Spending Included \$16 Billion For “Major Projects That Are Too Large Or Complex For Traditional Funding Programs.”** “The \$1.2 trillion infrastructure bill adopted late Friday creates a multibillion-dollar fund to spur the type of complicated, ambitious projects that have been stymied by decades of tentative investment and inattention from Washington. Modern-day equivalents of megaprojects like the Hoover Dam can benefit broad swaths of the United States, but infrastructure experts say they have often stagnated. [...] Among the projects that could see a boost: the Gateway rail project, a vast plan

to expand capacity for train traffic between New York and New Jersey; and a long-delayed effort to replace the outmoded Brent Spence Bridge connecting Kentucky and Ohio, which is one of the nation's worst bottlenecks. [...] The infrastructure bill includes about \$16 billion for 'major projects that are too large or complex for traditional funding programs,' but that have big economic benefits, according to the White House.” [Washington Post, [11/6/21](#)]

- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Provide \$110 Billion For Repairs To Highways, Bridges, And Roads.** “The bill would provide \$110 billion to repair the nation’s aging highways, bridges and roads. According to the White House, 173,000 total miles or nearly 280,000 kilometers of America’s highways and major roads and 45,000 bridges are in poor condition. And the almost \$40 billion for bridges is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the national highway system, according to the Biden administration.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Axios: The Infrastructure Bill Included \$65 Billion For “Building High-Speed Internet Networks, Helping Low-Income Families Pay For Service And Digital Equity Programs.”** “The infrastructure bill heading to President Biden's desk includes \$65 billion to improve high-speed internet access and affordability. [...] By the numbers: The funding is aimed towards building high-speed internet networks, helping low-income families pay for service and digital equity programs. \$42.45 billion in grants to states for broadband projects, which can range from network deployment to data collection to help determine areas that lack service. \$14.2 billion to provide a \$30-a-month voucher to low-income Americans to pay for internet service. It will replace the current \$50-a-month Emergency Broadband Benefit program, offering less money monthly, but increasing the number of those eligible. \$2.75 billion for digital inclusion and equity projects, such as improving digital literacy or online skills for seniors. \$2 billion each for a rural broadband construction program called ReConnect, run by USDA, and to the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program run by the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). \$1 billion to build so-called 'middle mile' infrastructure to connect local providers to larger internet access points. \$600 million for private activity bonds to finance broadband deployment projects in rural areas.” [Axios, [11/8/21](#)]
- **The Infrastructure Bill Included \$1.75 Billion To Increase The Accessibility Of Transit Systems.** “A \$1.75 billion fund in the infrastructure package will aim to guarantee that transit stations are accessible, decades after campaigns by disability rights activists to demand lifts on buses helped to spur passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act. Almost a fifth of transit stations were not fully accessible in 2019, according to the most recent Federal Transit Administration data. [...] The bill also includes language about Amtrak, requiring that a person with disabilities be appointed to the railroad’s board and mandating spending on accessibility, which Duckworth said helped show that accessibility was a national issue and not only an urban concern. About 25 million people in the United States report having a disability that limits their transportation options, and the Labor Department attributes lower rates of employment among people with disabilities, in part, to those obstacles. People with disabilities are almost twice as likely as others to use public transit to get around, according to the Transportation Department.” [Washington Post, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$44 Billion On Water And Wastewater Infrastructure, Including \$15 Billion To Replace Lead Pipes And \$10 Billion To Address PFAS Water Contamination.** “The legislation would spend \$55 billion on water and wastewater infrastructure. It has \$15 billion to replace lead pipes and \$10 billion to address water contamination from polyfluoroalkyl substances — chemicals that were used in the production of Teflon and have also been used in firefighting foam, water-repellent clothing and many other items.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$65 Billion To Improve The Reliability Of The Power Grid And Boost Clean Power Generation.** “To protect against the power outages that have become more frequent in recent years, the bill would spend \$65 billion to improve the reliability and resiliency of the power grid. It would also boost carbon capture technologies and more environmentally friendly electricity sources like clean hydrogen.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]



- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$7.5 Billion In Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations And \$5 Billion In Electric And Hybrid School Buses.** “The bill would spend \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging stations, which the administration says are critical to accelerating the use of electric vehicles to curb climate change. It would also provide \$5 billion for the purchase of electric school buses and hybrids, reducing reliance on school buses that run on diesel fuel.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$66 Billion In Amtrak, The Largest Federal Investment In The Service Since Its Founding.** “To reduce Amtrak’s maintenance backlog, which has worsened since Superstorm Sandy nine years ago, the bill would provide \$66 billion to improve the rail service’s Northeast Corridor (457 miles, 735 km), as well as other routes. It’s less than the \$80 billion Biden — who famously rode Amtrak from Delaware to Washington during his time in the Senate — originally asked for, but it would be the largest federal investment in passenger rail service since Amtrak was founded 50 years ago.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$25 Billion In Airport Improvements.** “The bill would spend \$25 billion to improve runways, gates and taxiways at airports and to improve terminals. It would also improve aging air traffic control towers.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Be Funded Through Unspent Pandemic Relief, Unused Federal Unemployment Insurance, And An “Array Of Smaller Pots Of Money.”** “The five-year spending package would be paid for by tapping \$210 billion in unspent COVID-19 relief aid and \$53 billion in unemployment insurance aid some states have halted, along with an array of smaller pots of money, like petroleum reserve sales and spectrum auctions for 5G services.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Grants For Projects That Provide Or Improve High-Speed Broadband Service.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pappas, D-N.H., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would allow the Commerce Department to provide grants for projects to improve high-speed broadband service. It would make public-private entities and consortiums formed for the purpose of providing, extending, expanding or improving high-speed broadband service eligible for the grants. Among other provisions, it would require the department, in reviewing grant applications, to request information from other federal agencies regarding existing levels of broadband service in a project's proposed service areas; require grant recipients to vest any property acquired or improved with grant funds in a public partner or nonprofit for the life of the project; and allow the department to provide credit toward the nonfederal share of project costs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-16. [H.R. 3193, [Vote #361](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending Funding And Authorities For Federal Surface Transport Programs Through December 03, 2021.** In October 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through Dec. 3, 2021, funding and authorities for federal surface transportation programs, including highway, public transit, rail and safety and research programs that were previously extended to expire on Oct. 31. It would continue extended authorizations through Dec. 3 for programs funded by the highway and mass transit accounts of the Highway Trust Fund in amounts proportional to amounts authorized for such programs in fiscal 2021. It would extend expenditure authority for the fund through Dec. 4. It would require any federal employees furloughed in the case of a trust fund expenditure lapse to be paid for the period of the lapse. It would also extend through Dec. 4 expiring authorities for Sport Fish Restoration and Boating and Leaking Underground Storage Tank trust fund expenditures. Upon enactment of the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684), it would rescind any duplicate contract authority provided by the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 358-59. [HR 5763, [Vote #339](#), 10/27/21; CQ, [10/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package.** In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to



the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14). It would provide for up to one hour of general debate each on HR 4 and on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684. It would require the House to consider the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684 on Sept. 27, 2021, if the motion is not offered prior to that date. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 4 that would, among other provisions, clarify and expand considerations related to court evaluation of voting rights violations, including to require that courts consider whether a voting practice was designed to and does advance a "valid and substantiated" state interest. The manager's amendment would specify that a provision related to violations in the case of voting practices that have not yet been implemented would apply to practices enacted on or after Jan. 1, 2021, and it would add an "administrative bailout" provision allowing political subdivisions to apply for exemptions to the bill's preclearance requirements for changes to voting practices if they meet certain eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years." The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H Res 601, [Vote #258](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The INVEST In America Act, Containing More Than \$720 Billion In Surface Transportation And Water Infrastructure Spending.** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize more than \$720 billion in surface transportation and water infrastructure spending. It would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, rail, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2026, and reauthorize various water infrastructure programs for five or ten years. As amended, the bill would additionally authorize more than \$36 billion through fiscal 2026 for activities related to electric vehicle infrastructure, access and manufacturing. It would authorize more than \$548 billion through fiscal 2026 for federal surface transportation programs, including \$333 billion for federal-aid highway programs; \$109 billion for transit programs; and \$96 billion for rail programs. It would establish requirements for many new and existing surface transportation programs to consider the environmental and equity impacts of funded activities. It would require the Transportation Department to establish a number of grant programs for project-level investments, including for carbon pollution reduction projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the surface transportation system; development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure; separation or elimination of highway-rail crossings; extreme weather resilience and mitigation improvements; activities to reconnect neighborhoods by removing or remediating the effects of transportation infrastructure construction in disadvantaged and underserved communities. It would authorize \$12 billion for a new program to support large highway, transit, and rail projects of national and regional significance. It would modify a transit grant program to require the procurement of zero-emission buses and other vehicles. Within the total for rail funding, it would authorize \$32 billion for Amtra; \$25 billion for a new program to fund improvements to major intercity passenger rail bridges, stations, and tunnels grant; \$7 billion for passenger and freight rail infrastructure and safety improvement grants; and up to \$20 million annually to establish a university innovation institute to research and develop low- and zero-emission rail technologies. It would establish an independent nonprofit known as the Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator to facilitate the deployment of emissions reduction technologies, requiring the Energy Department to transfer \$50 billion to the accelerator upon establishment and \$10 billion annually for the subsequent five years. The bill would authorize more than \$117.5 billion for drinking water infrastructure and \$54.4 billion for wastewater treatment infrastructure over ten years. It would authorize \$53 billion through 2031 for the EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, which provides grants to states to provide loans and other financial assistance to public water systems, and increase the maximum percentage of such funding states may use to assist disadvantaged communities. It would authorize \$4.5 billion annually through fiscal 2031 for grants to states to replace lead service lines; \$4 billion available until expended for a low-income drinking water assistance program. It would authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2026 for the EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which provides grants to states to provide loans and other financial assistance related to water treatment infrastructure projects. It would authorize \$4 billion for a low-income wastewater assistance program, available until expended. It would authorize \$2.6 billion to improve water sanitation facilities funded by the Indian Health Service. It would authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2031 for community water system PFAS treatment grants. It would require the EPA to set national primary drinking water regulations for contaminants including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, microcystin toxin, chromium-6 and 1,4-dioxane." The bill passed 221 to 201. [HR 3684, [Vote #208](#), 7/1/21; CQ, [7/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Authorizing States To Audit High Occupancy Vehicle Facilities 10 Years After Construction.** In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Van Duynes, R-Texas, amendment no. 108 that would authorize states, if the Transportation Department determines appropriate, to conduct a review of a high occupancy vehicle facility 10 years after its construction, and to remove such a facility and repay any associated funds.” The amendment was accepted 230 to 178. [HR 3684, [Vote #204](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking H. Res. 179, Redirecting \$140 Million In California Transportation Funding To Mental Health And Suicide Prevention.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 179) that would provide for House floor consideration of the For the People Act (HR 1) and the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act (HR 1280).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately adopt H. Res. 178, an engrossment correction to strike funding in the budget reconciliation bill for the Pelosi subway tunnel in California and instead direct the \$140 million to support mental health and suicide prevention in States where children do not have the option of in-person instruction in school.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-201. [H Res 179, [Vote #50](#), 3/1/21; CQ, [3/1/21](#)]

## Labor and Working Family Issues

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Each Federal Agency To Publish A Workplace Safety Plan That Details Health And Safety Procedures During A Public Health Emergency For Any Operational Worksite.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require each federal agency, within 60 days of enactment, to publish on its website and communicate to employees a workplace safety plan that details health and safety procedures during a public health emergency related to an infectious disease for any operational worksites, including plans for providing personal protective equipment; employee testing; cleaning protocols; any options for remote work; requirements for public entry to facilities; and whistleblower protocols for employees to report agency noncompliance. It would also require the inspector general of each agency to submit to Congress, within six months of enactment, a review on agency compliance with the bill's requirements and require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress, within one year of enactment, on lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic to further improve agency health and safety policies during public health emergencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 351-73. [H.R. 8466, [Vote #462](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act To Permit Married Or Formerly Married Federal Student Loan Borrowers Who Received A Joint Consolidation Loan To Apply For Separate Federal Loans, Including If Their Original Loan Defaulted.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would permit married or formerly married federal student loan borrowers who received a joint consolidation loan as a married couple to jointly apply to the Education Department for each individual to receive a separate federal loan, including if the original loan is in default. The separate loans would be split proportionally based on the percentage of the joint loan attributable to each borrower, or according to the provisions of a divorce agreement. It would permit borrowers to apply individually if they experienced domestic violence or economic abuse from the other borrower; are unable to reasonably reach or access the loan information of the other borrower; or if the department determines that authorizing the individual application would be in the best fiscal interests of the federal government.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-193. [S. 1098, [Vote #448](#), 9/21/22; CQ, [9/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1361) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act (S 1098). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Sept. 22, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under

suspension of the rules on Sept. 19 through Sept. 22.” The motion passed by a vote of 220-205. [H. Res. 1361, [Vote #442](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Allowing Borrowers To Apply To The Department Of Education To Split Their Consolidated Student Loan Into Two Separate Federal Direct Loans.** In

September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H.R. 8749 to repeal the methane emissions and waste reduction incentive program for petroleum and natural gas systems.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-206. [H. Res. 1361, [Vote #441](#), 9/20/22; CQ, [9/2/22](#); Congressional Record, [9/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Authorizing \$430.5 Million For Fiscal Years 2023 And 2024 For The Peace Corps To Make Modifications To Volunteer Benefits And Operations.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against:

“Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$430.5 million annually for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 for the Peace Corps and make various modifications to Peace Corps volunteer benefits and operations. The bill would require the Peace Corps to consult with outside experts, specifically regarding the mental health care provided to volunteers during their service and to establish a policy to ensure that volunteers have access to menstrual products, either by increasing their stipends or directly providing the products. For returning volunteers, it would expand the readjustment allowance from \$125 to \$375 per month served and provide for two months of short-term health insurance. It would codify an executive order granting former volunteers noncompetitive eligibility for federal civil service positions and expand the term of eligibility from one year to two years. Among other provisions, it would require the Peace Corps to waive certain application requirements and prioritize medical clearance for returning volunteers whose service ended involuntarily, including due to suspension of operations, and to establish a policy to prevent retaliation by supervisors against volunteers. It would allow the corps to recruit volunteers to provide online services virtually from outside a host country and, at the request of other agencies, to recruit volunteers to serve within the U.S. for short terms.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 290-125. [H.R. 1456, [Vote #440](#), 9/19/22; CQ, [9/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Labor Department, In Consultation With Other Agencies, To Conduct A Study Of Factors Affecting Employment Opportunities In The United States For Immigrants And Refugees With Professional Credentials Obtained In Other Countries, Including Analysis Of Such Individuals’ Employment History In The Five Years Before Enactment And Make Policy Recommendations To Better Enable Such Individuals To Obtain Skill Appropriate Employment.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For:

“Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Labor Department, in consultation with other agencies, to conduct a study of the factors affecting employment opportunities in the United States for immigrants and refugees with professional credentials obtained in a foreign country, including to analyze the employment history of such individuals admitted to the U.S. in the five years before enactment and make policy recommendations to better enable such individuals to obtain skill-appropriate employment. It would require the department, within 18 months of enactment, to publish and submit to Congress a report on the study.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 363-52. [S. 3157, [Vote #439](#), 9/19/22; CQ, [9/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Considering Small Business Subcontractor Use As A Significant Factor In Evaluating Federal Contract Offers.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require federal agencies to consider the extent to which a potential contractor plans to use small businesses as subcontractors as a significant factor in evaluating offers for federal contracts that are required to include a subcontracting plan.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 411-11. [H.R. 7694, [Vote #252](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Annual Small Business Administration Report On Women-Owned Small Businesses.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Small Business Administration to submit an annual report to Congress on small businesses owned and

controlled by women, including the total number of businesses certified as women-owned small businesses; the amount of fees charged by each national certifying entity for such certification; the total dollar amount and percentage of prime federal contracts awarded to such businesses, including those owned by women who are economically disadvantaged or who are underrepresented in their industries; and the number of recertification examinations conducted.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-19. [H.R. 7670, [Vote #251](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Small Business Assistance For Hiring Career And Technical Education Graduates.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require small business development centers and women’s business centers to assist small businesses in hiring graduates from career and technical education programs and assist graduates of such programs in starting small businesses.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 399-18. [H.R. 7664, [Vote #250](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Small Business Development Center Pre-Apprenticeship And Job Training Programs.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require small business development centers to provide information and assistance, including by disseminating relevant information from the Labor Department and other federal agencies, to help small businesses establish and improve work-based learning opportunities and registered apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship and job training programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 368-52. [H.R. 7622, [Vote #249](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Federal Contract Preference For HUBZone Participants Under The Historically Underutilized Business Zone Program.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would specify that price-evaluation preference provisions under the Small Business Administration’s Historically Underutilized Business Zone program apply to unrestricted order or ‘task order’ contracts. The provisions establish a preference for federal contracting bids by HUBZone participants.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 359-61. [H.R. 5879, [Vote #248](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A 10-Year Statute Of Limitations For Economic Injury Disaster Loan Fraud.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 7334) that would establish a uniform 10-year statute of limitations for criminal or civil enforcement action alleging that a borrower engaged in fraud relating to loans or advances under the Small Business Administration’s Economic Injury Disaster Loan program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 416-3. [H.R. 7334, [Vote #247](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A 10-Year Statute Of Limitations For Paycheck Protection Program Loan Fraud.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish a uniform 10-year statute of limitations for criminal or civil enforcement action alleging that a borrower engaged in fraud relating to loans under the Small Business Administration’s Paycheck Protection Program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 421-0. [H.R. 7352, [Vote #246](#), 6/8/22; CQ, [6/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Federal Workers Compensation Claim Coverage To Include Services Provided By Nurse Practitioners And Physician Assistants.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Courtney, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would make services provided by a nurse practitioner or physician assistant eligible for reimbursement with respect to a federal workers’ compensation claim.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 325-83. [H.R. 6087, [Vote #233](#), 6/7/22; CQ, [6/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Access To Baby Formula Act To Allow Increased Formula Purchases By Low Income Women Who Receive WIC Benefits.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow the Agriculture Department to waive administrative requirements for state agencies administering the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC) if the requirements cannot be met during and for up to 60 days after the end of a national emergency or disaster period or a supply chain disruption. It would specifically allow waivers in the case of a supply chain disruption to allow vendors to substitute unavailable products with others that are normally not eligible under the program, waive maximum monthly allowances for infant formula and waive medical documentation requirements for non-contract



formula. It would also require states' infant formula contracts for the WIC program to include remedies in the event of a formula recall, including how the manufacturer would protect against disruption to program participants." The bill passed by a vote of 414-9. [H.R. 7791, [Vote #218](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Health Care And Social Service Industry Employers To Implement Comprehensive Workplace Violence Prevention Plans.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would require health care and social service industry employers to develop and implement comprehensive workplace violence prevention plans. It would require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue a final standard for such plans, based on 2015 OSHA guidelines, within 42 months of enactment and require employers to develop and implement such plans within six months of the final standard being issued. It would require workplace violence prevention plans to include certain procedures for reporting, responding to, and mitigating risks of incidents of workplace violence, including for employers to investigate and take corrective actions in response to violent incidents. It would require employers to investigate any workplace violence incident, risk, or hazard 'as soon as practicable.' It would also require employers to develop and implement plans with participation from employees and employee representatives; provide annual training to employees exposed to workplace violence hazards and risks; and maintain records related to workplace violence plans, incidents, and response for at least five years. The bill's provisions would apply to employers of individuals working in most health care facilities, including hospitals, nursing homes, and drug abuse treatment centers, as well as employers of individuals providing related services, including home-based health care or social work and emergency services." The bill passed 254 to 166. [HR 1195, [Vote #118](#), 4/16/21; CQ, [4/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The PRO Act Expanding Authorities Of The National Labor Relations Board And Protecting Collective Bargaining Rights.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues and to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to \$50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB to seek temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference or participation in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees' right to strike is protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. It would modify definitions of 'employee' and 'supervisor,' particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining. It would also authorize the use of collective bargaining agreements that require employees to pay fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment." The bill passed by a vote of 225-206. [HR 842, [Vote #70](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring Union Elections To Be Held Electronically And Providing Whistleblower Protections To Employees Who Report Labor Law Violations.** In March 2021, Garcia voted against: "Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require the National Labor Relations Board to implement a system and procedures to conduct union representation elections remotely using an electronic voting system; direct the National Labor Relations Board to promulgate regulations requiring employers to provide notices informing each new employee of their employee rights and protections in a language spoken by the employee; provide whistleblower protections to employees, including those employed by labor unions, who report violations of the 1959 federal labor law related to employer relations with labor organizations; and require arbitration panels



settling disputes in initial collective bargaining agreements under the bill's provisions to render a decision 'as soon as practicable' and within 120 days, absent 'extraordinary circumstances' or agreement of the parties." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227 - 196. [HR 842, [Vote #67](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Removing Provisions To Prohibit Employers From Replacing Employees On Strike And Enforcing Unions That Require Dues From All Employees.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: "Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among provisions, strike a provision providing for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements that require all employees to contribute fees to a labor organization notwithstanding any state or territorial laws to the contrary; require unions to receive annual written consent from an employee before using his or her union dues for purposes other than collective bargaining; and strike a provision that would make it illegal for employers to permanently replace workers participating in a strike." The motion was rejected by a vote of 185 - 243. [HR 842, [Vote #68](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Applicants For Labor Department Apprenticeship Programs "To Be Part Of An Industry Or Sector Partnership Or To Partner With A Labor Or Joint Labor Management Organization."** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: "Hill, R-Ark., amendment no. 10 that would modify an eligibility requirement for Labor Department apprenticeship program grants to require applicants, to the extent practical, to be part of an industry or sector partnership or to partner with a labor or joint labor management organization, as opposed to both." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 236 to 186. [H. R. 447, [Vote #29](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Amending Labor Department Apprenticeship Programs.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: "Stefanik, R-N.Y., amendment no. 22 that would replace the text of the bill to add or modify a number of provisions. Among other provisions, it would authorize additional work-based learning programs, strike the establishment of a Labor Department advisory committee on apprenticeships, and strike an interagency agreement with the Education Department to 'promote and support' the integration and alignment of national apprenticeship system programs with educational institutions. It would also increase 'flexibility' for the state plan process related to how the national apprenticeship system aligns with state workforce and education activities." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 245 to 175. [H. R. 447, [Vote #30](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The Labor Department's National Apprenticeship System.** In February 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and expand programs and activities under the Labor Department national apprenticeship system, authorizing a total of \$3.9 billion for program administration and grants to apprenticeship programs. It would largely codify apprenticeship program standards and expand the system to include pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs. It would authorize a total of \$350 million through fiscal 2026 for the formal establishment of a Labor Department office of apprenticeship to oversee the national apprenticeship system, as well as for program research and evaluation and the establishment of an apprenticeship advisory committee. Through fiscal 2026, it would authorize a total of \$70 million for the Labor Department to carry out an agreement with the Education Department to support integration and alignment of the national apprenticeship system with the education system; \$475 million for state apprenticeship agencies; and \$3 billion for grants and agreements to support apprenticeship programs, including to expand programs in nontraditional apprenticeship industries and high-need social service industries and programs targeting individuals with barriers to employment. It would require state apprenticeship agencies and grant recipients to match 25% of federal funds received. It would establish a number of apprenticeship program quality standards; requirements for registration, planning and implementation of programs by states; and requirements for occupations to be approved as 'apprenticeable occupations' within the national apprenticeship system. It would require the national office of apprenticeship to oversee such standards; establish and provide technical assistance to state offices of apprenticeship; and promote diversity within the system through recruitment, employment and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship participants, industries and occupations." The bill passed 247 to 173. [H. R. 447, [Vote #31](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Thirteen Measures En Bloc.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-MD., motion to suspend the rules and pass 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to/rejected by a vote of 349-80. [H.R. 7077, S. 558, H.R. 8665, H.R. 5349, H.R. 6725, H.R. 7832, H.R. 6630, H.R. 6218, H.R. 6220, H.R. 6221, H.R. 6611, S. 589, H.R. 1082, [Vote #522](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8665 Removed Gendered Pronouns From The United States Code Pertaining To The Archivist And Other Senior Officials At The National Archives And Records Administration.** “This bill removes gendered pronouns from the United States Code pertaining to the responsibilities of the Archivist and other senior officials at NARA.” [H.R. 8665, Summary, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Reconsider The Vote On The Respect For Marriage Act.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to table the Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed, 258-169, to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 224-164. [H.R. 8404, [Vote #514](#), 12/8/22; CQ, [12/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Concurring In The Senate Amendment To The Respect For Marriage Act.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would codify the right to marry, regardless of sexual orientation or race. Specifically, it would prohibit any person acting under color of state law from denying full faith and credit to, or any rights based on, a marriage between two individuals on the basis of the individuals' sex, race, ethnicity or national origin. It would allow the U.S. attorney general or a harmed individual to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for declaratory and injunctive relief against an individual who violates these provisions. The bill would also replace the current federal definition of marriage, which defines marriage as a union between one man and one woman, to define a marriage as valid if it is between two individuals and valid in the place where the marriage was entered into and would be considered valid in a U.S. state. It would specify that no provisions in the bill may be construed to diminish or abrogate religious liberty and that religious organizations and their employees would not be required to provide services for the celebration of a marriage, consistent with First Amendment protections. It would also specify that the bill would not authorize federal recognition of polygamous marriage and that it would not impact any benefits, status or rights that do not arise from marriage.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 258-169. [H.R. 8404, [Vote #513](#), 12/8/22; CQ, [12/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Respect For Marriage Act.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1510) that would provide for floor consideration of the Respect for Marriage Act (HR 8404). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 8404.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H.Res. 1510, [Vote #512](#), 12/7/22; CQ, [12/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Respect For Marriage Act To Codify The Right To Marry For Same-Sex And Interracial Couples.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill that would codify the right to marry, regardless of sexual orientation or race. Specifically, it would prohibit any person acting under color of state law from denying full faith and credit to, or any rights based on, a marriage between two individuals on the basis of the individuals' sex, race, ethnicity or national origin. It would allow the U.S. attorney general or a harmed individual to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for declaratory and injunctive relief against an individual who violates these provisions. The bill would also replace the current federal definition of marriage, which defines marriage as a union between one man and one woman, to define a marriage as valid if it is valid in the place where the marriage was entered into and would be considered valid in a U.S. state.” The bill passed by a vote of 267-157. [H.R. 8404, [Vote #373](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

- **The Respect For Marriage Act Repealed The Defense Of Marriage Act.** “The House on Tuesday passed the Respect for Marriage Act, which would protect marriage equality by repealing the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) and providing federal protections for same-sex and interracial couples. The bill passed 267-157, with 47 Republicans joining every Democrat voting in favor of the bill. Congressional Democrats mounted the legislative response this week to a concurring opinion by Justice Clarence Thomas suggesting that Supreme Court decisions involving access to contraception and same-sex marriage should

be reconsidered, with lawmakers holding votes on a pair of bills that aim to address concerns that more rights could be rolled back. While the Supreme Court struck down sections of DOMA in *U.S. v. Windsor* and *Obergefell v. Hodges*, the law still remains on the books.” [CBS News, [7/19/22](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “House Moves To Protect Same-Sex Marriage From Supreme Court Reversal.”** [New York Times, [7/19/22](#)]
- **June 2022: Justice Thomas Wrote The U.S. Supreme Court Should “Reconsider” To “Correct The Error” In All “Substantive Due Process Precedents, Including Griswold, Lawrence, And Obergefell.”** “For that reason, in future cases, we should reconsider all of this Court’s substantive due process precedents, including *Griswold*, *Lawrence*, and *Obergefell*. Because any substantive due process decision is ‘demonstrably erroneous,’ *Ramos v. Louisiana*, 590 U. S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_ (2020) (THOMAS, J., concurring in judgment) (slip op., at 7), we have a duty to ‘correct the error’ established in those precedents, *Gamble v. United States*, 587 U. S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_ (2019) (THOMAS, J., concurring) (slip op., at 9). After overruling these demonstrably erroneous decisions, the question would remain whether other constitutional provisions guarantee the myriad rights that our substantive due process cases have generated. For example, we could consider whether any of the rights announced in this Court’s substantive due process cases are ‘privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States’ protected by the Fourteenth Amendment.” [U.S. Supreme Court, *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, Justice Thomas Concurring, [6/24/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Respect For Marriage Act, A Six-Bill Appropriations Minibus Package, And The Right To Contraception Act.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1232) that would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill, provide for automatic adoption of a manager's amendment to HR 8373 and make 190 amendments in order to HR 8294. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of the Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to HR 8373 that would, among other provisions, specify that the bill's definition of "contraceptive" includes biological products and is limited to products legally marketed under existing Food and Drug Administration regulations; clarify the bill's definition of "health care provider" to state that providers must be authorized by the state to provide health care services; specify that the bill may not be construed to sanction sterilization procedures without a patient's informed consent; and make technical changes. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to a resolution (H Res 1230) that would modify standing House rules for the 117th Congress to allow a rule to be called up for floor consideration when the text has been made available to members prior to the convening of the legislative day; allow motions to suspend the rules to be considered on any day of the week; and allow for proxy voting in the Committee of the Whole House, thus allowing delegates and the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico to vote by proxy on amendments. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Thursday, July 21, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Monday, July 18, 2022.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-200. [H.Res. 1232, [Vote #366](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Imposing Visa Sanctions Banning Entry To Foreign Individuals Who Are Responsible For, Or Complicit In, The Denial Of Human Rights Based On Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, or Sex Characteristics.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would impose visa sanctions on foreign individuals responsible for or complicit in the denial of human rights based on a person's actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics, making such individuals and their immediate family members ineligible for entry into the United States. It would require the president, within 180 days of enactment and biannually thereafter, to submit to Congress a list of individuals determined to be subject to the ban. It would require the State Department to report annually to Congress on implementation of the sanctions, including changes to the list, and any efforts by the president to coordinate with foreign countries to impose similar sanctions. It would also require the department to designate one or more officers responsible for tracking violence and the denial of human rights based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics in foreign countries, and to include related information in its annual report on human rights practices.” Passed by a vote of 227-206. [HR 3485, [Vote #43](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1 For Global LGTBQ Protection, Including 6 Amendments.**

In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the Cicilline, D-R.I., en bloc amendments no. 1, including six amendments to the bill that would authorize the president to exempt family members of individuals subject to sanctions under the bill's provisions if they have a reasonable fear of persecution based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, race, religion, nationality or political beliefs; specify that the bill would not allow the imposition of sanctions against any foreign person based solely upon religious belief; specify "torture" as a human rights violation subject to sanctions under the bill; specify that the State Department report on the bill's implementation would be in unclassified form but may include a classified annex; and require the State Department to submit reports to Congress regarding past risks to LGBTQI individuals, regional differences regarding those risks, and ways the department can improve coordination with foreign governments, civil society groups and the private sector to prevent human rights violations covered by the bill.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 223-207. [HR 3485, [Vote #42](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Financial Institutions To Keep Data Regarding Small Business Loan**

**Applications By LGBTQ-Owned Businesses To Ensure Fair Lending Practices.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require financial institutions to solicit and maintain data regarding small business loan applications by LGBTQ-owned businesses, for the purpose of facilitating enforcement of fair lending laws and enabling communities, government entities and creditors to identify the needs of and opportunities for such businesses.” The bill passed, 252-176. [HR 1443, [Vote #182](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Bill That Required Financial Institutions To Keep Track Of Small Business Loan**

**Applications By LGBTQ-Owned Businesses.** In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require financial institutions to solicit and maintain data regarding small business loan applications by LGBTQ-owned businesses, for the purpose of facilitating enforcement of fair lending laws and enabling communities, government entities and creditors to identify the needs of and opportunities for such businesses.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 248 to 177. [H R 1443, [Vote #162](#), 6/15/21; CQ, [6/15/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Equality Act, Which Would Prohibit Discrimination Or Segregation Based On Sex, Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity.**

In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of ‘public accommodations’ to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service or program -- including retailers, health care facilities and legal services. The bill would define ‘gender identity’ as ‘gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,’ regardless of designated sex at birth. It would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 224-206. [HR 5, [Vote #39](#), 2/25/21; CQ, [2/25/21](#)]

## Military Personnel Issues

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strengthen Servicemember Consumer Protections Related To Medical Debt And Credit Reporting.**

In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 11 that would strengthen servicemember consumer protections with regard to medical debt collections and credit reporting, including by prohibiting the collection of medical debt for two years after a first payment is due and prohibiting debt arising from medically necessary procedures from ever appearing on servicemember credit reports.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 203. [HR 4350, [Vote #271](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

## Motions To Recommit Without Instructions



**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act To The House Education And Labor Committee.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Foxy, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee.” The motion failed by a vote of 202-228. [S. 1098, [Vote #447](#), 9/21/22; CQ, [9/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act To The House Education And Labor Committee.** In May 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Walberg, R-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 201-216. [H.R. 5129, [Vote #181](#), 5/13/22; CQ, [5/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Rights For The TSA Workforce Act To The House Homeland Security Committee.** In May 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Gooden, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Homeland Security Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-216. [H.R. 903, [Vote #171](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement Act To The House Judiciary Committee.** In April 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Latta, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-220. [H.R. 3617, [Vote #106](#), 4/1/22; CQ, [4/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Affordable Insulin Now Act To The Energy And Commerce, Ways And Means, And Education And Labor Committees.** In March 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Bucshon, R-Ind., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means and Education and Labor Committees.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197-225. [H.R. 6833, [Vote #101](#), 3/31/22; CQ, [3/31/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Suspending Energy Imports from Russia Act To The House Ways And Means Committee.** In March 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Brady, R-Texas., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee.” The motion rejected by a vote of 208-223. [H.R. 6968, [Vote #69](#), 3/9/22; CQ, [3/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit Automatic Veteran Healthcare Enrollment To Committee.** In January 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Bost R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-221. [H.R. 4673, [Vote #13](#), 1/20/22; CQ, [1/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act To The Veterans' Affairs Committee.** In January 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Fitzgerald R-Wis., motion to recommit the bill to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-219. [HR 1836, [Vote #5](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Protecting Our Democracy Act To The House Oversight And Reform Committee.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Reform Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-217. [HR 5314, [Vote #439](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit H.R. 6119 To Extend Government Funding Through February 18, 2022 .** In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Calvert, R-Calif., motion to recommit the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 211-219. [H.R. 6119, [Vote #398](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget To The House Budget Committee.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Brady, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Budget Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-220. [HR 5376, [Vote #384](#), 11/19/21; CQ, [11/19/21](#)]



**Garcia Voted For The Motion To Recommit On Expanded Employer Requirements For Breastfeeding Accommodations.** In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Van Duynes, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200-224. [H.R. 3110, [Vote #330](#), 10/22/21; CQ, [10/22/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 4, The John Lewis Voting Rights Act.** In August 2021 Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-218. [H R 4, [Vote #259](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 4502, Making Appropriations For The Department Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, And Related Agencies Through September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected, 208-217. [HR 4502, [Vote #246](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 4373, The Appropriations For The Department Of State, Foreign Operations, And Related Programs For The Fiscal Year 2022.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Gonzales, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-217. [HR 4373, [Vote #242](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 4346, The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Womack, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-218. [HR 4346, [Vote #238](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 2467, The PFAS Action Act.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Crenshaw, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-218. [HR 2467, [Vote #216](#), 7/21/21; CQ, [7/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 2668, The Consumer Protection And Recovery Act.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-217. [HR 2668, [Vote #213](#), 7/20/21; CQ, [7/20/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 3684, The INVEST In America Act.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Gibbs, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-217. [HR 3684, [Vote #207](#), 7/1/21; CQ, [7/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 256, To Repeal The Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution Of 2002.** In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.” The motion was rejected, 204-219. [HR 256, [Vote #171](#), 6/17/21; CQ, [6/17/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 3237, Capitol Security Supplemental Appropriations.** In May 2021, Garcia voted for: “Gonzales, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-218. [H R 3237, [Vote #155](#), 5/20/21; CQ, [5/20/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 51, The Washington, D.C. Admission Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Griffith, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Reform Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-215. [HR 51, [Vote #131](#), 4/22/21; CQ, [4/22/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1573, The Access to Counsel Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Issa, R-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-215. [HR 1573, [Vote #128](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1333, The NO BAN Act.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Wenstrup, R-Ohio., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-216. [HR 1333, [Vote #126](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1868, A Bill To Prevent Across-The-Board Direct Spending Cuts And For Other Purposes.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., motion to recommit the bill to the House Budget Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-216. [HR 1868, [Vote #95](#), 3/19/21; CQ, [3/19/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1603, The Farm Workforce Modernization Act.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Fischbach, R-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-218. [HR 1603, [Vote #92](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 6, The Dream Act.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Jordan, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 203-216. [HR 6, [Vote #90](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1446, The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2021.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Hudson, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206 - 212. [HR 1446, [Vote #76](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 8, The Bipartisan Background Checks Act.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Jordan, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-217. [HR 8, [Vote #74](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 842, The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Banks, R-Ind., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206 – 218. [HR 842, [Vote #69](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1, The For the People Act.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Administration Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210 - 219. [HR 1, [Vote #61](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1280, The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Malliotakis, R-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208 - 219. [HR 1280, [Vote #59](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The American Rescue Plan Act.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Hinson, R-Iowa, motion to recommit the bill to the House Budget Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-218. [HR 1319, [Vote #48](#), 2/27/21; CQ, [2/27/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 803, The Protecting America’s Wilderness And Public Lands Act.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-221. [HR 803, [Vote #44](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

## Native American Issues

**Garcia Voted For A Health And Human Services Department Survey Every Five Years On The Use Of All U.S. Native American Languages.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department, within 18 months of enactment and every five years thereafter, to conduct a survey of the use of all Native American languages within the United States, including language usage statistics and information on any unmet language resource needs. It would authorize \$1.5 million for each fiscal year preceding a survey or during which a survey is conducted. The bill

would also require federal agencies, in consultation with Native American tribes and within one year of enactment, to report to Congress on the compliance of their policies and procedures with existing statutory requirements to protect Native American languages.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 337-79. [S. 1402, [Vote #545](#), 12/22/22; CQ, [12/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$3 Million Annually For The Education Department To Establish A Native American Language Resource Center.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize \$3 million annually for the Education Department, through a grant or contract with an institution of higher education, to establish a Native American language resource center to improve the teaching, learning and use of Native American languages. It would also authorize the center to support the use of Native American languages within education systems in the same manner as other world languages and provide assistance to Native American language programs.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 342-71. [S. 989, [Vote #544](#), 12/22/22; CQ, [12/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending The Joint Commission On Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians By 18 Months And Allowing The Commission To Accept Donations From Tribes, Academic Institutions, And Non-Profits.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend, by 18 months, the duration of the Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians and allow the commission to accept gifts and donations from tribes, academic institutions and non-profit organizations as necessary to carry out its duties.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 374-44. [S. 5087, [Vote #543](#), 12/22/22; CQ, [12/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Ratifying The Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Agreement Of February 11, 2019.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would ratify the Hualapai Tribe water rights settlement agreement that was reached on Feb. 11, 2019, and any amendments to the agreement. Pursuant to the agreement, it would specify that the United States is to hold specific water rights in trust for the Hualapai Tribe. The bill would authorize a \$312 million deposit in the Hualapai Water Trust Fund Account established by the bill for costs associated with the Hualapai water project, including environmental, cultural and historical compliance activities. It would also authorize a \$5 million deposit in the Hualapai Water Settlement Implementation Fund Account established by the bill for groundwater monitoring in the Truxton Basin.” The motion was agreed, thus cleared for the president, to by a vote of 360-55. [S. 4104, [Vote #542](#), 12/22/22; CQ, [12/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Confederation Tribes Of The Chehalis Reservation To Lease Their Land Held In Trust For Up To 99 Years.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation to lease their land held in trust for a period of up to 99 years.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 377-42. [S. 3773, [Vote #541](#), 12/22/22; CQ, [12/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing Up To 100 Year Colorado River Water Leases For Colorado River Indian Tribes To Use Off Of The Arizona Lower Colorado River Basin Reservation.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Colorado River Indian Tribes to enter into agreements of up to 100 years to lease or exchange Colorado River water allocated to the tribes for use off the reservation within the Lower Colorado River Basin in Arizona. Additionally, it would allow the tribes to enter into agreements for conserved water or to store water off the reservation, also within the river basin. It would authorize the Interior Department to approve the leases, agreements and any modifications to them.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 397-12. [S. 3308, [Vote #538](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending The Deadline For The Interior Department’s Statement Of Findings Of The White Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System From April 2023 To December 2027.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Peltola, D-Alaska, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the deadline, from April 30, 2023, to Dec. 30, 2027, for the Interior Department to publish a statement of findings for the White

Mountain Apache Tribe Rural Water System and Miner Flat Dam project. The bill would also adjust the funding previously authorized for the project to reflect changes in construction cost indices, including by authorizing an additional \$530 million for use in completing or maintaining the water system. It would require the Bureau of Reclamation to report to Congress annually on expenditures from the water system project's funds." The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 378-33. [S. 3168, [Vote #537](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Purchase Of Land In Hemet, California To Construct A Paved Road To Access The Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Huffman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Health and Human Services Department's Indian Health Service to purchase certain land in Hemet, Calif., to construct a paved road to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center. It would require the department to maintain and manage the road or enter into an agreement with Riverside County, Calif., to own, maintain and manage the road." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 379-41. [S. 144, [Vote #375](#), 7/19/22; CQ, [7/19/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing Funding For Buffalo And Buffalo Habitat Management By Native American Tribes And Tribal Organizations.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: "Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would permanently authorize \$14 million annually for Interior Department activities related to buffalo and buffalo habitat management by Native American tribes and tribal organizations and promoting the use of buffalo and buffalo habitat for the benefit of tribes. It would direct the department to award grants and provide technical assistance to tribes and tribal organizations for implementing buffalo restoration or management programs and related activities; regularly consult with tribes on initiatives that affect buffalo or buffalo habitat; and develop a policy relating to buffalo and buffalo habitat management activities on tribal land. It would also allow the department to enter into agreements with tribes to transport surplus buffalo from federal land to tribal land." Motion agreed to by a vote of 373-52. [HR 2074, [Vote #427](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Taking Approximately 2,560 Acres Of Land In California Into Trust For The Benefit Of The Agua Caliente Band Of Cahuilla Indians.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: "Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would direct the Interior Department to take approximately 2,560 acres of land in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. It would prohibit gaming activities on the land taken into trust." Motion agreed to by a vote of 395-30. [HR 897, [Vote #426](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending Tribal Coronavirus Relief.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: "Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize tribal governments to use coronavirus relief funds provided by prior law (PL 116-136) to cover costs incurred through Dec. 31, 2022 -- an extension of one year." Motion agreed to by a vote of 386-41. [HR 5119, [Vote #421](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Preventing The Trafficking Of Native American Cultural Items And Providing For The Return Of The Items.** In December 2021 Garcia voted for: "Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would include various provisions to prevent the trafficking of Native American cultural items and archaeological resources and provide for their return. It would authorize \$3 million annually through fiscal 2027 and require the Interior Department to promulgate rules within one year of enactment to carry out the bill's provisions. Specifically, it would increase the maximum penalty for trafficking Native American human remains or cultural items from five to 10 years imprisonment. It would prohibit the export of Native American cultural items and archaeological resources, punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment, and require such items to be forfeited upon discovery and returned to the appropriate tribe. It would establish an export certification system to authorize legal exportation of prohibited items and require the Interior Department train U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on identifying, handling, and documenting such items. It would also require the Interior and State departments to each designate a liaison to facilitate the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage and require the Interior Department to establish an interagency working group and Native working group to facilitate and advise on the return of illegally removed or trafficked items." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 364-57. [H.R. 2930, [Vote #401](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]



**Garcia Voted For Authorization For The Interior Department To Take Land Into Trust For Indian Tribes Regardless Of The Tribe's Date Of Federal Recognition.** In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would clarify that the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, which authorizes the Interior Department to take land into trust for Indian tribes, applies to any federally-recognized Indian tribe regardless of date of recognition.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 302-127. [H.R. 4352, [Vote #393](#), 12/1/21; CQ, [12/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Taking Land In Monroe County, Tennessee Into Trust For The Eastern Band Of Cherokee Indians.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require approximately 76 acres of Tennessee Valley Authority lands along the Tellico Reservoir in Monroe County, Tenn., to be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, for recreational activities and activities to memorialize and interpret American Indian history and culture. Among other provisions, it would authorize TVA reservoir and river management activities on the lands; authorize the tribe to construct and operate water use facilities in certain areas, subject to TVA approval; and prohibit certain gaming activities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-16. [H.R. 2088, [Vote #347](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Taking Land In Pima County, Arizona Into Trust For The Pascua Yaqui Tribe Of Arizona.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Interior Department to take approximately 31 acres of land in Pima County, Ariz. into trust at the request of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, adding the land to the Pascua Yaqui Reservation. It would deem such land as having been taken into trust on Sept. 18, 1978, and specify that gaming on the land would be subject to applicable federal law.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 375-45. [H.R. 4881, [Vote #346](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Allowing The Seminole Tribe Of Florida To Lease, Sell, Or Transfer Their Land Not Held In Trust By The United States.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease, sell, or otherwise transfer all or any part of property owned by the tribe that is not held in trust by the United States.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 425-2. [S. 108, [Vote #345](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Requirement To Confer With Urban Indian Organizations On The Health Care Of American Indians And Alaska Natives In Urban Areas.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to ensure that the Indian Health Service and other department offices confer to the maximum extent practicable with urban Indian organizations in carrying out provisions of law relating to health care for Native Americans and Alaska Natives living in urban areas.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-17. [H.R. 5221, [Vote #343](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Taking Land In San Diego County, California Into Trust For The Pala Band Of Mission Indians.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would direct the Interior Department to take approximately 721 acres of land in San Diego County, Calif., into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, if the tribe transfers the land to the United States. It would prohibit the tribe from conducting gaming activities on the land taken into trust.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-25. [H.R. 1975, [Vote #342](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recognition Of The Lumbee Tribe Of North Carolina, Enabling Eligibility For Federal Services And Benefits.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would grant federal recognition to the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, making the tribe eligible for services and benefits provided to federally recognized tribes. Among other provisions, it would authorize the Interior Department to take land into trust for the benefit of the Lumbee Tribe and grant North



Carolina jurisdiction over criminal offenses and civil actions on such land.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 357-59. [H.R. 2758, [Vote #341](#), 11/1/21; CQ, [11/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reaffirmation Of Catawba Indian Nation Land In Cleveland County, North Carolina.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reaffirm the status of approximately 17 acres of land located in Cleveland County, N.C., that were taken into trust by the Interior Department in July 2020 for the benefit of the Catawba Indian Nation. It would specify that gaming on the tribe's lands in South Carolina would be subject to state law while gaming on the tribe's lands outside of South Carolina would be subject to the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 361-55. [H.R. 1619, [Vote #340](#), 11/1/21; CQ, [11/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The FTC To Report On Unfair Or Deceptive Practices Targeting Tribal Organizations.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Trade Commission, within one year of enactment, to submit to Congress and publish on its website a report on unfair or deceptive practices targeted at tribal organizations and members and efforts to combat and prevent such practices, including a description of FTC enforcement and consumer education activities and legislative recommendations to prevent such practices. It would also require the commission to update its website to include information for consumers and businesses to identify and avoid such practices.” The motion was agreed to 408-10. [H R 1762, [Vote #111](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

## Postal Service

**Garcia Voted For Designating The “Leonard Scarcella Post Office Building” In Stafford, Texas.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “(En bloc no. 7) The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Bluebonnet Drive in Stafford, Texas, shall be known and designated as the ‘Leonard Scarcella Post Office Building.’ Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ‘Leonard Scarcella Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-29. [H.R. 5865, Text, Engrossed In House [9/14/22](#); CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Honeoye Falls, New York, As The ‘CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office.’”** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, N.Y., as the ‘CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 408-3. [H.R. 3508, [Vote #177](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Pontotoc, Mississippi, As The ‘Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building.’”** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 305 Highway 15 North in Pontotoc, Miss., as the ‘Lance Corporal Marc Lucas Tucker Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-4. [H.R. 209, [Vote #176](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Amory, Mississippi, As The ‘Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. ‘Rabbit’ Kennedy Post Office Building.’”** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 207) that would designate the postal facility located at 215 1st Avenue in Amory, Miss., as the ‘Command Sergeant Major Lawrence E. ‘Rabbit’ Kennedy Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 408-3. [H.R. 207, [Vote #175](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Pickens, South Carolina, As The ‘Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office.’”** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, S.C., as the ‘Specialist

Four Charles Johnson Post Office.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412-3. [H.R. 92, [Vote #174](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Easley, South Carolina, As The ‘Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.’**” In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, S.C., as the ‘Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412-3. [H.R. 91, [Vote #173](#), 5/12/22; CQ, [5/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Schaumburg, Illinois, As The ‘Veterans Of Iraq And Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building.’**” In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Ill., as the ‘Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 404-0. [H.R. 6386, [Vote #167](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Los Angeles, California, As The ‘Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office’**” In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, Calif., as the ‘Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401-1. [H.R. 5900, [Vote #166](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Elwood, Illinois, As The ‘Lawrence M. ‘Larry’ Walsh Sr. Post Office’**” In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Ill., as the ‘Lawrence M. ‘Larry’ Walsh Sr. Post Office.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 380-26. [H.R. 700, [Vote #165](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Postal Facility In Houston, Texas, As The ‘Vanessa Guillen Post Office Building.’**” In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the ‘Vanessa Guillen Post Office Building.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 408-0. [H.R. 224, [Vote #164](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In California After Lynn C. Woolsey.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, Calif., as the ‘Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building.’” Motion rejected by a vote of 245-167. [HR 2842, [Vote #45](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In Guam After Atanasio Taitano Perez.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 223 West Chalan Santo Papa in Hagatna, Guam, as the ‘Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office.’” Motion agreed to by a vote of 417-1. [HR 3539, [Vote #44](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In California After Arthur Luis Ibleto.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 502 East Cotati Avenue in Cotati, Calif., as the ‘Arthur Luis Ibleto Post Office Building.’” Motion agreed to by a vote of 422-4. [HR 735, [Vote #41](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In Florida After D. Edwina Stephens.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 2800 South Adams Street in Tallahassee, Fla., as the ‘D. Edwina Stephens Post Office Building.’” Motion agreed to by a vote of 428-1. [HR 2324, [Vote #40](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Postal Service Reform Act.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would repeal a current requirement that the U.S. Postal Service make annual payments to a Treasury Department fund to prefund future retirement health benefits for its current employees. It would require the Office of Personnel Management to establish a health benefits program for USPS employees and their families, separate from the existing program for federal employees. It would require plans under the new program to provide Medicare Part D coverage and require future USPS retirees to enroll in Medicare Part B. It would provide \$94 million for fiscal 2022 for the Office of Personnel Management, Social Security Administration, and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to carry out the transition, but require the Postal Service to repay the amount in the same fiscal year. The bill would also require the Postal Service to establish annual performance targets; maintain a public, interactive web-tool including performance information broken down by market-dominant products, geographic areas and time periods; and provide the Postal Regulatory Commission with annual information on performance targets and biannual reports on USPS operations and financial performance. Among other provisions, it would codify a requirement that mail be delivered at least six days a week; allow the USPS to enter into agreements with federal agencies and state and local governments to provide non-postal services that would improve those the services, not interfere with postal services, and provide a net revenue; and require the USPS to evaluate and develop a plan to address inefficiencies in the processing of flat mailings, which include large envelopes and magazines.” Passed by a vote of 342-92. [HR 3076, [Vote #38](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In Rhode Island After Specialist Matthew R. Turcotte.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 42 Main Street in Slatersville, R.I., as the ‘Specialist Matthew R. Turcotte Post Office.’” Motion agreed to by a vote of 432-0. [S 566, [Vote #37](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

## Seniors & Retirement Issues

**Garcia Voted For Thirteen Measures En Bloc.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-MD., motion to suspend the rules and pass 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to/rejected by a vote of 349-80. [H.R. 7077, S. 558, H.R. 8665, H.R. 5349, H.R. 6725, H.R. 7832, H.R. 6630, H.R. 6218, H.R. 6220, H.R. 6221, H.R. 6611, S. 589, H.R. 1082, [Vote #522](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/22](#)]

- **S. 589 Amended The Internal Revenue Code And Employee Retirement Income Security Act To Ensure The Ability Of The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation To Provide Guaranteed Benefits Of Retirees On Multiemployer Plans.** “This bill makes various changes with respect to the administration of multiemployer pension plans. Among other provisions, the bill allows qualified multiemployer plans to apply for special partition assistance from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC). Partition assistance generally authorizes the PBGC to take financial responsibility for a portion of the liabilities of a plan at risk of insolvency. Subject to certain exceptions and conditions, special partition assistance expands eligibility for partition assistance and does not require plans to repay the amount of assistance received. The bill also revises the PBGC rules for determining whether a plan is insolvent and the procedures for terminating a plan that fails to meet certain standards. Additionally, the bill sets forth the discount rates used to estimate a plan's future benefit payment obligations, which affect an employer's minimum contribution to the plan. It also establishes a stable funding status and an unrestricted funding status and revises the criteria for plans that are in endangered, critical, and critical and declining statuses. Finally, the bill establishes rules for new composite plans. Composite plans provide annuity benefits to plan participants, establish fixed contributions from employers, and require realignment measures if the plan's projected funded ratio falls below 120%. A composite plan's projected funded ratio is the actuarial projection of the plan's assets compared to liabilities as of the first plan day of the 15th plan year following a given plan year.” [S. 589, Summary, [3/4/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Included Lymphedema Compression Treatments Under Medicare Coverage.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would include lymphedema compression treatments in the list of medical services and items that are covered by Medicare starting Jan. 1, 2024. It would specifically provide for Medicare to pay 80 percent of the cost of compression

garments and other medical supplies prescribed by a physician to treat lymphedema. As an offset, the bill would reduce funding for the Medicare Improvement Fund by \$570 million.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-13. [H.R. 3630, [Vote #485](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Restoring Pensions Benefits Terminated In 2009 After General Motors Bankruptcy.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would restore full monthly benefit payments for certain specified pension plans that were sponsored by the Delphi Corporation and terminated as a result of General Motors' bankruptcy in 2009. Specifically, it would require the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to recalculate and adjust monthly benefit payment amounts for participants and beneficiaries of such plans to be equal to the full amount they would be entitled to under existing pension guarantee law, notwithstanding phase-in and maximum benefit limitations in such law that previously limited the payment amounts. It would also require the PBGC, in consultation with the Treasury and Labor departments and within 180 days of enactment, to make lump-sum payments to eligible recipients to make up the difference between previous payment amounts and full benefits after recalculation. It would also require the PBGC to request information from the public on ways to ensure the long-term solvency of its insurance programs and, within two years of enactment, to submit to Congress recommendations on ensuring program solvency.” The bill passed by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 6929, [Vote #396](#), 7/27/22; CQ, [7/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recodifying And Updating A Senior Investor Grant Program.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Garcia, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would recodify and update a senior investor grant program, authorizing \$10 million annually through fiscal 2028 for the program and shifting its administration from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to the Securities and Exchange Commission. It would establish an SEC task force to administer the program and award grants of up to \$500,000 to state securities regulators and insurance departments for activities to prevent and combat senior financial fraud, including to identify and prosecute fraud cases; provide educational materials to increase seniors' awareness of fraud; and improve relevant state laws. It would require the task force to conduct annual audits of the program and report to Congress two years and five years after enactment on grant recipients, the use of grant funds and program effectiveness.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 371-48. [H.R. 5914, [Vote #157](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Securing A Strong Retirement Act Of 2022.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Neal, D-Mass., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would include various provisions to increase employee enrollment in employer-sponsored retirement savings plans, incentivize employers to offer retirement savings plans, and make modifications related to employee contributions to and use of retirement savings accounts. The bill would require employers to enroll eligible employees automatically in their sponsored plans beginning in 2024; establish or expand various tax credits for small businesses that establish retirement plans, including credits related to early eligibility for military spouses; and decrease to two consecutive years the time period after which employers must allow long-term part-time employees to participate in certain retirement plans. It would gradually increase the initial starting age for mandatory retirement plan distributions from 72 to 75 by 2033; reduce tax penalties for individuals who do not take the required distributions; and allow older employees to make increased ‘catch-up’ contributions to their retirement plans. Among other provisions, it would allow retirement plan fiduciaries to choose not to recoup retirement benefit overpayments and place certain limits on recoupment procedures; require the Labor Department to establish an online database allowing individuals to search for the contact information of the administrator of their retirement plans; permit employees to receive matching retirement plan contributions from employers for certain student loan payments; and allow employers to offer small financial incentives, such as gift cards, to boost employee participation in retirement plans.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-5. [H.R. 2954, [Vote #86](#), 3/29/22; CQ, [3/29/22](#)]

- **The Securing A Strong Retirement Act Of 2022 Included Retirement Reforms Expanding Auto-Enrollment And Raising The Age For Required Minimum Distributions To 401(k)s.** “The House passed the Securing a Strong Retirement Act of 2022 in a vote of 414 to 5 on Tuesday. Known more colloquially as Secure 2.0, Tuesday's legislation builds off The Secure Act that passed on a bipartisan basis in late 2019 and provides a number of retirement reforms, including expanding auto-enrollment, helping those still paying student loans, assisting both small and large businesses offer more retirement savings



options, and raising the age for required minimum distributions (RMDs) to tax deferred retirement accounts like 401(k)s.” [Fortune, [3/29/22](#)]

- **The Securing A Strong Retirement Act Required All But The Smallest Employers To Offer Auto-Enrollment Retirement Plans.** “Perhaps the biggest expansion included in the bill would require all but the smallest employers to offer auto-enrollment in retirement plans, a proven way to get more Americans participating in retirement savings. A 2021 survey found 84% of auto-enrolled employees appreciated the benefit and said it helped them get started at an earlier age. Participants would be automatically enrolled at a contribution rate of 3% of their pay initially and then unless workers opt out, the contribution rate would increase by 1% annually until it hits a maximum of 10%.” [Fortune, [3/29/22](#)]
- **The Retirement Plan Allowed Employers To Match Student Loan Payments As Contributions To Retirement.** “Student loan borrowers would also get a retirement boost via the legislation, which would basically allow employers to match student loan payments as contributions to retirement. ‘Let’s say you have somebody with significant student loans and really can’t contribute much to their 401(k),’ said Featherngill. ‘This would allow them the opportunity to still get an employer match on the amount paid on their student loans.’” [CNBC, [3/29/22](#)]

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

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The FTC To Report On Scams Targeting Seniors And To Include Searchable Information On Senior Scams On Its Website.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Trade Commission, within 30 days of enactment, to submit to Congress a report detailing the number and types of scams targeting seniors and making policy recommendations to prevent such scams, especially scams related to future national emergencies. It would require the commission to include on its website searchable information on senior scams and contacts for relevant law enforcement and adult protective service agencies.” The motion was agreed to 413-8. [H R 446, [Vote #110](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Suspend the Rules and Concur in the Senate Amendment on HR 1868, To Rescind A Scheduled 2% Medicare Cut Under Budget Sequestration.** In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would extend from March 31 to Dec. 31, 2021, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments and provide offsets by increasing Medicare sequestration amounts for fiscal 2030. It would also modify a deadline for changes to payments for rural health clinics enrolled in Medicare and restore a transition rule related to



determining payment adjustments for disproportionate share hospitals in California.” The motion passed 384-38. [HR 1868, [Vote #98](#), 4/13/21; CQ, [4/13/21](#)]

- **Med Page Today: House Voted To Rescind A Scheduled 2% Medicare Cut Under Budget Sequestration.** “The House voted 384-38 Tuesday evening to rescind one of two scheduled Medicare cuts, sending the bill on to President Biden for his signature. [...] The measure addresses one of the two budget cuts the Medicare program is facing. One cut, part of the normal budget process, is a 2% -- or \$18 billion -- cut in the projected Medicare budget under a process known as "sequestration." Sequestration allows for prespecified cuts in projected agency budget increases if Congress can't agree on their own cuts. Medicare's budget had been slated for a 2% sequester cut in fiscal year 2020; however, due to the pandemic and the accompanying increased healthcare needs, Congress passed a moratorium on the 2% cut.” [Med Page Today, [4/14/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Suspending A 2% Cut To Medicare Under Budget Sequestration.** In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would exempt the budgetary effects of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill (HR 1319 / PL 117-2) comprising a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package from statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, preventing a number of automatic spending cuts to mandatory programs subject to sequestration. It would also extend from March 31 to Dec. 31, 2021, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments. Among other provisions, it would exclude certain pandemic-related unemployment compensation from being classified as income for the purposes of Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program eligibility.” The bill passed 246 to 175. [HR 1868, [Vote #96](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/19/21](#); Home Health Care News, [3/22/21](#)]

## Tax Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Hiring New IRS Agents.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “McGovern, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to allow the House to consider an amendment that would stop the IRS from hiring 87,000 new agents to target and harass lower-income Americans.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-208. [H.R. 5376, [Vote #418](#), 8/12/22; CQ, [8/12/22](#); Congressional Record, [8/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Requires Companies To Disclose What They Would Pay If Corporate Taxes Increase.** In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment no. 1 that would require publicly traded companies, if the federal corporate tax rate increases, to disclose what payments they would have made if the rate remained the same as it was on June 1, 2021.” The amendment was rejected 209 to 218. [H R 1187, [Vote #164](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

## Technology Issues

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Each Federal Agency To Submit An Inventory Of All Information Technology Systems In Use At The Agency That Are Vulnerable To Decryption By Quantum Computers.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would require each federal agency, within one year of enactment and regularly thereafter, to submit an inventory of all information technology systems in use at the agency that are vulnerable to decryption by quantum computers to the Office of Management and Budget, Office of the National Cyber Director and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. It would require the OMB, within 180 days of enactment and in coordination with the other agencies, to issue and periodically update guidance for agencies to establish and maintain such inventories, including to describe IT to be prioritized for migration to post-quantum cryptography and a process for evaluating progress on such migration. Among other provisions, the bill would also require the OMB, after the National Institute of Standards and Technology issues post-quantum cryptography standards, to issue guidance for

and regularly report to Congress on the progress of agencies in adopting the NIST standards.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 420-3. [H.R. 7535, [Vote #519](#), 12/13/22; CQ, [12/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Concurring In The Senate Amendment To Require An Annual Small Business Administration Report On The Administration’s Information Technology And Cybersecurity Infrastructure.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Velázquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would require the Small Business Administration to report annually to Congress on the administration’s information technology and cybersecurity infrastructure, including a strategy to increase the security of such infrastructure, a strategy to address the supply chain risks of foreign-manufactured equipment with an emphasis on China, and an account of any cybersecurity risk or incident in the previous year. It would also require the SBA, within one year of enactment, to report to Congress with a detailed account of SBA information technology manufactured by companies based primarily in China.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 417-0. [H.R. 3462, [Vote #506](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Office Of Management And Budget, In Coordination With The General Services Administration, To Develop And Implement An Annual Artificial Intelligence Training Program For Executive Agency Employees Who Are Responsible For Management, Procurement, Or Logistics.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the General Services Administration, to develop and implement an annual artificial intelligence training program for executive agency employees who are responsible for program or systems management, procurement and contracting, logistics or cost estimating. It would require the training to include information on the science underlying AI, the benefits and risks of AI for the federal government, and future trends in AI. It would require the office to biennially update the training program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-29. [S. 2551, [Vote #464](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Small Business Innovation Research Program And Small Business Technology Transfer Program Through Fiscal Year 2025.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2025 the Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR) programs and related pilot programs, which make awards to small businesses to participate in or help commercialize federally funded research and development. It would modify the programs to add oversight and accountability measures. The bill would require each federal agency with an SBIR or STTR program, within 270 days of enactment, to establish and implement a due diligence program to assess the security risks of program applicants, including cybersecurity practices, patent analysis, employee analysis and foreign ownership. It would require applicants to disclose any business associations or relations with China, North Korea, Russia, Iran or other countries of concern identified by the State Department and prohibit awards to those with improper business ties to such countries. It would require awardees to repay all program funding received if they misrepresent information or make a change in ownership or company structure that poses a risk to national security. Among other provisions, the bill would require the Defense Department to offer ‘open topic’ SBIR and STTR grants to increase the small business nontraditional industrial base for the department; increase minimum performance standards for established small businesses that have received a certain number of previous program awards; and establish new reporting requirements for the programs on due diligence activities, adversarial military and foreign influence, multiple award winners and subcontracting practices.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415-9. [S. 4900, [Vote #461](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Suspending The Rules And Passing Expedited Permitting For Computer Infrastructure.** In July 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Costa, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would make certain infrastructure projects that require an environmental review or authorization from a federal agency eligible for an expedited federal permitting process. It would specifically make eligible projects involving the construction of infrastructure for semiconductors, artificial intelligence, machine learning, high-performance computing, advanced computer hardware, quantum information science and technology, data storage and management, and cybersecurity.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 303-89. [S. 3451, [Vote #417](#), 7/29/22; CQ, [7/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The CHIPS Semiconductor Package.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1289) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the semiconductor incentives and science package (HR 4346). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on HR 4346. It would also provide for standard recess authorities and procedures from Aug. 1 through Sept. 12, 2022, during the planned August recess.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-208. [H.Res 1289, [Vote #403](#), 7/28/22; CQ, [7/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The CHIPS Semiconductor Package.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to concur in the Senate amendment that would provide \$54.2 billion in supplemental appropriations for semiconductor research and manufacturing and 5G network deployment and authorize federal investment in a wide range of scientific research and development programs over five years. It would also provide \$19.4 million for fiscal 2023 for the U.S. Marshals Service and Supreme Court to address threats against the Supreme Court. The bill would provide \$52.7 billion in supplemental appropriations over five years to incentivize research, development and workforce development related to the production of semiconductors, including \$50 billion through fiscal 2026 for an existing Commerce Department semiconductor incentive initiative to support semiconductor manufacturing, research and development; \$2 billion for national defense and intelligence activities; \$500 million for international communications technology and semiconductor supply chain security; and \$200 million for semiconductor workforce development. It would also authorize a 25 percent investment tax credit for spending on semiconductor manufacturing facilities. It would also provide \$1.5 billion over two years to support 5G wireless network supply chain development and deployment. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would require the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to review quadrennially U.S. capabilities and develop a national science and technology strategy to improve national competitiveness. It would identify ‘key technology focus’ areas as federal research and development priorities, including artificial intelligence, automation and advanced manufacturing, quantum computing, biotechnology and advanced energy. It would authorize \$81 billion through fiscal 2027 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$16.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Technology, Innovation and Partnerships to encourage research, development and workforce development to support use-inspired and translational research, accelerate the development and use of federally funded research, and accelerate development in key technology focus areas. It would require the NSF to support research in a range of new areas, including climate change and the impacts of technology on social and behavioral science. It would authorize more than \$67 billion through fiscal 2027 for Energy Department science activities, including for laboratory upgrades and research and development related to renewable and alternative energy, quantum technologies, energy technology commercialization and microelectronics manufacturing. It would authorize \$11 billion through fiscal 2027 for Commerce Department economic development activities, primarily for regional technology innovation hubs designated by the Economic Development Administration. It would authorize \$9.7 billion through fiscal 2027 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST programs and activities in information security, cybersecurity and key technology focus areas. It would establish an interagency initiative to advance research and development in engineering biology and biomanufacturing. It would authorize new and existing NASA programs and activities, including to formally authorize a program to support human exploration of the moon and Mars and require NASA to prioritize development of nuclear propulsion and low-enriched uranium technologies. It would authorize a new NSF office to coordinate federal efforts and policies related to research security and integrity and require federal research agencies to adopt policies to prohibit personnel from participating in malign foreign talent recruitment programs. It would authorize a variety of programs to expand workforce development, education and participation of underrepresented groups in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.” The bill passed by a vote of 243-187. [H.R. 4346, [Vote #404](#), 7/28/22; CQ, [7/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The National Science Foundation To Support Research On Digital Privacy Enhancing Technologies.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Stevens, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the National Science Foundation to support research on privacy-enhancing technologies that mitigate individuals' privacy risks arising from data processing by improving data predictability, manageability, dissociability and confidentiality. It would also require the Office of Science and Technology Policy to coordinate with the NSF and other federal agencies to accelerate the development and

adoption of such technologies and to report to Congress on related research and development.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401-19. [H.R. 847, [Vote #150](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The FTIC And FCC To Update Radio Frequency Coordination Standards By The End Of 2022.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Federal Communications Commission to update, by December 31, 2022, their 2003 memorandum of understanding on radio spectrum coordination to improve upon the process for resolving frequency allocation disputes; ensure the efficient use of the spectrum; and establish information-sharing timelines to improve spectrum coordination between the departments.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 418-6. [H.R. 2501, [Vote #111](#), 4/5/22; CQ, [4/5/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishment Of A 6G Wireless Technology Task Force By The Federal Communications Commission.** In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Federal Communications Commission to establish a ‘6G Task Force’ to report on sixth-generation wireless technology and its development and vulnerabilities. It would require the task force to publish a draft report for public comment within 180 days of its establishment and issue a final report within one year of its establishment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-27. [H.R. 4045, [Vote #390](#), 12/1/21; CQ, [12/1/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Department Of Commerce To Report On The Communication Technologies Supply Chain.** In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Commerce Department to submit to Congress, within one year of enactment, a report on information and communication technologies and the supply chain for such technologies, including to identify technologies critical to U.S. economic competitiveness; assess the industrial capacity and competitiveness of U.S. and other trusted technology vendors; and identify potential federal actions to support and improve the economic competitiveness of such vendors and reduce dependence on non-trusted vendors. It would also require the department to develop a whole-of-government strategy based on the results of the report to strengthen the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-14. [H.R. 4028, [Vote #326](#), 10/20/21; CQ, [10/20/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Strengthening Rural Open Radio Networks.** In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to small communications network providers regarding the uses, benefits and challenges of open radio access, or Open-RAN, networks and other open network architectures and how to participate in a federal wireless supply chain innovation grant program providing funds to replace Chinese-made equipment in U.S. wireless infrastructure.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-17. [H.R. 4032, [Vote #324](#), 10/20/21; CQ, [10/20/21](#)]

## Terrorism And Homeland Security Issues

**Garcia Voted For The Fairness For 9/11 Families Act To Authorize The Justice Department To Issue Lump-Sum “Catch-Up” Payments To 9/11 Survivors, Spouses, And Dependents Eligible For Claims From The Justice Department’s Victims Of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill that would authorize the Justice Department to issue lump-sum ‘catch-up’ payments to 9/11 survivors, spouses, and dependents who are eligible for claims from the Justice Department’s Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund. The catch-up payments would be made to match proportions of payments received from the fund by other eligible family members, such as parents and non-dependent children. It would authorize such sums as necessary for the payments and, as an offset, rescind \$3 billion in unspent COVID-relief funds appropriated by the March 2020 coronavirus relief law (PL 116-136).” The bill passed by a vote of 400-31. [H.R. 8987, [Vote #477](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against Providing For House Floor Consideration Of The Fiscal 2023 Continuing Resolution, Supplemental Funding Package, And The Fairness For 9/11 Families Act.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1404) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2023 continuing resolution and supplemental funding package (HR 6833) and the Fairness for 9/11 Families Act (HR 8987). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill.” The motion passed by a vote of 219-209. [H. Res. 1404, [Vote #475](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Affordable Insulin Now Act And Fairness For 9/11 Families Act.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 7967, the Prosecutors Need to Prosecute Act, for immediate consideration.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-208. [H. Res. 1404, [Vote #474](#), 9/30/22; CQ, [9/30/22](#); Congressional Record, [9/30/22](#)]

- **The Fairness For 9/11 Families Act Authorized Appropriations For Catch-Up Payments From The United States Victims Of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund.** “To amend the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act to authorize appropriations for catch-up payments from the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund.” [H.R. 8987, Text, Engrossed In House [9/30/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For U.S. Customs And Border Protection’s Access To Containment Devices To Prevent Accidental Narcotics And Toxics Exposure.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Swalwell, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require U.S. Customs and Border Protection to ensure that all personnel at risk of accidental exposure to synthetic opioids have access to containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances. It would also require the CBP to mandate recurrent training on how to use the devices.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 429-0. [H.R. 5274, [Vote #306](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The National Computer Forensics Institute Under The U.S. Secret Service Through FY 2032.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Swalwell, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute administered by the U.S. Secret Service for 10 years, through fiscal 2032, and modify and expand its functions. It would update the institute’s mission to include educating, training and equipping law enforcement and other officials to investigate and prevent cybersecurity threats. It would require the institute’s curriculum to focus on investigating and preventing cybersecurity incidents, conducting forensic examinations of information systems, and legal considerations relating to cybersecurity incidents. Among other provisions, it would require the institute to research, develop and share approaches to investigating cybersecurity threats; require the institute to prioritize education and training for individuals from geographically diverse regions; and require the Homeland Security Department to annually report to Congress on the institute’s activities and the nomination process for individuals to participate in institute training.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-16. [H.R. 7174, [Vote #305](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Codifying The Cybersecurity And Infrastructure Security Agency’s Program For Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Swalwell, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would codify the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency’s Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Initiative to develop the skills of the cybersecurity workforce in securing industrial control systems, which manage essential services through computer networks. Among other provisions, it would require the initiative to include free virtual and in-person trainings at different skill levels, including on cyber defense strategies. It would require CISA to report annually to Congress on the initiative, including courses provided, outreach efforts and information about the participants.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 368-47: [H.R. 7777, [Vote #278](#), 6/21/22; CQ, [6/21/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize the establishment of three new offices focused on domestic terrorism; a Homeland Security Department office to monitor and analyze domestic terrorism activity, a Justice Department office to investigate and prosecute domestic terrorism incidents, and a domestic terrorism section within the FBI counterterrorism division to investigate domestic terrorism activity. It would also require the FBI and the Justice, Defense and Homeland Security departments to establish an interagency task force to analyze and combat white supremacist and neo-Nazi ‘infiltration’ of law enforcement agencies and the uniformed services. It would require the FBI and Justice and Homeland Security departments to submit a biannual joint report to Congress including an assessment of the domestic terrorism threat posed by white supremacists and neo-Nazis. In preparing the reports, it would require the new offices to review each federal hate crime charge and conviction in the preceding six months to determine whether it also constitutes a domestic terrorism incident. It would require the first report to include an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that have occurred in the United States since April 19, 1995, and require subsequent reports to analyze incidents in the preceding six months. Among other provisions, it would require various actions to investigate and coordinate the federal response to domestic terrorism incidents that may also be hate crimes; require the FBI and Justice and Homeland Security departments to make training available to law enforcement agencies related to countering and prosecuting domestic terrorism; and require reports on the implementation of such training to include the number of federal incidents involving a false report of a domestic terrorism or hate crime incident. It would authorize such sums as necessary to carry out the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-203. [H.R. 350, [Vote #221](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

- **The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act Created Homeland Security, Department Of Justice, And FBI Offices To Focus On Domestic Terrorism.** “The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act is what Congress can do this week to try to prevent future Buffalo shootings — to prevent future California shootings, future El Paso shootings, future Charleston shootings, future Pittsburgh shootings, future Wisconsin shootings,’ Schneider said. [...] Schneider’s bill, which the House passed by voice vote in 2020, would create domestic terrorism offices within the Justice Department, the Department of Homeland Security and the FBI to facilitate better coordination and help the agencies identify risks and homegrown threats. It also would require biannual reporting about the state of domestic terrorism threats.” [NBC News, [5/16/22](#)]
- **The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act Specifically Called For Assessments Of Threats Related To White Supremacists And Neo-Nazis.** “The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act would set up offices specifically focused on domestic terrorism at the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice and the FBI. [...] It also calls for assessments of the threat posed specifically by White supremacists and neo-Nazis.” [CNN, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act Of 2022, The Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act, And The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (HR 1124) that would provide for floor consideration of the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act (HR 350), the Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 7790) and the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act (HR 7688). It would provide for up to one hour of debate on each bill; automatic adoption of manager’s amendments to HR 350 and HR 7688; and floor consideration of two amendments to HR 7688. It would provide for the automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 350 that would make technical and clarifying changes to the bill. It would also require the first biannual report required by the bill on domestic terrorism incidents to include an analysis of incidents and attempts that have occurred since April 19, 1995, and require each biannual report to include a certification that domestic terrorism investigations included in the report comply with applicable civil rights and civil liberties laws and regulations. It would also provide for the automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 7688 that would update existing law prohibiting market manipulation and the sharing of false information relating to transportation fuel pricing by a supplier, including to double the penalty for such violations to \$2 million. 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; consistently and promptly publish analyses of survey results; and enter into a data-sharing agreement to promptly share information collected with the Federal Trade

Commission. It would authorize such sums as necessary through fiscal 2027 to carry out the survey requirements. Finally, it would authorize, through the legislative day of May 19, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on May 16 through May 19, 2022.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 218-202. [H. Res. 1124, [Vote #209](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Cybersecurity Education And Training Grants For State And Local Governments, Colleges And Universities, And Non-Profits.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to award grants and cooperative agreements to states, local governments, higher education institutions, nonprofit organizations and other non-federal entities under the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program to advance program purposes and address the national shortfall of cybersecurity professionals. It would also require the agency to include in its annual briefing to Congress on the program information on such grants and agreements, including how they are being used to enhance cybersecurity education for underserved populations or communities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 383-30. [H.R. 6868, [Vote #197](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Codifying The Homeland Security Department’s Acquisition Authorities.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would codify acquisition authorities within the Homeland Security Department and assign certain acquisition functions to departmental offices. Among other provisions, it would designate the DHS undersecretary of management as the department’s chief acquisition officer and require the undersecretary to oversee the acquisition process, advise on acquisition management activities, lead the department’s acquisition oversight body, establish related departmental policies and assist DHS component agencies in complying with federal and departmental acquisition directives. It would also establish acquisition-related authorities for the department’s chief financial officer, chief information officer, and undersecretary of strategy, policy and planning; statutorily establish the Office of Test and Evaluation within the DHS Directorate of Science and Technology to coordinate and oversee DHS test and evaluation activities, including for major acquisition programs; and statutorily establish the DHS Program Accountability and Risk Management Office to conduct oversight and establish standards for major acquisition programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 398-15. [H.R. 6871, [Vote #196](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Codifying The Homeland Security Department’s Bombing Prevention Office.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would codify the Homeland Security Department’s Office for Bombing Prevention, which is tasked with improving U.S. efforts to deter, detect and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States. Among other requirements, it would require the office to engage other federal agencies regarding bomb threats and attacks; facilitate related information sharing and provide guidance and training to the public and private sectors; and conduct analysis and planning for bomb detection and response capabilities and requirements of the public and private sectors, including bomb squads, explosive detection canine teams, special tactics teams and dive teams. It would require the department, upon request, to provide technical assistance to support public and private sector preparedness to counter terrorist explosive threats and attacks that threaten critical infrastructure facilities, special events or certain vulnerable communities. It also would require the department to ensure coordination and information sharing regarding related federal nonmilitary research, development and evaluation activities, including to ensure that military procedures are adapted to nonmilitary uses to the extent practicable.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 388-26. [H.R. 6873, [Vote #195](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On The Homeland Security Department To Coordinate With And Assist State And Local Governments With Cybersecurity.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Homeland Security Department’s national cybersecurity and communications integration center to coordinate with and assist state, local, tribal and territorial government entities, including to provide technical cybersecurity training; facilitate the sharing of cyber threat information with the federal government; provide and periodically update information on cybersecurity tools, resources and best practices; work with state and local officials to implement procedures to secure information systems; and promote

cybersecurity education and awareness. It would require the department to regularly report to Congress on the services the center provides to state and local entities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 404-14. [S. 2520, [Vote #194](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Homeland Security Department And Cybersecurity And Infrastructure Security Agency To Report On Their Roles And Responsibilities For Cyber Incident Response.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department, in coordination with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency and within one year of enactment, to submit to Congress a report on the roles and responsibilities of the department and its components with respect to federal cyber incident response, including a review of how CISA cyber incident response plans and DHS authorities are utilized in the federal response and recommendations to further clarify department responsibilities related to cyber incident response.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 313-105. [H.R. 5658, [Vote #185](#), 5/16/22; CQ, [5/16/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorization Of \$75 Million For 2022 And \$500 Million For 2023-2028 To Homeland Security’s Nonprofit Security Grant Program.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would modify the Homeland Security Department’s Nonprofit Security Grant Program, which is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and supports physical security enhancements for nonprofits at risk of terrorist attacks. It would authorize \$75 million for fiscal 2022 and \$500 million annually for fiscal years 2023 through 2028 for the program. Among other provisions, it would require FEMA to ensure that grant funding is evenly split between recipients located within and outside of high-risk urban areas; authorize states to retain up to 5 percent of program funding for expenses related to grant administration; and require FEMA to establish an office to administer the program and submit to Congress within 90 days of enactment a program administration plan, including a staffing plan.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 288-129. [H.R. 6825, [Vote #184](#), 5/16/22; CQ, [5/16/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Annual Cybersecurity Competition Among Federal Civilian Employees And Military Members.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to hold an annual cybersecurity competition to award cash prizes to the best cybersecurity practitioners and teams among federal civilian employees or members of the armed services, across offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines. It would authorize CISA to make one or more awards of up to \$10,000 each and the Homeland Security Department to make one or more awards of up to \$25,000 each. It would require the agency to annually report to Congress on lessons learned from each competition and how such lessons may be applied to improve DHS and CISA cybersecurity operations and recruitment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 386-31. [H.R. 6824, [Vote #183](#), 5/16/22; CQ, [5/16/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Trade And Economic Security Council To Provide Recommendations To The Department Of Homeland Security.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Payne, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish a Trade and Economic Security Council within the Homeland Security Department to provide DHS with recommendations on trade and economic security matters, including identifying concentrated risks; coordinating department-wide activities; and proposing statutory and regulatory changes. It would require the council to brief Congress on its activities within 180 days of enactment and every six months thereafter for four years. It would statutorily establish the existing position of an assistant secretary for trade and economic security. It would require the assistant secretary to be responsible for policy formulation regarding trade and economic security matters; oversee certain supply chain mapping activities; serve as the executive for DHS on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States and other panels; and coordinate with federal and nongovernmental stakeholders on trade and economy security matters. It would authorize \$3 million annually through fiscal 2026 for the department to carry out the bill’s provisions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 348-75. [H.R. 4476, [Vote #112](#), 4/5/22; CQ, [4/5/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing Immigration And Customs Enforcement To Reclassify Tactical Patrol Officers On Tohono O’odham Nation Land, Known As “Shadow Wolves,” As ICE Special Agents.** In March

2022 Garcia Voted For: “Demings, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to reclassify officers assigned to the Native American tactical patrol unit on Tohono O’odham Nation land in Arizona, known as the Shadow Wolves, and those assigned to comparable units, as ICE special agents upon their completion of required trainings. It would also require the Homeland Security Department, within 90 days of enactment, to develop a strategy to retain and recruit Shadow Wolves and expand comparable units near the northern and southern U.S. borders.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 387-33. [H.R. 5681, [Vote #60](#), 3/8/22; CQ, [3/8/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Department Of Homeland Security To Work With Consortia To Provide Cybersecurity Trainings.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Demings, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would statutorily authorize the Homeland Security Department to work with consortia to carry out activities with respect to the national cybersecurity and communications integration center to support training and assistance to help state and local first responders and governments prepare for and respond to cybersecurity risks and incidents. It would require the department, in selecting consortia under the bill's provisions, to consider prior experience with cybersecurity training, geographic diversity and participation of minority-serving institutions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403-19. [S. 658, [Vote #59](#), 3/7/22; CQ, [3/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Report To Congress On The Accreditation Status Of Its Training Programs.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Demings, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to report annually to Congress on the accreditation status of each basic training program within the department until all programs are accredited. It would also require the department's Science and Technology Directorate to conduct research and development related to enhancing state and local law enforcement access to federal training resources on homeland security threat response.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 390-33. [H.R. 5616, [Vote #58](#), 3/7/22; CQ, [3/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Improving Accessibility To TSA Materials For Non-English Speakers And Individuals With Vision, Hearing, And Other Impairments.** In November 2021, Garcia voted for: “Titus, D-Nev., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Transportation Security Administration to submit a plan to Congress to improve the accessibility of TSA materials disseminated in major airports for non-English speakers and individuals with vision, hearing and other impairments.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 369-49. [HR 5574, [Vote #381](#), 11/18/21; CQ, [11/18/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program Act.** In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state that it is U.S. policy to assist countries and partners in North and West Africa in combating terrorism and violent extremism through a coordinated interagency approach that balances security activities with diplomatic and development efforts. It would require the State Department to formally establish the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program to coordinate federal activities in North and West Africa, including activities related to enhancing state legitimacy by improving governance and capacity to provide basic services, addressing factors that make individuals and communities vulnerabilities to terrorist recruitment, strengthening military and law enforcement capacity to cooperate with international partners and respond to extremism and terrorism, and enhancing border security. Among other provisions, it would require the State Department to submit to Congress, within 270 days of enactment, a five-year strategy for coordinated U.S. activities in North and West Africa.” The motion was passed 395 to 15. [HR 567, [Vote #192](#), 6/29/21; CQ, [6/29/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2021.** In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “If we do defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of Representative Mast's H.R. 261, the Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2021.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 209. [H Res 403, [Vote #146](#), 5/18/21; CQ, [5/18/21](#); Congressional Record, [5/18/21](#)]



## Trade, Supply Chain & Outsourcing Issues

**Garcia Voted For Modifying The Statutory Definition Of “Nonimmigrant” To Include People Passing In Transit Through The U.S. To Board A Vessel On Which The Person Will Perform Ship-To-Ship Liquid Cargo Transfer Operations Engaged In Foreign Trade.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify the statutory definition of a ‘nonimmigrant,’ which includes a foreign individual who is in immediate and continuous transit throughout the United States. The bill would specify that the transit must not last more than 29 days. It would also classify as a nonimmigrant a foreign individual who is passing in transit through the United States to board or disembark from a vessel on which the person will or did perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations to or from another vessel engaged in foreign trade for a period of not more than 180 days. Similarly, it would permit a foreign crewman to land temporarily in the United States for up to 180 days if the crewman intends to depart within that time and will perform such transfer operations during that time.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 394-19. [S. 5168, [Vote #533](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Statutorily Establishing The U.S. Patent And Trademark Office’s Patents For Humanity Competition.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would statutorily establish the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office’s Patents for Humanity competition, which awards certificates to accelerate patent reviews for products that address global humanitarian needs. Among other provisions, it would specify that the contest must be held at least biennially and specify that certificates may be used to accelerate various USPTO review processes, including a patent application, an ex parte reexamination proceeding or an appeal to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board for a rejected claim.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 396-24. [H.R. 5796, [Vote #511](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Three Measures En Bloc.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass three measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 380-46. [S. 198, H.R. 8844, S. 1687, [Vote #504](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#); Congressional Record, [12/6/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8844 Reauthorized The Small Business Administration’s State Trade Expansion Program For FY 2026 To Provide Foreign Trade Assistance To Small Businesses.** “The FCC must consult with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding the data to incorporate into the tool. Specifically, the SBA must establish a time frame for, and provide certain information related to, the application process, and it must conduct an annual survey to solicit feedback on the program. The SBA must collect data on certain performance metrics such as the (1) total number of small businesses assisted by the program, (2) total dollar amount of export sales by participating small businesses, and (3) number of small businesses that have created new jobs through their participation in the program. The bill also requires applicants for participation to include a budget plan that outlines their intended use of funds awarded under the program.” [H.R. 8844, Summary, [12/6/22](#)]
- **S. 1687 Required The Small Business Administration To Establish A Program For Certifying At Least 5 or 10% Of Small Business Development Center Employees To Provide Cybersecurity Planning Assistance.** “This bill requires the Small Business Administration to establish a program for certifying at least 5 or 10% of the total number of employees of a small business development center to provide cybersecurity planning assistance to small businesses.” [S. 1687, Summary, [12/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Formula Act To Suspend Tariffs On Infant Formula Through The End Of 2022.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would suspend tariffs on infant formula from countries with which the United States has normal trade relations through Dec. 31, 2022. It would also specify that the formula would not be subject to any additional safeguard duties, import or tariff-rate quotas, or any other duties or fees that would otherwise apply upon importation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 421-2. [H.R. 8351, [Vote #363](#), 7/15/22; CQ, [7/15/22](#)]



- **2022: U.S. Tariffs On Infant Formula Were Up To 17.5%.** “The most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff rate for infant formula ranges from 14.9% to 17.5% depending on the content. Once a certain threshold of imports is reached, the duties on most common infant formulas increase to \$1.035 per kilogram + 14.9%. In addition, once another threshold is reached, certain lowpriced formulas may be subject to additional tariffs. Certain infant formulas enter duty free from some free trade agreement (FTA) partners.” [Congressional Research Service, Report, [5/23/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Urging The President To Strengthen Trade Between The U.S. And The Caribbean.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Plaskett, D-V.I., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of Representatives urges the president to implement trade programs with the Caribbean region that promote sustainable and resilient economic development; commits to engaging directly with diverse stakeholders from the region to develop a shared multilateral trade agenda; affirms trade and tariff preference programs that produce economic benefits for individuals of all backgrounds; and supports critical trade policies and preference programs such as the Haiti Economic Lift Program (HELP) and Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement (HOPE II) program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 351-64. [H. Res. 1168, [Vote #300](#), 7/12/22; CQ, [7/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Ocean Shipping Reform Act To Prohibit Ocean Carriers From “Unreasonably” Denying Cargo Or Retaliating Against Shippers, Improve Export Transparency, And Grant The Federal Maritime Commission Emergency Oversight Authority.** In June 2022 Garcia Voted For: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would update various requirements and standards for ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators and require the Federal Maritime Commission to initiate related rulemakings, intended to address the effects of supply chain shortages on shipping services. It would authorize \$33 million for fiscal 2022, \$38 million for fiscal 2023, \$44 million for fiscal 2024 and \$49 million for fiscal 2025 for FMC operations. Among other provisions, it would prohibit carriers or operators from giving unreasonable preference to or taking discriminatory action against any commodity group or type of shipment; retaliating against shippers, including by refusing or threatening to refuse cargo space accommodations; ‘unreasonably’ refusing cargo space accommodations when available; and charging demurrage or detention fees, which are incurred for delays in unloading cargo, without certifying that the charges comply with FMC rules. It would require the FMC to initiate rulemakings to define unfair or unjustly discriminatory methods with respect to shipping, prohibited practices regarding demurrage or detention charges, and unreasonable refusal to deal or negotiate with respect to vessel space. It would authorize the commission to issue an emergency order requiring carriers or operators to share information related to cargo availability directly with relevant shippers and land carriers to ensure efficient transportation, if the commission determines after a public comment period that congestion of the common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation adversely affecting competitiveness and reliability of the international shipping supply system. It would also require the Transportation Department and FMC to consider the feasibility of identifying federal and nonfederal land, including inland ports, for the storage and transfer of cargo containers due to port congestion. It would authorize the Transportation Security Administration and the Coast Guard to expedite the consideration of transportation worker identification credential applications for applicants who would help provide direct assistance to a U.S. port. It would establish procedures for the FMC to accept and investigate complaints about charges assessed by a carrier; require the FMC to establish a public webpage for the submission of comments, complaints, reports of noncompliance and requests for investigation or alternative dispute resolution; and require the FMC to maintain a consumer affairs and dispute resolution office to assist in disputes involving cargo and household goods shipments and cruises.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 369-42. [S. 3580, [Vote #256](#), 6/13/22; CQ, [6/13/22](#)]

- **The Ocean Shipping Reform Act Addressed Rising Ocean Shipping Costs To Ease Supply Chain Challenges And Curb Inflation.** “The U.S. House of Representatives approved legislation Monday to improve oversight of ocean shipping, which supporters say will help curb inflation and ease export backlogs. [...] Senator Maria Cantwell said the bill gives the FMC ‘the tools it needs to cut down on extraneous shipping costs and stop shipping carriers from leaving American products like apples, hay, milk and potatoes behind.’ [...] Imports in the nation's major retail container ports are expected to reach near-

record volume in June as retailers seek to meet consumer demand and protect themselves from disruptions in West Coast ports, the National Retail Federation said.” [Reuters, [6/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Interagency Semiconductor Supply Chain Working Group To Analyze The Impact Of Russia’s Invasion Of Ukraine On Supply Chains.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Phillips, D-Minn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president, within 30 days of enactment, to establish an interagency working group to address semiconductor supply chain issues caused by Russia's attack on Ukraine. It would require the State Department, within 60 days of enactment, to submit a report of the working group to Congress that analyzes the impacts of the attack on supply chains and the global economy, particularly the supply of palladium, neon gas, helium and hexafluorobutadiene; describes U.S. diplomatic actions taken to diversify the supply of those resources; lists any other important elements in the semiconductor supply chain that have been affected; and recommends potential legislative action to further bolster the supply. The bill would also require the department to submit annual reports of the working group outlining plans for likely future geopolitical developments that could disrupt global semiconductor supply chains, including an invasion of Taiwan, geopolitical instability in east Asia or Europe, strategic competitors dominating parts of the supply chain, a future international health crisis, and natural disasters or natural resource shortages.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-9. [H.R. 7372, [Vote #128](#), 4/27/22; CQ, [4/27/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing An American Fisheries Advisory Committee Under The Commerce Department.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Commerce Department, within 90 days of enactment, to establish an American Fisheries Advisory Committee to advise the department on an existing grant program supporting research and development projects related to U.S. fisheries, including to identify the needs of the fishing community that may be addressed by funded projects, develop the request for grant proposals, and review and select grant applications for approval.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 404-11. [S. 497, [Vote #126](#), 4/26/22; CQ, [4/26/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Concurring With The Senate To Suspend Normal Trade Relations With Russia And Belarus, Sending The Bill For Presidential Approval.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Neal, D-Mass., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would remove the normal trade relations status of Russia and Belarus with the United States, effective the day after the bill’s enactment. It would authorize the president, until January 1, 2024, to further increase tariffs on goods from Russia and Belarus following consultation with Congress. It would authorize the president to restore the trade status of either country after certifying to Congress that the country's president has reached an agreement with the independent government of Ukraine to withdraw Russian or Belarusian forces and cease military hostilities; poses no immediate military threat of aggression to any NATO member; and recognizes the right of the people of Ukraine to independently and freely choose their own government. It also would establish congressional procedures for consideration of a joint resolution of disapproval for such a certification. It would also repeal a sunset date to indefinitely reauthorize the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, which allows the president to impose visa- and property-blocking sanctions against foreign persons with respect to human rights violations. Finally, it would direct the U.S. trade representative to use the voice and influence of the United States at the World Trade Organization to condemn the recent aggression in Ukraine; encourage other WTO members to suspend trade concessions to Russia; consider further steps to suspend Russia’s participation in the WTO; and seek to halt processes related to the accession of Belarus to the WTO.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-3. [H.R. 7108, [Vote #124](#), 4/7/22; CQ, [4/7/22](#)]

- **Congress Voted To Revoke Russia’s “Most Favored Nation” Trade Status, Which Opened Russia Up To New “Damaging” Tariffs.** “Congress on Thursday voted to revoke Russia’s ‘most favored nation’ trade status, an economic downgrade that opens the door to damaging new tariffs on Moscow over its invasion of Ukraine. [...] Most favored nation status ensures that any member of the World Trade Organization receives equal trade treatment from other members and grants each designee immunity from a raft of steep import penalties. ‘There are two categories you can be characterized under U.S. law: One gets lower tariffs, and one gets higher,’ said Clete Willems, a partner at law firm Akin Gump and a former U.S. attorney at the WTO. ‘All other WTO members get this lower [tariff] rate — the average is about 2.8%,’ he added. ‘And then for non-MFN, the

average is around 20%. And so this legislation will change the tariff treatment of all of those products.”  
[CNBC, [4/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Concurring With The Senate To Suspend Energy Imports From Russia, Sending The Bill For Presidential Approval.** In April 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Neal, D-Mass., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would statutorily prohibit the import of Russian oil and energy products into the United States, to be implemented in a manner consistent with the March 2022 executive order banning such imports. It would authorize the president to lift the ban after certifying to Congress that the Russian president has reached an agreement with the independent government of Ukraine to withdraw Russian forces and cease military hostilities; poses no immediate military threat of aggression to any NATO member; and recognizes the right of the people of Ukraine to independently and freely choose their own government. It also would establish congressional procedures for consideration of a joint resolution of disapproval for such a certification.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-9. [H.R. 6968, [Vote #125](#), 4/7/22; CQ, [4/7/22](#)]

- **Congress’ Votes To Ban Russian Oil Codified President Biden’s Executive Order And Allowed Congress To Reimpose The Ban If It Disagrees With The Executive Branch Later On.** “Some lawmakers argued that it was no longer necessary for Congress to act on the oil ban given that Biden had already done so via executive order, but proponents believe it is important to codify the punishment and give lawmakers a say in the matter. The legislation also allows Congress to vote to reimpose the ban if, down the road, lawmakers are uncomfortable with an executive branch plan to allow the purchases of Russian oil again. ‘It’s important to recognize this legislation is not redundant,’ said Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska), who led the effort in the upper chamber. ‘It’s ensuring substantive steps will be taken so that the sanctions stay in with some level of reliability.’” [POLITICO, [4/7/22](#)]
- **Seven Republicans And Two Democrats Voted Against Banning Russian Oil Imports.** “The oil ban bill was opposed by seven House Republicans and two Democrats: Reps. Cori Bush of Missouri and Ilhan Omar of Minnesota. The only three votes against the trade bill came GOP Reps. Matt Gaetz of Florida, Marjorie Taylor Greene of Georgia and Thomas Massie of Kentucky.” [NBC News, [4/7/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act To Increase The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, comprising a package of provisions related to scientific research and development and international competitiveness, including provisions to authorize more than \$135 billion over five years for federal investment in scientific research and development programs; provide more than \$52 billion in supplemental appropriations for the U.S. semiconductor industry; and require various actions related to U.S. technological competitiveness and foreign policy, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would authorize \$78 billion through fiscal 2026 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$13.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support use-inspired research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change, global competitiveness in critical technologies, cybersecurity, national security, social and economic inequality, and education and workforce development in science and technology. It would authorize \$50.2 billion through fiscal 2026 for Energy Department science activities, including research and development related to climate issues, alternative energy sources and quantum technologies. It would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2026 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST functions to include information security and cybersecurity research and development activities. Among supply chain provisions, it would provide \$52.7 billion through fiscal 2026 in supplemental appropriations to fund a program to incentivize research, development and workforce development related to the production of semiconductors, established by the fiscal 2021 defense authorization law. It would establish a Commerce Department office to lead federal efforts to strengthen supply chains and domestic manufacturing in critical industries, and it would authorize \$45 billion through fiscal 2027 for grants and loans under the office. It would appropriate \$1.5 billion through fiscal 2031 to support 5G wireless network development. Among foreign policy provisions, it would require the president and State Department to develop diplomatic engagement strategies to address global economic and security development, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence and economic coercion. It would authorize more than \$2 billion in bilateral and regional foreign assistance and \$1.25

billion for diplomatic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region for fiscal 2022, as well as over \$1 billion through fiscal 2026 for foreign military financing and security programs in the region. It would include various provisions related to global action on climate change, including to establish an interagency task force to monitor climate change in relation to national security risks and authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund. It would extend a wide range of duty reductions and suspensions; update certain trade policies to include standards related to environmental, labor, human rights and intellectual property protections; and establish a U.S. Trade Representative committee to review and potentially block overseas investments in foreign adversary nations that could impact U.S. critical capabilities. Among workforce and economic development provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Labor Department national apprenticeship system; authorize several new or expanded NSF programs related to expanding science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, workforce development and participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; create a new class of nonimmigrant ‘W’ visas for entrepreneurs associated with U.S. start-up companies; and reauthorize and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support individuals and communities that have been adversely impacted by international trade.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #31](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

- **America COMPETES Authorized \$45 Billion To Bolster The Supply Chain And Increase U.S. Manufacturing Of “Critical” Goods.** “The House bill would provide \$45 billion over six years in grants and loans to improve the nation’s supply chains and to boost American manufacturing of goods deemed critical for national security and the US economy -- like products for public health, communications technology and food -- according to a summary of the bill provided by House Democrats. Similar to the Senate bill, it would create a new initiative within the Department of Commerce to help promote the resiliency of the nation’s supply chains. The House bill would establish an office that would monitor supply chains, identify vulnerabilities and designate which products are critical. The agency would also be tasked with building up stockpiles to prevent shortages of goods in the event of a future supply chain shock.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **America COMPETES Invested \$3 Billion In Solar Manufacturing To Reduce The U.S.’s Reliance On China.** “The House legislation would set aside billions of dollars to bolster research and manufacturing. [...] It would set aside another \$3 billion for the nation’s solar manufacturing supply chain, aiming to reduce the country’s reliance on China for parts.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **America COMPETES Invested \$52 Billion In Domestic Manufacturing And Research Of Semiconductors To Decrease The U.S.’s Technological Dependence On Asia.** “The House voted Friday to pass the America COMPETES Act, a bill that aims to increase U.S. competitiveness with China and to address the country’s shortage of semiconductors by strengthening the country’s supply chain. [...] The bill includes \$52 billion to support domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors, the chips that are used in electronic devices and have faced shortages throughout the pandemic, contributing to delays and increased costs. The incentives for semiconductor production come as the U.S. has increasingly relied on imports for computer chips. Twelve percent of the world’s chips are made in the U.S., down from 37% in the 1990s, according to industry officials. About 80% are made in Asia.” [USA Today, [2/4/22](#)]
- **America COMPETES Funded An Aid Program For Workers Impacted By Increased Imports And Invested In STEM Education Programs.** “The measure, known as the America COMPETES Act, passed 222-210 in a near-party-line vote. [...] The legislation would also fund a government program to aid workers who lost jobs or saw their pay cut as a result of increased imports, as well as boost funds for the National Science Foundation and STEM education programs.” [New York Post, [2/4/22](#)]
- **American COMPETES Provided “More Than \$1 Billion Toward Increasing Diversity” In Science And Technology To Increase STEM Employment.** “Congress is aiming to reshape America’s workforce through new legislation that would direct more than \$1 billion toward increasing diversity of the scientists, researchers and technologists who drive the innovation economy. The measure includes \$900 million for grants and partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities, \$164 million to study barriers for people of color in the field and \$17.5 million to combat sexual harassment. They’re part of a expansive



package of bills known as the America Competes Act, which lawmakers hope will ensure the United States continues to lead the global economy. [...] A report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine estimated the United States will need 1 million more people employed in those sectors over the next decade than it is currently on track to produce. The group said the country will not reach that goal without substantially increasing diversity in the labor force.” [CNBC, [2/4/22](#)]

- **America COMPETES Included Provisions To Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations.** “The legislation includes provisions to strengthen US relations with Taiwan, new sanctions for officials in Xinjiang accused of ‘systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilisation, or involuntary contraceptive implantation policies and practices’ and an authorisation for millions of dollars in funding to counter Chinese government censorship and disinformation. [...] Advocacy groups supporting human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong applauded the bill. The Washington-based Hong Kong Democracy Council said it was ‘elated’, and the non-profit Uyghur Human Rights Project said it was ‘encouraged that Congress continues to put rhetoric into action’. ‘We are particularly encouraged by provisions meant to provide safe haven for Uyghurs fleeing atrocities, and to tighten scrutiny on Chinese companies complicit in these abuses,’ said Uyghur Human Rights Project executive director Omer Kanat.” [South China Morning Post, [2/4/22](#)]
- **America COMPETES Included Provisions To “Offset China’s Market-Distorting Trade Practices.”** “The U.S. House of Representatives on Friday narrowly passed a multibillion-dollar bill aimed at increasing American competitiveness with China and boosting U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, despite Republican opposition. [...] It includes changes to U.S. trade rules intended to offset China's market-distorting trade practices, including by strengthening anti-dumping rules.” [Reuters, [2/4/22](#)]
- **American COMPETES Authorized \$10 Billion To Help Developing Countries Address Climate Change.** “The bill also authorizes \$8.8 billion this year for Energy Department research and development programs, with that amount increasing each year through fiscal 2026. And it authorizes as much as \$8 billion to help developing countries address climate change over the next two years and another \$2 billion annually to help developing countries deploy clean energy technologies, expand zero-emission vehicles, promote sustainable land use, and adapt to the effects of climate change.” [Bloomberg, [2/4/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The America COMPETES Act To Committee.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 211-221. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #30](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Broaden Pell Grant Eligibility To Include Short Term Skills And Job Training Programs And Establish A Data System For Postsecondary Student Academic And Economic Outcomes.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment no. 260 that would create a Pell Grant award for career and technical education programs that provide job training and industry-based credentials. It also would require the National Center for Education Statistics, within four years of the bill's enactment, to establish a data system containing information about postsecondary student academic and economic outcomes.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 238-193. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #29](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The Chinese Communist Party To Match The U.S.’s Emission Cutting Targets.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Steel, R-Calif., amendment no. 239 that would express the sense of Congress that the U.S. should seek to require the Chinese Communist Party to match emission-cutting targets established by the U.S.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 265-166. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #28](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Rescind U.S. Participation In The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 184 that would rescind U.S. participation in the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-235. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #27](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]



**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Commission A Study Measuring Inflation's Economic Impact On The United States.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Kim, R-Calif., amendment no. 131 that would require the National Science Foundation to commission a study to measure the economic impact of inflation on the country, including impacts on the cost of living, wages and the workforce, U.S. international competitiveness, and rural and underserved communities. It would authorize \$1 million to carry out the study.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 279-153. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #26](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require A Report On The Humanitarian Impact Of The Confiscation Of Assets From Afghanistan's Central Bank And Its Financial Impact On China And Chinese Entities.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment no. 124 that would require the Treasury Department to include, in a report to Congress required by the bill on the financial activities of China and Chinese entities in connection with the finances of Afghanistan and the Taliban, an assessment of the humanitarian impacts of U.S. and multilateral sanctions on entities associated with the Afghanistan government and the freeze of confiscated assets of Afghanistan's central bank; the impacts of existing U.S. and multilateral laws on Chinese government influence in Afghanistan; and the projected impacts on illicit finance activity between China and entities in Afghanistan in the event of a collapse of the Afghan banking system.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 175-255. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #25](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Update Ocean Shipping Regulations To Address Supply Chain Shortages.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 89 that would insert provisions of a bill (HR 4996) that would update various requirements and standards for ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators and require the Federal Maritime Commission to initiate related rulemakings, intended to address the effects of supply chain shortages on shipping services. It also would authorize \$33 million for fiscal 2022 and \$36 million for fiscal 2023 for FMC operations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 367-59. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #24](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require An Annual Briefing To Congress On The Progress Of China's Emissions Goals And Commitments.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Crenshaw, R-Texas, amendment no. 56 that would require the State Department to brief Congress annually on China's progress and efforts to meet certain previously stated emission goals and commitments.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 264-163. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #23](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Add The Media And Entertainment Industry To The Apprenticeship Grants Offered By The America COMPETES Act.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment no. 43 that would add "media and entertainment" to a list of possible industries eligible for the expanded apprenticeship offerings grants included in the bill.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-214. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #22](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require A Report On The Impact Of U.S. Sanctions On Innovation, Emissions Reduction, Climate Cooperation, And Economic Justice.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Bowman, D-N.Y., amendment no. 22 that would direct the State and Energy departments to report to Congress on the impact of U.S. sanctions on innovation related to climate change and environmental justice; emissions reduction; and international climate cooperation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 181-248. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #21](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Republican En Bloc Amendment No. 3, Including 35 Amendments, To The America COMPETES Act.** In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would include 35 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, strike from the bill a section that would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund; a section that would authorize a global climate change resilience strategy; a section that would establish a Homeland Security Department mentor-protégé program to assist small firms in competing for DHS contracts; a section expanding Defense Production Act authorities with respect to emergency medical supplies during the COVID-19 health

emergency period; and section creating a new classification of "W" visas for those involved with start-up companies; and a section that would reauthorize and expand programs under the national apprenticeship system." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-225. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #20](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan En Bloc Amendment No. 2, Including 53 Amendments, To The America COMPETES Act.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: "Bonamici, D-Ore., en bloc amendments no. 2 that including 53 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, authorize the Treasury Department to hire 10 additional full-time employees for the Office of Foreign Assets Control to carry out activities associated with the Chinese government; express the sense of Congress that the International Olympic Committee should not hold future Olympic games in countries committing genocide; require the Treasury and State departments to issue a determination of whether certain Chinese companies meet the criteria for sanctions under existing human rights laws; require foreign business entities to assign and register an agent with the Commerce Department as a prerequisite to doing business in the U.S.; prohibit the possession, transport and sale in interstate or foreign commerce of American mink raised in captivity for fur production; and authorize \$26 million annually from fiscal years 2023 through 2026 to support federal coordination of state supply chain databases. The amendments would insert the provisions of a bill (HR 1447) that would reauthorize funding through fiscal 2026 for ocean and coastal acidification research and response activities by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Science Foundation; a bill (HR 1996) that would establish legal protections for financial service institutions that provide services to marijuana-related businesses operating in accordance with state law; and a bill (HR 151) that would require various actions related to shutting down commercial wildlife markets and preventing the emergence of future zoonotic pathogens." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 262-168. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #19](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Democratic En Bloc Amendment No. 1, Including 161 Amendments, To The America COMPETES Act.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: "Johnson, D-Texas, en bloc amendments no. 1 that including 161 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, state that it is U.S. policy to prioritize the Indo-Pacific region in foreign policy and authorize funding for various U.S. activities in the region through fiscal 2026, including \$655 million for foreign military financing activities and \$450 million for the State Department Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative; authorize a new Labor Department grant program to expand national apprenticeship system offerings to support critical supply chain sectors facing workforce shortages; add "immersive technology" and "educational technology" as key technology focus areas with respect to supply chain resilience activities; authorize \$6.1 billion annually through fiscal 2026 for the Energy Department to fund restoration, infrastructure and modernization projects at the National Laboratories; increase by \$740 million funding authorized for Energy Department fusion energy programs for fiscal years 2023 through 2026; and authorize \$9.5 billion over 10 years for grants and loan guarantees to assist up to three companies selected by the Energy secretary in implementing innovative industrial technologies on a commercial scale; and repeal the current 25% cap on contributions by the U.S. to U.N. peacekeeping operations." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-211. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #18](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The America COMPETES Act On Global Competitiveness; Restrictions On Sexual Assault And Sexual Harassment Forced Arbitration; And Visa-Blocking Sanctions For Human Rights Violations Against LGBTQ Individuals.** In February 2022 Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 900) that would provide for House floor consideration of the global competitiveness package, or America COMPETES Act (HR 4521); a bill (HR 4445) to restrict forced arbitration with respect to sexual assault and harassment disputes; and a bill (HR 3485) related to global protections for LGBTQ individuals. The rule would provide for up to two hours of general debate on HR 4521 and up to one hour of general debate on each of HR 4445 and HR 3485. It would provide for floor consideration of 261 amendments to HR 4521, one amendment to HR 4445 and six amendments to HR 3485. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Johnson, D-Texas, manager's amendment to HR 4521 that would make a wide variety of changes throughout the bill. Among other provisions, the manager's amendment would authorize, annually through fiscal 2026, \$1 billion for trade adjustment assistance for certain communities negatively impacted by changes in trade and authorize, annually through fiscal 2028, \$1.3 billion for trade adjustment assistance for community college and career training programs for workers negatively impacted by changes in trade. It would add Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics

working on projects under an electric grid vulnerability program created by the bill. It would strike a provision that would require the Energy Department to delegate signature authority to the National Laboratories for certain research, development and other agreements; a provision that would transfer unexpended funds for certain coral reef management, restoration and conservation grants to a coral reef stewardship fund authorized by the bill; and a provision that would require a diplomatic strategy for U.S.-Afghanistan efforts to address challenges posed by Chinese investment in the Afghan mineral sector. It would make numerous technical changes. The rule would also authorize through April 1 certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. It would allow proceedings on measures previously considered under suspension of the rules on Feb. 1 to be postponed through March 3.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-203. [H. Res. 900, [Vote #17](#), 2/2/22; CQ, [2/2/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Updating Ocean Shipping Requirements And Requiring The Federal Maritime Commission To Address Effects Of Supply Chain Shortages On Shipping Services.** In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Garamendi, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would update various requirements and standards for ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators and require the Federal Maritime Commission to initiate related rulemakings, intended to address the effects of supply chain shortages on shipping services. It would authorize \$33 million for fiscal 2022 and \$36 million for fiscal 2023 for FMC operations. Among other provisions, it would require the commission to initiate a rulemaking to establish minimum shipping service standards, including for furnishing suitable equipment and accommodations for receiving cargo and requirements that carriers establish contingency plans to maintain service during periods of port congestion and other market disruptions. It would prohibit carriers or operators from retaliating against shippers by refusing or threatening to refuse cargo space accommodations; failing to furnish containers or facilities needed for transportation services; “unreasonably declining” cargo bookings if the cargo can be loaded safely and timely on a vessel scheduled for its destination; and charging demurrage or detention fees, which are incurred for delays in unloading cargo, without certifying that the charges comply with FMC rules. It would also authorize the commission to issue an emergency order requiring carriers or operators to share information related to cargo availability directly with relevant shippers and land carriers to ensure efficient transportation, if the commission determines after a public comment period that congestion of the common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation adversely affecting international shipping supply system competitiveness and reliability.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 364-60. [HR 4996, [Vote #406](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

## Veterans & Military Family Issues

**Garcia Voted For Flexibilities And Protections For Veterans Affairs Educational And Vocational Rehabilitation And Training Benefits Recipients Negatively Affected By An Emergency Situation Declared By The President Or Veterans Affairs Department.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide certain flexibilities and protections for recipients of Veterans Affairs Department educational and vocational rehabilitation and training benefits whose studies or training are negatively affected by an emergency situation declared by the president or the VA. Among other provisions, it would allow the VA to provide four additional weeks of educational or work-study assistance to individuals whose educational programs are truncated, delayed, relocated, canceled or converted to distance learning due to an emergency. It would specify that individuals who withdraw from an educational program for reasons related to an emergency — such as illness, childcare needs or financial hardship--would still be eligible to receive benefits related to the program. It would specify that time during an emergency would not count toward time limitations on when veterans may use their educational benefits if the emergency prevents them from pursuing their chosen program. The bill would also make disabled veterans eligible for vehicle or other transportation assistance if more than 30 years have elapsed since they last received such assistance or, in cases 10 years after the bill’s enactment, if more than 10 years have elapsed since they last received such assistance. The bill would make several other changes to VA educational and vocational training programs, including to clarify benefit eligibility for individuals who receive a sole survivorship discharge; outline processes for VA approval of study-abroad courses; require the use of standardized applications for course approval; and require the VA to provide not more than one business day of notice before a targeted compliance survey of an educational program. It would also allow servicemembers to terminate utilities contracts and provide for the transfer of professional licenses of

servicemembers and their spouses if they are ordered to relocate. As an offset, it would extend the limitation on pensions paid to veterans without dependents who are in residential care an additional three years, through Nov. 30, 2031.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 380-35. [H.R. 7939, [Vote #546](#), 12/22/22; CQ, [12/22/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Health And Human Services Department To Post Medicare-Certified Rehabilitation Centers For Traumatic Brain Or Spinal Cord Injuries Research And Training Online.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Davis, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department, within 18 months of enactment, to post publicly online, and update at least biennially, a list of all Medicare-certified inpatient rehabilitation centers that hold a federal rehabilitation research and training designation for projects on traumatic brain or spinal cord injuries; submit a summary of research activities to the department; and meet minimum Medicare and teaching status requirements in the bill. It would require HHS, within three years of enactment, to submit a report to Congress with recommendations on preserving access to such rehabilitation centers.” The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 393-19. [S. 2834, [Vote #535](#), 12/21/22; CQ, [12/21/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Repealing Limits On Collective Bargaining Agreements Involving Medical Professionals At The Veterans Health Administration.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill that would repeal limitations on collective bargaining agreements entered into by certain medical professionals employed by the Veterans Health Administration. It would specifically allow physicians, dentists, podiatrists, optometrists, registered nurses, physician and dental assistants, and other medical staff appointed by the agency head to engage in collective bargaining to address matters of professional conduct or competence, peer review and the determination of employee compensation.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-201. [H.R. 1948, [Vote #530](#), 12/15/22; CQ, [12/15/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The VA Employee Fairness Act, The Preventing Organization Conflicts Of Interest In Federal Acquisition Act, The Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act, And A Continuing Resolution For FY 2023.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1518) that would provide for floor consideration of the VA Employee Fairness Act (HR 1948); the Preventing Organizational Conflicts of Interest in Federal Acquisition Act (S 3905); the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act (S 4003); and a second, one-week fiscal 2023 continuing resolution (legislative vehicle HR 1437), via motion to concur with a House amendment containing the CR text. The bill would provide for one hour of general debate for each bill. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 1516) that would approve regulatory changes to implement the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act, applying provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act to employees of the House of Representatives, including to allow employees to take up to 12 weeks of job-protected unpaid parental leave, or paid leave if eligible, in a 12-month period and to revise the applicable definition of spouse to include same-sex couples. The rule would also provide for the automatic passage of a bill (HR 2617) regarding federal agency performance plans with amendments allowing it to serve as the legislative vehicle for fiscal 2023 omnibus appropriations. Specifically, it would provide for automatic concurrence in the Senate amendments to HR 2617 with a House amendment inserting the text of the House-passed Agriculture appropriations bill (HR 8239, passed as part of HR 8294) and House-passed COVID-19 vaccine tax provisions (HR 4346). It also would provide for automatic agreement to a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 124) to make an enrollment correction to HR 2617 that would strike the original bill text related to agency performance plans. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Thursday, Dec. 15, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Dec. 12 through Dec. 15.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216-206. [H.Res. 1518, [Vote #521](#), 12/14/22; CQ, [12/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Establish Or Codify Procedures To Provide For Expedited Naturalization Of Noncitizen U.S. Veterans And Active Service Members.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish or codify procedures to provide for expedited naturalization of noncitizen U.S. veterans. The bill would require U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services, in coordination with the Defense Department, to implement a program to allow all noncitizen servicemembers to apply for naturalization at any point



on or after their first day of active duty service during a presidentially designated period of conflict with a hostile foreign force. It would require DOD to ensure all military recruiters are trained on the naturalization process and ensure that a USCIS or DOD employee trained in immigration law is stationed at each Military Entrance Processing Station to inform noncitizen recruits on the process. It would also allow veterans honorably discharged after active duty service during a designated contingency operation to be naturalized under the same process. The bill would require the Department of Homeland Security, within 180 days of enactment, to create a protocol for identifying noncitizen veterans, create a system to maintain information about such veterans and consider such information before initiating any removal proceedings; establish a Military Family Immigration Advisory Committee to review and provide recommendations regarding any case involving removal proceedings for current servicemembers, veterans or their immediate family members; and establish an application and approval procedures to provide legal permanent resident status for noncitizen veterans who have been deported or ordered deported. The bill would also allow immediate relatives of U.S. citizens who served at least two years in the military to apply for legal permanent resident status.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-208. [H.R. 7946, [Vote #503](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Homeland Security Department To Issue Regulations To Implement The Veteran Service Recognition Act’s Provisions.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Gonzalez, D-Texas, amendment no. 1 that would require the Homeland Security Department, within 90 days of enactment, to issue regulations to implement the bill’s provisions.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 213-207. [H.R. 7946, [Vote #502](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Eagle Act And The Veteran Service Recognition Act.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1508) that would provide for floor consideration of the Equal Access to Green cards for Legal Employment (EAGLE) Act (HR 3648) and the Veteran Service Recognition Act (HR 7946). The bill would provide for one hour of general debate and floor consideration of one amendment to each bill. The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of the Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 3648 that would prohibit individuals who are or have been affiliated with the Communist or any totalitarian party from being admitted to the U.S. under an H-1B visa, unless the affiliation was involuntary, occurred solely when the individual was under 16 years of age, was necessary for them to obtain a means of living or has been terminated for a certain number of years. The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of Dec. 8, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures considered under suspension of the rules on Dec. 5 through Dec. 8 and provide same-day authority for consideration of any rule reported through the remainder of the 117th Congress.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 215-201. [H.Res. 1508, [Vote #501](#), 12/6/22; CQ, [12/6/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Veteran Affairs Department Study And Report On Furnishing Doula Services To Pregnant Or Formerly Pregnant Veterans.** In December 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to carry out a study and report to Congress within 18 months of enactment on the feasibility and acceptability of furnishing doula services to pregnant or formerly pregnant veterans enrolled in the VA patient enrollment system. It would require the study to include an analysis of whether measures taken by other governmental entities regarding doula certification would be adequate with respect to VA services.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 376-44. [H.R. 2521, [Vote #497](#), 12/1/22; CQ, [12/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To Six Measures En Bloc.** In December 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass / agree to six measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401-18. [H.R. 4601, H.R. 4772, H.R. 5943, H.R. 7158, H.Res. 922, H.Res. 744, [Vote #495](#), 12/1/22; CQ, [12/1/22](#)]

- **H.R. 4601 Authorized The Veterans Affairs Department To Provide Grants To States To Improve Outreach And Assistance To Veterans And Their Families.** “This bill authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to provide grants to states and Indian tribes to implement programs that improve outreach and assistance to veterans and their families to ensure that such individuals are fully informed about veterans' benefits and programs. Specifically, the VA may provide grants to states and tribes to (1)



implement or enhance outreach activities; (2) increase the number of county or tribal veterans service officers in the state or tribe; or (3) expand, implement, or otherwise enhance existing programs and services of the existing state or tribal organization that is recognized by the VA in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims for veterans benefits through representatives who hold positions as county or tribal veterans service officers. The VA must prioritize awarding grants in areas with a critical shortage of county or tribal veterans service officers, areas with high rates of suicide among veterans, and areas with high rates of referrals to the Veterans Crisis Line. The bill also extends certain loan fee rates through February 10, 2031, under the VA's home loan program. During FY2024-FY2028, the VA is authorized to hire two or more additional full-time equivalent employees in the VA's Office of General Counsel to carry out duties under the accreditation, discipline, and fees program.” [H.R. 4601, Summary, [12/1/22](#)]

- **H.R. 4772 Required The Veterans Affairs Department To Provide Clothing Allowance Until A Veteran Opt's Out Or Is Determined Ineligible And To Conduct Reviews Of Clothing Allowance Claims For Eligibility.** “This bill modifies the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) clothing allowance policy for veterans who, due to a service-connected disability, wear a prosthetic, use an orthopedic appliance (e.g., a wheelchair), or use a prescription skin medication that the VA determines causes irreparable damage to clothing. The bill requires the VA to continue the clothing allowance for such a veteran on an annual basis until the veteran elects to no longer receive the allowance, or the VA determines the veteran is no longer eligible for the allowance, whichever occurs first. The bill sets forth a procedure by which the VA must conduct reviews of clothing allowance claims to determine the continued eligibility of veterans. Specifically, the VA must conduct a review (1) five years after the date on which a veteran initially receives a clothing allowance and periodically thereafter, and (2) whenever the VA receives notice that the veteran no longer meets eligibility requirements. If a veteran is eligible for a clothing allowance based on a circumstance that is not subject to change, the VA does not need to review whether the veteran has continued eligibility. If the VA determines, as the result of a review of a claim, that a veteran no longer meets the eligibility requirements for a clothing allowance, the VA must provide notice of the determination and discontinue the clothing allowance. The notice must include a description of applicable actions that may be taken following the determination (e.g., filing a notice of disagreement).” [H.R. 4772, Summary, [7/28/21](#)]
- **H.R. 5943 Designated The Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic In Greenville, South Carolina.** “This act designates the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, as the Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic.” [H.R. 5943, Summary, [12/27/22](#)]
- **H.R. 7158 Authorized The Veterans Affairs Department To Enter Into Contracts To Pay For Care In Non VA Medical Foster Homes For Veterans Unable To Live Independently.** “This bill authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to enter into contracts to pay for specified veterans (i.e., certain veterans who have service-connected disabilities and require nursing home care) to be placed in medical foster homes at their request. A medical foster home is a home designed to provide non-institutional, long-term, supportive care for veterans who are unable to live independently and prefer a family setting. Veterans receiving such care must agree, as a condition of payment for their care, to accept home health services furnished by the VA. Under the bill, no more than a daily average of 900 veterans may have their care in a medical foster home covered by the VA. The VA must create a monitoring system to assess its workload in carrying out the medical foster home payments. Additionally, the Government Accountability Office must submit to Congress reports that assess the implementation of this program and provide recommendations for improvements.” [H.R. 7158, Summary, [3/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing Consistent IT Reporting Standards Across The Veterans Affairs Department And Clarifying The Roles Of Veteran's Affairs IT Office And Chief Information Officer.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would make a number of updates to establish consistent IT reporting standards for information technology across the Veterans Affairs Department and clarify the roles and authorities of the VA's Office of Information and Technology and chief information officer. The bill would clarify the authority of the chief information officer over all oversight

processes related to information technology of the department's Financial Services Center, including supervision of its IT employees and approval of all IT contracts. It would prohibit the VA from obligating or expending funds for any new major information technology project until the CIO reports certain project information to Congress, including cost estimates, implementation schedules and performance objectives that would be used as a baseline to measure changes during the project's life cycle. It would require the VA to include such baselines in its annual budget materials and to report separately certain cost and timeline variances when they occur. Among other provisions, it would require the VA, in its annual budget justification materials, to include a list of all IT projects currently in effect and a prioritized list of all unfunded IT projects proposed for the next three fiscal years; establish requirements for the leadership and composition of interdisciplinary project teams managing major information technology projects; and define 'major information technology projects' as those designated by the VA, OIT or Office of Management and Budget, or that have an annual cost of over \$200 million or total cost over \$1 billion." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-2. [H.R. 2250, [Vote #484](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating A Veterans Affairs Department Regional Office In Atlanta, Georgia.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the Veterans Affairs Department's regional office in Atlanta, Ga., as the 'Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office,' or the 'Isakson VA Atlanta Regional Office.'" The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 418-2. [S. 4359, [Vote #483](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Designating A Veterans Affairs Department Medical Center In Atlanta, Georgia.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the Veterans Affairs Department medical center in Atlanta, Ga., as the 'Joseph Maxwell Cleland Atlanta VA Medical Center.'" The motion was agreed to, thus cleared for the president, by a vote of 359-62. [S. 3369, [Vote #482](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Seven En Bloc Measures, Including H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, And H.R. 8416.** In November 2022, Garcia Voted For: "Carter, D-La., motion to suspend the rules and pass seven measures, en bloc." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 318-39. [H.R. 4275, H.R. 5502, H.R. 5721, H.R. 6290, H.R. 7277, H.R. 7299, H.R. 8416, [Vote #481](#), 11/17/22; CQ, [11/17/22](#)]

- **H.R. 5721 To Improve Research Conducted By The Veteran Affairs Department By Providing Authority To Appoint Research Professionals, To Enter Into Transactions For Extramural Or Applied Research, And To Establish A Grant Program.** "This bill addresses research activities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), particularly those within the Veterans Health Administration (VHA). First, the bill provides statutory authority for the VHA's Office of Research and Development to serve veterans through a full spectrum of research, technology transfer, and application. Next, the bill exempts VA research activities from the Paperwork Reduction Act, including research conducted via the Office of Research and Development. The VA is authorized to appoint statisticians, economists, data scientists, and other professionals within the VHA. The bill provides a three-year authorization for the VA to enter into transactions, other than contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants, with nontraditional contractors to carry out extramural basic or applied research. Such transactions must meet specified criteria (e.g., the research must not be duplicative of other VA research under another program). Additionally, the VA must notify Congress within 30 days of entering into a transaction and must provide specified information and records to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Congress upon request. The Office of Research and Development is authorized to establish a grant program for certain individuals employed by specified research institutions to conduct research related to health care furnished by the VA. The GAO must study the amount of time dedicated for research for clinician-scientists appointed by the VA. Finally, the bill updates the process by which the VA uses commercial institutional review boards in sponsored clinical trials." [H.R. 5721, Summary, [11/14/22](#)]
- **H.R. 7277 Required The Veterans Health Administration To Establish A Plan To Improve Methods To Identify Health Care Providers Ineligible To Participate In The Veterans Community Care**

**Program.** “This bill requires the Veterans Health Administration to carry out a plan to improve the methods by which the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) identifies health care providers that are not eligible to participate in the Veterans Community Care Program. The VA must certify to Congress it has implemented the plan not later than 270 days after the enactment of this bill.” [H.R. 7277, Summary, [11/17/22](#)]

- **H.R. 7299 Required A Cybersecurity Assessment Of High-Impact Veterans Affairs Information Systems Of The Department Of Veterans Affairs.** “This bill requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to provide a cybersecurity assessment of five high-impact VA information systems and the effectiveness of the VA’s information security program and information security management system. The VA must submit a plan to Congress to address the findings of the assessment. The Government Accountability Office must review the assessment and the VA’s response to the assessment and report its findings to Congress.” [H.R. 7299, Summary, [11/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passing Or Agreeing To H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, And H.R. 4821 En Bloc.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to 13 measures, en bloc.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-127. [H.R. 8956, H.R. 6967, H.R. 8163, H.R. 4081, H.R. 6889, H.R. 1638, H.R. 5641, H.R. 3304, H.R. 8875, S. 1198, H.R. 8510, H.R. 8681, H.R. 4821, [Vote #473](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

- **H.R. 3304 Authorized The Department Of Veterans Affairs To Provide An Eligible Veteran Or Service Member With An Additional Automobile Or Other Conveyance Under The Automobile Allowance And Adaptive Equipment Program.** “This bill authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to provide (or assist in providing) an eligible veteran or service member with an additional automobile or other conveyance under the VA automobile allowance and adaptive equipment program. Currently, a veteran or service member with a specified service-connected disability or impairment may not receive more than one automobile or other conveyance under the program. The bill authorizes the additional benefit for such veterans and service members if 10 years have passed since the person last received such benefit. The bill also includes certain vehicle modifications (e.g., van lifts) under the definition of medical services for VA health care purposes.” [H.R. 3304, Summary, Introduced [5/18/21](#)]
- **H.R. 8875 Expanded Eligibility Of Members Of The National Guard For Housing Loans Guaranteed By The Secretary Of Veterans Affairs.** “To amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility of members of the National Guard for housing loans guaranteed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.” [H.R. 8875, Text, Introduced [9/19/22](#)]
- **S. 1198 Permanently Authorized And Expanded The Solid Start Program, An Outreach Program For Veterans In Their First Year Of Separation From The Military.** “This bill permanently authorizes and expands the Solid Start program, which is an outreach program for veterans in their first year of separation from the military. Specifically, the bill requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to coordinate with the Department of Defense to collect updated contact information during transition classes or separation counseling for members of the Armed Forces who are separating from service; explain the existence and purpose of the program; call veterans three times within the first year of separation; publish information about the program in booklets and on the VA website; provide women veterans with information tailored to their health care and benefit needs; provide information on access to state and local resources, such as Vet Centers; gather and analyze data that assesses the effectiveness of the program; ensure calls are tailored to each veteran’s needs by conducting quality assurance tests; and prioritize outreach to veterans who have accessed mental health resources prior to separation from the Armed Forces. Under the bill, the VA is authorized to (1) encourage members of the Armed Forces to provide additional contact information if they are unreachable following their separation, and (2) follow up on missed phone calls.” [S.1198, Summary, Reported to Senate [8/4/22](#)]

- **H.R. 8510 Made Improvements To The Office Of Accountability And Whistleblower Protection Of The Department Of Veterans Affairs.** “To amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to the Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.” [H.R. 8510, Text, Introduced [7/26/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Increasing The Maximum Coverage Amount Under The Veterans Affairs Department’s Group Life Insurance Programs From \$400,000 To \$500,000.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would increase from \$400,000 to \$500,000 the maximum coverage amount under the Veterans Affairs Department's group life insurance programs for servicemembers and veterans. It would make the increase effective on the later of 60 days after enactment or when the VA determines that the new maximum coverage and associated premiums are administratively and actuarially sound and will not result in an operating loss for the program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 425-0. [S. 2794, [Vote #470](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing A Food Security Office At The Veterans Affairs Department To Provide Information To Veterans About The Availability Of, And Eligibility Requirements For, Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs And To Identify And Treat Veterans At-Risk Or Experiencing Food Insecurity.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish a food security office at the Veterans Affairs Department to provide information to veterans concerning the availability of, and eligibility requirements for, federal nutrition assistance programs; collaborate with relevant program offices, both within the VA and at other agencies, to develop and implement policies and procedures to identify and treat veterans at-risk or experiencing food insecurity; and, in consultation with the Agriculture Department, submit an annual report to Congress on veteran food insecurity, including demographics on such veterans and data on specific interventions for veterans who screen positive for food insecurity.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 376-49. [H.R. 8888, [Vote #469](#), 9/29/22; CQ, [9/29/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Amending Title 38, U.S. Code, To Shorten The Timeframe For Designation Of Benefits And Improve The Treatment Of Undisbursed Life Insurance Benefits By The Department Of Veterans Affairs.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “To amend title 38 (en bloc no. 6), United States Code, to shorten the timeframe for designation of benefits under Department of Veterans Affairs life insurance programs, to improve the treatment of undisbursed life insurance benefits by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-29. [H.R. 8260, Text, Engrossed In House [9/15/22](#); CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Veterans Affairs To Establish And Maintain A Secure Website Enabling Claimants Or A Representative To Make Records Requests Related To Claims And Benefits.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “This bill (en bloc no. 5) requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to establish and maintain a secure, internet-based website to enable a claimant or their representative to make records requests related to VA claims and benefits. Requests for records must specify in which format the copy is desired. The VA must notify a requester within 10 days that their request has been received and must fulfill the request within 120 days.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-29. [H.R. 5916, Text, Engrossed In House [9/15/22](#); CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Veterans Affairs To Update Regulations, Requirements, And Guidance That Related To VA Guaranteed Housing Loans.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “This bill (en bloc no.4) requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to update regulations, requirements, and guidance related to appraisals for housing loans guaranteed by the VA. Specifically, such regulations or requirements must specify when an appraisal is required, how an appraisal is to be conducted, and who is eligible to conduct an appraisal for such loans. The VA must also provide additional guidance for desktop appraisals, which are performed remotely using information gathered by third parties with whom a VA-approved appraiser has entered into an agreement for such appraisal. In updating such guidance, the VA must specifically take into account situations where (1) desktop appraisals provide cost savings for borrowers, and (2) a traditional appraisal



requirement could cause time delays and jeopardize the completion of a transaction.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-29. [H.R. 7735, Text, Introduced [5/12/22](#); CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Making Certain Educational Assistance Benefits Permanent Under Laws Administered By The Secretary Of Veterans Affairs.** In September 2022 Garcia Voted For: “A bill (en bloc no. 3) to make permanent certain educational assistance benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, and for other purposes.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-29. [H.R. 7939, Text, Engrossed In House, [9/14/22](#); CQ, [9/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorization Of \$60 Million To The National Archives And Records Administration To Address The Backlog In Veterans’ Record Requests, Improve The Federal Records Request Process, And Address Freedom Of Information Act Request Backlogs.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$60 million for the National Archives and Records Administration to address backlogs in responding to military personnel record requests from veterans, improve cybersecurity, improve digital preservation and access to archival federal records and address backlogs in Freedom of Information Act requests. It would require the U.S. archivist to submit to Congress, within 60 days of enactment, a plan to reduce the backlog of requests from the National Personnel Records Center and improve operations efficiency, including an estimate of backlog record requests for veterans; target timeframes to reduce the backlog; and strategies to prevent future backlogs. It would also require the archivist to ensure that the center maintains staffing levels and telework arrangements that enable the ‘maximum processing’ of records requests with the goal of responding to 90 percent of requests in 20 days or less.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-21. [H.R. 7337, [Vote #356](#), 7/14/22; CQ, [7/14/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Veterans Affairs Health Care Benefits For Burn Pit And Toxic Exposure During Service To Include Hospital Care, Medical Services, And Nursing Home Care.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand VA health care benefits for veterans with service-connected exposure to burn pits or other toxic substances, making such veterans eligible for VA hospital care, medical services and nursing home care. Specifically, it would establish a presumption of service-connected exposure for certain types of cancer and certain respiratory illnesses, including asthma diagnosed after service, for all veterans who served in certain periods and locations where burn pits or other airborne hazards were present, including those who served in Iraq, Afghanistan and Persian Gulf countries beginning in August 1990. It would also expand benefits for certain veterans exposed to radiation during the Cold War and certain Vietnam War-era veterans exposed to Agent Orange. It would require the VA to establish a department working group to assess cases of toxic exposure and make determinations for new or modified presumptions of service-connected exposure based on working group recommendations; conduct outreach to inform veterans of new eligibility following all such modifications; and enter into a five-year agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine to evaluate scientific evidence related to determining the associations between diseases and military toxic exposure. It would also require the VA to publish a list of resources for toxic-exposed veterans and their caregivers and survivors; include a toxic exposure questionnaire in initial screenings conducted by VA primary care providers; provide department health care personnel with education and training to identify and treat illnesses related to toxic exposure; establish an interagency working group to coordinate collaborative federal research on health consequences of military toxic exposure; and require the National Academies to conduct a study on toxic exposures and mental health conditions and a study on health trends of veterans who participated in Manhattan Project activities. It would provide \$500 million for fiscal 2022 for a new fund to support veterans’ health care associated with toxic exposure and authorize the VA to use such funding to improve Veterans Benefits Administration operations, including for claims automation, to support increased claims processing for veterans made eligible by the bill. Among other provisions, it would modify certain VA leasing authorities and appropriate funding for VA medical facility leases, including \$922 million for fiscal 2022 for enhanced-use leases, and \$1.9 billion for fiscal 2023 and over \$3.6 billion for fiscal years 2024 through 2031 for major medical facility leases. It would also include various provisions related to VA personnel policy, including to require the VA, in collaboration with the directors of outpatient clinics and medical centers, to develop and implement a national rural recruitment and hiring plan for the Veterans Health Administration; require the VA to establish qualifications for each human resources position within the department; and authorize the VA to issue retention bonuses, student loan repayment and other



incentives to retain and recruit personnel. This version of the bill would not include a blue-slip provision that would specify that contract buy-outs by the VA to employ health care professionals at rural VA facilities would not be considered a taxable benefit or event.” The bill passed by a vote of 342-88. [S. 3373, [Vote #309](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Bill To Expand Veterans’ Health Care Benefits For Toxic Exposure During Military Service To Committee.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Bost, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Veterans’ Affairs Committee.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 208-219. [S. 3373, [Vote #308](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Active Shooter Alert Act, A Bill To Expand Veterans’ Toxic Exposure Health Care Benefits, The National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2023, The Women’s Health Protection Act, And The Ensuring Access To Abortion Act.** In July 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1224) that would provide for House consideration of the Active Shooter Alert Act (HR 6538), the veterans’ toxic exposure benefits bill (S 3373), the fiscal 2023 defense authorization bill (HR 7900), the Women’s Health Protection Act (HR 8296), and the Ensuring Women’s Right to Reproductive Freedom Act (HR 8297). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and floor consideration of 650 amendments to HR 7900. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 8297 that would change the title of the bill from the ‘Ensuring Access to Abortion Act of 2022’ to the ‘Ensuring Women’s Right to Reproductive Freedom Act.’ The rule would authorize, through the legislative day of July 15, 2022, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on June 21 through July 12. Finally, it would authorize through July 19, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-204. [H. Res. 1224, [Vote #304](#), 7/13/22; CQ, [7/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Mammography Eligibility For Veterans Who Were Exposed To Burn Pits And Other Toxic Substances As A Result Of Their Service.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to ensure that all veterans who served in certain locations and periods where they may have been exposed to burn pits and other toxic substances are eligible for a mammography screening by a VA health care provider. It would also require the VA, within two years, to submit a report to Congress comparing the rates of breast cancer among servicemembers deployed to such locations with rates among other servicemembers and the civilian population.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 418-0. [S. 2102, [Vote #228](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Veterans Affairs Department To Submit A Plan On Improving Mammography Services For Veterans.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to submit a strategic plan to Congress on improving breast imaging services for veterans. It would require the VA to conduct a telescreening mammography pilot program for veterans who cannot access such services; upgrade all mammography services to use three-dimensional digital breast tomosynthesis technology within two years; and conduct studies on and update department policies to expand access to breast cancer gene testing for veterans diagnosed with breast cancer, as well as access to breast imaging services at VA facilities for veterans with paralysis and other disabilities. It would require the VA inspector general to submit a report to Congress on mammography services provided by the VA. The bill would also require the VA to enter into a partnership with at least one cancer center of the National Cancer Institute in each veterans integrated service network to expand access to high-quality cancer care for women veterans and to collaborate with the Defense Department to submit a report to Congress on all current research and health care collaborations between the departments on treating veterans and active servicemembers who have breast cancer.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 419-0. [S. 2533, [Vote #227](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Required Veterans Affairs Employee Training On Reporting To The Veterans Affairs Inspector General.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require all Veterans Affairs Department employees to receive training on how to report wrongdoing

to the VA inspector general's office. Specifically, it would require the inspector general to develop training that defines the role, responsibilities and legal authority of the office and the duties of employees to engage with the office; identifies mechanisms for reporting fraud, waste and abuse; identifies whistleblower protections for employees; and recognizes opportunities to engage with the office to improve department services. It would require each current department employee to undergo the training within one year of enactment and require new employees to undergo the training within one year of beginning their employment." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-11. [H.R. 6052, [Vote #226](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Restoring Full Benefits To Veterans Unable To Complete A Course Or Program Due To An Educational Institution Closure Or Disapproval Of An Educational Program Under The Rapid Retraining Assistance Program.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would permit the Veterans Affairs Department to restore full benefits under the Veterans Rapid Retraining Assistance Program to a veteran who was unable to complete a course or program because of the closure of an educational institution or the disapproval of an educational program by the VA or a state approving agency. It would make the bill's provisions retroactively effective to the enactment of the March 2021 coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2), which established the retraining assistance program, and require the educational institution to repay the VA for payments already made." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401-17. [S. 4089, [Vote #225](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Annual Training On Military Sexual Trauma For Veterans Affairs Peer Support Specialists.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to provide annual training for VA peer support specialists on how to provide support regarding military sexual trauma and annual training for VA peer support specialists and Veterans Health Administration military sexual trauma coordinators regarding the processing of claims for compensation related to military sexual trauma. It would require the department, in forms for such claims for compensation, to allow veterans to elect to be referred to a Veterans Health Administration military sexual trauma coordinator at the nearest VA facility to their residence. It would specify that peer support specialists are not responsible for assisting veterans with claims for compensation, other than counseling services and guidance, and may not participate in the adjudication of such claims." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-0. [H.R. 2724, [Vote #224](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Death And Disability Benefit Eligibility To Law Enforcement Who Develop Trauma-Related Disabilities Or Die By Suicide As A Result Of Trauma Exposure In The Line Of Duty.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Cohen, D-Tenn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand eligibility for death and disability benefits under the Justice Department's Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program to officers who are exposed to traumatic events in the line of duty and develop trauma-related mental disabilities or die by suicide. Specifically, it would establish that post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder and other trauma and stress-related disorders are presumed to constitute a line-of-duty personal injury if a substantial factor in the disorder was the officer's exposure while on duty to a traumatic event, defined as a homicide or suicide, violent death, circumstance that poses significant danger to any individual or act of sexual violence against any individual. It would also establish a presumption of direct cause of death or disability in the case of a suicide or attempted suicide by an officer if their exposure to a traumatic event was a substantial factor in the action. It would specify that existing prohibitions on benefit payments in the case of intentional action or voluntary intoxication of an officer would not apply in these cases. It would require the Government Accountability Office, within one year of enactment, to report to Congress on benefits issued under the bill's provisions." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-17. [H.R. 6943, [Vote #223](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For First Responder Traumatic Brain Injury And Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Crisis Intervention Training.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: "Cohen, D-Tenn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance, in consultation with other agencies, to develop crisis intervention training tools for use by first responders based on best practices for interacting with persons who have a traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder. It would require the office to make the training available as part of the department's Police-Mental Health Collaboration Toolkit and

ensure the training tools are implemented by at least one designated police department. It would authorize \$54 million annually through fiscal 2027 for Justice Department police-mental health collaboration grants, including to develop the training. It would also require the Health and Human Services Department, within two years of enactment, to submit a study to Congress on the prevalence of concussions among first responders.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 400-21. [H.R. 2992, [Vote #222](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Veterans Affairs And National Academies Review Of Medical Examinations For Veterans Who Submitted Compensation Claims Related To Military Sexual Trauma.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a review of medical examinations for individuals who submit claims for compensation related to military sexual trauma. It would require the National Academies, within 540 days of enactment, to submit a report to Congress on the findings of its review, including legislative and administrative recommendations, and require the VA, within 90 days of the report submission, to submit a plan to carry out any recommendations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-2. [H.R. 6064, [Vote #217](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Required Annual Training On Military Sexual Trauma For Veterans’ Appeals Board Members.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to ensure that an annual training on military sexual trauma and resulting compensation claims is offered to each member of the Veterans’ Appeals Board and prohibit the assignment of proceedings concerning such claims to any board members who have not completed the most recent training. It would also require the department to establish protocols for VA and contract medical providers to conduct examinations related to such claims using trauma-informed practices and to ensure that letters to individuals explaining a decision to deny such claims use trauma-informed language.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 405-12. [H.R. 6961, [Vote #216](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Mental Health And Other Resources To Veterans Who Make A Compensation Claim Related To Military Sexual Trauma.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department, during or immediately after a medical examination or Board of Veterans’ Appeals hearing with respect to a claim for compensation related to military sexual trauma, to provide claimants with outreach letters, information on the Veterans Crisis Line, information on how to make an appointment with a mental health provider and other information on resources available relating to military sexual trauma.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417-0. [H.R. 7335, [Vote #215](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring Veterans Affairs Medical Centers To Have A Lactation Space.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require each Veterans Affairs Department medical center to contain a lactation space, defined as a hygienic place other than a bathroom that is private, accessible and easy to locate, and contains a chair and working surface.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-0. [H.R. 5738, [Vote #214](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Condemning Rising Antisemitism Domestically And Internationally.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Cohen, D-Tenn., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would express that the House of Representatives calls on elected officials, faith leaders and civil society leaders to condemn and combat all manifestations of antisemitism; calls on elected officials to condemn any denial and distortion of the Holocaust and promote Holocaust and antisemitism education; urges increased U.S. leadership internationally to fight global antisemitism; calls on social media platforms to institute stronger efforts to measure and address antisemitism online; and supports steps to ensure the safety, security and dignity of Jews and Jewish institutions and organizations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-1. [H. Res. 1125, [Vote #213](#), 5/18/22; CQ, [5/18/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Requiring The Veterans Affairs Department To Submit A Plan For Veterans Affairs Benefit Claims Automation.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the

rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department, within 180 days of enactment, to submit a plan to Congress regarding the modernization of the Veterans Benefits Administration's information technology systems. It would express the sense of Congress that the department should increase automation in the processing of benefit claims." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-3. [H.R. 7153, [Vote #207](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Expanding Veterans Affairs Work-Study Eligibility To Part-Time Students.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: "Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would create a pilot program within the Veterans Affairs Department to expand eligibility for a work-study allowance to certain part-time students who are pursuing rehabilitation, education or training programs. It would require the department to report to Congress, within 180 days of enactment and annually thereafter, on veterans who participate in work-study, including the number of participants and percentage of participants who obtain a four-year degree." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 370-43. [H.R. 6376, [Vote #206](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Veterans Affairs Payment System Updates To Allow For Education Assistance Fund Transfers To Foreign Higher Education Institutions.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: "Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would direct the Veterans Affairs Department to update the department payment system within 90 days of enactment to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance to a foreign higher education institution that provides an approved educational course to an eligible recipient of the assistance and does not have an employer identification number or an account with a domestic bank." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-15. [H.R. 7375, [Vote #205](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Subpoena Authority For The Veterans Affairs Inspector General.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: "Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow the Veterans Affairs Department inspector general to subpoena witnesses as necessary to perform the office's duties through May 31, 2025. It would specify that the office is not permitted to subpoena witnesses as part of a criminal proceeding or current federal employees." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 404-6. [S. 2687, [Vote #204](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On G.I Bill Education Benefits Restoration For Individuals Whose Education Program Closed Or Was Discontinued.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: "Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to issue a certificate of eligibility, which would provide proof of benefit coverage to educational institutions, to individuals applying for a restoration of their G.I. Bill educational benefits after their educational program closed or was discontinued. The bill would require an individual to certify to the VA that they have transferred fewer than 12 credits from the program. It would also strike a requirement that veterans who transfer their educational benefits to dependents must designate a period for which the transfer is effective." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412-1. [H.R. 6604, [Vote #203](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Establishing A Veterans Affairs Electronic Health Care Complaint System For Veterans And Their Designees.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: "Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department's Office of Patient Advocacy to establish a system, within 18 months of enactment, that allows veterans or their designees to electronically file or view the status of a complaint about the delivery of health care services through the VA." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 411-1. [H.R. 5754, [Vote #202](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Authorizing \$3.4 Billion In 2022 For Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Construction And Renovation Projects.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: "Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize approximately \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2022 for the Veterans Affairs Department to carry out 12 construction and renovation projects for certain major medical facilities." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-2. [H.R. 7500, [Vote #201](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]



**Garcia Did Not Vote On Designating A Veterans Affairs Center In Orem, Utah.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the Veterans Affairs Department’s Provo Veterans Center, located in Orem, Utah, as the ‘Col. Gail S. Halvorsen ‘Candy Bomber’ Veterans Center.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-1. [S. 2514, [Vote #200](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Designating A Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic In Oahu, Hawaii.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the Veterans Affairs Department community-based outpatient clinic planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the ‘Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic,’ or the ‘Daniel Kahikina Akaka VA Clinic.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 384-22. [S. 1760, [Vote #199](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Did Not Vote On Authorizing The Veterans Affairs Department To Transfer Property Names Between Veterans Affairs Properties.** In May 2022 Garcia did not vote on: “Trone, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Veterans Affairs Department to transfer the name of one VA property to another VA property if the original property was designated with that name by law; the department no longer offers benefits or services at the original property; the original and new property are similar in type and purpose; the new property is located in a different location within the same area; and the transfer occurs at least 30 days after the department notifies Congress of its intent to transfer the name.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412-2. [S. 3527, [Vote #198](#), 5/17/22; CQ, [5/17/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The Community Services Block Grant Modernization Act That Would Allow States To Grant Excess Funds To Address The Needs Of Veterans.** In May 2022, Garcia Voted For: “Gottheimer, D-N.J., amendment no. 4 that would allow states to grant excess funds under the bill's provisions to support eligible entities in addressing the needs of veterans, with an emphasis on homeless veterans.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 418-0. [HR 5129, [Vote #180](#), 5/13/22; CQ, [5/13/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Presenting The Congressional Gold Medal To The Army Rangers Veterans Of World War II.** In May 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Garcia, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide for the presentation of a Congressional Gold Medal to the Army Rangers veterans of World War II. The Army Rangers units were formed during the war.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 418-0. [S. 1872, [Vote #155](#), 5/11/22; CQ, [5/11/22](#)]

**March 2022: Garcia Voted For The Honoring Our Pact Act To Expand Veterans Affairs Health Care Benefits To Include Burn Pit And Other Toxic Substance Exposure.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, as amended, that would expand Veterans Affairs Department health care benefits for veterans with service-connected exposure to burn pits or other toxic substances, making such veterans eligible for VA hospital care, medical services and nursing home care. Specifically, it would establish a presumption of service-connected exposure for certain types of cancer and certain respiratory illnesses, including asthma diagnosed after service, for all veterans who served in certain periods and locations where burn pits or other airborne hazards were present, including those who served in Iraq, Afghanistan and Persian Gulf countries beginning in August 1990. It would require the VA to conduct outreach to inform such veterans of their eligibility. It would also require the VA to coordinate federally funded research activities related to health consequences of military toxic exposures; establish a toxic exposure advisory committee to assess cases of toxic exposure; and conduct research based on committee recommendations to make determinations for new or modified presumptions of service-connected exposure. Among other provisions, it would require the VA to publish a list of resources for toxic-exposed veterans and their caregivers and survivors; include a toxic exposure questionnaire in initial screenings conducted by VA primary care providers; provide department health care personnel with education and training to identify and treat illnesses related to toxic exposure; and establish a registry for servicemembers who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances due to the release of aqueous film-forming foam on military installations.” The bill passed by a vote of 256-174. [H.R. 3967, [Vote #57](#), 3/3/22; CQ, [3/3/22](#)]

- **3.5 Million U.S. Military Service Members Were Estimated To Have Been Exposed To Toxic Substances From Burn Pits.** “U.S. officials estimate that more than 3.5 million service members who



deployed were exposed to toxic smoke from the roughly 250 pits used in Iraq and Afghanistan.” [New York Times, [9/7/21](#)]

- **Honoring Our PACT Act Designated 23 Illnesses And Cancers As Linked To Toxic Exposures From “Burn Pits And Airborne Hazards.”** “The bill would specifically designate 23 respiratory illnesses and cancers as likely linked to toxic exposures related to military burn pits and airborne hazards exposure. Currently, the Department of Veterans Affairs decides these exposure claims on a case-by-case basis, with the exception of those filed for asthma, rhinitis or sinusitis. The burden of proving one’s illness is related to a burn pit exposure falls on the veteran, leading to delays in health care.” [ABC News, [3/3/22](#)]
- **Honoring Our PACT Act Included Veterans Affairs Benefits For Radiation During The Cold War And Additional Illnesses Linked To Agent Orange Used In The Vietnam War.** “The bill also provides for new benefits for veterans who faced radiation exposure during deployments throughout the Cold War, adds hypertension and monoclonal gammopathy to the list of illnesses linked to Agent Orange exposure in the Vietnam War, and requires new medical exams for all veterans with toxic exposure claims.” [Military.com, [3/3/22](#)]
- **Honoring Our Pact Act Provided Retroactive Veterans Affairs Benefits For Previously Denied Claims And To Deceased Veterans’ Survivors.** “The bill would open up Department of Veterans Affairs health care to millions of Iraq and Afghanistan veterans exposed to toxic substances during their service even if they don’t have a service-connected disability. The bill also would provide new or increased disability benefits to thousands of veterans who have become ill with cancer or respiratory conditions such as bronchitis or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, or COPD. The VA would presume that veterans developed their illness as a result of exposure to toxic substances during their service. [...] The bill also provides for retroactive benefits to veterans whose disability claims have been denied and to survivors of deceased veterans.” [AP News, [3/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment For A Quarterly Veterans Affairs Report On Cases Of Veteran’s Burn Pit Exposure.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Ryan, D-Ohio, amendment no. 23 to the bill that would include provisions of a bill (HR 2601) that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to submit to Congress a quarterly report on each reported case of a veteran’s burn pit exposure.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 348-78. [H.R. 3967, [Vote #56](#), 3/3/22; CQ, [3/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Include Cause Of Death In The Veterans Affairs Burn Pit Registry.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Ruiz, D-Calif., amendment no. 22 to the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to take actions necessary to ensure that the burn pit registry can be updated with the cause of death of a deceased registered individual by either an individual designated by the deceased registered individual or an immediate family member of the deceased registered individual, if none is specifically designated.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 425-0. [H.R. 3967, [Vote #55](#), 3/3/22; CQ, [3/3/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendments To The Honoring Our PACT Act To Address Veteran’s Benefits For Toxic Exposure.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Takano, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 1, including 23 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, authorize \$50 million annually for fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for the Veterans Affairs Department to award grants to states for programs that improve outreach and assistance to veterans regarding benefits and programs for which they may be eligible; authorize \$150 million for fiscal 2023 for the continued modernization and expansion of capabilities and capacity of the Veterans Benefits Management System to support the expected increase in claims processing for newly eligible veterans pursuant to the bill; require the Veterans Affairs Department to establish an interagency toxic exposure research working group; require the Defense Department to include in each annual budget submission through fiscal 2027 a dedicated budget line item for incinerators and waste-to-energy waste disposal alternatives to burn pits; and increase from 72 to 96 hours the minimum time period within which veterans may be required to notify the Veterans Affairs Department to be eligible for VA coverage when receiving emergency medical care at a non-VA facility.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 331-96. [H.R. 3967, [Vote #52](#), 3/2/22; CQ, [3/2/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Replace Honoring Our PACT Act's Text With Expansion Of Veterans Affairs Health Care Benefits For Toxic Substance Exposure.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Miller-Meeks, R-Iowa, for Bost, R-Ill., amendment no. 5 to the bill that would strike the bill's text and insert provisions of a bill that would expand eligibility for Veterans Affairs Department health care benefits related to toxic substance exposure, including extending the eligibility period from five to 10 years after an eligible veteran's separation. Among other provisions, it would also require the VA to provide toxic exposure-related education and training for department health care personnel; include toxic exposure screening in its patient enrollment health care screening; and conduct studies on cancer rates among veterans and mortality among veterans who served in Southwest Asia.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 203-223. [H.R. 3967, [Vote #53](#), 3/2/22; CQ, [3/2/22](#)]

- **House Republicans Thought Honoring Our PACT Act Was The Wrong Solution And A “Slippery Slope.”** “‘We’re going to declare 23 presumptive illnesses that are related to burn pit exposure,’ said Takano (D-Calif.) It’s expected to pass the House but Republicans say despite their support for veterans, Takano’s bill is the wrong solution. The bill ‘would expand benefit to more veterans without scientific justification,’ said Rep. Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R-IA). ‘Showing just how slippery a slope this bill would set.’” [Fox 2, [3/2/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Ensure The Availability Of Mammography Screenings For Veterans Who Served In Regions During Periods Of Burn Pit Use.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Brownley, D-Calif., amendment no. 6 to the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to ensure that mammography screenings are available for veterans who served in the Middle East, Southwest Asia or other regions during periods when burn pits have been or are being used. It would also require the department to submit a report to Congress on rates of breast cancer among servicemembers deployed in these areas, compared to rates among civilians and other servicemembers.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 425-0. [H.R. 3967, [Vote #54](#), 3/2/22; CQ, [3/2/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Improvements To Health Care And Benefits For Veterans Exposed To Toxic Substances.** In March 2022 Garcia Voted Against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 950) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics (Honoring our PACT) Act (HR 3967). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and floor consideration of 28 amendments to the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Takano, D-Calif., manager's amendment to HR 3967 that would establish a Veterans Toxic Exposures Fund within the Treasury and authorize such sums as necessary for the fund, beginning in fiscal 2023, for expenses related to providing Veterans Affairs Department health care and benefits related to environmental hazard exposure; authorize \$30 million in fiscal 2023 for the VA to automate and streamline claims processing to support the expected increase in claims by veterans made eligible for benefits by the bill; modify provisions related to the VA's appointment of five members to a toxic exposure advisory committee established by the bill; and require the department to provide treatment to veterans who participated in response efforts following the 1968 crash of a U.S. Air Force B-52 bomber that caused the release of four thermonuclear weapons in the vicinity of Thule Air Force Base, Greenland.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-200. [H.Res. 950, [Vote #50](#), 3/1/22; CQ, [3/1/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Presenting A Congressional Gold Medal To The All-Black, All-Female World War II 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.** In February 2022 Garcia Voted For: “Perlmutter D-Colo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide for the presentation of a Congressional Gold Medal to the women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion in recognition of their service and contributions to increase the morale of U.S. personnel stationed in Europe during World War II. The 6888th battalion was an all-Black, all-female battalion that served in England and created processes and filing systems to clear a backlog of undelivered mail to U.S. servicemembers.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422-0. [S. 321, [Vote #46](#), 2/28/22; CQ, [2/28/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Automatic Veterans Affairs Healthcare Enrollment For Discharged Service Members.** In January 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs

Department to automatically enroll eligible veterans in the department's patient enrollment system, giving them access to VA health care services, within 60 days of receiving confirmation of their eligibility from the Defense Department. It would also require the VA to provide veterans a notification of enrollment, an electronic version of their certificate of eligibility, means to opt out of enrollment electronically and instructions to elect enrollment at a later date.” The bill passed by a vote of 265-163. [H.R. 4673, [Vote #14](#), 1/20/22; CQ, [1/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit Automatic Veteran Healthcare Enrollment To Committee.** In January 2022 Garcia voted for: “Bost R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-221. [H.R. 4673, [Vote #13](#), 1/20/22; CQ, [1/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Extend Automatic Veteran Healthcare Enrollment To Veterans Discharged 90 Days Prior To The Bill’s Enactment.** In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Escobar D-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would extend automatic enrollment under the bill's provisions to veterans discharged 90 days before enactment or later.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 228-198. [H.R. 4673, [Vote #12](#), 1/20/22; CQ, [1/20/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Guard And Reserve GI Bill Parity Act.** In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would expand GI Bill benefits for National Guard and Reserve members by including their training as eligible service with respect to educational assistance. It would specify that such benefits accrued through training before Aug. 1, 2025, would expire by Aug. 1, 2040, while benefits accrued through training after that date would not expire. As an offset, it would modify borrower fee rates for certain VA housing loans by delaying certain scheduled rate reductions for several months in 2031 and increasing rates for interest rate reduction refinancing loans closed from July 1, 2022, through Sept. 30, 2030. As amended, the bill would also require the Veterans Affairs Department to provide new veterans with information regarding medical care they are eligible for through VA benefits, including care provided through community providers, mental health care and military sexual trauma care.” Passed by a vote of 287-135. [HR 1836, [Vote #6](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act To The Veterans’ Affairs Committee.** In January 2022, Garcia voted for: “Fitzgerald R-Wis., motion to recommit the bill to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-219. [HR 1836, [Vote #5](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Would Strike And Replace Most Of The Provisions In The Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act.** In January 2022, Garcia voted for: “Moore R-Ala., amendment no. 2 that would strike the bill's text and replace it with provisions that would expand GI Bill benefits for National Guard and Reserve members by including certain mandatory drills and field exercises, not including training, as eligible active-duty service with respect to educational assistance. As an offset, it would temporarily increase borrower fee rates for VA interest rate reduction housing refinancing loans.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-225. [HR 1836, [Vote #4](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Two Bills, The Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act (HR 1836) and the Ensuring Veterans' Smooth Transition (EVEST) Act (HR 4673).** In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 860) that would provide for floor consideration of the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act (HR 1836) and the Ensuring Veterans' Smooth Transition (EVEST) Act (HR 4673). It would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill and floor consideration of two amendments to HR 1836 and five amendments to HR 4673. It also would authorize through Feb. 4, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” Adopted by a vote of 219-203. [H Res 860, [Vote #3](#), 1/11/22; CQ, [1/11/22](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Codifying And Providing \$15 Million In Funding For A Maternity Care Coordination Program For Veterans.** In November 2021, Garcia voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would codify a Veterans Affairs Department maternity care coordination program and authorize \$15 million for the program in fiscal 2022. It would require the department, in carrying out the program, to provide

training and support to community maternity care providers with respect to the unique needs of pregnant and postpartum veterans, particularly regarding mental and behavioral health conditions relating to military service. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to submit to Congress, within two years of enactment, a report on maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity among pregnant and postpartum veterans, with a particular focus on racial and ethnic disparities in maternal health outcomes.” Motion agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 414-9. [S 796, [Vote #374](#), 11/16/21; CQ, [11/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Expanding Eligibility For Veterans Affairs Department Counseling And Mental Health Services To Veterans And Servicemembers Using VA Educational Benefits.** In November 2021, Garcia voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand eligibility for a Veterans Affairs Department counseling and mental health services program to include veterans and servicemembers using VA educational benefits. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to submit to Congress, within one year of enactment, a report assessing the mental health needs of such veterans and the department's efforts to address such needs.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 420-4. [HR 4233, [Vote #375](#), 11/16/21; CQ, [11/16/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Passage of the Major Medical Facility Authorization Act.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize approximately \$2.1 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department to carry out certain major medical facility projects in various U.S. states in fiscal 2021.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-7. [S 1910, [Vote #225](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Directing The Secretary Of Veterans Affairs To Ensure That Certain Veterans Medical Facilities Have Physical Locations For The Disposal Of Controlled Substances Medications.** In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to ensure each of its medical facilities that has an onsite pharmacy or a location dedicated for law enforcement purposes has a physical location where any individual may dispose of controlled substances medications. It would require the VA to designate periods during which the public may make use of the location and authorize the department to carry out public information campaigns regarding such periods.” The motion was agreed to 424 to 0. [S 957, [Vote #224](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting The Veterans Affairs Department From Requiring Copayments From Veterans For Contraceptives That Are Required To Be Covered By Health Insurance.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Veterans Affairs Department from requiring copayments from a veteran for any contraceptive items that are required to be covered by health insurance plans without a cost-sharing requirement.” The bill passed, 245-181. [HR 239, [Vote #184](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Imposing Harsher Fines On Those Who Seek To Defraud Veterans.** In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish fines, prison sentences of up to five years, or both for individuals who engage in schemes to defraud individuals in connection with obtaining veterans' benefits.” The motion was agreed to, 416-5. [HR 983, [Vote #174](#), 6/22/21; CQ, [6/22/21](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A Bill That Prohibits Veterans Department From Requiring Co-Pay For Contraceptives That Were Required To Be Covered By Health Insurance Plans Without A Cost-Sharing Requirement.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit the Veterans Affairs Department from requiring copayments from a veteran for any contraceptive items that are required to be covered by health insurance plans without a cost-sharing requirement.” The motion passed 240 to 188. [H R 239, [Vote #160](#), 6/15/21; CQ, [6/15/21](#)]

## Appendix IX – Votes 116<sup>th</sup> Congress

### Agriculture, Animal & Food Access Issues



**Garcia Voted For Passing A Bill That Prohibited The Breeding Or Possession Of Certain Big Cats.** In December 2020, Garcia voted for: “Case, D-Hawaii, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would generally prohibit the breeding or possession of certain big cats, including tigers, lions, jaguars, cougars, and hybrids. It would provide exceptions for entities including wildlife sanctuaries, zoos, veterinarians, and universities. It would allow individuals currently in possession of big cats to retain them if they register each individual animal with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, do not breed or sell the animals, and do not allow direct contact between the animals and the public. It would establish criminal penalties of up to \$20,000 in fines or up to five years imprisonment for violations of the bill's provisions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 272-114. [HR 1380, [Vote #232](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

## Budget Issues

**Garcia Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 11, 2020, at fiscal 2020 levels and extend authorizations for a number of expiring programs and entities. It would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including FEMA disaster relief, Navy shipbuilding, Small Business Administration loans and the 2020 census. Among other provisions, it would extend for one year authorizations for the National Flood Insurance Program and federal highway and transit transportation programs. It would transfer \$13.6 billion to the Highway Trust Fund and \$14 billion to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. It would extend through fiscal 2021 a number of pandemic-related nutrition benefits, including waivers for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It would expand certain benefits to provide meals for children affected by reduced hours at schools or child care center closures. It would provide for the reimbursement of funds to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation to continue providing aid to farmers, and it would prohibit the use of such funds for payments to any fossil fuel refiner or importer. It would also provide \$49 million for activities related to the presidential transition and the January 2021 inauguration; extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of Medicare and Medicaid programs and other health-related Health and Human Service Department programs; limit the maximum increase in Medicare Part B premiums; extend for two years a number of programs for veterans related to healthcare and housing; and permit the Citizenship and Immigration Services Agency to increase fees for expediting certain immigration applications to use for adjudication and naturalization services.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 359 - 57. [HR 8337, [Vote #198](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Post Agency Budget Materials Online.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require each federal agency to post budget justification materials and other budget information on their website. It would also require the Office of Management and Budget to create and regularly update a website including all agency budget justification materials submitted to Congress.” The motion passed 402-1. [HR 4894, [Vote #183](#), 9/14/20; CQ, [9/14/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In FY 2021 Funding For The Departments Of Defense, Commerce, Justice, Energy, Treasury, Labor, Health And Human Services, Education, Transportation, And Housing And Urban Development.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” The bill passed 217-197. [HR 7617, [Vote #178](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Reducing The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Appropriation Bill By 5 Percent Or \$9.9 Billion.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 219 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding provided by the Labor-HHS-Education title of the bill.” The amendment was rejected 123-292. [HR 7617, [Vote #176](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]



- **The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Bill Was \$198 Billion.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” [CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering A Six Bill Appropriations Package With A Manager’s Amendment That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building And Requiring U.S. Armed Forces Carrying Out Law Enforcement Action To Wear Visible Identification.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1067) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package (HR 7617). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 340 amendments to the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager's amendment that would strike from the bill a division making fiscal 2021 appropriations for the Homeland Security Department. It would require the Treasury Department to instruct U.S. executive directors at international financial institutions to push for policies to help world economies respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by suspending all debt service payments to such institutions and encouraging the International Monetary Fund to issue at least 2 trillion special drawing rights for countries to obtain additional resources for pandemic response. It would direct the Architect of the Capitol to remove from public areas of the U.S. Capitol all statues commemorating individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy and certain statues of individuals who defended slavery or white supremacy. It would also prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to support or carry out any law enforcement action by members of the U.S. armed forces or a Defense Department employees unless they wear visible identification including their name, title, and agency; to fund the salary of any federal employee that responds to a public gathering or protest unless a number of conditions are met, including that the employee's agency enforces a policy prohibiting the use of deadly or less-lethal force at such gatherings and that the employees' clothing clearly identifies the agency; or to enforce 2018 Health and Human Services Department rules allowing employers to seek moral and religious exemptions from requirements that they provide health insurance plans for employees that include contraceptive coverage.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-182. [H R 7327, [Vote #169](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against A \$259 Billion Discretionary Appropriation Bill For State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment appropriations package, as amended, that would provide \$259.5 billion in discretionary funding for four of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$65.9 billion for the State Department and related agencies, \$24 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies, and \$36.8 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies. Within total funding, the bill would provide \$8.35 billion in overseas contingency operations funding and \$37.5 billion in emergency funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic, veterans’ healthcare, and infrastructure projects, not subject to discretionary spending caps.” The motion passed 224 to 189. [HR 7608, [Vote #166](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adopting The Republican En Bloc Amendment Of 16 On The Appropriations Bill.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 3, consisting of 16 amendments.” The amendment failed 187-230: Democrats 3-228, Republicans 184-1, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #161](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Republican En Bloc Amendment To The Spending Bill Contained Amendments To Protect Border Wall And Police Funding And To Fund Gas Industry Innovation.** Congresswoman Carol Miller said, “Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of three amendments I have submitted in the Republican en bloc. An amendment to stop my colleagues across the aisle from cutting funding for our

border wall. We still have a crisis on our southern border, and we need to stop illegal drugs from entering our country. An amendment to support innovation in the gas industry. American energy is clean, affordable, and efficient. We must capitalize on our American energy dominance to rebuild our economy, expand trade, and create stable jobs. And an amendment to make sure our police remain funded. We cannot let our liberal colleagues defund the police. This overcorrection will lead our country to a dark place. Our police officers protect our communities and keep us safe. I am proud to support our police.” [Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Adopting The Democratic En Bloc Amendment Of Forty Amendments On The Appropriations Bill.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2, consisting of 40 amendments.” The amendment was adopted 223-194: Democrats 220-9, Republicans 3-184, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #160](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Democratic En Bloc Amendments To H.R. 7608 Included Blocking The Trump Administration’s Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations.** “Lawmakers in a series of July 23 votes approved the riders as amendments to H.R. 7608, an FY21 appropriations measure that would fund EPA and several other agencies, with a final vote on passage expected on July 24. [...] Other policy riders approved through a series of en bloc amendments would block the implementation, administration and enforcement of the White House Council on Environmental Quality’s overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations as well as preventing funds from being used for the centralization process established in EPA’s update to its Freedom of Information Act regulations published in the Federal Register June 26, 2019.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Reducing All Discretionary Funding In The State-Foreign Operations Title Of The Appropriations Bill.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 1 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding made available by the State-Foreign Operations title of the bill (Division A).” The amendment failed 88-329. [H R 7608, [Vote #159](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering A 2021 Four Bill Appropriations Package.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1060) that would that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 four-bill State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Interior-Environment and Military Construction-VA appropriations package (HR 7608). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate and floor consideration of 132 amendments to the bill.” The bill passed 230 to 188. [H Res 1060, [Vote #158](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

## Consumer Protections & Regulations

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act.** In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1244) that would provide for floor consideration of the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act (HR 3884). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill. The manager’s amendment would maintain the authority of the Transportation Department and Coast Guard to regulate and screen for the use of marijuana along with other controlled substances; specify that the expungement of federal cannabis offenses under the bill applies to non-violent offenses; specify that individuals who received increased sentences for organizing or leading criminal activity related to a cannabis offense would not be eligible for expungement; and require a Government Accountability Office study on the societal impact of recreational cannabis legalization by states to include uses of marijuana related to the health, including the mental health, of veterans.” The Rule was adopted by a vote of 225 to 160. [H.RES. 1244, [Vote #231](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing For Congressional Disapproval Of An Administration Rule That Would Expand The List Of Qualified Community Reinvestment Activities Under The 1977 Community Reinvestment Act.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a May 2020 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency rule modifying criteria used to

evaluate bank compliance under the 1977 Community Reinvestment Act, which established a framework to evaluate and incentivize activities by banks to provide credit and make investments in low- and moderate-income areas. Among other provisions, the rule would expand the list of qualifying community reinvestment activities and modify criteria to determine deposit-based assessment areas for banks that do not rely on physical branches. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the rule would have no force or effect.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-179. [H J Res 90, [Vote #129](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act, Which Established Requirements For Consumer Reporting Agencies To Provide Credit Information And Resources To Consumers.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a number of requirements for consumer reporting agencies to provide credit information and resources to consumers. The bill would require all consumer reporting agencies to jointly develop an online portal to give consumers free access to credit reports and other resources, including the ability to initiate a credit dispute process and to place or remove a security freeze on their credit. It would prohibit agencies from requiring consumers to waive any rights to access the portal and prohibit the portal from containing advertising or other solicitations. It would require consumer reporting agencies to follow “reasonable procedures” to verify credit report information, including matching all nine digits of a consumer’s social security number. It would require the agencies to provide additional information to consumers during a credit dispute process, maintain a sufficient number of personnel to conduct reinvestigations of disputes and notify consumers of options available to them after a reinvestigation. It would require such agencies to automatically notify consumers if they receive notification regarding an adverse action against or a less favorable offer of credit made to a consumer, and to disclose the credit report upon which such decisions were based. The bill would formally grant the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau supervisory authority over consumer reporting agencies and require the CFPB to establish certain data privacy standards for such agencies; establish a credit reporting ombudsperson to help resolve credit reporting errors that are not promptly addressed by agencies; and establish a public registry of all consumer reporting agencies.” The bill passed by 200-179. [HR 5332, [Vote #126](#), 6/29/20; CQ [6/29/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment That Prohibited Consumer Reporting Agencies From Including A Consumer’s Social Security Number In A Consumer Report.** In June 2020, Garcia voted for: “Riggleman, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit consumer reporting agencies from including a consumer’s social security number in a consumer report or using it to verify a consumer’s identity.” The motion failed 184-194. [HR 5332, [Vote #125](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

## COVID-19

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Floor Consideration Of Three Republican Bills: One To Make Emergency Public Health Appropriations, One To Reopen The Paycheck Protection Program, And One To Fund Law Enforcement Agencies.** In November 2020, Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, defeating the previous question would bring up three bills: one “to provide additional appropriations for the public health and social services emergency fund,” one “to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to establish a program for second draw loans and make other modifications to the paycheck protection program,” and Republican’s JUSTICE Act “to provide funding to law enforcement agencies.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227 to 169. [HR 1224, [Vote #223](#), 11/19/20; CQ, [11/19/20](#); Congressional Record, [11/19/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Reopening The Paycheck Protection Program To America’s 30 Million Small Businesses.** In October 2020, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Small Business Committee Ranking Member Steve Chabot’s H.R. 8265, to reopen the

Paycheck Protection Program to America's 30 million small businesses." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-187. [HR 1164, [Vote #215](#), 10/1/20; CQ, [10/1/20](#); Congressional Record, [10/1/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives to condemn all manifestations of expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance, and specifically to call on public officials to condemn and denounce all forms of anti-Asian sentiment. It would recognize that the health and safety of all Americans is of "utmost priority" and call on law enforcement officials to investigate reports of hate crimes and threats against the Asian American community, document any increase in incidents due to COVID-19, and hold perpetrators accountable. It would also recommit U.S. leadership to building more 'inclusive, diverse, and tolerant' societies to prioritize language access and inclusive communication practices and to combat misinformation and discrimination that put Asian Americans at risk." The motion passed by a vote of 243-164. [H Res 908, [Vote #193](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing Funds To Provide Assistance To Child Care Providers For Safe Operations During The Pandemic.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: "Bonamici, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$5 million in fiscal 2021 for Health and Human Services Department child care block grants to assist child care providers in providing safe services while there is community transmission of COVID-19. It would require the department, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to provide technical assistance to states related to the safe child care provider operations, including by publishing educational materials on preventing transmission of the virus and providing information on related safety practices and training. It would also require HHS to reserve 2.75% of funding for Native American tribes and organizations and to submit a report to Congress making recommendations for the safe and sufficient provision of child care during the pandemic." The motion passed 255 to 164. [H R 2909, [Vote #190](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Bills Regarding Health Care, COVID Economic Relief, And Police Reform.** In August 2020, Garcia voted against: "McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, "Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, though this bill is going nowhere, if we defeat the previous question this morning, I will offer an amendment to take up three bills that are partnership bills that can go through the Senate to the President's desk and make a real difference for the American people, dealing with important issues like healthcare, like relief for folks suffering from the COVID economic crisis, and our law enforcement reform activities." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to 230-171. [H Res 1092, [Vote #179](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#); Congressional Record, [8/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To Sanction Senior Foreign Leaders Who Hid Information About The Outbreak Of A Pandemic, Including The COVID-19 Pandemic.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: "Shalala, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, "Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to sanction any senior foreign official who conceals information about the outbreak of a pandemic, including this current coronavirus pandemic." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230 to 189. [H Res 1060, [Vote #157](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#); Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Expressing The Sense Of The House Condemning China For Cyberattacks That Were Allegedly Aimed At Disrupting COVID-19 Response And Vaccine Development.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, "if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order H. Res.



1031. The resolution expresses a sense of the House of Representatives condemning the cyberattacks perpetrated by China and other rogue states on American institutions in an effort to disrupt our response to COVID-19 by stealing our economic property that could be used for treatments and vaccines. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the Congressional Record immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.”” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-180. [H Res 1028, [Vote #130](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic.** In June 2020 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize a number of housing assistance grants and programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It would authorize \$100 billion for Housing and Urban Development Department emergency housing assistance grants to support state and local rental assistance programs for individuals at risk of homelessness. It would authorize \$75 billion for a Treasury Department homeowner assistance fund to support state housing finance agency assistance to help homeowners avoid mortgage defaults, foreclosures and loss of utility services. It would prohibit all tenant evictions through March 2021, prohibit all foreclosures for six months after enactment and allow any homeowner facing financial hardship to request mortgage forbearance. It would also require the Federal Reserve to establish a program to provide low-cost loans to residential rental property owners. The bill would authorize over \$24 billion for a number of HUD housing and homelessness assistance programs, including \$11.5 billion for HUD grants supporting state and local homeless assistance activities; \$3 billion for a tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes rent for low-income families; \$2 billion for a public housing operating fund; \$715 million for supportive housing programs for elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities and individuals with AIDS; \$100 million for housing counseling services; and \$14 million for programs and grants related to fair housing initiatives. It would also authorize \$309 million for Agriculture Department rural rental assistance.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-180. [HR 7301, [Vote #128](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

- **The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act Was Spearheaded By Rep. Maxine Waters To Provide Housing And Rental Relief To Those Most Affected By The Pandemic Economic Downturn.** “Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), who is the Chairwoman of the U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, is sounding the alarm on what she says will be an eviction crisis in the U.S. after the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] But the resulting economic shutdown has led to over 40 million people filing for unemployment — over 20 percent of the U.S. labor force. On June 29, nearly 60 days ago, Rep. Waters introduced H.R. 7301, the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020. However, typical of the state of play with a U.S. House run by Democrats and a U.S. Senate run by Republicans, Waters’ legislation remains stalled by Republican Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell. Speaking on the House floor, Waters said, ‘this bill includes several provisions that were included in the Heroes Act and independently led by a number of Members of the Financial Services Committee. Some people hearing about this bill won’t understand what we are trying to do in this bill today. As I said, this was part of the Heroes Act that passed this House, but we have been waiting on the Senate to take up the Heroes Act. They are not taking it up, they don’t seem to care, they don’t seem to understand that there are people out there who are going to be evicted, and so we have pulled it out of the Heroes Act and we are taking it up independently so that we can send a message to the Senate that we want this measure heard and so we have a number of Members who participated in putting this legislation together and who had independent bills to do so.’” [Seattle Medium, [8/28/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Extending And Modifying The Paycheck Protection Program.** In May 2020, Garcia voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend and modify the Small Business Association’s Paycheck Protection Program. Specifically it would allow loans to be issued through Dec. 31, 2020, and allow expenses to qualify for loan forgiveness through the earlier of 24 weeks after a loan is granted or Dec. 31. It would decrease from 75 to 60 percent the amount of funding that a recipient must use for payroll costs to qualify for loan forgiveness and eliminate a prohibition making recipients ineligible to defer 2020 employer payroll taxes. Among other provisions, it would maintain loan forgiveness eligibility if a recipient is unable to rehire employees by Feb. 15, 2020, or is unable to hire similarly qualified employees or return to previous levels of



business activity by the end of 2020.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417 to one. [HR 7010, [Vote #114](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Small Business Administration (SBA) To Make Information Related To The Paycheck Protection Program In Response To COVID-19 Publicly Available.** In May 2020, Garcia voted against: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Small Business Administration, within 30 days of enactment, to make certain information related to the Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program publicly available and searchable online. Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans. The bill would also effectively separate the authorization cap for the Paycheck Protection Program from other SBA 7(a) small business loan guarantee programs.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 269 to 147. [HR 6782, [Vote #113](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

## Education Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Providing Floor Consideration Of The National Apprenticeship Act.** In November 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1224) that would provide for floor consideration of the National Apprenticeship Act (HR 8294). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill, floor consideration of 17 amendments and automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to the bill. The manager's amendment would make technical and clarifying changes to the bill. Among other provisions, it would make certain authorized funds available for research and evaluation activities related to the national apprenticeship system; clarify that state apprenticeship agencies may use administrative funding to support participant retention; and clarify that a number of apprenticeship program funds may be used toward related assessment or licensure fees for participants. It would also clarify that the on-the-job hour requirement for time-based programs is cumulative and specify annual as opposed to quarterly data reporting requirements for programs with fewer than five participants. The rule would also provide for House proceedings through the end of the 116th Congress, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions.” The resolution passed 229 to 170. [HR 1224, [Vote #224](#), 11/19/20; CQ, [11/19/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment That Requires School Employees To Comply With Federal Requirements To Consider Anti-Semitism As Discrimination.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require employees designated by school districts and colleges to coordinate compliance with federal nondiscrimination requirements to consider antisemitism to be discrimination under the bill's provisions.” The motion passed 255 to 164. [H R 2574, [Vote #191](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Strength in Diversity Act, Which Awarded Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize such sums as may be necessary for fiscal 2020 through 2026 for the Education Department to award grants to state and local school districts or educational agencies to develop and implement plans to increase the racial and socioeconomic diversity of students at public schools to improve academic outcomes, particularly for students of color and low-income students. Specifically, it would authorize one-year planning grants for assessing and developing options to reduce educational disparities by race and socioeconomic status, based on community preferences. It would authorize three-year implementation grants for activities such as teacher and staff recruitment for expanded schools and programs to encourage inter-district school attendance, including through transportation planning. It would require the Education Department to establish performance measures for grant-funded programs, including to assess progress in improving academic and other outcomes for a number of demographic subgroups and improving student readiness for postsecondary education and careers. It would also allow the department to reserve up to 5 percent of funds authorized to carry out research and development activities related to school diversity.” The bill passed 387 to 33. [H R 2639, [Vote #189](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Promote Diversity By Ensuring Low-Income Children Have Access To High Performing Public Schools.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Moulton, D-Mass., amendment no. 9 that would expand the uses for school diversity implementation grants to include the creation or improvement of systems and partnerships to create a "one-stop enrollment process" for students with multiple public school options in order to ensure access to low poverty or high-performing schools for low-income children and to promote racial and socioeconomic diversity.” The amendment was adopted 379 to 34. [H R 2639, [Vote #188](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Replace The Text Of The Strength In Diversity Act With A Republican Bill To Allow Local Agencies To Use Funds To Reduce Racial Isolation In Schools.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 2 that would replace the bill text with provisions that would allow local educational agencies receiving federal grants for student support and academic enrichment to use funds to develop or implement strategies to improve diversity and reduce racial or socioeconomic isolation in schools. It would require such agencies to describe in a funding application strategies to be carried out; school stakeholder and community engagement that will be conducted in planning and implementation, including with community entities such as tribal organizations and local housing and transportation authorities; and how activities will comply with federal law. [...] Note: Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” The amendment was rejected 243-171. [HR 2639, [Vote #187](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Department Of Defense From Authorizing The Participation Of For-Profit Institutions In Department Educational Assistance Programs, With Some Exceptions.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Takano, D-Calif., amendment no. 29 that would prohibit the Defense Department from authorizing the participation of a for-profit institution in department educational assistance programs unless the institution derives at least 10% of its revenues from sources other than federal education assistance.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 232-184. [HR 6395, [Vote #150](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Dean, D-Pa., amendment no. 11 that would require the Treasury Department to carry out a program to make payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans. It also would require loan holders that receive payments under the program to modify the loan to lower monthly payments by the borrower.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-198. [HR 6395, [Vote #149](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Overriding President Trump’s Veto Of Legislation Disapproving Of Education Department’s New Rule On Federal Student Loan Forgiveness.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage, over President Donald Trump's May 29, 2020 veto, of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2019 Education Department rule establishing new policies related to federal student loan forgiveness for borrowers who attended schools that committed fraud or any type of institutional misrepresentation, requiring such borrowers to demonstrate financial harm as a result of the fraud to receive complete or partial cancellation of student loan debt. The rule would also allow for mandatory arbitration agreements related to such claims and require borrowers to file claims within three years of leaving an institution. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2019 rule would have no force or effect, and October 2016 rules that provide for complete cancellation of federal student loan debt for defrauded borrowers would be effectively maintained..” The bill was rejected by a vote of 210-173. [H J RES 76, [Vote #120](#), 6/26/20; CQ, [6/26/20](#)]

- **House Democrats Failed To Override Trump’s Veto Of A Legislation To Overturn The Secretary Of Education’s New Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness.** “The House of Representatives failed to override President Donald Trump’s veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill. In a big win for Education Secretary Betsy DeVos, House Democrats failed to override

Trump's veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill by a vote of 238-173. A two-thirds majority is required to override a presidential veto. Last month, Trump vetoed congressional legislation that would have overturned a key student loan forgiveness rule drafted by DeVos and the U.S. Education Department. In March, the U.S. Senate voted 53-42 to overturn a new student loan forgiveness rule that critics say would limit student loan forgiveness for students when a college closes due to fraud. [...] DeVos rewrote the rules — which were drafted during the Obama administration — to narrow the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.” [Forbes, [6/27/20](#)]

## Energy Issues

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50 Percent Annually Through FY 2025.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Haaland, D-N.M., amendment no. 32 that would increase energy efficiency and renewable energy funding authorization levels by 50% annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department research and development activities related to solar, wind, and water energy. It also would add authorization totals for research, development, demonstration, and commercialization activities under the Energy Department's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy through fiscal 2025, authorizing \$3.2 billion in fiscal 2021 increasing incrementally to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2025.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 173. [HR 4447, [Vote #203](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Adding Amendments To Authorize Increased Funding For Fusion Energy Research And Give Special Considerations To Minority-Serving Institutions When Awarding Solar Energy Research Grants.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Stevens, D-Mich., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, authorize \$976 million for fiscal 2021 and incrementally increase funds each year thereafter to \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2025 for fusion energy research activities; require the Energy Department to give special consideration to applications from minority-serving institutions when awarding solar energy research and development grant funding; require a wind energy program established by the bill to focus on the research, development, demonstration and commercial application of modeling and simulation tools to more efficiently design, site, permit, manufacture, construct, operate, maintain and decommission wind energy systems; and authorize \$1.5 million in fiscal 2021 to establish a nonprofit corporation within the Energy Department to advance collaboration with energy researchers, higher education institutions, industry and nonprofit and philanthropic organizations to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies.” The amendments were adopted 235 to 172. [HR 4447, [Vote #202](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act, Adopting A Manager's Amendment On That Bill, Considering The Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, And Allowing Debate On The Continuing Resolution.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act (HR 4447) and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act (HR 6270). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 98 amendments for HR 4447 and one hour of general debate for HR 6270. It would also provide for one hour of general debate on a continuing resolution (HR 8319) to provide short-term appropriations through Dec. 11, 2020, which is not expected to be considered after the House passed a similar measure (HR 8337) under suspension of the rules Tuesday, Sept. 22. Finally, it would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to HR 4447. Among other provisions, the amendment would authorize, through fiscal 2025, \$65 million annually for the Labor and Energy departments to implement two energy industry workforce development programs, including \$50 million for grants to fund wages of individuals receiving training. It would expand eligibility for and authorize \$32 million annually through fiscal 2025 for an Energy Department loan guarantee program for projects using new technologies to reduce air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. It would modify Energy Department programs related to methane hydrates reauthorized under the bill, including to limit development activities and add public notice and comment and reporting requirements for research. It would require the EPA to develop a proposal to assess and address cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with climate change. It would strike language requiring revenues from wind or solar energy leases on public lands to be paid to states and counties and to a renewable

energy resource conservation fund for federal lands. It would codify a Commerce Department agreement limiting importation of uranium from Russia. It would provide for a dispute resolution process with regard to eminent domain for surveying land to be used for natural gas pipelines.” The bill passed 229 to 187. [HR 1129, [Vote #200](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/21/20](#)]

## Environmental Issues

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Environmental Protection Agency To Issue A Permit A Wastewater Treatment Plant To Discharge Into Marine Waters.** In November 2020, Garcia voted for: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a permit for discharges into marine waters by the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant owned by San Diego, Calif., exempting the plant from EPA secondary treatment standards. Among other conditions, it would require the plant to meet certain pretreatment program requirements and demonstrate that it can produce at least 83 million gallons of water suitable for potable reuse before 2036. It would require the EPA to determine development milestones necessary to ensure compliance with permit conditions.” The motion was agreed to 395-4. [HR 4611, [Vote #221](#), 11/17/20; CQ, [11/17/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment no. 102 that would decrease by \$564 million funding for EPA environmental programs and management expenses including travel expenses, hire of passenger motor vehicles, operation of aircraft, purchase of library memberships and other administrative costs.” The motion failed 155 to 256. [HR 7608, [Vote #164](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Defund A Trump Administration EPA Rule On Air Quality Standards For Particulate Matter.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tonko, D-N.Y., for Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce an April 30, 2020, EPA rule related to air quality standards for particulate matter.” The amendment was adopted 233-176. [HR 7608, [Vote #163](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Amendment Would Defund The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts.** “Among the provisions voted on is a prohibition on EPA’s use of funds to finalize, implement or enforce the agency’s proposal to maintain the existing particulate matter (PM) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) instead of tightening it to force greater PM emissions cuts. The amendment says the proposal ‘fails to protect, within an adequate margin of safety, communities of color from harmful air pollution during a global public health pandemic, where those communities are experiencing a disproportionately high death rate made worse by decades of exposure to toxic pollution.’ The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY), appeared to prevail on a voice vote, but Tonko requested a recorded vote that had not yet occurred at press time.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Cut Funding For Environment And Interior Portion Of The Appropriations Bill By 5%.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 62 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding made available by the Interior-Environment title of the bill (Division C).” The amendment failed 117-292. [HR 7608, [Vote #162](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Permanently Funding The Land And Water Conservation Fund For Maintenance Projects On National Parks And Public Lands.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Great American Outdoors Act that would permanently fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million annually and establish for maintenance of national parks and other public lands. It would require 50% of U.S. energy development revenues to be deposited into the restoration fund annually for fiscal 2021 through 2025, up to a maximum of \$1.9 billion annually. Among other provisions regarding the restoration fund, it would allocate 70% of funding to the National Park Service and 15% to the U.S. Forest Service. It would allow no more than 35% of funds to be used for transportation projects and prohibit the use of funds for



land acquisition, employee bonuses or to supplant discretionary funding. It would require the Interior and Agriculture Departments to submit to Congress a list of priority deferred maintenance projects to be funded for fiscal 2021. It would allow the departments to accept public donations to the fund and require them to incorporate measures to improve the accessibility of public lands to individuals with disabilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 310 to 107. [H Res 1957, [Vote #155](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Prohibit New Mining On One Million Acres Of Federal Land In Arizona And Colorado.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment no. 8 that would insert the text of two bills (HR 1373 and HR 823) that would effectively prohibit any new mining or mineral production activities on approximately one million acres of federal lands in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona and approximately 261,000 acres of land in Colorado by withdrawing the federal lands from eligibility for mining and mineral and geothermal leasing. It would also designate or expand a number of federal land management areas in Colorado; designate the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape in Colorado and authorize \$10 million for its administration; and modify or expand certain Interior Department land use authorities, including authorities related to land transfer and acquisition, livestock grazing and military high altitude flight training.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 181, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 838, [Vote #147](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Designate 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 7 that would insert the text of a bill (HR 2546) that would designate approximately 1.4 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas and designate approximately 1,221 river miles in California and Washington as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. Among other provisions, it would establish a public-private partnership to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations and protect a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, including to provide for continued military activities such as helicopter overflights.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 837, [Vote #146](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

## Election Law & Campaign Finance Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Funding The US Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures.** In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail.” The bill passed 257-150. [HR 8015, [Vote #182](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment Authorizing Disciplinary Action Against Postal Service Workers Who Obstruct Election Mail, Pay For USPS Operating Expenses, And Prioritize The Delivery Of Ballots And Medical Products.** In August 2020, Garcia voted for: “Comer, R-Ky., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would authorize disciplinary action against Postal Service employees who willfully obstruct the passage of election mail or use their official authority to interfere with a federal election. It would specify that funds provided by the bill may only be used for operating expenses and may not be used to pay any outstanding debt of the Postal Service. It would also require the Postal Service to use a portion of such funds to prioritize the delivery of federal ballots and medical or pharmaceutical products during the COVID-19 public health emergency.” The motion was rejected 182-223. [HR 8015, [Vote #181](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against Considering Legislation Funding The US Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Mail Ballots.** In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1092) that would provide for floor consideration of the Delivering for America Act (HR 8015). The rule would provide for two hours of floor debate and automatic adoption of a Maloney, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill that would strike a section authorizing individuals harmed by a violation of the bill’s provisions to seek relief through civil action against the Postal Service.” The motion was agreed to 230-171. [H Res 1092, [Vote #180](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

## Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness

**Garcia Voted For Establishing Parameters For The “Recruitment, Retention, Promotion, And Training” Of NOAA Corps Officers In Addition To Enacting Agency Protections Pertaining To Sexual Harassment And Assault.** In December 2020, Garcia voted for: “Case, D-Hawaii, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish or update a number of personnel-related policies for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration commissioned officer corps. It would outline numerous requirements for the recruitment, retention, promotion, and training of NOAA Corps officers. It would extend certain benefits and requirements in place for other uniformed services to NOAA Corps, including policies related to employment and reemployment rights, housing and personal spending allowances, and mental health services. It would authorize NOAA to establish a student loan repayment program and an educational assistance program for active and pre-commission officers, and to establish a career flexibility program allowing officers to take temporary leaves of absence. Among other provisions, it would update requirements for NOAA response to reports of sexual harassment and sexual assault at the agency, including to require thorough and prompt investigation of all such allegations. It would extend to 2030 NOAA authority to enter into transaction agreements to carry out research related to data and satellite systems, and it would require NOAA to enter into at least two contracts for charting and survey services by vessels, particularly in the Arctic.” The motion was agreed to 265 - 124. [S 2981, [Vote #233](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require public employers and private employers with at least 15 employees to make reasonable accommodations to employees for known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that such accommodations would impose an undue hardship on their operations. It would prohibit employers from denying employment opportunities to or retaliating against such employees based on the need to provide accommodations. It would prohibit employers from requiring such employees to take paid or unpaid leave if reasonable accommodations can be provided or to accept any accommodation other than a reasonable accommodation arrived at through an interactive process between the employer and employee. It would also provide legal remedies for employees denied reasonable accommodations, including rights to compensatory damages, lost pay and reasonable attorney fees, and it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, within two years of enactment, to issue regulations to carry out the bill’s provisions, including to provide examples of reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers.” The bill passed by a vote of 329-73. [HR 2694, [Vote #195](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Exempt Employers At Religious Entities From Providing Accommodations To Pregnant Workers.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt certain employers considered to be ‘religious entities’ under current employment law from the bill’s provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 177-226. [HR 2694, [Vote #194](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Equity and Inclusion Enforcement Act, Which Treats Unintentional Discrimination As Equally Enforceable As Intentional Violations Under Title VI Complaints of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow individuals to file civil discrimination lawsuits with regard to disparate impacts -- or unintentional discriminatory effects -- as a result of federal policies, enforceable to the same extent as intentional violations under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. It would require all school

districts and colleges that receive federal education funding to designate an employee to oversee compliance with Title VI requirements and investigate complaints of noncompliance. It would also establish a special assistant for equity and inclusion within the Education Department to promote, coordinate, and evaluate equity and inclusion programs consistent with Title VI, including the dissemination of information, technical assistance, and coordination of research activities.” The bill passed 232 to 188. [H R 2574, [Vote #192](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

### **Garcia Voted Against Floor Consideration Of Bills Related To School Diversity, Employment**

**Accommodations For Pregnancy, And Condemning Anti-Asian Bias.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1107) that would provide for floor consideration of the Strength in Diversity Act (HR 2639); the Equity and Inclusion Enforcement Act (HR 2574); the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (HR 2694); and a resolution (H Res 908) condemning anti-Asian sentiment related to COVID-19. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 12 amendments to HR 2639 and automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to HR 2574 that would clarify the role of an Education Department special assistant for equity and inclusion to include evaluating and providing advice on compliance with Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. The rule would also provide for House proceedings through Nov. 20, 2020, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions through Nov. 20. [...] Note: Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” The rule was adopted 216 to 157. [H Res 1107, [Vote #186](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Establishing The Commission On The Social Status Of Black Men And Boys Within The U.S. Commission On Civil Rights.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “McBath, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys within the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to study and make recommendations related to conditions affecting Black men and boys, including homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, fatherhood, mentorship, drug abuse, death rates, disparate income and wealth levels, school performance in all grade levels including postsecondary education, and health issues.” The motion passed 368 to 1. [S 2163, [Vote #167](#), 7/27/20; CQ, [7/27/20](#)]

## **FEMA & Disaster Relief Issues**

**Garcia Voted For Adding Amendments Directing The NOAA, EPA, And Energy Department To Establish Programs To Mitigate Wildfire Impact And Improve The Resiliency Of Critical Infrastructure.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Levin, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 million annually in fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to maintain a program to improve wildfire smoke emissions modeling and develop smoke forecasts; direct the Energy Department to establish a program to provide rebates to homeowners to defray the costs of retrofitting an existing home to be wildfire-resistant; require the Environmental Protection Agency to give priority to higher education institutions or state or local governments located in areas impacted by wildfire smoke that have expertise in air quality research and experience in community outreach in a program established by the bill researching wildfire smoke; and require the Energy Department to establish a research and development program to improve the energy resilience of critical infrastructure, including through the use of microgrids, during extreme weather events.” The amendments were adopted 273 to 132. [HR 4447, [Vote #204](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

## **Financial Protections & Wall Street**

**Garcia Voted For Passing A Bill That Would Authorize The U.S. Mint To Modify The Metallic Composition Of Circulating Coins If A Study Indicated That This Would Cut Costs.** In December 2020, Garcia voted for: “Clay, D-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the U.S. Mint to modify the metallic composition of circulating coins if a study indicates that the modification will reduce taxpayer costs; will not change the size, weight or compatibility with most coin acceptors of current coinage; and will have minimal impacts on the public and stakeholders. It would require the Mint to notify Congress 90 days prior to making a

modification and halt the modification if Congress finds that it is unjustified and enacts disapproving legislation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 343 to 41. [HR 7995, [Vote #228](#), 12/2/20; CQ, [12/2/20](#)]

## Foreign Policy Issues

**Garcia Voted For Authorizing The US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking Through September 30, 2025 And To Share Visa Denials Related To Human Trafficking.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Castro, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through Sept. 30, 2025, the authorization for activities of the U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. It would require the State Department to ensure that information regarding U.S. visa denials based on grounds related to human trafficking is shared in a timely manner with relevant offices within the department, and to submit an annual report to Congress on such visa denials.” The motion passed 414 to 0. [HR 5664, [Vote #197](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Castro, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit the importation of all goods manufactured in the Xinjiang Uighur autonomous region of China or by persons working with the Xinjiang government under certain manufacturing programs, unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies that the goods were not made by forced labor. It would require the president to identify and impose asset blocking and visa sanctions on all foreign persons that have knowingly engaged in or facilitated forced labor of ethnic minorities in the region or contributed to efforts to contravene U.S. law prohibiting importation from the region. It would require the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force to develop an enforcement strategy to address forced labor in the Xinjiang region and require the State Department to develop a diplomatic strategy and make a determination of whether treatment of ethnic minorities in the region constitute crimes against humanity or genocide. It would also require U.S. traded companies to make financial disclosures regarding their known engagement with any entity that has been sanctioned for or engaged in activities related to mass surveillance, detention facilities or forced labor in the region.” The bill passed by a vote of 406-3. [HR 6210, [Vote #196](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Reallocate \$102 Million In Funding From State Department To USAID To Counter Chinese Influence.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by \$102.5 million funding for a number of U.S. Agency for International Development bilateral development assistance activities, intended for activities to counter Chinese influence, offset by an equal reduction in funding for the State Department economic support fund.” The motion failed 183 to 228. [HR 7608, [Vote #165](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds To Award A Contract To A Foreign Company Based In A Country That Has Been Identified As A Nonmarket Economy, Subject To Sanctions, Or Failed To Comply With Trade Requirements.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Crawford, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to award a contract, subcontract, grant, or loan to any entity owned by or connected to a foreign company based in a country, including China, that has been identified as a nonmarket economy, is subject to certain tariffs and sanctions, or is monitored for failure to comply with certain World Trade Organization trade requirements.” The motion passed by a vote 224 – 193. [HR 2, [Vote #137](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Imposing Sanctions On Foreign Individuals And Entities Responsible For Human Rights Abuses In China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region And Requires Various Reports On The Topic.** In May 2020, Garcia voted for: “Sherman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to submit a report to Congress identifying individuals responsible for certain human rights abuses against Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang autonomous region and to impose asset-blocking and visa sanctions against such individuals. It would state that U.S. policy toward China should be “explicitly linked” to Chinese actions related to Uighurs and other minority groups and the release of political prisoners. It would also require the State Department, FBI, and National Intelligence Director to submit a number of reports to Congress,

including a report on efforts to protect U.S. citizens and residents, including Uighurs and Chinese nationals, from harassment or intimidation by Chinese government officials and a classified report assessing U.S. intelligence capabilities with regard to human rights violations in the Xinjiang autonomous region.” The motion was agreed to 413-1. [S 3744, [Vote #110](#), 5/27/20; CQ, [5/27/20](#)]

## Health Care Issues

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Underwood, D-Ill., amendment no. 148 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue in any litigation that the provisions of the 2010 health care law and certain related provisions are unconstitutional or invalid on any grounds.” The amendment was adopted 234-181. [HR 7617, [Vote #175](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS "navigator" program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Postpone The Bill's Effective Date Until The Health And Human Services Department Certified That None Of The Bill's Provision Would Adversely Affect Any COVID-19 Treatments.** In June 2020, Garcia voted for: “Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the



House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the bill's effective date until the Health and Human Services Department certifies that none of the bill's provisions would adversely affect the research, development, or approval of any drug intended to treat or prevent COVID-19." The motion was rejected by a vote of 187-189. [HR 1425, [Vote #123](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

## Housing Issues

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Require Housing And Urban Department Community Development Grant Recipients To Report If They Had Implemented Certain Land Use Policies, Such As Enacting High-Density Zoning, Reducing, Minimum Lot Size, or Allowing The Subdivision Of Single-Family Homes Into Duplexes.** In June 2020, Garcia voted for: "Huizenga, R-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require Housing and Urban Development Department community development program grant recipients to describe whether, and if so why, their community has implemented a number of land use policies, such as enacting high-density zoning, reducing minimum lot size, or allowing the subdivision of single-family homes into duplexes. It would strike from the bill language that would prohibit requirements that individuals must receive treatment or perform any other prerequisites to receive shelter, housing, or other services under the bill's rental assistance provisions. It would prevent any individual who is unlawfully present in the United States from receiving financial assistance provided by the bill." The motion was rejected 191-185. [HR 7301, [Vote #127](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

## House Administration

**Garcia Voted For Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes.** In October 2020, Garcia voted for: "Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns QAnon and the conspiracy theories it promotes, which baselessly allege that a group of Satan-worshipping pedophiles in various positions of power are operating a child sex trafficking ring and seeking to undermine President Donald Trump. It would condemn all other groups and ideologies 'from the far left to the far right' that contribute to the spread of conspiracy theories and encourage destruction of property or attacks on law enforcement officers. It would encourage the FBI to strengthen their focus on preventing violence and harassment by such theories. It would encourage the intelligence community to uncover any foreign support or efforts to amplify QAnon online. It would urge Americans to seek information from 'authoritative sources' and 'engage in political debate from a common factual foundation.'" The resolution passed 371-18. [HR 1154, [Vote #218](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Two Resolutions -- One Condemning Unwanted, Unnecessary Medical Procedures And One Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes.** In October 2020, Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 1164) that would provide for floor consideration of a resolution (H Res 1153) condemning unwanted, unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their consent; and a resolution (H Res 1154) condemning QAnon and rejecting the conspiracy theories it promotes. The rule would provide for one hour of debate on each resolution and for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to H Res 1153 that would clarify language calling on the Homeland Security Department to hold accountable individuals who were involved in unnecessary or nonconsensual medical procedures at the Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga." The resolution passed 226-186. [HR 1164, [Vote #216](#), 10/1/20; CQ, [10/1/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Issue Charge Cards To Federal Agencies To Pay For Charging Electric Vehicles.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: "Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the General Services Administration to issue charge cards to each federal agency for each passenger electric motor vehicle at the agency and issue guidance to clarify how agency employees may use such cards to pay for charging electric vehicles." The motion passed 403-2. [S 2193, [Vote #184](#), 9/14/20; CQ, [9/14/20](#)]



## Immigration & Border Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE’s Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga.** In October 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their full, informed consent -- particularly with regard to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga. It would express that ‘everyone deserves to control their own reproductive choices and make informed choices about their bodies’ and that further accountability and transparency is necessary to protect people in custody of ICE. The resolution would call on the Homeland Security Department to pause the removal of individuals who experienced any medical procedure at the Irwin County Detention Center; allow individuals who may have experienced an unnecessary or nonconsensual procedure to have immediate access to appropriate medical treatment; comply with investigation and records requests related to the detention center; ensure that impacted individuals are able to participate in investigations; and hold individuals involved accountable.” The resolution passed 232-157. [HR 1153, [Vote #217](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

- **A Group Of Immigrant Women Detained By ICE Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual And Invasive Gynecological Procedures While In Custody.** “A group of immigrant women detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is seeking a class-action lawsuit against the agency, alleging they received subpar gynecological care — or faced retaliation for speaking out about it — while being held at a facility in Georgia. A complaint filed Monday in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia cites sworn testimony from at least 35 detainees at Irwin County Detention Center, who say they were subject to nonconsensual and invasive procedures by Mahendra Amin, a physician in Ocilla, Ga.” [Washington Post, [12/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Decreasing \$15 Million In DOJ Funding Intended To Help Provide Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Aderholt, R-Ala., motion to recommit the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would decrease by \$15 million, the full amount provided, funding for a Justice Department grant program for nonprofits to provide legal representation to immigrants arriving at the southwest U.S. border seeking asylum or other legal protection. It would increase by the same amount funding for DOJ state and local law enforcement assistance grants.” The motion was rejected 179-219. [HR 7617, [Vote #177](#); 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The United States When Subject To A Secondary Inspection And Allow Them Time To Consult With Counsel During The First Hour Of That Inspection.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title II of the bill. Title II would require the Homeland Security Department to provide access to counsel for all individuals subject to a secondary inspection when seeking admission to the United States. Specifically, it would require the department to allow such individuals to consult with legal representation and a relative, petitioner or other connection within the United States, within the first hour of a secondary inspection. It would also prohibit the department from accepting paperwork from lawful permanent residents subject to secondary inspection that would give up such individuals' legal immigration status without providing them the opportunity to seek advice from counsel.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231 to 184. [H R 2486, [Vote #154](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The No Ban Act, Terminating A Number Of Executive Orders And Proclamations By The President Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would terminate a number of executive orders and proclamations by the president restricting entry into the United States from certain countries, including Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard

to individuals seeking entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek relief. Title I would also prohibit drug manufacturers from engaging in 'product hopping' in which drug manufacturers make small changes to a drug so as to receive a new period of patent protection and impede the entry of generic or biosimilar products. It would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to impose penalties or bring suit against manufacturers in violation of the prohibition. It would also restrict the practice of 'patent thickening' in which manufacturers file additional unused patents that they assert are being infringed by generic and biosimilar products, by limiting the number of such patents a manufacturer may file." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-183. [HR 2486, [Vote #153](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The No Ban Act Would Vacate Trump's Existing Travel Bans On Countries His Administration Deemed To Be Threats To National Security And Put Measures In Place To Prevent Similar Bans In The Future.** "The No Ban Act would vacate Trump's existing travel bans on countries his administration deems to be threats to national security, as well as put in place measures to prevent future such bans. Under the first version of Trump's travel ban, unveiled in January 2017, citizens of seven majority-Muslim countries, including those who held US green cards and dual US citizenship, were held for questioning for many hours at airports across the country and were denied entry to the US. A de facto 'Muslim ban,' the policy appeared to be the execution of Trump's call on the campaign trail for a 'total and complete shutdown' of Muslims entering the US and sparked widespread protests throughout the country. [...] The No Ban Act would dial back the president's authority to issue such bans under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which was 'not intended to provide carte blanche authority to the president to ban large categories of individuals without justification, or to rewrite immigration laws with which he disagrees,' Chair Jerrold Nadler said on the House floor Wednesday." [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]
- **The No Ban Act Would Amend Current Law To Require That Any Travel Ban Be Temporary, Based On Credible Evidence, Subject To Congressional Oversight, And Be Created Only In Response To Specific Actions Foreign Entities Have Taken To Threaten The U.S.** "The No Ban Act would amend the current law to require that any travel ban be temporary, based on credible evidence, subject to congressional oversight, and be created only in response to specific actions foreign entities have taken to threaten the US. The bill also states that a ban must also advance a compelling government interest in the least restrictive way possible." [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

## Infrastructure Issues

**Garcia Voted For Repealing The Requirement That The Federal Communications Commission Eliminate The T-Band, A Spectrum Range Frequency Utilized By Public Safety Agencies.** In September 2020, Garcia voted for: "McNerney, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would repeal a requirement that the Federal Communications Commission reallocate and auction to commercial users spectrum in the T-Band, which is a range of frequencies on the wireless spectrum historically reserved for public safety agencies. It would also require the agency to issue rules within 180 days of enactment to require that revenue from 9-1-1 phone service fees be used to support 9-1-1- services in the local jurisdiction and establish an interagency strike force to examine how the federal government can prevent jurisdictions from diverting such fees." The motion was agreed to 410 to 5. [HR 451, [Vote #201](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/23/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Transportation And Infrastructure Authorization Act, Which Authorized \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and

low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for "green" transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China." The bill passed by a vote of 233 – 188. [HR 2, [Vote #138](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize Funding For The EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: "Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 3H that would reauthorize funding for Environmental Protection Agency comprehensive lead service line replacement projects through fiscal 2025, increasing the annual authorization from \$60 million to \$4.5 billion annually. The amendment would require the agency to give priority in awarding funds to entities that serve disadvantaged communities and environmental justice communities. It also would establish a federal cost share of 100 percent for such projects." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 – 181. [HR 2, [Vote #136](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Repeal A Requirement That Federal-Aid Highway And Public Transportation Projects Must Meet Prevailing Wage Requirements.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: "Foyxx, R-N.C., amendment no. 1H that would repeal a requirement that federal-aid highway and public transportation projects must meet prevailing wage requirements under the 1931 law (PL 71-798) known as the Davis-Bacon Act, for all laborers and mechanics." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147 – 274. [HR 2, [Vote #135](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Amendments Allowing The Bureau Of Reclamation To Use Its Aquifer Recharge Facilities To Recharge Non-Reclamation Project Water For Certain Projects And Also Strike Language Appropriating \$25 Million To USPS To Buy Zero Emission Vehicles.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: "Graves, R-Mo., en bloc amendments no. 6 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, allow the Bureau of Reclamation to use excess capacity in its facilities for aquifer recharge of non-Reclamation project water for certain projects; eliminate the need for a federal permit for discharging dredged or fill material in states that already require a similar permit with an equal or higher standard than the current federal water pollution control standard; allow the Bureau of Reclamation to use excess capacity in its facilities for aquifer recharge of non-Reclamation project water, with certain projects; and strike language from the bill that would authorize \$25 million, until expended, for the U.S. Postal Service to purchase zero emission vehicles." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 179-241. [H.R. 2, [Vote #134](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$150 Million Dollars To The Department Of Transportation Rural Communities Transportation Infrastructure Safety Program, \$30 Million For Infrastructure In Communities Along The Southern Border, And \$6 Million For Research Into The Effects Of Transportation Planning On Low-Income And Minority Communities.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “A DeFazio, D-Ore., en bloc amendments no. 1 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize an additional \$150 million in total for fiscal 2023 and 2024 for the Transportation Department rural communities transportation infrastructure safety program; authorize \$10 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities near the U.S.-Mexico border; authorize \$2 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the department to research how surface transportation planning impacts low-income and minority populations; and modify a number of department grant programs related to expanding access to transit for low-income and rural areas.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 229-189. [H.R. 2, [Vote #132](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of H.R. 2, A \$1.5 Trillion Infrastructure Package As Well As \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For VA Construction, And Increasing Funding For The Forest Service And DOT Research Projects.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2). It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeFazio, D-Ore., manager's amendment that would, among other provisions, require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet federal prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; authorize \$3.4 billion for Veterans Affairs Department construction and maintenance efforts; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; double the cap for the U.S. Forest Service reforestation trust fund to \$60 million per fiscal year; and authorize \$30 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the Transportation Department to establish a demonstration program for advanced transportation technologies in small- and mid-sized communities. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of a total of 170 amendments to the measure, including 167 amendments contained in six en bloc packages and three standalone amendments.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-183. [H Res 1028, [Vote #131](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

## Labor & Working Family Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The National Apprenticeship Program.** In November 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and expand programs and activities under the Labor Department national apprenticeship system, authorizing a total of \$3.9 billion for program administration and grants to apprenticeship programs. It would largely codify apprenticeship program standards and expand the system to include pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs. It would authorize a total of \$350 million through fiscal 2025 for the formal establishment of a Labor Department office of apprenticeship to oversee the national apprenticeship system, as well as for program research and evaluation and the establishment of an apprenticeship advisory committee. Through fiscal 2025, it would authorize a total of \$70 million for the Labor Department to carry out an agreement with the Education Department to support integration



and alignment of the national apprenticeship system with the education system; \$475 million for state apprenticeship agencies; and \$3 billion for grants and agreements to support apprenticeship programs, including to expand programs in nontraditional apprenticeship industries and high-need social service industries and programs targeting individuals with barriers to employment. It would require state apprenticeship agencies and grant recipients to match 25% of federal funds received. It would establish a number of apprenticeship program quality standards; requirements for registration, planning and implementation of programs by states; and requirements for occupations to be approved as ‘apprenticeable occupations’ within the national apprenticeship system. It would require the national office of apprenticeship to oversee such standards; establish and provide technical assistance to state offices of apprenticeship; and promote diversity within the system through recruitment, employment and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship participants, industries and occupations.” The bill passed 246 to 140. [HR 8294, [Vote #227](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The National Apprenticeship Program That Would Lower Program Amounts And Modify State Planning, Federal Oversight, And Strike Requirements.** In November 2020, Garcia voted for: Smucker, R-Pa., amendment no. 15 that would replace the text of the bill to make a number of changes. Among other provisions, it would authorize all programs at lower amounts; modify requirements related to state planning of apprenticeship programs, including to eliminate certain requirements for federal oversight and requirements that funding be used for alignment with state workforce and education activities; and strike requirements for establishment of a Labor Department advisory committee on apprenticeships and an interagency agreement with the Education Department to support the integration of apprenticeship and educational programs.” The amendment failed 142 to 243. [HR 8294, [Vote #226](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require Eligible Entities For The Apprenticeship Grant Program To Partner With A Labor Organization.** In November 2020, Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment no. 9 that would require eligible entities for the Labor Department apprenticeship grant program to partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization, to the extent practicable.” The amendment passed 236 to 152. [HR 8294, [Vote #225](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care For Economic Recovery Act.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” The bill passed by a vote of 250-161. [H R 7327, [Vote #172](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish and provide \$50 billion in emergency appropriations for Health and Human Services Department child care stabilization block grants to states. It would require HHS to award such funds to states within 30 days of the bill's enactment. Under the bill's provisions, state agencies that administer existing child care block



grants would make subgrants to child care providers affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency to cover payroll and other operating costs, including to reimburse costs prior to the award and to account for increased costs due to the emergency, such as implementation of practices related to social distancing, limited group sizes and sanitization. The bill would require subgrant recipients to certify that their operations were impacted by the public health emergency; provide full compensation and benefits to all employees; implement federal and state health guidances; provide relief from copayments and tuition for enrolled families; and prioritize providing care to children whose parents are essential workers or students, homeless children, children with disabilities, foster children and children at risk of abuse or neglect. It would also require agencies to prioritize subgrants to providers that operate during non-traditional hours; operate in communities with a low supply of child care; or serve certain populations, including dual language learners, infants and toddlers, and low-income families.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-163. [H R 7027, [Vote #171](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Child Care Is Essential Act To Allow Grants To Go To New Providers Who Opened After March 1, 2020.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify eligibility requirements for state-administered subgrants to child care providers to strike a requirement that providers must have been in operation on or before March 1, 2020, making new providers eligible. It would also require providers to offer guidance to new and returning employees on safety protocols related to the COVID-19 public health emergency, including how to recognize social and emotional concerns of children and families.” The motion rejected by a vote of 195-212. [H R 7027, [Vote #170](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

## National Defense & Security Issues

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Close Conference On Certain Portions Of The Fiscal 2021 Defense Authorization Bill To The Public.** In November 2020, Garcia voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., motion that certain portions of the conference between the House and Senate on the fiscal 2021 defense authorization bill (HR 6395) be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information may be discussed.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 396 to 8. [HR 6395, [Vote #222](#), 11/18/20; CQ, [11/18/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Armed Forces From Using Esports Or Twitch For Recruitment.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment no. 49 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for U.S. armed forces activities, such as recruitment, over the live-streaming platform Twitch or through esports video games.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 126-292. [H R 7617, [Vote #173](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The FY2021 Defense Authorization Act.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$731.6 billion in national defense spending, including \$704.5 billion for the Defense Department and \$26.6 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. Within the total, it would authorize \$69 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize approximately \$138.3 billion for weapons and other procurement, including \$5.5 billion for overseas contingency operations, \$7.4 billion for F-35 series joint strike fighter aircraft procurement, and \$22.3 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$8.2 billion for military construction. It would authorize \$3.6 billion in fiscal 2021 for the Defense Department to carry out a new Indo-Pacific Reassurance Initiative to optimize the presence of U.S. forces, build allied military capabilities, and improve infrastructure and asset positioning in the region. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; authorize \$1 billion to establish a Defense Department pandemic preparedness national security fund, primarily to fund biopreparedness research; and require the Defense Department to prohibit the public display of the Confederate battle flag on department property and rename any assets named after leaders of the Confederacy or any armed rebellion against the United States. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$19.9 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile, and make the Defense and Energy secretaries co-chairs of the Nuclear Weapons Council. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$3.5 billion for the Afghan security forces, \$250 million in security assistance to Ukraine, \$450 million for cooperative missile defense programs with Israel, and \$374 million for a cooperative

threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries. It would authorize \$150 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the Defense Department procurement of artificial intelligence technologies and create a national artificial intelligence initiative within the Office of Science and Technology Policy. It would require the Defense Department to notify Congress on steps taken to mitigate 5G and 6G security risks posed by at-risk vendors when basing forces or a major weapons system overseas. It would include a number of provisions to assess and address cybersecurity risks within Defense and Homeland Security department operations. As amended, it would restrict presidential authorities under the Insurrection Act and prohibit the use of funding for nuclear weapons testing that produces any yield. It would also include measures to increase corporate reporting requirements to address money laundering; designate federal lands in Colorado, California and Washington; limit mining activities on federal lands in Colorado and Arizona; and require the Treasury department to make payments of up to \$10,000 to pay down private student loans.” The bill passed by a vote of 295-125 [HR 6395, [Vote #152](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Bill With An Amendment That Would Authorize The President To Impose Sanctions On Any Foreign Persons Involved With Foreign-Directed Activities That Are “Reasonably Likely” To Result In A Significant Threat To U.S. National Security, Foreign Policy, Public Health Or Economic Health.** In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Armed Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would authorize the president to impose asset and visa sanctions on any foreign persons who have engaged in or assisted with foreign-directed activities, including cyber-enabled activities, that are ‘reasonably likely’ to result in a significant threat to U.S. national security, foreign policy, public health or economic health. Among other provisions, it would require the State Department, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report to Congress on known or attempted cyber-enabled activities by foreign persons related to the COVID-19 pandemic and whether such activities qualify for the imposition of sanctions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 201-219. [HR 6395, [Vote #151](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 To Reduce Most Defense Funds By 10 Percent.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pocan, D-Wis., amendment no. 9 that would reduce by 10 percent all funds authorized by the bill for fiscal 2021, except funds authorized for the Defense Health Program, military personnel and appointed civil servants.” The amendment was rejected 93 to 324. [HR 6395, Amendment 839, [Vote #148](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Repeal Existing Law Requiring The Pentagon To Submit Annual Unfunded Priorities Lists To Congress.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment no. 6 that would repeal existing law requiring the chief of staff of each branch of the U.S. armed forces and the Missile Defense Agency director to submit reports to the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on their unfunded priorities, and repeal existing law requiring the undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to Congress detailing unfunded priorities related to military construction projects for science and technology facilities.” The amendment was rejected 173-241. [HR 6395, Amendment 836, [Vote #145](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Establish A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Omar, D-Minn., amendment no. 5 that would state U.S. policy that the president shall complete the accelerated transition of U.S. combat and military operations to the government of Afghanistan by April 29, 2021, and implement the February 2020 U.S.-Taliban peace agreement regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces.” The amendment was rejected 129-284. [HR 6395, Amendment 835, [Vote #144](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For The En Bloc Amendments To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021.** In July 2020, Garcia { {voted for/voted against/voted present on/did not vote on “Smith, D-Wash., en bloc amendments no. 1, consisting of 154 amendments.” The en bloc amendments passed 336-71. [HR 6395, Amendment 847, [Vote #143](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds For New Nuclear Testing.**

In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment no. 4 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized for fiscal 2021 or any previous year to conduct or make preparations for any explosive nuclear weapons test that produces any yield.” The amendment passed 227-179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 834, [Vote #142](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Restricted The President’s Authority To Call State Militias Into Federal Service To Suppress An Insurrection Within A State.**

In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would restrict the president's authority to invoke Insurrection Act authorities to call state militias into federal service to suppress an insurrection within a state. Specifically, it would require the president and Defense Department to certify to Congress that the state is unable or unwilling to take such action and describe the mission and scope of use of force, and it would prohibit the direct participation of the U.S. armed forces in a search, seizure, arrest or similar activity unless expressly authorized by law.” The amendment was adopted 215 to 190. [HR 6395, [Vote #141](#), 7/20/20; CQ, [7/20/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Fiscal 2021 Defense Authorization Bill, The Child Care Is Essential Act, And The Child Care Economic Recovery Act, And The Great American Outdoors Act.**

In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1053) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 defense authorization bill (HR 6395); the Child Care is Essential Act (HR 7027); the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act (HR 7327); and the Senate amendment to the Great American Outdoors Act (HR 1957), via motion to concur. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 407 amendments to HR 6395. It would also provide for House proceedings through September, 21, 2020, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through September 20 and provide for same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions through September 21.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 224 – 166. [H Res. 1053, [Vote #140](#), 7/20/20; CQ, [7/20/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Disagreeing With The Senate Bill That Would Modify And Reauthorize Federal Surveillance Authorities Under The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.**

In May 2020, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion that the House disagree with the Senate amendment and request a conference with the Senate on the bill that would modify and reauthorize through Dec. 1, 2023, federal surveillance authorities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and subsequent laws.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-114. [HR 6172, [Vote #115](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering Senate Amendments To The 2020 FISA Reauthorization Bill And Other Purposes.**

In May 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 981) that would provide for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 6172), via motion to concur. Additionally, it would provide for consideration of the veto message on the joint resolution (H J Res 76) on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, if a veto message is received. (H J Res 76 would provide for congressional disapproval under the Congressional Review Act of a September 2019 Education Department rule related to student loan forgiveness policies for defrauded borrowers.)” The rule was adopted a vote of 228 to 189. [H Res 981, [Vote #112](#), 5/27/20; CQ, [5/27/20](#)]

## Public Safety & Policing Issues

**Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level, Provide For The Expungement Of All Previous Cannabis-Related Arrests, And Establish The Cannabis Justice Office At The Department Of Justice, Among Other Provisions.**

In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for non-violent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5% for two years and gradually increasing to 8%. It would also create an annual ‘occupational tax’ of \$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust

fund from tax proceeds, from which 40% would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry and 60% would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department. The new office would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related business and prohibit the denial of any federal public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Labor Statistics Bureau to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ in existing law and replace them with ‘cannabis.’” The bill passed 228 to 164. [HR 3884, [Vote #235](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To A Bill Decriminalizing Cannabis Allowing Employers To “Maintain The Authority” To Test Employees Or Applicants For Cannabis Use.** In December 2020, Garcia voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would maintain the authority of employers to test an employee or applicant for cannabis use ‘to ensure workplace and public safety.’” The motion was rejected by a vote of 174-218. [HR 3884, [Vote #234](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protect And Serve Act And A Bill To Prohibit Preventing Access To Lifesaving Medical Treatment.** In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Woodall said “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to make in order H.R. 1325, the Protect and Serve Act, and H.R. 8251.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-170. [H Res 1107, [Vote #185](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#); Congressional Record, [9/15/20](#)]

- **The Protect And Serve Act Would Create Federal Penalties For Individuals Who Deliberately Targeted Law Enforcement Officers With Violence.** “Today Congressman John Rutherford (FL-4), former sheriff of Jacksonville, and Congresswoman Val Demings (FL-10), former chief of the Orlando Police Department, announced that they reintroduced H.R. 1325, the Protect and Serve Act of 2019. This bill passed the House last year with overwhelming bipartisan support, but was not considered in the Senate. It would create federal penalties for individuals who deliberately target local, state, or federal law enforcement officers with violence.” [Rep. Rutherford, Press Release, [3/4/19](#)]
- **Rep. Wagner Claimed Her Legislation Would Ensure Safe Access To Hospitals, In Response To An Alleged Event Where Protesters Blocked Injured Police Officers From Entering A Hospital.** “Congresswoman Ann Wagner (R-MO), Chair of the House Suburban Caucus, released the following statement after House Democrats voted down H.R. 8251, her legislation to ensure safe access to hospitals and urgent medical care. ‘I am outraged at the hatred directed at our nation’s law enforcement officers that resulted in the attempted assassination of two innocent deputies in Los Angeles. These horrific actions also put at risk more innocent lives when rioters blocked the entrance to a hospital where the officers were receiving critical care and shouted, ‘Death to the police’ and ‘We hope they die.’ Today I introduced commonsense legislation that would prohibit the intentional blocking of hospital entrances or exits by force, the threat of force, or physical obstruction in order to interfere with anyone who is trying to obtain or provide lifesaving medical treatment.’” [Rep. Wagner, Press Release, [9/15/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Prevent Implementation Of Laws Authorizing The Use Or Distribution Of Marijuana.** In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment no. 87 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to prevent states, tribes or territories from implementing laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession or cultivation of marijuana.” The amendment was adopted 254-163. [HR 7617, [Vote #174](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, To Establish Reporting And Requirements Related To Police Data And Restrict Multiple Police Practices By Federal Law Enforcement And State And Local Agencies That Receive Federal Funding.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of "no-knock warrants" to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a "last resort" to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or "less lethal" force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. It would eliminate "qualified immunity" protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting "in good faith" or the purported absence of "clearly established" law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. As amended, it would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2023 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed 208-181. [HR 7120, [Vote #119](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Replace The Text Of The Democrat’s Justice In Policing Act With The Republican’s JUSTICE Act.** In June 2020, Garcia voted for: “Stauber, R-Minn., motion to recommit the bill (HR 7120) to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would substitute the bill text with the text of HR 7278, the companion to the Senate policing overhaul measure (S 3985). It would expand requirements for law enforcement agencies to receive federal funding, including requirements related to use-of-force data reporting, no-knock warrant reporting, disciplinary record retention for officers and prohibiting the use of chokeholds except in cases where deadly force is authorized. Among other provisions, it would create a grant program to incentivize the use of body-worn cameras by law enforcement.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 180-208. [HR 7120, [Vote #118](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted Against Considering The Justice In Policing Act And D.C. Statehood, Among Other Bills.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1017) that would provide for floor consideration of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act (HR 7120); the Washington, D.C. Admission Act (HR 51); a joint resolution (H J Res 90) providing for congressional disapproval of a rule relating to Community Reinvestment Act regulations; the Protecting Your Credit Score Act (HR 5332); the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act (HR 1425); and the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act (HR 7301). It would provide for automatic adoption of manager's amendments to HR 7120, HR 51, HR 5332 and HR 1425. The manager's amendment to HR 7120 would insert a section making it a crime for a law enforcement officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody; strike a section that would criminalize lynching; and modify a number of requirements for law enforcement agencies to receive federal funding. The manager's amendment to HR 1425 would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health biomedical research projects and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in Affordable Care Act marketplace health plans and for related programs and tax credits.” The bill passed 239 to 186. [H.Res.1017, [Vote #117](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]



**Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Republican Sponsored Resolution That Condemned Violence And Rioting In The Wake Of The Death Of George Floyd And Opposed Efforts To Defund The Police.** In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to provide for consideration of H. Res. 1023, a resolution by Mr. Steube.” H. Res. 1023 read: “Resolved, That the House of Representatives— (1) calls for justice for George Floyd; (2) calls for justice for officers and others who have suffered from violence at the hands of extremists; (3) strongly condemns the violence, riots, and looting in the United States; (4) recognizes that violent opportunists use the cover of legitimate protests by their fellow citizens to sow chaos; (5) recognizes that the actions of those committed to violence does not diminish the rights of other Americans to peacefully protest; (6) urges peace and order to be restored; (7) expresses that those responsible for these violent acts be held criminally responsible for their actions; (8) strongly opposes any effort to establish autonomous areas within the sovereign territory of the United States; and (9) strongly opposes efforts to defund, dismantle, or disband police forces.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 202-176. [H.Res.1017, [Vote #116](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#); Congressional Record, 6/25/20; H. Res. 1023, introduced [6/25/20](#)]

## Veterans & Military Family Issues

**Garcia Voted For Requiring The Veterans Affairs Department To Submit A Report To Congress On The Quality Of Care At Departmental Medical Centers.** In November 2020, Garcia voted for: “Luria, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to submit a report to Congress on patient safety and quality of care at department medical centers, including on review and inspection processes, control of high-risk substances and oversight related to suspicious deaths. It would also require the department to submit a report to Congress, following the conclusion of a related Justice Department investigation, describing the suspicious deaths that occurred in 2017 and 2018 at the Louis A. Johnson VA Medical Center in Clarksburg, W.Va., including actions taken to prevent a recurrence of issues that contributed to the deaths.” The motion was agreed to 394-0. [S 3147, [Vote #220](#), 11/16/20; CQ, [11/16/20](#)]

**Garcia Voted For Providing Disabled Veterans With Free Lifetime Passes To National Parks And Other Federal Recreation Lands.** In November 2020, Garcia voted for: “Huffman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Interior Department to make free lifetime passes for U.S. National Parks and other federal recreational lands available to any veteran who has a service-connected disability.” The motion was agreed to 401-0. [S 327, [Vote #219](#), 11/16/20; CQ, [11/16/20](#)]

## Appendix X – FOIAs

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### Treasurer And Tax Collector

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*According to records covering 2019 – 2020 Michael Garcia was delinquent on property taxes for his property in 24518 Nicklaus Dr Unit O-9 for a total of \$185.56.*



DETACH AND MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT (PLEASE SEE REVERSE FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION).  
DO NOT INCLUDE NOTES WITH YOUR PAYMENT  
DO NOT STAPLE, TAPE OR CLIP PAYMENT STUB OR CHECK

### 2019 - 2020 DELINQUENT TAX NOTICE

GARCIA, MICHAEL AND  
GARCIA, GUS III  
24518 NICKLAUS DR UNIT 0-9

THIS AMOUNT IS NOW DUE.

USE THESE NUMBERS ON ALL PAYMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE					
ASSESSOR'S ID. NO.					Pay Key
Map Book	Page	Parcel	Year	Seq. No.	
2851	008	125	19	000	2
<b>TOTAL DUE</b>					<b>AMOUNT PAID</b>
<b>185.56</b>					

09966



MAKE PAYMENT PAYABLE TO:  
Please write the ASSESSOR'S ID. NO.  
on the lower left corner of your payment.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR  
P.O. BOX 54018  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90054-0018

20019000928510081250000018556000001855696629999