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TOPLINES

LaLota Is An Anti-Choice Extremist Running On A Platform To Ban Abortion In New York, Voted To Federally Restrict Abortion Access, And Repeatedly Suggested Support For Banning Abortion Nationwide

- LaLota is running on the platform of the New York Conservative Party, which calls for banning abortion in New York without exceptions for rape or incest.
- LaLota called for the repeal of New York’s law protecting abortion rights and pledged to vote for anti-choice state candidates that backed banning abortion in New York.
- LaLota suggested support for a federal abortion ban, writing on his campaign website, “[I]f called to vote on the issue, would vote on limitations on abortion. Specifically, I would oppose second and third trimester abortions.”
- LaLota is a member of the radical Republican Study Committee, which endorsed a federal abortion ban without any exceptions that would also prohibit IVF and certain contraception.
- LaLota repeatedly voted to restrict abortion access in Congress.
 - LaLota voted to prohibit reimbursements for servicemembers forced to travel to receive abortion care.
 - LaLota voted for a bill that could punish doctors who provide an abortion with jail time.
 - LaLota voted to allow federal funding of so-called “crisis pregnancy centers,” which deliberately misinform women about reproductive health care, and to spread misinformation about abortion among college students.
- LaLota backed the disastrous decision to overturn Roe v. Wade, calling it “a step in the right direction.”
- LaLota elevated Mike Johnson, who is trying to ban abortion without any exceptions nationwide, as Speaker of the

House.

LaLota Opposed Measures To Reduce Costs Of Health Care, Energy, And Housing...

- LaLota opposed the Inflation Reduction Act, which was expected to lower prescription drug costs by capping insulin at \$35 for seniors and allowing Medicare to negotiate for lower prices, in addition to extending subsidies that save average marketplace enrollees \$800 annually on insurance premiums.
- LaLota opposed the IRA, which was expected to save families \$1,800 annually on energy costs, instead voting to give oil and gas companies a massive tax break instead of holding them accountable for price gouging and to eliminate programs that help families save on utilities.
- LaLota voted to gut rental assistance that more than 67,000 New York families rely on for housing and housing vouchers for as many as 50,000 veterans.

...While Failing To Deliver On His Promise To Fix The SALT Cap, Costing Long Islanders Thousands, Which He Opposed When Democrats Passed A Solution

- LaLota pledged to fix the SALT cap, but failed to convince his own party to advance it to the House floor for a vote and sits on a committee that proposed ending the SALT deduction altogether.
- LaLota opposed a fix to the SALT cap – which would have expanded the deduction cap from \$10,000 to \$80,000, when House Democrats passed it in Build Back Better.
- The SALT deduction cap implemented by Trump's 2017 tax law cost New Yorkers thousands of dollars annually.

LaLota Proposed Raising Taxes On Suffolk County Residents

- 2016: LaLota proposed a bill to allow the Village of Amityville to bond \$1.4 million to pay out retiring police officers for unused vacation and sick days, which would have increased village taxes by up to 1.1 percent annually for a decade.

LaLota Voted To Cut Access To Social Security, Opposed Measures To Reduce Prescription Drug Costs For Seniors, Sits On A Committee That Proposed Massive Social Security Cuts, And Elevated Leadership That Pushed To Slash Long Islanders' Earned Benefits

- LaLota voted for budget cuts that would have halved the Social Security Administration staff and forced 240 Social Security field offices to close or limit their operating hours.
- LaLota opposed the Inflation Reduction Act, which capped prescription drug costs for seniors, limited insulin prices to \$35 for seniors, and allowed Medicare to negotiate drug prices.
- LaLota sits on the radical Republican Study Committee, which proposed massive cuts to Social Security by raising its eligibility age.
- LaLota voted to elevate Johnson, who proposed cutting Social Security and Medicare, as Speaker, jeopardizing the program.

A Staunch Opponent Of Police Funding Locally And In Congress, LaLota Advocated For Abolishing A Local Police Department

- LaLota repeatedly voted to defund federal, state, and local law enforcement in Congress.
 - In April 2023, LaLota voted for \$1 billion in cuts to grant programs for state, local, and tribal law enforcement.
 - In September 2023, LaLota voted for 30 percent cuts to all federal public safety programs, which would have resulted in cutting 500 local law enforcement jobs.
 - The budget would have cut millions for programs to provide local law enforcement with bulletproof vests and training to survive violent encounters.
 - The budget would have cut millions from programs to reduce opioid use and investigate opioid trafficking, as well as to provide states with funds for treatment for and recovery from opioid abuse.
- 2015: LaLota called for abolishing the Amityville Police Department to save the village money, and supporting cutting and freezing police wages, even when it violated a police union contract.

LaLota Voted For A Nearly \$1 Billion Cut From Security Aid To Israel, As Well As Cuts To Programs To Combat Antisemitism

- September 2023: LaLota voted to cut security aid to Israel by 29.9 percent, or nearly \$1 billion.
- LaLota also voted to cut funding for federal programs for Holocaust education, law enforcement measures against hate crimes, and combatting antisemitism.

LaLota Failed To Safeguard The Border, Voting To Cut Border Security Funding And Touting Hyperpartisan, Ineffective Legislation Instead Of Bipartisan Solutions

- LaLota voted for and touted HR 2 as a solution to the border crisis.
 - HR 2 would require asylum claimants to first claim asylum in any country they reached before the U.S. – eliminating access to the asylum process for anyone with a layover flight or not coming directly from Canada or Mexico.
 - HR 2 would roll back effective means of limiting illegal immigration, including programs allowing people fleeing violence to enter the U.S. with American sponsorship rather than through illegal border crossings.
 - HR 2 would not hire more immigration judges, the primary cause of New York’s immigration court backlog.
- LaLota opposed the bipartisan immigration deal negotiated in the Senate after President Trump urged Republicans to block it to avoid granting Democrats a political win.
- April 2023: LaLota voted to cut billions in funding for border security.

LaLota Voted To Slash Funding To Clean Up The Long Island Sound Program By Nearly \$12 Million And Sits On A Committee That Proposed Dramatic Cuts To Environmental Programs

- September 2023: LaLota voted for an across-the-board federal spending cut, subjecting a program to clean up the Long Island Sound to a 30 percent cut of nearly \$12 million.
- LaLota sits on the Republican Study Committee, which proposed cutting EPA funding and programs to improve water quality and infrastructure.

LaLota Opposed Banning Assault Weapons And Accessories That Make Mass Shootings More Deadly And Refused To Advance Bills To Improve Background Checks

- LaLota opposed banning assault weapons and high-capacity magazines.
- In Congress, LaLota voted against banning pistol braces, an accessory that makes mass shootings more deadly.
- LaLota failed to sign onto discharge petitions to advance bills that improve background checks on gun purchases.

LaLota Is Just Another MAGA Republican Falling In Line With His Party And Threatening Our Democracy

- LaLota endorsed Trump and stood by him after a jury of New Yorkers convicted him on 34 felony charges.
- LaLota voted to elevate Mike Johnson, who led House Republicans’ attempt to overturn the results of the 2020 election, as Speaker of the House.
- LaLota votes with extremists like Marjorie Taylor Greene nearly 75 percent of the time.

As A Suffolk County Board Of Elections Commissioner, LaLota Faced Criticism For Conflicts Of Interest, Absenteeism, And Firing A Woman Who Complained Of Sexual Harassment

- In 2020, LaLota ran for New York State Senate while still keeping his taxpayer-funded job with a \$152,906 salary as a county elections commissioner, until a state appellate court ruled the arrangement was an “obvious conflict of interest” and removed him from the ballot.
- LaLota was criticized for holding a fundraiser for local Republican candidates while serving as an elections commissioner.
- LaLota was accused of not meeting his elections commissioner job requirements while in law school and faced an audit into his attendance practices.
 - In 2019, the Suffolk County Comptroller’s audit was “unable to insure [sic] the accuracy of hours worked and

benefit hours utilized” and found that LaLota “[did] not utilize a daily attendance sheet and [did] not sign in when he arrives at work.”

- 2016: LaLota fired a woman who complained about sexual harassment by a coworker for years, saying, “Sadly her performance was pretty decent.”

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

LaLota Is An Anti-Choice Extremist Running On A Platform To Ban Abortion In New York, Voted To Federally Restrict Abortion Access, And Repeatedly Suggested Support For Banning Abortion Nationwide

LaLota Is Running On A Platform To Ban Abortion In New York Without Exceptions For Rape Or Incest

April 2024: LaLota Filed To Run For Congress In NY-01 On The Conservative Party Line. [Suffolk County Board of Elections, filed [4/2/24](#)]

The NY Conservative Party Supports Repealing New York’s Law Protecting Abortion Access And Only Allowing Abortion In Cases Of “Clearly Defined Conditions Hazardous To The Life Of The Mother.” “We believe that New York’s expanded abortion law should be repealed and the legislature should re-adopt the prior statute permitting therapeutic abortions only under the most clearly defined conditions hazardous to the life of the mother. Tax dollars should not be used to prevent or end a pregnancy, nor should they be used for non-residents to travel to NY and pay for their abortion.” [Conservative Party of New York State, “2024 Legislative Program,” accessed [1/29/24](#)]

The NY Conservative Party Supports Repealing New York’s Law Protecting Abortion Access And Only Allowing “Therapeutic Abortion” In Cases Of “Clearly Defined Conditions Hazardous To The Life Of The Mother.” “We believe that New York’s expanded abortion law should be repealed and the legislature should re-adopt the prior statute permitting therapeutic abortions only under the most clearly defined conditions hazardous to the life of the mother. Tax dollars should not be used to prevent or end a pregnancy, nor should they be used for non-residents to travel to NY and pay for their abortion.” [Conservative Party of New York State, “2023 Legislative Program,” accessed [12/21/23](#)]

1965: New York Amended Its Statute To Widen Life Of The Mother Exceptions. [New York University Law Review, 66 (6), Samuel Buell, Criminal Abortion Revisited, pg. 1798, [1/1/1991](#)]

¹³⁰ New York amended its statute in 1965 to widen the therapeutic exceptions. See Means, *supra* note 25, at 498-500. California adopted the most progressive abortion reform in 1967 to close a perceived gulf between the legal and medical standards concerning justifications for abortion. See George, *supra* note 50, at 393-402 (discussing perceived gulf); Sands, *supra* note 52, at 286-88 (same); Note, Abortion Reform, *supra* note 59, at 530-34 (discussing California legislation); Note, Survey of Abortion Reform Legislation, 43 Wash. L. Rev. 644, 644-54 (1968) (discussing California legislation in comparison with Colorado, North Carolina, and Great Britain legislation). Then Governor Reagan signed the bill only after the legislature eliminated a provision permitting abortion of a greatly deformed child. See Note, Changing Abortion Laws, *supra* note 30, at 496-97. Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, New Mex-

[New York University Law Review, 66 (6), Samuel Buell, Criminal Abortion Revisited, pg. 1798, [1/1/1991](#)]

19th Century: New York Fully Banned Abortion At All Phases Of Pregnancy, And Later Included A “Therapeutic Exception.” [New York University Law Review, 66 (6), Samuel Buell, Criminal Abortion Revisited, pgs. 1784-85, [1/1/1991](#)]

- **Britannica: A Therapeutic Abortion Can Take Place Because The Pregnancy Endangers The Mother’s Life.** “A therapeutic abortion is the interruption of a pregnancy before the 20th week of gestation because it endangers the mother’s life or health or because the baby presumably would not be normal.” [Encyclopedia Britannica, accessed [12/22/23](#)]

- **One Scholar, Cyrus Means, Argued That Therapeutic Exceptions In New York Were Driven Out Of Concern For The Life Of The Woman.** [New York University Law Review, 66 (6), Samuel Buell, Criminal Abortion Revisited, pgs. 1784-85, [1/1/1991](#)]

prequickening abortion in 1827.⁴¹ And New York adopted its first statute in 1829, elevating postquickening abortion from a misdemeanor to a felony.⁴² Over the next sixty years, other states adopted abortion legislation and increasingly restrictive amendments. By the end of the nineteenth century, every state had criminalized abortion by statute and, with three exceptions, had prohibited it during all phases of pregnancy.⁴³

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the nineteenth century.⁴⁵ New York was the first state to include a therapeutic exception in its statute, and one scholar, Cyril Means, uses this information to argue that New York's legislature was motivated primarily by concern for the woman's life.⁴⁶ In the late 1860s and 1870s, attitudes toward abortion in New York grew increasingly intolerant as the

[New York University Law Review, 66 (6), Samuel Buell, Criminal Abortion Revisited, pgs. 1784-85, [1/1/1991](#)]

- 1872: New York Passed A Law Increasing Its Penalty For Abortion To Between Four Years And 20 Years Imprisonment.** [New York University Law Review, 66 (6), Samuel Buell, Criminal Abortion Revisited, pgs. 1784-85, [1/1/1991](#)]

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New York press widely publicized sensational cases of deaths from unskilled abortionists.⁴⁷ The legislature increased the penalty for abortion in 1872 to between four and twenty years imprisonment.⁴⁸

[New York University Law Review, 66 (6), Samuel Buell, Criminal Abortion Revisited, pgs. 1784-85, [1/1/1991](#)]

- Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, On New York's 1970 Legalization Of Abortion: "After 142 Years Of One Of The Most Restrictive Abortion Statutes — Allowing Abortions Only When Necessary To Preserve The Life Of The Mother — New York Suddenly Had The Most Liberal Abortion Law In The World."** "Three years before *Roe v. Wade* established a constitutional right to abortion, New York legalized the procedure in 1970, turning the state into a magnet



for women who wanted to terminate their pregnancies but were barred from doing so where they lived. [...] The New York law allowed abortions to be performed within 24 weeks of pregnancy and at any time if the woman’s life was at risk. [...] ‘After 142 years of one of the most restrictive abortion statutes — allowing abortions only when necessary to preserve the life of the mother — New York suddenly had the most liberal abortion law in the world,’ wrote Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, a birth control pioneer who advocated legalizing abortion, in a 1972 report.” [New York Times, [7/19/18](#)]

LaLota Called For The Repeal Of New York State Law Protecting Abortion Rights And Pledged To Vote For Anti-Choice State Candidates

As Of August 2022, LaLota’s Campaign Website Called For “The New York State Legislature To Repeal The Extreme Provision Which Allows For Third Trimester Abortions.” “The recent Supreme Court decision to allow states and their voters, not an unelected federal court, to dictate abortion policy is a step in the right direction. The next step is for the New York State Legislature to repeal the extreme provision which allows for third trimester abortions.” [LaLota for Congress, archived [8/31/22](#)]

As Of September 2022, LaLota Pledged On His Campaign Website To Vote For State-Level “Candidates Who Oppose Second And Third Trimester Abortions.” “The recent Supreme Court ruling that overturned Roe v. Wade placed abortion policy-making power back in the state legislatures. Here in New York, voters should aim to elect State Assemblymembers, State Senators and a Governor who share their view on this issue. That is why I will be voting for and supporting candidates who oppose second and third trimester abortions.” [LaLota for Congress, archived [8/31/22](#)]

LaLota Suggested Support For A Federal Abortion Ban And Was The Member Of A Committee That Endorsed A Nationwide Abortion Ban With No Exceptions

On His Campaign Website, LaLota Suggested Support For A Nationwide Abortion Ban

As Of September 2022, LaLota’s Campaign Website Called For “Eliminating Second And Third Trimester Abortions” And Said He “Would Oppose Second And Third Trimester Abortions” If “Called To Vote On The Issue.” “I am the father of three wonderful daughters and if called to vote on the issue, would vote on limitations on abortion. Specifically, I would oppose second and third trimester abortions. I also oppose New York’s State’s extreme lack of parental notification requirements, as do most Americans. Schools can’t even give a child an aspirin without parental consent but clinics in the State of New York don’t have to notify parents before their daughter can get an abortion. As a parent, that makes me sick. Finally, in Congress, I will make sure the Hyde Amendment stays in place to prevent President Biden and Governor Hochul from using our tax dollars to turn New York into an abortion destination. Abortion is a personal and divisive topic but I will lead the charge to find common ground – and that is eliminating second and third trimester abortions.” [LaLota for Congress, archived [9/2/22](#)]

April 2024: LaLota Described His Position On Abortion, “I Think A Woman Should Have A Right To Choose In The First Trimester.” “New York House Republicans, meanwhile, are trying to navigate a rapidly shifting political landscape over the issue as former President Donald Trump declared this week the issue should remain at the state level. ‘I have a very Bill Clinton-like position, where I’m for exceptions rape, incest, life of the mother,’ Long Island Rep. Nick LaLota said. ‘I think a woman should have a right to choose in the first trimester. I think we should scrutinize some crazy blue states like mine that allow abortion rights for the 40th week.’” [Politico, New York Playbook, [4/12/24](#)]

LaLota Was The Member Of A Committee That Endorsed A Nationwide Abortion Ban With No Exceptions

LaLota Was A Member Of The Republican Study Committee That Endorsed Sweeping Federal Abortion Bans, Including One From “Conception,” Despite Campaigning On Leaving Abortion Policy To The States. “Williams is also a member of the Republican Study Committee along with fellow freshman Rep. Nick LaLota of Long Island. The caucus consists of many conservative members of the House majority and is behind many of the most far-right policy pushes coming from the chamber since Republicans took control at the start of this year. Although neither Williams nor LaLota are personally co-sponsors of these pieces of legislation, the Republican Study Committee released a budget



proposal endorsed by its members that included a number of bills limiting abortion at the federal level, including an outright ban from the moment of conception, a ‘fetal heartbeat’ bill that would make abortions illegal after six weeks, and a 15-week abortion ban. Like Williams, LaLota also said that abortion should be left up to the states while campaigning. A spokesperson for LaLota did not immediately return a request for comment.” [City & State NY, [7/24/23](#)]

- **7/24/23: City & State NY Headline: “NY Swing District Republicans Are Less Neutral On Abortion Than They Promised”** [City & State NY, [7/24/23](#)]
- **LaLota’s Spokesperson Did Not Return A Request For Comment.** “Williams is also a member of the Republican Study Committee along with fellow freshman Rep. Nick LaLota of Long Island. The caucus consists of many conservative members of the House majority and is behind many of the most far-right policy pushes coming from the chamber since Republicans took control at the start of this year. Although neither Williams nor LaLota are personally co-sponsors of these pieces of legislation, the Republican Study Committee released a budget proposal endorsed by its members that included a number of bills limiting abortion at the federal level, including an outright ban from the moment of conception, a ‘fetal heartbeat’ bill that would make abortions illegal after six weeks, and a 15-week abortion ban. Like Williams, LaLota also said that abortion should be left up to the states while campaigning. A spokesperson for LaLota did not immediately return a request for comment.” [City & State NY, [7/24/23](#)]

In Congress, LaLota Voted To Restrict Abortion Access, Misinform Women About Their Reproductive Health Options, And Punish Doctors Who Provided Reproductive Health Care

LaLota Voted To Restrict Abortion Access For Servicemembers And Their Families

LaLota Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Paying For Expenses Related To Abortion Services. In July 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

LaLota Voted For A Bill To Criminalize Reproductive Health Providers

LaLota Voted For The So-Called 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, LaLota 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](#)]

HuffPost: The Bill “Threatens Doctors With Criminal Penalties.” “The Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, which passed 220-210 on Wednesday, would require physicians to provide life-sustaining care to infants born after an attempted abortion and threatens doctors with criminal penalties if they don’t comply. Rep. Ann Wagner (R-Mo.) reintroduced the legislation earlier this week, along with original Republican co-sponsors Reps. Steve Scalise (La.) and Kat Cammack (Fla.)” [HuffPost, [1/11/23](#)]

HuffPost: The Bill “Is Chock-Full Of Misinformation” And “Could Take Away A Pregnant Person’s Power To Decide What Medical Interventions They Want To Receive.” “But similar to other anti-choice legislation, the bill is



chock-full of misinformation and creates more barriers to care. Reproductive rights advocates and physicians critical of the bill argue that it's nearly impossible for infants to be born alive during abortions later in pregnancy. Bills like this are also redundant: Murder is already illegal in the U.S. If that's not enough, the rights of an infant or newborn are already protected by a 2002 law that codified that infants have the same rights as any other human. These bills promote inaccurate ideas about why people get abortions later in pregnancy. The majority of abortions performed later in pregnancy are medically necessary to save the life of the pregnant person or necessary because of a fatal fetal abnormality; they're not elective. This legislation could take away a pregnant person's power to decide what medical interventions they want to receive during an already-emotional time, possibly forcing physicians to prolong an infant's life for a short period of time before it dies. In certain cases, this could take away parents' opportunities to hold their infants." [HuffPost, [1/11/23](#)]

LaLota Voted For Measures To Misinform Women About Their Reproductive Health Options

LaLota 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, LaLota voted for: "Passage of the bill 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](#)]

- **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, [1/10/24](#)]
- **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](#)]

LaLota Voted To Allow States To Send TANF Funds To So-Called "Crisis Pregnancy Centers." "In January 2024, LaLota 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](#)]

- **Crisis Pregnancy Centers Were Known For Misleading Women And Using Incorrect Information To Discourage People From Accessing Abortion Care And Contraceptives.** "The nonprofits known as crisis pregnancy centers are typically religiously affiliated and counsel clients against having an abortion as part of their free but limited services. [...] The centers have also been accused of providing misleading information about abortion and contraception — for example, suggesting that abortion leads to mental health problems or breast cancer." [Associated Press, [2/5/22](#)]

LaLota Backed The Disastrous Decision To Overturn Roe, Allowing States To Ban Abortion Completely And Potentially Enabling A Nationwide Ban, Even In New York

As Of August 2022, LaLota’s Campaign Website Called The Dobbs Decision “A Step In The Right Direction.” “The recent Supreme Court decision to allow states and their voters, not an unelected federal court, to dictate abortion policy is a step in the right direction. The next step is for the New York State Legislature to repeal the extreme provision which allows for third trimester abortions.” [LaLota for Congress, archived [8/31/22](#)]

Overturing Roe Allowed States To Ban Abortion. “The Supreme Court on Friday stripped away women’s constitutional protections for abortion, a fundamental and deeply personal change for Americans’ lives after nearly a half-century under Roe v. Wade. The court’s overturning of the landmark court ruling is likely to lead to abortion bans in roughly half the states.” [Associated Press, [6/24/22](#)]

Federally Codifying Protections From Roe Would Prevent States From Passing “Full Bans” On Abortion Following The Overturning Of Roe. “Congressional Democrats have mulled options to guarantee the 1973 Roe v. Wade ruling’s protections since a leaked majority draft indicated in May that the Supreme Court would reverse the decision. The majority conservative court indeed overturned Roe last week, sparking nationwide tumult among abortion-rights advocates and celebrations by their anti-abortion counterparts. The reversal returns the power to state legislatures to pass full bans on abortion. The ruling, which stood for nearly 50 years, had nullified broad bans on the procedure and established it as a constitutional right. Now Democrats are pushing to effectively restore that right by ‘codifying’ Roe v. Wade.” [USA Today, [6/30/22](#)]

Vox: A National Abortion Ban Would Supersede State Laws Meant To Protect Abortion Access Following The Overturning Of Roe. “The repeal of Roe v. Wade left the United States with a patchwork of state laws governing abortion. In parts of the South, someone seeking an abortion would need to travel hundreds of miles to get one. But a national ban would supersede even permissive state laws in states that have been working to expand access to abortion. One estimate found that denying all wanted abortions would increase pregnancy-related deaths by 21 percent nationwide if there aren’t effective means for pregnant people to self-manage their abortions.” [Vox, [6/25/22](#)]

May 2022: Washington Post Headline: “The Next Frontier For The Antiabortion Movement: A Nationwide Ban” [Washington Post, [5/2/22](#)]

As Of April 2024, 126 House Republicans, Including Speaker Johnson, Cosponsored The Life At Conception Act. [HR 431, introduced [1/20/23](#)]

- **Los Angeles Times: The Life At Conception Act Would Constitute A Nationwide Abortion Ban From The Moment Of Fertilization.** "The Life at Conception Act is fewer than 300 words, but its language leaves little room for ambiguity on abortion. The bill, introduced in the U.S. House earlier in the congressional session, seeks 'equal protection for the right to life of each born and preborn human person,' specifying that it covers '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.' Put simply: 'It would be a nationwide abortion ban,' said Mary Ziegler, a professor at UC Davis School of Law who studies reproductive rights. Even California, which has positioned itself as a haven for abortion rights, would be affected." [Los Angeles Times, [8/29/22](#)]
- **The Federal Life At Conception Act Would Ban Abortion Without Exceptions For Rape, Incest, Or To Save A Woman’s Life.** “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.” [Rewire News Group, [9/28/19](#)]

LaLota Voted To Elevate Mike Johnson, Who Backed A Nationwide Abortion Ban Without Any Exceptions, As Speaker

LaLota Voted To Elevate Mike Johnson As Speaker

LaLota Voted For Electing Mike Johnson As Speaker Of The House On The Fourth Ballot. In October 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

10/25/23: LaLota Called Johnson A “Commonsense Conservative” Who “Understands The Priorities Of Long Islanders.” [Rep. Nick LaLota, Twitter, [10/25/23](#)]



[Rep. Nick LaLota, Twitter, [10/25/23](#)]

Johnson Backed A Nationwide Abortion Ban With No Exceptions And Punishing Doctors Who Provided Reproductive Care With Ten Years Of Hard Labor

January 2023: Johnson Cosponsored The Life At Conception Act. [H.R. 431, cosponsored [1/20/23](#)]

- **Los Angeles Times: The Life At Conception Act Would Constitute A Nationwide Abortion Ban From The Moment Of Fertilization.** "The Life at Conception Act is fewer than 300 words, but its language leaves little room for ambiguity on abortion. The bill, introduced in the U.S. House earlier in the congressional session, seeks 'equal protection for the right to life of each born and preborn human person,' specifying that it covers '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.' Put simply: 'It would be a nationwide abortion ban,' said Mary Ziegler, a professor at UC Davis School of Law who studies reproductive rights. Even California, which has positioned itself as a haven for abortion rights, would be affected." [Los Angeles Times, [8/29/22](#)]
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June 2022: Johnson Tweeted In Support Of Imprisoning Doctors With Up To Ten Years Of Hard Labor For Providing Abortions. “🚨🚨 BREAKING: Late yesterday, the La. Department of Health informed abortion facilities in

our state that the right to life has now been RESTORED! Perform an abortion and get imprisoned at hard labor for 1-10 yrs & fined \$10K-\$100K” [Rep. Mike Johnson, Twitter, [6/25/22](#)]



[Rep. Mike Johnson, Twitter, [6/25/22](#)]

LaLota Opposed Measures To Reduce Costs Of Health Care, Energy, And Housing...

LaLota Opposed A Historic Law To Reduce Costs Of Prescription Drugs And Health Insurance Premiums

LaLota Opposed The Inflation Reduction Act

LaLota Claimed The Inflation Reduction Act “Will Raise Your Taxes At The Worst Possible Time.” “LaLota reflected on his win during his victory speech: "Here on Long Island, we know a thing or two about fights. We also know how expensive it can be to make ends meet here. Far too often, Long Island gets the short end of the stick in Washington. For every dollar in taxpayer revenue we send to DC we only get 93 cents back. I'll fight to change that. In Congress, I will put Long Island first. I'll back our police, restore the SALT Cap deduction, and fight tooth and nail to stop the Biden administration's inflationary agenda that has made life here borderline unaffordable. Let's put Long Island First.' He also set the stage for a heated campaign season: 'My opponent Democrat Bridget Fleming has supported the Biden-Pelosi agenda, lock, stock, and barrel. Our contrast could not be clearer. I want to get inflation under control, reverse Biden's tax hike, fire his IRS army, and back our police. Bridget Fleming supported the so-called Inflation Reduction Act that will raise your taxes at the worst possible time. She is just another career politician who has never met a tax increase that she



didn't like. She'll be another rubber stamp for the Radical-left in Congress, and this November we must defeat her.”
[Southampton, NY Patch, [11/8/22](#)]

The IRA Lowered Prescription Drug Costs, Capping The Price Of Insulin For Seniors And Letting Medicare Negotiate For Lower Prices

NBC: The Inflation Reduction Act “Is Set To Lower The Cost Of Prescription Drugs.” “The Inflation Reduction Act, signed into law by President Joe Biden, is set to lower the cost of prescription drugs — including cancer medications, blood thinners and insulin — for millions of Americans, experts say. Exorbitant drug prices in the United States are a key reason many people in the U.S. are forced to skip or delay filling their needed prescriptions. A Kaiser Family Foundation poll published last month found that nearly 1 in 2 adults report difficulty affording their health care expenses, including their prescribed medications.” [NBC, [8/16/22](#)]

The Inflation Reduction Act Capped Out-Of-Pocket Costs At \$2,000 For Seniors Under Medicare Part D.

“Medicare is poised to renegotiate the prices of some of its most expensive drugs through a historic expansion of its power, which could reduce costs for many seniors as well as federal spending on its prescription drug plan. The changes are tucked inside a massive spending-and-tax bill in Congress that includes \$433 billion in investments in health-care and clean energy. House Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act on Friday in a 220 to 207 vote along party lines, ending a tortured legislative process that took more than a year. The bill empowers the Health and Human Services Secretary to negotiate prices for certain drugs covered under two different parts of Medicare and punish pharmaceutical companies that don't play by the rules. The legislation also caps out-of-pocket costs at \$2,000 starting in 2025 for people who participate in Medicare Part D, the prescription drug plan for seniors.” [CNBC, [8/12/22](#)]

- **AARP CEO Jo Ann Jenkins On The Inflation Reduction Act: Millions Of Older Adults Are Now “One Step Closer To Real Relief From Out-Of-Control Prescription Drug Prices.”** “Medicare is poised to renegotiate the prices of some of its most expensive drugs through a historic expansion of its power, which could reduce costs for many seniors as well as federal spending on its prescription drug plan. The changes are tucked inside a massive spending-and-tax bill in Congress that includes \$433 billion in investments in health-care and clean energy. House Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act on Friday in a 220 to 207 vote along party lines, ending a tortured legislative process that took more than a year. [...] The American Association of Retired Persons, which represents 38 million people, described the legislation as a historic victory for older adults. AARP CEO Jo Ann Jenkins said the group has fought for nearly two decades to allow Medicare to negotiate drug prices. Millions of older adults are now “one step closer to real relief from out-of-control prescription drug prices,” Jenkins said earlier this week.” [CNBC, [8/12/22](#)]

The IRA Allowed Medicare To Negotiate Drug Prices, Reducing Drug Costs For Seniors And Federal Spending.

“Medicare is poised to renegotiate the prices of some of its most expensive drugs through a historic expansion of its power, which could reduce costs for many seniors as well as federal spending on its prescription drug plan. The changes are tucked inside a massive spending-and-tax bill in Congress that includes \$433 billion in investments in health-care and clean energy. House Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act on Friday in a 220 to 207 vote along party lines, ending a tortured legislative process that took more than a year. The bill empowers the Health and Human Services Secretary to negotiate prices for certain drugs covered under two different parts of Medicare and punish pharmaceutical companies that don't play by the rules. The legislation also caps out-of-pocket costs at \$2,000 starting in 2025 for people who participate in Medicare Part D, the prescription drug plan for seniors.” [CNBC, [8/12/22](#)]

The IRA Required Drug Companies That Raised Prices More Than The Rate Of Inflation To Rebate Medicare The Amount Over The Inflation Rate.

“President Joe Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 on Aug. 16. This historic legislation will help millions of Medicare enrollees better afford their life-sustaining medications, and millions more Americans will be able to pay their Affordable Care Act premiums. [...] Here are the main elements of the health care portions of the new law. [...] Beginning in October, if the price of a Part D prescription drug is raised by more than the rate of general inflation, the drugmaker will have to rebate to Medicare the amount of the increase above the inflation rate. Rebates for higher-than-inflation price hikes for medications covered under Medicare Part B (usually office-



based infusions, such as for cancer drugs) will begin in January 2023.” [AARP, [8/16/22](#)]

IRA Capped Copays For Insulin At \$35 For Medicare Patients. “A new legislative package signed into law by President Joe Biden on Tuesday is a big win for Medicare patients who struggle to cover the cost of insulin to manage their diabetes. But the bill, called the Inflation Reduction Act, falls short of applying those cost controls to the broader patient population who rely on insulin. The bill limits insulin copays to \$35 per month for Medicare Part D beneficiaries starting in 2023. Notably, seniors covered by Medicare also have a \$2,000 annual out-of-pocket cap on Part D prescription drugs starting in 2025. Medicare will also now have the ability to negotiate the costs of certain prescription drugs.” [CNBC, [8/16/22](#)]

The IRA’s Extension Of ACA Subsidies Was Expected To Save Marketplace Enrollees \$800 Annually Through Premium Tax Credits

The IRA Extended 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 Premium Tax Credits 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](#)]

LaLota Opposed Measures Expected To Save Long Islanders On Household Energy Costs

LaLota Opposed The Inflation Reduction Act, Which Was Expected To Save Households \$1,800 Annually On Energy Costs

LaLota Claimed The Inflation Reduction Act “Will Raise Your Taxes At The Worst Possible Time.” “LaLota reflected on his win during his victory speech: “Here on Long Island, we know a thing or two about fights. We also know how expensive it can be to make ends meet here. Far too often, Long Island gets the short end of the stick in Washington. For every dollar in taxpayer revenue we send to DC we only get 93 cents back. I’ll fight to change that. In Congress, I will put Long Island first. I’ll back our police, restore the SALT Cap deduction, and fight tooth and nail to stop the Biden administration’s inflationary agenda that has made life here borderline unaffordable. Let’s put Long Island First.’ He also set the stage for a heated campaign season: ‘My opponent Democrat Bridget Fleming has supported the Biden-Pelosi agenda, lock, stock, and barrel. Our contrast could not be clearer. I want to get inflation under control, reverse Biden’s tax hike, fire his IRS army, and back our police. Bridget Fleming supported the so-called Inflation Reduction Act that will raise your taxes at the worst possible time. She is just another career politician who has never met a tax increase that she didn’t like. She’ll be another rubber stamp for the Radical-left in Congress, and this November we must defeat her.’” [Southampton, NY Patch, [11/8/22](#)]

The IRA Could Save Each American Household \$1,800 Annually On Energy Costs By A Home Improvement Credit For Energy Efficiency. “The Inflation Reduction Act that was passed by the Senate on Sunday could lower electricity bills for consumers and the prices of things like rooftop solar panels, energy-efficient appliances and electric vehicles, Democrats and some energy experts said. Under the legislation, a home improvement credit for energy efficiency would allow households to deduct from their taxes up to 30 percent of the cost of upgrades like heat pumps and insulation. Another provision extends a program that allows households that are installing solar or battery storage systems to deduct 30 percent of the cost of those projects from their taxes. Rewiring America, a nonprofit group that promotes energy efficiency, said it estimated that those and other measures in the legislation could save households \$1,800 a year.” [New York Times, [8/7/22](#)]

March 2023: LaLota Voted To Double The Cost Of Energy Efficiency Upgrades To Reduce Household Energy Bills

March 2023: LaLota Voted For H.R. 1, The Lower Energy Costs Act. In March 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

White House: H.R.1 Doubled The Cost Of Energy Efficiency Upgrades To Reduce Household Energy Bills. “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 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.” [Executive Director of Clean Air Council Joseph Minnott Op-Ed, Pennsylvania Capital-Star, Op-Ed, [4/2/23](#)]

The Bill Repealed A Tax On Methane Emissions Expected To Cost The Oil And Gas Industry More Than \$6 Billion Over A Decade. “The Lower Energy Costs Act passed 225-204 in a vote that saw four Democrats side with Republicans, and one Republican vote against it. [...] It prohibits a ban on hydraulic fracturing in a bid to reject Biden’s decision in his first week in office to ban new fracking on federal land. It kills a moratorium on coal leases on federal land that started in the Obama administration and was revived by the Biden administration. It repeals a tax created by the Inflation Reduction Act on methane emissions that is expected to ding the oil and gas industry for more than \$6 billion over the next decade.” [Fox News, [3/30/23](#)]

LaLota Voted Against Holding Big Oil Price Gougers Accountable

January 2023: LaLota Voted Against Amendment No. 92 To The Strategic Production Response Act To Prohibit Leasing By Contributors To Oil And Gas Price-Gouging. In January 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

February 2023: Reuters Headline: “Big Oil Doubles Profits In Blockbuster 2022” [Reuters, [2/8/23](#)]

LaLota Voted To End Rental Assistance For More Than 60,000 New York Families And Jeopardize Veterans’ Housing

April 2023: LaLota Voted For The Default On America Act [DOA] – 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, LaLota 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 Act Would Raise Housing Costs For 67,300 New York Families By Gutting Access To Rental Assistance. “Raise Housing Costs for 67,300 New Yorkers. Under the Default on America Act, 67,300 families in New York would lose access to rental assistance, including older adults, persons with disabilities, and families with children, who without rental assistance would be at risk of homelessness. The House Republican Default on America Act would also mean as many as 9,910 families across New York who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, or attempting to flee domestic violence would lose access to emergency housing vouchers.” [White House, [May 2023](#)]

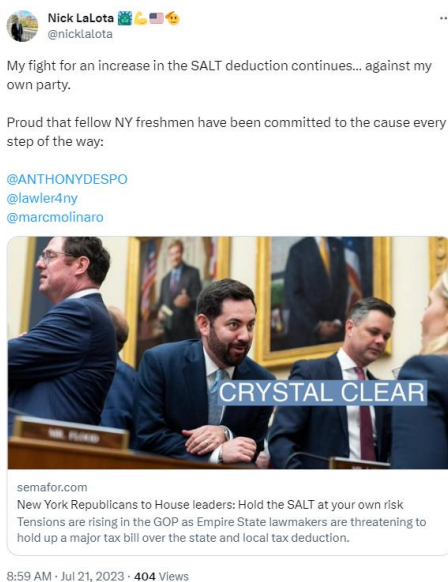
A 22 Percent Reduction In Discretionary Spending Would “Eliminate Funding For Housing Choice Vouchers For As Many As 50,000 Veterans, Putting Them At Greater Risk Of Homelessness.” “While the President’s Budget details a plan to honor our country’s sacred obligation to care for America’s Veterans, their families, caregivers, and

survivors, the proposal to cut a broad range of critical programs by 22% would threaten critical services for Veterans – both at VA and across the federal government. The proposed 22% budget cut to VA would: [...] Cut Housing for Veterans. Every Veteran deserves a good, safe home in this country they fought to defend. The proposal would eliminate funding for Housing Choice Vouchers for as many as 50,000 Veterans, putting them at greater risk of homelessness.” [Department of Veteran Affairs, [4/21/23](#)]

...While Failing To Deliver On His Promise To Fix The SALT Cap, Costing Long Islanders Thousands, Which He Opposed When Democrats Passed A Solution

LaLota Pledged To Fix The SALT Cap

7/21/23: LaLota Said He Was Advocating For A SALT Fix “Against [His] Own Party,” Adding That Molinaro, Lawler, And D’Esposito Were “Committed To The Cause Every Step Of The Way.” [Nick LaLota, Twitter, [7/21/23](#)]



[Nick LaLota, Twitter, [7/21/23](#)]

LaLota Sits On A Committee That Proposed Eliminating The SALT Deduction Altogether

LaLota Is A Member Of The Republican Study Committee. [Republican Study Committee, accessed [6/5/24](#)]

The RSC Budget “Fully Repeals The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction,” Which It Stated “Federally Subsidizes The Tax-And-Spend Policies Of Liberal States.” “The RSC Budget fully repeals the state and local tax (SALT) deduction. The SALT deduction federally subsidizes the tax-and-spend policies of liberal states. The ability to deduct SALT liability exclusively benefits wealthy taxpayers. For context, SALT can only be claimed when itemizing one’s deductions. In 2020, 9.5 percent of all taxpayers itemized their tax deductions, but 64 percent of taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes (AGIs) above \$500,000 itemized.106 Using 2020 data from the IRS, the Tax Foundation found that the SALT deduction was primarily claimed by Americans living in higher income areas. Repealing SALT would create room for \$2.008 trillion in broad based tax relief.” [Republican Study Committee, FY 2025 Budget, [3/20/24](#)]

LaLota Failed To Convince His Own Party To Bring A Bill To Double The SALT Cap For Married Couples To The Floor For A Vote

2/14/24: The House Was Set To Consider A Procedural Vote To Allow Debate On Lawler’s SALT Bill, Which



Would Double The Cap For Married Couples To \$20,000. “The House is set to consider—and likely reject as soon as Wednesday—the smallest proposed change yet to the \$10,000 cap on the state and local tax, or SALT, deduction. The bill from Rep. Mike Lawler (R., N.Y.) would double the cap for married couples to \$20,000, only for tax year 2023 and only for those making less than \$500,000. [...] But House members may not even vote directly on the Lawler bill. First, the House must consider a procedural vote to allow debate. Republicans, who have a 219-212 majority, may lose some of their own members on that step. Rep. Chip Roy (R., Texas) opposed the procedural measure in the House Rules Committee and indicated he may do so on the House floor. ‘I don’t think we should be going down that road,’ he said. ‘It’s one of the features of what we tried to negotiate in 2017.’” [Wall Street Journal, [2/14/24](#)]

2/2/24: LaLota: “I Am Thankful That My Party’s Leadership Has Agreed To Expedite A Vote On The SALT Marriage Penalty Elimination Act As Early As Next Week.” “Rep. Nick LaLota (R-Suffolk County, NY) released a statement after voting NO on the Wyden-Smith tax bill because it failed to include an increase of the State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction. LaLota also introduced H.R. 7160, the SALT Marriage Penalty Elimination Act. The bill would raise the SALT deduction cap to \$20,000 for only joint filers and cap adjusted gross income at \$500,000. Reps. Mike Lawler (R-NY), Andrew Garbarino (R-NY), Anthony D’Esposito (R-NY), Marc Molinaro (R-NY), Andy Harris (R-MD), Mike Garcia (R-CA), and Young Kim (R-CA) joined LaLota in introducing this legislation. ‘For months, I promised Long Islanders I would vote against the Wyden-Smith tax package if it did not have a reasonable increase in the SALT deduction cap. Tonight I kept my promise by voting against the SALT-less Wyden-Smith tax bill,’ said LaLota. ‘But our fight is not over. And while even getting a vote on increasing the SALT deduction seemed like an impossibility several weeks ago, I am thankful that my party’s leadership has agreed to expedite a vote on the SALT Marriage Penalty Elimination Act as early as next week. Finally, representatives from New York to California and Texas to North Dakota will be able to weigh in on this important issue. Then, I hope my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who have campaigned on being pro-family and for lower taxes join me in supporting the SALT Marriage Penalty Elimination Act.’” [LongIsland.com, [2/2/24](#)]

2/14/24: 18 House Republicans Voted Against Allowing For Debate On Lawler’s SALT Bill. “A band of House conservatives tanked a procedural vote on Wednesday to advance a bill pertaining to the state and local tax (SALT) deduction, dealing a blow to moderate New York Republicans who have pushed for a vote on the legislation. Eighteen conservatives joined Democrats in opposing the rule to advance the SALT bill and another unrelated measure, blocking the legislation from being debated and voted on for final passage. The final vote on the rule, which governs debate for legislation, was 195-225. The legislation in question — titled the ‘SALT Marriage Penalty Elimination Act’ — would increase the SALT deduction in 2023 from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for married couples who file jointly and have a taxable income less than \$500,000. It is sponsored by Rep. Mike Lawler (R-N.Y.)” [The Hill, [2/14/24](#)]

- **The Hill Headline: “Conservatives Tank Vote To Advance SALT Bill, Dealing Blow To NY Moderates”** [The Hill, [2/14/24](#)]

Asked If New York Republicans Backed Down On SALT Too Soon, LaLota Said, “The Speaker Promised Us An Audience On The Bill, Not An Outcome But An Audience.” “However, they eventually backed off from their threat to sink the procedural vote, instead agreeing to continue conversations with House leaders about a path forward on SALT.

Ultimately, SALT reform was not added to the bipartisan tax package. And the standalone SALT marriage penalty reform bill failed to advance. Asked if he and other swing district Republicans gave in too easily and too early, Suffolk County Congressman Nick LaLota pushed back. ‘In exchange for not killing a rule, the Speaker promised us an audience on the bill, not an outcome but an audience,’ he said. ‘Threatening to take down a rule, I think, was a bridge quite very far for a couple of us practical, commonsense members to even get there.’ ‘I don’t think we gave in too early,’ D’Esposito said. ‘I think that we got the bill to a vote, we were able to talk and negotiate with leadership, which is what we did. I think this is the beginning of steps in progression.’” [Spectrum News, NY State of Politics, [2/22/24](#)]

- **LaLota Continued, “Threatening To Take Down A Rule, I Think, Was A Bridge Quite Very Far For A Couple Of Us Practical, Commonsense Members To Even Get There.”** “However, they eventually backed off from their threat to sink the procedural vote, instead agreeing to continue conversations with House leaders about a path forward on SALT. Ultimately, SALT reform was not added to the bipartisan tax package. And the standalone SALT marriage penalty reform bill failed to advance. Asked if he and other swing district Republicans gave in too easily and too

early, Suffolk County Congressman Nick LaLota pushed back. ‘In exchange for not killing a rule, the Speaker promised us an audience on the bill, not an outcome but an audience,’ he said. ‘Threatening to take down a rule, I think, was a bridge quite very far for a couple of us practical, commonsense members to even get there.’ ‘I don’t think we gave in too early,’ D’Esposito said. ‘I think that we got the bill to a vote, we were able to talk and negotiate with leadership, which is what we did. I think this is the beginning of steps in progression.’” [Spectrum News, NY State of Politics, [2/22/24](#)]

LaLota Opposed The Fix To The SALT Cap Passed By Democrats, Which Would Have Expanded The Cap From \$10,000 To \$80,000

LaLota Opposed Build Back Better Because “It Will Be Paid For By More Inflation And High Taxes.” [Nick LaLota, Twitter, [9/29/21](#)]



Nick LaLota  @nicklalota · Sep 29, 2021

Sheesh, I hope America doesn’t fall for this alternate reality nonsense. Five trillion never equals zero. And, it will be paid for by more inflation and higher taxes— not just on the 1%.



President Biden  @POTUS · Sep 25, 2021

United States government official

My Build Back Better Agenda costs zero dollars.

Instead of wasting money on tax breaks, loopholes, and tax evasion for big corporations and the wealthy, we can make a once-in-a-generation investment in working America.

And it adds zero dollars to the national debt.

[Nick LaLota, Twitter, [9/29/21](#)]

November 2021: House Democrats Passed Build Back Better. “The House narrowly passed the centerpiece of President Biden’s domestic agenda on Friday, approving \$2.2 trillion in spending over the next decade to battle climate change, expand health care and reweave the nation’s social safety net, over the unanimous opposition of Republicans. The bill’s passage, 220 to 213, came after weeks of cajoling, arm-twisting and legislative legerdemain by Democrats. It was capped off by an exhausting, circuitous and record-breaking speech of more than eight hours by the House Republican leader, Representative Kevin McCarthy of California, that pushed a planned Thursday vote past midnight, then delayed it to Friday morning — but did nothing to dent Democratic unity.” [New York Times, [11/19/21](#)]

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 Cap, Implemented By Trump’s Tax Law, Cost New Yorkers Thousands Of Dollars Annually

Trump’s Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Capped Property Tax And State And Local Tax (SALT) Deductions At \$10,000, Particularly Hurting Homeowners In New York. “Homeowners in high-tax states like New York, New Jersey and California could be big losers, particularly if they have high property taxes. Their ability to deduct their local property taxes and state and local income taxes from their federal tax bills is now capped at \$10,000. In some cases, that could be offset by the lower tax rates that all taxpayers will owe on their ordinary income.” [New York Times, [12/16/17](#)]

Institute On Taxation And Economic Policy: New Yorkers Would Pay \$4 Billion More In Taxes Under Trump Tax Plan Due To SALT Deduction Cuts. According to the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, “An ITEP analysis reveals that four states would see their residents pay more in aggregate federal personal income taxes under the House’s



Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. While some individual taxpayers in every state would face a tax increase, only California, New York, Maryland, and New Jersey would see such large increases that their residents' overall personal income tax payments rise when compared to current law. Californians would face the largest net tax increase, at \$12.1 billion in 2027 alone. They are followed by New Yorkers (\$4.0 billion in higher income taxes), Marylanders (\$430 million), and New Jerseyans (\$137 million). Overall, the residents of these four states combined would pay \$16.7 billion more in federal personal income taxes by 2027. These increases are due in large part to House leadership's decision to dramatically curtail the deduction for state and local tax payments." [Institute On Taxation And Economic Policy, [11/14/17](#)]

Prior To The Implementation Of The SALT Cap, The Average SALT Deduction In New York Was \$21,779.
[National Association of Realtors, [3/13/19](#)]

LaLota Proposed Raising Taxes On Suffolk County Residents

2016: LaLota "Sought A State Bill To Allow The Village To Bond \$1.4 Million To Pay Retiring Police Officers For Unused Sick And Vacation Time" And Was Accused Of Misleading Officials About It. "Richard Schaffer, Suffolk Democratic chairman, said Jean-Pierre has 'delivered terrifically' for the district, while Cullinane has been rejected repeatedly by voters. Cullinane has lost a half-dozen races for village office, Babylon Town board and supervisor, and Suffolk County Legislature. However, he has won three terms as a library trustee. Schaffer called Cullinane a foil for GOP elections Commissioner Nicholas LaLota, with whom Schaffer has been warring since spring. Schaffer said the dispute started after LaLota, an Amityville Village trustee, sought a state bill to allow the village to bond \$1.4 million to pay retiring police officers for unused sick and vacation time. Schaffer accused LaLota of misleading officials because the village already had budgeted \$450,000 for retirement pay. Later, LaLota withdrew the request and used money from the budget. A subsequent meeting to make peace blew up when LaLota accused Schaffer of intruding and politicizing a village issue. Schaffer portrayed LaLota of having 'sharp elbows and fighting with everyone.'" [Newsday, [9/24/16](#)]

The Bond Would Have Increased Taxes In Amityville By Up To 1.1 Percent Annually Over 10 Years. "Amityville Village may turn to the bond market to fund \$1.3 million in separation pay for four police officers who retired this year, trustee Nick LaLota said. If the village went that way, taxes would increase by 1.1 percent each year over the 10-year life of the bond. The alternative, he said, would be to raise taxes by an additional 10 percent next year. Village property taxes on an average home with a market value of \$375,000 are \$4,198, or \$34.55 per \$100 of assessed value. 'I don't know of any more silver bullets out there,' LaLota said. Amityville police officers are entitled to compensation for unused vacation and sick time at the time of their retirement from the force. The village budgeted \$485,000 for two retiring officers this year but officials were caught by surprise when the department chief and lieutenant also retired over the summer. LaLota said that the village board could vote on how to proceed at its Monday night meeting but would ultimately need a specially passed state law to issue the bond." [Newsday, 12/4/15]

LaLota Said He Ultimately Found The Money Elsewhere In The Budget, Which One Trustee Said "Raises The Question Of Exactly Where LaLota Came Up With That Money." "The issue became critical last year when the Village had to come up with more than a million dollars for retirements in the police department, money that LaLota initially said publicly that the Village did not have and had to borrow. Later, however, LaLota said he found the money in the budget to pay the retirement costs. 'That raises the question of exactly where LaLota, came up with that money,' said Smith. 'He told the public and the state lawmakers when he asked them to approve legislation to allow the Village to borrow the money that it wasn't in the budget; when they questioned him further on it, all of a sudden it was there.'" [Amityville Record, 3/1/17]

LaLota Voted To Cut Access To Social Security, Opposed Measures To Reduce Prescription Drug Costs For Seniors, Sits On A Committee That Proposed Massive Social Security Cuts, And Elevated Leadership That Pushed To Slash Long Islanders' Earned Benefits

LaLota Repeatedly Voted To Cut Access To Social Security

September 2023: LaLota Voted For A Budget To Force 240 Social Security Administration Field Offices To Close Or Reduce Hours

9/29/23: LaLota Voted For Passing The Republican-Backed Continuing Resolution. In September 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

- **9/29/23: The CR Failed 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](#)]

The Cuts Would Have Forced 240 Social Security Field Offices To Close Or Shorten Their Hours Due To Budget Cuts. “With one day before the end of the fiscal year, instead of following the bipartisan lead of the Senate to keep the government open, 90% of House Republicans just voted for a partisan bill to eviscerate programs millions of hardworking families count on—with a devastating 30% cut to law enforcement, Meals on Wheels, Head Start, and more. They are breaking their word, abandoning the bipartisan deal that two-thirds of them voted for just four months ago, and marching our country toward an Extreme Republican Shutdown that will damage our economy, our communities, and national security. Here’s what it would mean for the American people if extreme House Republicans’ 30% cuts were extended for the entire year. IMPACTS OF EXTREME REPUBLICANS’ 30% CUTS: [...] 240 Social Security field offices could be forced to close or shorten the hours they are open to the public.” [White House, Press Release, [9/29/23](#)]

April 2023: LaLota Voted For The Republican Debt Limit Deal Expected To Halve Social Security Administration Staff

April 2023: LaLota 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, LaLota 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](#)]

Republican Spending Cuts Were Expected To Cut 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

LaLota Opposed Measures To Reduce Prescription Drug Costs For Seniors, Including A \$35 Cap On Insulin And Letting Medicare Negotiate Drug Prices

LaLota Claimed The Inflation Reduction Act “Will Raise Your Taxes At The Worst Possible Time.” “LaLota reflected on his win during his victory speech: “Here on Long Island, we know a thing or two about fights. We also know how expensive it can be to make ends meet here. Far too often, Long Island gets the short end of the stick in Washington. For every dollar in taxpayer revenue we send to DC we only get 93 cents back. I’ll fight to change that. In Congress, I will put Long Island first. I’ll back our police, restore the SALT Cap deduction, and fight tooth and nail to stop the Biden administration’s inflationary agenda that has made life here borderline unaffordable. Let’s put Long Island First.’ He also set the stage for a heated campaign season: ‘My opponent Democrat Bridget Fleming has supported the Biden-Pelosi agenda, lock, stock, and barrel. Our contrast could not be clearer. I want to get inflation under control, reverse Biden’s tax hike, fire his IRS army, and back our police. Bridget Fleming supported the so-called Inflation Reduction Act that will raise your taxes at the worst possible time. She is just another career politician who has never met a tax increase that she didn’t like. She’ll be another rubber stamp for the Radical-left in Congress, and this November we must defeat her.’” [Southampton, NY Patch, [11/8/22](#)]

NBC: The Inflation Reduction Act “Is Set To Lower The Cost Of Prescription Drugs.” “The Inflation Reduction Act, signed into law by President Joe Biden, is set to lower the cost of prescription drugs — including cancer medications, blood thinners and insulin — for millions of Americans, experts say. Exorbitant drug prices in the United States are a key reason many people in the U.S. are forced to skip or delay filling their needed prescriptions. A Kaiser Family Foundation poll published last month found that nearly 1 in 2 adults report difficulty affording their health care expenses, including their prescribed medications.” [NBC, [8/16/22](#)]

The Inflation Reduction Act Capped Out-Of-Pocket Costs At \$2,000 For Seniors Under Medicare Part D.

“Medicare is poised to renegotiate the prices of some of its most expensive drugs through a historic expansion of its power, which could reduce costs for many seniors as well as federal spending on its prescription drug plan. The changes are tucked inside a massive spending-and-tax bill in Congress that includes \$433 billion in investments in health-care and clean energy. House Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act on Friday in a 220 to 207 vote along party lines, ending a tortured legislative process that took more than a year. The bill empowers the Health and Human Services Secretary to negotiate prices for certain drugs covered under two different parts of Medicare and punish pharmaceutical companies that don’t play by the rules. The legislation also caps out-of-pocket costs at \$2,000 starting in 2025 for people who participate in Medicare Part D, the prescription drug plan for seniors.” [CNBC, [8/12/22](#)]

- **AARP CEO Jo Ann Jenkins On The Inflation Reduction Act: Millions Of Older Adults Are Now “One Step Closer To Real Relief From Out-Of-Control Prescription Drug Prices.”** “Medicare is poised to renegotiate the prices of some of its most expensive drugs through a historic expansion of its power, which could reduce costs for many seniors as well as federal spending on its prescription drug plan. The changes are tucked inside a massive spending-and-tax bill in Congress that includes \$433 billion in investments in health-care and clean energy. House Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act on Friday in a 220 to 207 vote along party lines, ending a tortured legislative process that took more than a year. [...] The American Association of Retired Persons, which represents 38 million people, described the legislation as a historic victory for older adults. AARP CEO Jo Ann Jenkins said the group has fought for nearly two decades to allow Medicare to negotiate drug prices. Millions of older adults are now “one step closer to real relief from out-of-control prescription drug prices,” Jenkins said earlier this week.” [CNBC, [8/12/22](#)]

The IRA Allowed Medicare To Negotiate Drug Prices, Reducing Drug Costs For Seniors And Federal Spending.

“Medicare is poised to renegotiate the prices of some of its most expensive drugs through a historic expansion of its power, which could reduce costs for many seniors as well as federal spending on its prescription drug plan. The changes are tucked inside a massive spending-and-tax bill in Congress that includes \$433 billion in investments in health-care and clean energy. House Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act on Friday in a 220 to 207 vote along party lines,



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The IRA Required Drug Companies That Raised Prices More Than The Rate Of Inflation To Rebate Medicare The Amount Over The Inflation Rate. "President Joe Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 on Aug. 16. This historic legislation will help millions of Medicare enrollees better afford their life-sustaining medications, and millions more Americans will be able to pay their Affordable Care Act premiums. [...] Here are the main elements of the health care portions of the new law. [...] Beginning in October, if the price of a Part D prescription drug is raised by more than the rate of general inflation, the drugmaker will have to rebate to Medicare the amount of the increase above the inflation rate. Rebates for higher-than-inflation price hikes for medications covered under Medicare Part B (usually office-based infusions, such as for cancer drugs) will begin in January 2023." [AARP, [8/16/22](#)]

IRA Capped Copays For Insulin At \$35 For Medicare Patients. "A new legislative package signed into law by President Joe Biden on Tuesday is a big win for Medicare patients who struggle to cover the cost of insulin to manage their diabetes. But the bill, called the Inflation Reduction Act, falls short of applying those cost controls to the broader patient population who rely on insulin. The bill limits insulin copays to \$35 per month for Medicare Part D beneficiaries starting in 2023. Notably, seniors covered by Medicare also have a \$2,000 annual out-of-pocket cap on Part D prescription drugs starting in 2025. Medicare will also now have the ability to negotiate the costs of certain prescription drugs." [CNBC, [8/16/22](#)]

LaLota Sits On A Committee That Backed Massive Cuts To Social Security

LaLota Is A Member Of The Republican Study Committee. [Republican Study Committee, accessed [6/5/24](#)]

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](#)]

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](#)]

Schumer: RSC Budget Would Cut \$1.5 Trillion From Social Security. "Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) today spoke on the Senate floor to emphasize the importance of protecting Social Security and Medicare. Below are Senator Schumer's remarks, which can also be viewed here: [...] A little over a month ago, Donald Trump said on the campaign trail that there is 'a lot you can do in terms of entitlements in terms of cutting.' Around the same time, the Republican Study Committee — which represents 80% of all House Republicans — called for \$1.5 trillion — \$1.5 trillion! — in cuts to Social Security and raising the retirement age to 67." [Senate Democrats, Press Release, [5/7/24](#)]

LaLota Jeopardized Earned Benefits By Elevating Mike Johnson, Who Pushed For Dramatic Social Security And Medicare Cuts, As Speaker Of The House

LaLota Voted To Elevate Mike Johnson As Speaker

LaLota Voted For Electing Mike Johnson As Speaker Of The House On The Fourth Ballot. In October 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

10/25/23: LaLota Called Johnson A “Commonsense Conservative” Who “Understands The Priorities Of Long Islanders.” [Rep. Nick LaLota, Twitter, [10/25/23](#)]



[Rep. Nick LaLota, Twitter, [10/25/23](#)]

As Chair Of The Republican Study Committee, Johnson Pushed For Drastic Social Security And Medicare Cuts

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](#)]

- **Raising The Medicare Eligibility Age Would Force Most Americans Ages 65-70 To Delay Retirement Or Turn To The Public Marketplace To Buy Insurance, Where Premiums Can Be Cost-Prohibitive.** “Postponing eligibility for Medicare ‘would leave most older Americans age 65 -70 significantly underinsured and threatens their finances and their health,’ said Mary Johnson, Social Security and Medicare policy analyst, at The Senior Citizens League, an advocacy group for older Americans. Americans between 65 to 70 years of age would either need to work longer in order to keep their health coverage through their employers, or turn to Healthcare.gov’s marketplace to buy insurance, she noted. Even plans for people who are under 64 can be costly, running more than \$10,000 per year in premiums. ‘The cost for those 65 to 70 would be even more financially challenging, especially given the fact of the need to use more care and spend more out of pocket,’ she noted. ‘Where will they find the money to pay those new unexpected healthcare costs?’” [CBS, [11/9/22](#)]
- **Analyst At The Senior Citizens League: Raising The Medicare Eligibility Age “Would Leave Most Older Americans Age 65 -70 Significantly Underinsured And Threatens Their Finances And Their Health.”** “Postponing eligibility for Medicare ‘would leave most older Americans age 65 -70 significantly underinsured and

threatens their finances and their health,’ said Mary Johnson, Social Security and Medicare policy analyst, at The Senior Citizens League, an advocacy group for older Americans. Americans between 65 to 70 years of age would either need to work longer in order to keep their health coverage through their employers, or turn to Healthcare.gov’s marketplace to buy insurance, she noted. Even plans for people who are under 64 can be costly, running more than \$10,000 per year in premiums. ‘The cost for those 65 to 70 would be even more financially challenging, especially given the fact of the need to use more care and spend more out of pocket,’ she noted. ‘Where will they find the money to pay those new unexpected healthcare costs?’” [CBS, [11/9/22](#)]

Johnson’s Republican Study Committee Budget Called For Raising The Social Security Eligibility 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](#)]

- **Center On Budget And Policy Priorities: “Raising Social Security’s Retirement Age Would Cut Benefits For All New Retirees”** [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [4/25/23](#)]
- **CBPP: Raising The Social Security Eligibility Age Would Result In Cuts That “Could Be Deep” For Middle- And Lower-Income Americans Who Claim Benefits Earlier, Meaning They Permanently Receive Lower Benefits.** “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. Moreover, they have not seen the life expectancy gains that higher-income people have experienced and that are often used as the rationale for raising the retirement age. The full retirement age is the age at which new retirees can receive full Social Security benefits. If beneficiaries claim before full retirement age, they receive permanently reduced monthly benefits; if they claim after, they get a permanent increase. The full retirement age was 65 for most of Social Security’s history. 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](#)]
- **CBPP: Moving The Social Security Eligibility Age To 70 “Would Effectively Cut Currently Scheduled Benefits By Nearly 20 Percent.”** “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. Moreover, they have not seen the life expectancy gains that higher-income people have experienced and that are often used as the rationale for raising the retirement age. The full retirement age is the age at which new retirees can receive full Social Security benefits. If beneficiaries claim before full retirement age, they receive permanently reduced monthly benefits; if they claim after, they get a permanent increase. The full retirement age was 65 for most of Social Security’s history. 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](#)]

A Staunch Opponent Of Police Funding Locally And In Congress, LaLota Advocated For Abolishing A Local Police Department

In Congress, LaLota Repeatedly Voted To Cut Funding For Law Enforcement, Including For Bulletproof Vests And Programs To Address The Opioid Epidemic

April 2023: LaLota Voted To Cut \$1 Billion In Grants For State, Local, And Tribal Law Enforcement

April 2023: LaLota 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, LaLota 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 \$1 Billion In Grants For State, Local, And Tribal Law

Enforcement. “After attacking Democrats for ‘defunding the police,’ this bill cuts the Department of Justice’s budget by over \$8 billion and threatens nearly 30,000 law enforcement jobs. The DOA Act cuts nearly \$1 billion in grants for state, local, and tribal law enforcement. The bill cuts \$1 billion in FBI funding that the agency uses to conduct background checks, solve violent crimes, and combat terrorism. This includes \$150 million in cuts to programs created by the Violence Against Women Act, which will especially harm women in Native communities. It eliminates \$564 million in funding for the Drug Enforcement Administration, and \$384 million more from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.” [Joint Economic Committee, Press Release, [4/26/23](#)]

September 2023: LaLota Voted To Cut Federal Public Safety Funding By 30 Percent

September 2023: LaLota Voted To Cut Federal Spending Across The Board By 29.9 Percent With Limited Exceptions

September 2023: LaLota Voted For Passing The Republican-Backed Continuing Resolution. In September 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

- **9/29/23: The CR Failed 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](#)]

The Bill Would Have Cut 500 Members Of Local Law Enforcement And 12,500 FBI Personnel

The Bill Would Have Cut 500 Members Of Local Law Enforcement And 12,500 FBI Personnel. “With one day before the end of the fiscal year, instead of following the bipartisan lead of the Senate to keep the government open, 90% of House Republicans just voted for a partisan bill to eviscerate programs millions of hardworking families count on— with a devastating 30% cut to law enforcement, Meals on Wheels, Head Start, and more. They are breaking their word, abandoning the bipartisan deal that two-thirds of them voted for just four months ago, and marching our country toward an Extreme Republican Shutdown that will damage our economy, our communities, and national security. Here’s what it would mean for the American people if extreme House Republicans’ 30% cuts were extended for the entire year. IMPACTS OF EXTREME REPUBLICANS’ 30% CUTS: 12,500 fewer FBI personnel, including agents who investigate crimes and keep guns out of the hands of felons and domestic abusers Nearly 1,000 fewer agents at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). ATF agents are often some of the first federal law enforcement on the scene of a mass shooting to help local law enforcement identify at-large shooters 500 fewer members of local law enforcement.” [White House, Press Release, [9/29/23](#)]

Republicans’ Failed Funding Bill Would Have Cut Funding To Protect Police Officers On The Job, Including Bulletproof Vests And Training To Survive Violent Encounters

Republicans’ Failed Budget Would Have Cut Funding For Police Officers’ Bulletproof Vests

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](#)]

The Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program Reimburses Municipal Governments For Up To 50 Percent Of The Costs Of Bulletproof Vests For Law Enforcement. “The Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program, administered by the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), reimburses states, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian tribes for up to 50 percent of the cost of body armor vests purchased for law enforcement officers. Since 1999, more than 13,000 jurisdictions have participated in the BVP Program, with a total of \$573 million in federal funds for the purchase of more than 1.5 million body armor vests. See the BVP program resources page for detailed award history.” [Department of Justice, [April 2023](#)]



The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$30 Million For The Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program. “\$30,000,000 for the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: Provided, That \$1,500,000 shall be transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing, and evaluation programs;” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$30 Million Is \$8,970,000.**

In FY 2023, New York Municipalities Were Allocated \$1,215,097.16 Through The Federal Bulletproof Vest Partnership – Translating To \$363,314.05 In Cuts Under The CR. [Department of Justice, Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Awards, [FY 2023](#)]

- **In FY 2023, NY-04 Municipalities Were Allocated Approximately \$29,670.85 Through The Federal Bulletproof Vest Partnership.** [Department of Justice, Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Awards, [FY 2023](#); New York Redistricting and You, accessed [10/10/23](#)]

Bulletproof Vest Partnership FY 2023 Allocations To New York Municipalities				
Municipality	Congressional District	Region	Amount Allocated	CR Cut
Albany City	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$73,796.13	\$22,065.04
Alfred Village	NY-23	Western NY	\$4,919.60	\$1,470.96
Allegany County	NY-23	Western NY	\$5,027.46	\$1,503.21
Amityville Village	NY-02	Long Island	\$2,400.00	\$717.60
Amsterdam City	NY-21	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$4,950.00	\$1,480.05
Arcade Village	NY-27	Western NY	\$1,765.80	\$527.97
Auburn City	NY-24	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$16,150.00	\$4,828.85
Avon Village	NY-27	Western NY	\$225.00	\$67.28
Ballston Spa Village	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$7,630.00	\$2,281.37
Batavia City	NY-24	Western NY	\$5,153.70	\$1,540.96
Beacon City	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$4,494.75	\$1,343.93
Bedford Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$1,399.00	\$418.30
Binghamton City	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$17,425.00	\$5,210.08
Blasdell Village	NY-23	Western NY	\$2,745.00	\$820.76
Boonville Village	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$1,774.50	\$530.58
Brewster Village	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$3,150.00	\$941.85
Brockport Village	NY-25	Western NY	\$715.95	\$214.07
Bronxville Village	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$2,871.18	\$858.48
Cambridge Village	NY-21	NE NY	\$373.00	\$111.53
Camillus Town	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$6,385.50	\$1,909.26
Canandaigua City	NY-27	Western NY	\$2,122.20	\$634.54
Carmel Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$5,755.90	\$1,721.01
Cattaraugus County	NY-23	Western NY	\$12,125.00	\$3,625.38



Cayuga County	NY-24	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$6,037.50	\$1,805.21
Cayuga Heights Village	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$4,498.20	\$1,344.96
Chatham Village	NY-19	Hudson Valley	\$6,055.76	\$1,810.67
Cheektowaga Town	NY-26	Western NY	\$7,840.75	\$2,344.38
Chemung County	NY-23	Western NY	\$7,650.00	\$2,287.35
Chenango County	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$7,444.50	\$2,225.91
Chester Town	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$2,513.88	\$751.65
Cicero Town	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$4,000.00	\$1,196.00
Clarkstown Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$24,220.60	\$7,241.96
Clinton County	NY-21	NE NY	\$1,700.00	\$508.30
Cohoes City	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$5,864.00	\$1,753.34
Colonie Town	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$10,500.00	\$3,139.50
Columbia County	NY-19	Hudson Valley	\$10,625.00	\$3,176.88
Corfu Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$3,528.18	\$1,054.93
Corning City	NY-23	Western NY	\$1,873.50	\$560.18
Cornwall On Hudson Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$877.50	\$262.37
Cornwall Town	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$2,450.00	\$732.55
Cortland City	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$5,748.00	\$1,718.65
Cortland County	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$8,041.00	\$2,404.26
Croton On Hudson Village	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$3,150.00	\$941.85
Cuba Town	NY-23	Western NY	\$4,100.00	\$1,225.90
Dansville Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$3,185.00	\$952.32
De Witt Town	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$4,250.00	\$1,270.75
Delaware County	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$11,140.00	\$3,330.86
Depew Village	NY-23	Western NY	\$6,071.20	\$1,815.29
Dobbs Ferry Village	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$914.29	\$273.37
Dolgeville Village	NY-21	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$2,550.00	\$762.45
Dunkirk City	NY-23	Western NY	\$3,149.60	\$941.73
East Aurora Village	NY-23	Western NY	\$2,347.29	\$701.84
East Fishkill Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$4,250.00	\$1,270.75
East Greenbush Town	NY-21	Hudson Valley	\$5,500.00	\$1,644.50
East Hampton Town	NY-01	Long Island	\$6,375.00	\$1,906.13
Eastchester Town	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$3,918.00	\$1,171.48
Elmira City	NY-23	Southern Tier	\$10,784.45	\$3,224.55
Elmira Heights Village	NY-23	Southern Tier	\$2,607.45	\$779.63
Endicott Village	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$6,611.75	\$1,976.91
Evans Town	NY-23	Western NY	\$5,717.42	\$1,709.51
Fallsburg Town	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$1,275.00	\$381.23
Frankfort Town	NY-21	Mohawk Valley / Central New	\$2,975.00	\$889.53



		York		
Frankfort Village	NY-21	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$1,700.00	\$508.30
Franklin County	NY-21	NE NY	\$1,400.00	\$418.60
Freeport Village	NY-04	Long Island	\$6,125.40	\$1,831.49
Fulton City	NY-24	Western NY	\$1,863.00	\$557.04
Garden City Village	NY-04	Long Island	\$6,491.94	\$1,941.09
Gates Town	NY-25	Western NY	\$2,863.80	\$856.28
Geddes Town	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$2,698.02	\$806.71
Geneseo Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$1,894.00	\$566.31
Geneva City	NY-24	Western NY	\$6,565.00	\$1,962.94
Glenville Town	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$5,717.42	\$1,709.51
Goshen Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$3,160.00	\$944.84
Grand Island Town	NY-26	Western NY	\$2,017.50	\$603.23
Granville Village	NY-21	NE NY	\$4,417.50	\$1,320.83
Great Neck Estates Village	NY-03	Long Island	\$2,773.47	\$829.27
Greece Town	NY-24	Western NY	\$21,785.40	\$6,513.83
Greenburgh Town	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$1,271.46	\$380.17
Greene County	NY-19	Hudson Valley	\$4,125.00	\$1,233.38
Greenwood Lake Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$906.75	\$271.12
Groton Village	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$457.15	\$136.69
Guilderland Town	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$4,919.24	\$1,470.85
Hamburg Town	NY-23	Western NY	\$6,800.00	\$2,033.20
Harriman Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$1,492.90	\$446.38
Hempstead Village	NY-04	Long Island	\$14,757.25	\$4,412.42
Highland Falls Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$3,291.30	\$984.10
Hoosick Falls Village	NY-21	NE NY	\$4,000.00	\$1,196.00
Hudson Falls Village	NY-21	NE NY	\$2,550.00	\$762.45
Huntington Bay Village	NY-01	Long Island	\$1,776.90	\$531.29
Hyde Park Town	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$2,540.44	\$759.59
Ilion Village	NY-21	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$3,900.00	\$1,166.10
Interlaken Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$1,656.00	\$495.14
Irondequoit Town	NY-25	Western NY	\$6,712.50	\$2,007.04
Jamestown City	NY-23	Western NY	\$3,719.50	\$1,112.13
Johnson City Village	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$3,895.50	\$1,164.75
Kenmore Village	NY-26	Western NY	\$2,863.00	\$856.04
Lackawanna City	NY-23	Western NY	\$5,378.70	\$1,608.23
Lake Success Village	NY-03	Long Island	\$1,046.70	\$312.96
Lancaster Town	NY-23	Western NY	\$5,950.00	\$1,779.05
Le Roy Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$3,680.80	\$1,100.56



Liberty Village	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$3,400.00	\$1,016.60
Little Falls City	NY-21	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$2,219.64	\$663.67
Livingston County	NY-24	Western NY	\$12,298.00	\$3,677.10
Lockport City	NY-24	Western NY	\$19,403.18	\$5,801.55
Long Beach City	NY-04	Long Island	\$1,800.00	\$538.20
Macedon Town	NY-24	Western NY	\$2,817.50	\$842.43
Madison County	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$25,850.00	\$7,729.15
Malverne Village	NY-04	Long Island	\$496.26	\$148.38
Mamaroneck Town	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$12,324.96	\$3,685.16
Mamaroneck Village	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$2,553.53	\$763.51
Manlius Town	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$4,712.40	\$1,409.01
Middleport Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$1,900.00	\$568.10
Middletown City	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$6,400.00	\$1,913.60
Mohawk Village	NY-21	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$1,062.00	\$317.54
Monroe Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$2,625.00	\$784.88
Montgomery Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$2,054.34	\$614.25
Monticello Village	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$4,125.00	\$1,233.38
Mount Vernon City	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$14,720.00	\$4,401.28
New Berlin Town	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$1,702.80	\$509.14
New Castle Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$3,150.00	\$941.85
New Hartford Town	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$3,732.00	\$1,115.87
New Paltz	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$4,250.00	\$1,270.75
New Rochelle City	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$26,283.75	\$7,858.84
New Windsor Town	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$7,225.00	\$2,160.28
New York Mills Village	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$1,969.95	\$589.02
Newark Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$1,020.00	\$304.98
Newburgh City	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$8,500.00	\$2,541.50
Newfane Town	NY-24	Western NY	\$1,275.00	\$381.23
Niskayuna Town	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$3,040.24	\$909.03
North Castle Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$5,250.00	\$1,569.75
North Greenbush Town	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$3,060.00	\$914.94
North Salem Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$1,600.00	\$478.40
North Syracuse Village	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$2,535.00	\$757.97
Norwich City	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$1,700.00	\$508.30
Ogden Town	NY-25	Western NY	\$1,275.00	\$381.23
Old Westbury Village	NY-03	Long Island	\$3,958.00	\$1,183.44
Oneida City	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New	\$4,987.50	\$1,491.26



		York		
Oriska	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$2,550.00	\$762.45
Orleans County	NY-24	NE NY	\$13,108.25	\$3,919.37
Oswego City	NY-24	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$9,804.15	\$2,931.44
Owego Village	NY-24	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$3,028.75	\$905.60
Palmyra Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$4,250.00	\$1,270.75
Peekskill City	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$6,688.98	\$2,000.01
Penn Yan Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$2,550.00	\$762.45
Piermont Village	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$850.00	\$254.15
Plattsburgh City	NY-21	NE NY	\$5,625.00	\$1,681.88
Port Chester Village	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$1,568.15	\$468.88
Port Jervis City	NY-18	Southern Tier	\$5,700.00	\$1,704.30
Port Washington Police District	NY-03	Long Island	\$27,200.00	\$8,132.80
Potsdam Village	NY-21	NE NY	\$1,492.50	\$446.26
Poughkeepsie City	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$17,000.00	\$5,083.00
Poughkeepsie Town	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$8,954.70	\$2,677.46
Quogue Village	NY-01	Long Island	\$1,417.50	\$423.83
Rensselaer City	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$4,774.00	\$1,427.43
Rhinebeck Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$5,467.50	\$1,634.78
Rome City	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$8,428.00	\$2,519.97
Rotterdam Town	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$2,550.00	\$762.45
Rye Brook Village	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$3,425.00	\$1,024.08
Rye City	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$4,794.50	\$1,433.56
Sag Harbor Village	NY-01	Long Island	\$3,473.82	\$1,038.67
Saranac Lake Village	NY-21	NE NY	\$5,525.00	\$1,651.98
Saugerties Town	NY-19	Hudson Valley	\$8,450.00	\$2,526.55
Schenectady City	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$34,844.42	\$10,418.48
Schoharie County	NY-21	Hudson Valley	\$11,001.50	\$3,289.45
Scotia Village	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$1,092.00	\$326.51
Seneca County	NY-24	Western NY	\$3,582.96	\$1,071.31
Seneca Falls Village	NY-24	Western NY	\$1,956.00	\$584.84
Shelter Island Town	NY-01	Long Island	\$930.15	\$278.11
Sherrill City	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$3,476.55	\$1,039.49
Sleepy Hollow Village	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$3,282.96	\$981.61
Solvay Village	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$2,453.60	\$733.63
Southampton Township	NY-01	Long Island	\$7,359.60	\$2,200.52
Southampton Village	NY-01	Long Island	\$13,291.41	\$3,974.13



Southold Town	NY-01	Long Island	\$13,104.00	\$3,918.10
Spring Valley Village	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$9,964.24	\$2,979.31
Springville Village	NY-27	Western NY	\$1,200.00	\$358.80
St. Regis Band Of Mohawk Indians	NY-21	NE NY	\$7,650.00	\$2,287.35
Steuben County	NY-23	Western NY	\$10,625.00	\$3,176.88
Stony Point Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$2,550.00	\$762.45
Suffern Village	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$2,649.50	\$792.20
Tarrytown Village	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$850.00	\$254.15
Troy City	NY-20	Hudson Valley	\$6,375.00	\$1,906.13
Tuckahoe Village	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$2,444.00	\$730.76
Tupper Lake Village	NY-21	NE NY	\$937.50	\$280.31
Ulster Town	NY-19	Hudson Valley	\$3,505.60	\$1,048.17
Vernon Village	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$1,600.00	\$478.40
Vestal Town	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$9,086.25	\$2,716.79
Walden Village	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$2,929.12	\$875.81
Wallkill Town	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$3,242.32	\$969.45
Warwick Town	NY-18	Hudson Valley	\$9,200.00	\$2,750.80
Washington County	NY-21	NE NY	\$35,072.50	\$10,486.68
Waterfront Comm Of New York Harbor	NY-11	NYC	\$2,125.00	\$635.38
Waterloo Village	NY-24	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$1,619.40	\$484.20
Waverly Village	NY-19	Southern Tier	\$3,825.00	\$1,143.68
Wayne County	NY-24	Western NY	\$14,875.00	\$4,447.63
Wellsville Village	NY-23	Western NY	\$800.00	\$239.20
West Seneca Town	NY-26	Western NY	\$2,979.90	\$890.99
Westhampton Beach Village	NY-01	Long Island	\$8,450.00	\$2,526.55
White Plains City	NY-16	Hudson Valley	\$19,963.60	\$5,969.12
Whitesboro Village	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$2,125.00	\$635.38
Whitestown Town	NY-22	Mohawk Valley / Central New York	\$3,400.00	\$1,016.60
Woodstock Town	NY-19	Hudson Valley	\$2,125.00	\$635.38
Wyoming County	NY-24	Western NY	\$6,800.00	\$2,033.20
Yates County	NY-24	Western NY	\$11,550.00	\$3,453.45
Yorktown Town	NY-17	Hudson Valley	\$7,393.20	\$2,210.57
Regional Subtotals		Long Island Subtotal	\$123,227.40	\$36,844.99
		Hudson Valley Subtotal	\$498,332.61	\$149,001.45
		Mohawk Valley / Central New York Subtotal	\$142,924.46	\$42,734.41
		Southern Tier Subtotal	\$109,467.05	\$32,730.65
Congressional District Subtotals		NY-01 Subtotal	\$56,178.38	\$16,797.34



	NY-03 Subtotal	\$34,978.17	\$10,458.47
	NY-04 Subtotal	\$29,670.85	\$8,871.58
	NY-17 Subtotal	\$86,154.38	\$25,760.16
	NY-19 Subtotal	\$125,261.51	\$37,453.19
	NY-22 Subtotal	\$86,928.02	\$25,991.48
NEW YORK TOTAL		\$1,215,097.16	\$363,314.05

[Department of Justice, Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Awards, [FY 2023](#); New York Redistricting and You, accessed [10/10/23](#)]

Note: The above totals are based on NY congressional districts as they were in October 2023. Municipalities may be split between multiple congressional districts, but districts were approximated based on [Redistricting and You](#) searches, and are thus estimates.

That Budget Also Funded A Training Program For Law Enforcement To Survive Violent Encounters Named In Honor Of A Philadelphia Officer Who Was Killed In A Robbery

The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$13 Million For The Officer Robert Wilson III Memorial Initiative On Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement And Ensuring Officer Resilience And Survivability (VALOR). “\$13,000,000 is for an Officer Robert Wilson III memorial initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR).” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$13 Million Is \$3,887,000.**

The Officer Robert Wilson III Memorial Initiative On VALOR Is Named For A Philadelphia Police Officer Whom Robbers Shot And Killed At A GameStop Where He Was Trying To Buy A Game For His Son. “A federal program that tries to help police survive violent confrontations would be renamed for slain Philadelphia officer Robert Wilson III under a bill that passed the House Wednesday. The Department of Justice's VALOR initiative would be renamed for Wilson, who was shot and killed March 5 when two men tried to rob a GameStop where the 30-year-old officer was buying a video game for his son. The idea came from Philadelphia Rep. Chaka Fattah (D., Pa.), who attached the plan as an amendment to an appropriations bill for commerce, justice and science programs.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, [6/4/15](#)]

The Initiative Offers Federal Grants To Train Police On How To Survive Violent Encounters. “The VALOR initiative -- Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement and Ensuring Officer Resilience and Survivability – offers federal grants to train and aid police in how to survive violent encounters. Under the bill it would be renamed the Officer Robert Wilson III Memorial Initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, [6/4/15](#)]

Republicans’ Failed Funding Bill 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.**

That Budget Allocated Millions To Help Law Enforcement Respond To Hate Crimes And Civil Rights-Related Crimes

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.**



That Budget Allocated Millions To Programs That Help Locate Missing Persons

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.**

That Budget Allocated \$95 Million To Upgrades To The Background Check System For People Buying Firearms And Explosives

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](#)]

That Budget Allocated \$10 Million To Train Law Enforcement To Respond To Individuals With Mental Illness Or Disabilities

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.**

Republicans' Failed CR Would Have Cut Millions To Reduce Opioid Use And Investigate Opioid Trafficking**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](#)]

The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$445 Million For Opioid Use Reduction Programs.

“(15) \$445,000,000 for comprehensive opioid use reduction activities, including as authorized by CARA, and for the following programs, which shall address opioid, stimulant, and substance use disorders consistent with underlying program authorities, of which— (A) \$95,000,000 is for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act; (B) \$45,000,000 is for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); (C) \$45,000,000 is for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act; (D) \$35,000,000 is for a veterans treatment courts program; (E) \$35,000,000 is for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products; and (F) \$190,000,000 is for a comprehensive opioid, stimulant, and substance use disorder program;” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$445 Million Is \$133,055,000.**

The Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$35 Million To Statewide Law Enforcement To Investigate Opioid Traffickers.

“(4) \$35,000,000 is for competitive grants to statewide law enforcement agencies in States with high rates of primary treatment admissions for heroin and other opioids: Provided, That these funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, including activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful distribution of prescription opioids, or unlawful heroin and prescription opioid traffickers through statewide collaboration;” [Public Law 117–328, Division B, Commerce, Justice, Science, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$35 Million Is \$10,465,000.**

Republicans' Failed CR Would Have Cut Funding For State-Level Programs For Treatment For And Recovery From

The CR Would Have Subjected Funding Through The Departments Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, 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](#)]

The Department Of Health And Human Services Appropriations Act Of 2023 Allocated \$1.575 Billion For State Opioid Response Grants. “For carrying out titles III and V of the PHS Act with respect to substance abuse treatment and title XIX of such Act with respect to substance abuse treatment and prevention, and the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, \$4,076,098,000: Provided, That \$1,575,000,000 shall be for State Opioid Response Grants for carrying out activities pertaining to opioids and stimulants undertaken by the State agency responsible for administering the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant under subpart II of” [Public Law 117–328, Division H, Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

- **29.9 Percent Of \$1,575,000,000 Is \$470,925,000.**
- **State Opioid Response Grants Supported State-Level Treatment, Recovery, And Access To FDA-Approved Medications For Abuse Of Opioids And Other Dangerous Drugs.** “The SOR grant program provides formula funding to states and territories for increasing access to FDA-approved medications for the treatment of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD), and for supporting prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery support services for OUD and other concurrent substance use disorders (SUD). The SOR program also supports care for stimulant misuse and use disorders, including for cocaine and methamphetamine. The SOR program helps reduce overdose deaths and close the gap in treatment needs across America by giving states and territories flexibility in funding evidence-based practices and supports across different settings to meet local community needs.” [Department of Health and Human Services, Press Release, [5/19/22](#)]

LaLota Is A Longtime Opponent Of Police Funding, Advocating For Cutting Police Wages And Going So Far As To Call For Abolishing A Local Police Department

2015: LaLota Called For Abolishing A Local Police Department

As Amityville Budget Officer, LaLota Listed Potential Savings That “Would Be Achievable By Abolishing The Amityville Police Department” In A PR Document. “Longtime Amityville Clerk Diane Sheridan will depart, and road repaving will be cut back under a revised spending proposal the village budget officer unveiled this week. The \$15.4

million proposed budget, up 2.6 percent from last year, would rely on a property tax increase of 1.5 percent, which is within the state-mandated tax levy cap and would qualify homeowners for a tax-freeze check from the state. The tax rate would be \$34.64 per \$100 of assessed value. Part spreadsheet, part public relations, the 17-page document also outlines potential savings budget officer Nick LaLota says would be achievable by abolishing the Amityville Police Department or by pursuing a middle course of concessions from the police union, which LaLota has long advocated. The spending proposal puts the 2015-16 cost of the village's police department at \$7.3 million, compared with \$3.8 million village taxpayers would pay for police coverage from the county." [Newsday, [4/15/15](#)]

- **The Document Also Included Potential Savings From “A Middle Course Of Concessions From The Police Union, Which LaLota Has Long Advocated.”** “Part spreadsheet, part public relations, the 17-page document also outlines potential savings budget officer Nick LaLota says would be achievable by abolishing the Amityville Police Department or by pursuing a middle course of concessions from the police union, which LaLota has long advocated. The spending proposal puts the 2015-16 cost of the village's police department at \$7.3 million, compared with \$3.8 million village taxpayers would pay for police coverage from the county.” [Newsday, [4/15/15](#)]

Amityville Record: “LaLota Was Quoted As Saying The Village Could Save A Lot Of Money If It Abolished The Police Department.” “Their opponents, Dennis Siry of the Hometown Party who is running for mayor, and Kevin Smith of the Smith Party and Stephen Greenwald of the Good Neighbor Party, who are running for trustees, said that while LaLota makes that commitment publicly, his actions and those of the Wandell administration send another and different message. [...] Wandell pointed to his administration's commitment to the department in hiring more police officers, and providing significant training and equipment, including new vehicles. ‘Having a police department in the Village is a true asset and increases our property values,’ said Wandell ‘If that is what they are saying today, then they are doing some back peddling,’ said Greenwald who pointed to a Newsday article in April 2015 in which LaLota was quoted as saying the Village could save a lot of money if it abolished the police department. ‘Obviously the thought was in their heads, no matter what they say now,’ said Siry. ‘We want to negotiate with the police in a fair and constructive manner and ensure that the department is self sustaining. They (the police) understand that too, but they are tired of being treated unfairly by this administration that has been out there demonizing them.’” [Amityville Record, 3/8/17]

LaLota Called For Cutting And Capping Police Wages In Amityville

2015: As An Amityville Trustee, LaLota Said “Salaries For Officers In The Village’s Police Department Played A Central Role In The Village’s Overall Financial Situation” And Needed To Be Cut To Deal With The Village’s “Long Term Financial Problems.” “Four Long Island villages are among 22 labeled as being in fiscal stress or susceptible to fiscal stress in a state report, with Amityville achieving the worst stress rating. [...] Amityville trustee Nick LaLota, the village budget officer, said in an email that salaries for officers in the village's police department played a central role in the village's overall financial situation. ‘If the Village is ever going to solve our long term financial problems, we must begin with gaining a concession from the 2013-2018 Amityville Police Union Contract, which accounts for 44% of the village budget, pays the average officer more than \$150,000 per year, and gives \$250,000 buyouts to retiring officers,’ he wrote.” [Newsday, [2/23/15](#)]

- **Newsday: As Amityville Trustee, LaLota “Called For Pay Concessions From The Police Union Over The Last Year.”** “However, budget officer Nick LaLota's announcement at Monday night's village board meeting of a 1.16 percent property tax levy increase for next year was offset by a warning of an estimated \$2 million in retirement payments he said the village could face in coming years. Ten village police officers are approaching retirement age

and could do so in six to eight years, he said. ‘Where we’re going to get that money from, stay tuned,’ he said. Mayor James Wandell put it bluntly: ‘That’s the bomb waiting to happen.’ Officers typically receive lump-sum payments for unused sick and vacation time at retirement. LaLota and Wandell have called for pay concessions from the police union over the last year. According to calculations by LaLota included in the budget, the police department will cost taxpayers \$7.4 million in 2015-16.” [Newsday, [4/30/15](#)]

2014: LaLota Signed A Letter Asking To Cap The Base Pay Of Top Police Officers In Amityville. “A majority of Amityville’s trustees have signed a letter seeking to cap the pay of top-earning officers in the village police department, a move they say would save \$800,000 over the four years remaining in the current contract. The proposal, which would need the agreement of the union that represents Amityville’s police, would cap base pay for officers whose total earnings - including salary, overtime and extras like night differential -- exceeded \$150,000 in 2013. Trustee Nick LaLota said 20 of the 24 officers on the payroll earned over that threshold last year. The top earner was Chief Donald J. Dobby, a 29-year veteran whose base wages were \$181,282.40 in 2013, according to the village payroll. The proposal, outlined in a letter to the police union president Wednesday, comes as village officials prepare their 2014-2015 budget and weeks after the release of a New York State comptroller’s report that identified Amityville as one of the most fiscally stressed villages in the state.” [Newsday, [2/25/14](#)]

- **LaLota’s “Very Public Push To Freeze Base Pay For Some Amityville Police Officers Drew The Ire Of PBA Officials.”** “LaLota has been a driving - and polarizing - force in Amityville government since Mayor James Wandell appointed him as a trustee in 2013, taking a lead role on budgeting for the fiscally troubled village. His very public push to freeze base pay for some Amityville police officers drew the ire of PBA officials and criticism from fellow trustee Dennis Siry. Bay Village Civic Association president Joan Donnison called LaLota’s approach disrespectful.” [Newsday, [11/17/14](#)]
- **Amityville Police Union Accused LaLota Of “Attacking” Officers With His Proposal To Freeze The Base Pay Of Some Of Its Members.** “Amityville’s police union says in a letter to village residents that trustee Nick LaLota is ‘attacking’ officers in his recent proposal to freeze the base pay of some of its members. Police Benevolent Association president Chris Mullin wrote in the letters and a Newsday advertisement that the union has already made ‘substantial’ concessions to ‘do our part to deal with the fiscal and economic realities our community faces.’ LaLota, running for re-election in a March 18 village election, said his proposal to freeze the base pay of officers with gross 2013 earnings of more than \$150,000 is needed to avoid double-digit tax increases. ‘I want our village to have the best police services,’ he said. ‘I just want them at a cost the taxpayers can afford.’” [Newsday, [3/9/14](#)]
- **Police Union President: “Please, Mr. LaLota, Stop Attacking Our Local Law Enforcement Professionals Who Protect Our Families 24/7.”** “‘A Response to Amityville Political Candidate Nick LaLota:’ Please, Mr. LaLota, Stop Attacking Our Local Law Enforcement Professionals Who Protect Our Families 24/7 Trustee Nick LaLota 21 Ireland Place Amityville, N.Y. 11701 Dear Trustee LaLota: I recently learned — from an article in Newsday -- that you and two other Village Board members drafted a proposal for the Amityville Police Benevolent Association to again reopen its contract with the Village. Even before getting into what we must guess was the actual substance of your ‘proposal,’ the very means of delivery (or non-delivery) of your ‘proposal’ immediately calls into question the sincerity of anything you say or ‘propose.’ Thus, while you somehow managed to get your ‘proposal’ to Newsday two weeks before your election for trustee, our organization — the supposed recipient of your ‘proposal’ -- has not yet received anything from you. Nothing. Probably ‘good politics’ on your part. But being willing to seriously address the issues facing our community (to say nothing of the safety and well-being of the people in our community), I think, is more important than ‘good politics.’”



Amityville PBA
March 5, 2014 · 0

"A Response to Amityville Political Candidate Nick LaLota:"

Please, Mr. LaLota, Stop Attacking Our Local Law Enforcement Professionals Who Protect Our Families 24/7

Trustee Nick LaLota
21 Ireland Place
Amityville, N.Y. 11701

Dear Trustee LaLota:

I recently learned -- from an article in Newsday -- that you and two other Village Board members drafted a proposal for the Amityville Police Benevolent Association to again reopen its contract with the Village.

Even before getting into what we must guess was the actual substance of your "proposal," the very means of delivery (or non-delivery) of your "proposal" immediately calls into question the sincerity of anything you say or "propose."

Thus, while you somehow managed to get your "proposal" to Newsday two weeks before your election for trustee, our organization -- the supposed recipient of your "proposal" -- has not yet received anything from you. Nothing.

Probably "good politics" on your part.

But being willing to seriously address the issues facing our community (to say nothing of the safety and well-being of the people in our community), I think, is more important than "good politics."

As a new resident to our Village and new appointee to our Village Board, we welcome you.

However, you appear to be unaware of the facts regarding the past concessions our members have taken.

The Amityville PBA has continually demonstrated we are willing to work collaboratively with the Village for the best interests of the residents. The 2007-2013 contract froze academy pay for the life of the contract and lowered salary steps up to top pay.

In 2011, at the request of the Village, we reopened that contract, extended it until 2018, froze wages for 2013.

In 2013, again at the request of the Village, we again reopened the contract.

[Facebook, Amityville PBA, [3/5/14](#)]

...
In 2013, again at the request of the Village, we again reopened the contract.
This time the PBA agreed to a wage freeze for 30 months, and agreed it would take new hires 12 years to reach top pay and they would pay for part of their health insurance.
All of these contracts were unanimously approved by the Village Board.
And all this in the context of what many would describe as the remarkable, indeed, unique service that our police officers in Amityville provide to the community.
Our officers are not only among the most highly-trained law enforcement professionals in New York State, but because the overwhelming majority of them live in our Village, they have the detailed knowledge and strong personal and family commitment to serve us in a way that very few communities ever come close to experiencing.
Just ask your neighbors.
And what does this high-quality professional law enforcement cost? A fair question.
It currently costs less than \$10 per month per household.
And, yet, we are always open and willing to having a productive dialog regarding the concerns and needs of the Village.
As documented above, we have always been willing to make adjustments -- indeed provide substantial concessions if necessary -- to do our part to deal with the fiscal and economic realities our community faces.
We will not, however, sit idly by while you -- or any other politician -- falsely disparage the brave law enforcement professionals who every day serve this community with courage and commitment.
We understand and acknowledge what clearly seems to be your overwhelming desire for political office...but we do not believe that the many residents of Amityville who have been personally helped by their caring and professional officers would want us to accept the denigration -- by you or anyone else -- of their local community police officers.
We wish you well and express our willingness to discuss any of these issues with you.
We would, however, expect that in the future you would follow the very basic courtesy of sending us your "proposals" before you run to the press.
Sincerely,
Christian Mullin
Amityville PBA President

2015: LaLota Planned To Balance Amityville’s Budget By Cutting Night Pay For Police Officers, Which An Arbitrator Ruled Violated The Police Union Agreement

2015: LaLota Planned To Balance Amityville’s Budget By Cutting Night Pay For Police Officers

HEADLINE: “Wanting To Save Money, Amityville Proposes To Cut Night Pay For Police Officers.” [Newsday, [6/14/15](#)]

LaLota Planned “To Balance The Budget In Part By Cutting Extra Pay For Police Officers Working Overnight Shifts.” “LaLota's budget draft calls for \$500,000 to be spent on road repairs, enough for two as-yet unidentified quarter-mile sections. Smith said yesterday that repairs need to be made to Park and Ketcham avenues to alleviate flooding, with additional repairs to Merrick Road, police department offices in Village Hall and village docks. A number of trucks used by the Department of Public Works also need to be replaced, he said, and the village should build up what he called a ‘disaster relief’ fund. He also criticized LaLota's plan to balance the budget in part by cutting extra pay for police officers working overnight shifts from \$329,524 budgeted last year to \$223,031, calling it a ‘gamble’ the police union could fight. Police spending is a longtime sore spot for Amityville trustees. LaLota, Mayor James Wandell and Deputy Mayor Jessica Bernius have repeatedly asked for pay concessions from the Police Benevolent Association, even though the union contract runs to 2018. They say concessions are necessary to the village's fiscal health and this year, for what they say was the first time in recent history, they retained a lawyer to negotiate with the police union.” [Newsday, 4/21/15]

LaLota Said His Plan To Reduce Extra Pay To Police Officers Working Night Shifts Would Cut Officers’ Pay By \$4,000 A Year. “The union representing Amityville police officers says a village board plan to reduce extra pay for regularly scheduled night shifts that officers work violates its contract, and it has begun a grievance process that could end in arbitration this summer. The reduction, which is not scheduled to go into effect until September, would cut officers' pay by an average of \$4,000 annually, trustee Nick LaLota said. Amityville PBA president Chris Mullin released a statement through a representative accusing the village of breaching its contract with the union. ‘What the Village has done is an unfair labor practice which will burden residents with unnecessary court costs,’ he said. ‘The PBA looks forward to the opportunity for a neutral arbitrator to review the grievance and make a legally sound decision.’ The dispute comes after months of ill will between the union and a majority of the trustees, including LaLota, who say six-figure salaries on the 25-officer force are threatening the long-term financial health of the village. A state review earlier this year found that the village was among the most fiscally stressed in New York, with spending on police accounting for a significant portion of its yearly budget.” [Newsday, [6/14/15](#)]



Newsday: Amityville “Reduced The Pay, A 12 Percent Premium Over Regular Wages Known As ‘Night Differential,’ To 8 Percent. This Cut Night Pay From About \$15,000 Per Officer Per Year, To \$10,000.”

“Amityville Village will pay about \$120,000 in back pay to its police officers after an arbitrator sided with the officers’ union in a case involving a contested premium paid for overnight shifts. The Village Board last June reduced the pay, a 12 percent premium over regular wages known as ‘night differential,’ to 8 percent. This cut night pay from about \$15,000 per officer per year, to \$10,000. The lower amount was based on the village’s assertion that the officers, who work 12-hour tours, should only earn elevated night pay for hours actually worked at night.” [Newsday, [6/26/16](#)]

LaLota Said The Village Proposal To Cut The Night Differential For Police Officers Was “Relatively Generous.”

“LaLota said the cut to night differential pay, which he described as an ‘administrative correction,’ would save about \$100,000. Extra compensation of 12 percent of the top step officers’ and sergeants’ base pay, known as ‘night differential,’ is written into the PBA contract, intended to compensate officers for a schedule that typically includes six months of 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. shifts every year. Village officials propose to cut that bump to 8 percent. They refer also to a clause in the contract that calls for night differential to be adjusted to equal the Suffolk County PBA’s, which would mean only a 7.5 percent bump for an officer working half of his tours at night. Based on that interpretation, LaLota said, the village proposal is relatively generous. The village will not pursue clawbacks and gave union officials and lawyers ample notice of the change, he said. ‘We wanted to be as liberal as possible,’ he said. That, he said, was in contrast to the PBA position. ‘By asking for more than their Suffolk County counterparts, they fail to recognize the dire financial straits this village is in,’ he said.” [Newsday, [6/14/15](#)]

A Labor Arbitrator Said LaLota’s Plan Violated The Amityville Police Union’s Contract, And The Village Was Ordered To Give \$123,000 Back To Police Officers

A Labor Arbitrator Said LaLota’s Plan Violated The Amityville Police Union’s Contract. “Labor arbitrator Robert L. Douglas called that an ‘appealing and quite tempting intuitive argument’ that nevertheless violated the village’s contract with the PBA, which makes no provision for the unilateral imposition of an adjustment to pay. ‘This landmark decision reaffirms the Amityville PBA’s position that the Board of Trustees — specifically Mayor [James] Wandell, Trustee [Jessica] Bernius and Chief Budget Officer [Nick] LaLota — acted frivolously and without merit by intentionally violating the clear language of the collective bargaining agreement,’ PBA president Chris Mullin said in a statement released by a representative. The decision proves, he continued, that ‘those who make the laws must also abide by them.’ LaLota had anticipated savings of about \$100,000 a year from the night differential reductions, which affected about 19 patrolmen and two sergeants. Instead, the village must now make the officers whole and restore the 12 percent premium.” [Newsday, [6/26/16](#)]

- **Economic Policy Institute: Wage Theft Was The Practice Of Employers Failing To Pay Workers The Full Wages To Which They Are Legally Entitled,” Including “Not Paying Overtime Premiums.”** “Wage theft, the practice of employers failing to pay workers the full wages to which they are legally entitled, is a widespread and deep-rooted problem that directly harms millions of U.S. workers each year. Employers refusing to pay promised wages, paying less than legally mandated minimums, failing to pay for all hours worked, or not paying overtime premiums deprives working people of billions of dollars annually.” [Economic Policy Institute, [5/10/17](#)]

The Wandell Administration Lost A Grievance Brought By The Police Union After Holding Back Night Differential Pay In Violation Of The Police Contract And Was Ordered To Give Back \$123,000 To The Officers.

“The cost of police services raised controversy during the last administration. The Village, under former Mayor James P. Wandell, had a caustic relationship with the police. Early on, as the Village was struggling through financial stress, Trustee Nick LaLota reached out to the Amityville PBA asking-according to some, demanding-that the union agree to open the current police contract and accept givebacks to help the Village’s financial picture. The PBA refused, saying it had agreed to givebacks when its members approved the last contract. Both sides dug their heels in and exchanged barbs, often publicly. What followed was a host of actions against officers that some saw as retaliatory, including the suspension of four officers for allegedly ‘double dipping’ into the state pension system by logging in time as fire volunteers when they responded to incidents as police officers. The issue was eventually settled with both sides opting not to comment on the agreement. Additionally, the PBA won a grievance against the Wandell administration when it held back night differential pay saying it violated the police contract. The Wandell administration was ordered by a state arbitrator to give



back a total of \$123, 000 to the officers.” [Amityville Record, 1/24/18]

HEADLINE: “Amityville must give village police \$120G in back pay.” [Newsday, [6/26/16](#)]

Labor Arbitrator’s Ruling In Favor Of The Police Union Was “A Setback For The Wandell Administration And In Particular For LaLota, Who Has Repeatedly Said That The Union Must Accept Cuts To Police Pay To Ensure Amityville’s Fiscal Stability.” “The decision, first reported last week by the Amityville Record, marks a setback for the Wandell administration and in particular for LaLota, who has repeatedly said that the union must accept cuts to police pay to ensure Amityville’s fiscal stability in coming years. ‘Common sense and the English language were surely on our side,’ LaLota said, adding that the village will revisit the night differential issue in 2018 contract negotiations with the union. In the meantime, he said, the village is moving ahead with purchase of new police cruisers and weapons and the hiring of new officers. ‘These are steps we hope the union will recognize as positive for public safety,’ he said. LaLota said he was hopeful that resolution of the case will lead to better relations between the board and the union, but fellow trustee Dennis Siry discounted that possibility. ‘Because of the way they treated the cops and talked to them in the beginning . . . it’s going to be a hard fence to mend,’ he said.” [Newsday, [6/26/16](#)]

LaLota Voted For A Nearly \$1 Billion Cut From Security Aid To Israel, As Well As Cuts To Programs To Combat Antisemitism

9/29/23: LaLota Voted For Passing The Republican-Backed Continuing Resolution. In September 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

- **9/29/23: The CR Failed By A Vote Of 198-232.** [H.R. 5525, [Vote #511](#), 9/29/23; CQ, [9/29/23](#)]

Republicans’ Failed CR Would Have Cut Security Aid To Israel By 30 Percent, Or Nearly \$1 Billion. “McCarthy made last-ditch efforts to adopt a stopgap funding bill last week that included a 30 percent cut in aid to Israel. [...] ‘The vast majority of House Republicans just voted to kneecap foreign military financing and energy security cooperation for Israel, our most critical ally, ‘ Democratic Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz declared. ‘This group that voted to cut Israel aid by \$1 billion – with a ‘B’ [for billion] – includes almost every self-described ‘moderate Republican’ in this chamber. We will call out every Republican member who has backed off the promises they’ve made to their Jewish-American constituents in exchange for whatever interim Speaker McCarthy promised them, ‘ she added. [...] The Republicans who voted in favor of the continuing resolution included six Republican lawmakers from New York in competitive 2024 races, all of whom have portrayed themselves as pro-Israel while attacking their Democratic counterparts: Republicans Nick LaLota, George Santos, Anthony D’Esposito, Mike Lawler, Marc Molinaro and Brandon Williams.” [Haaretz,

The Failed CR Also Would Have Cut Programs For Combatting Antisemitism, Holocaust Education, And Law Enforcement Measures Against Hate Crimes. “McCarthy made last-ditch efforts to adopt a stopgap funding bill last week that included a 30 percent cut in aid to Israel. [...] The proposed cuts would have gone beyond Israel. They would have also significantly affected other areas of significant importance to the Jewish community — including combatting antisemitism, Holocaust education and law enforcement measures against hate crimes at a time of pronounced domestic antisemitism. The Republicans who voted in favor of the continuing resolution included six Republican lawmakers from New York in competitive 2024 races, all of whom have portrayed themselves as pro-Israel while attacking their Democratic counterparts: Republicans Nick LaLota, George Santos, Anthony D’Esposito, Mike Lawler, Marc Molinaro and Brandon Williams.” [Haaretz, [10/4/23](#)]

LaLota Failed To Safeguard The Border, Voting To Cut Border Security Funding And Touting Hyperpartisan, Ineffective Legislation Instead Of Bipartisan Solutions

February 2024: LaLota Opposed The Bipartisan Immigration Deal Negotiated In The Senate After Trump Urged Republicans To Avoid Granting Democrats A Political Win

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](#)]

2/5/24: LaLota Tweeted, “My Nine Year Old Did A Better Job Negotiating Last Night’s Bed Time Than Senator Lankford Did On This So-Called Border Bill.” [Nick LaLota, Twitter, [2/5/24](#)]



[Nick LaLota, Twitter, [2/5/24](#)]

LaLota Touted HR 2, A Hyperpartisan Immigration Bill That Would Arbitrarily Limit Pathways To Asylum While Rolling Back Effective Means To Combat Illegal Immigration

LaLota Voted For And Touted HR 2

May 2023: LaLota Voted For HR 2, The “Secure The Border Act,” A Bill Requiring Homeland Security To Take Actions To Limit Illegal Immigration And Resuming Construction Of The "Border Wall" At The Southwestern Border. In May 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

1/3/24: LaLota Said The Bipartisan Senate Immigration Deal Needed To Be “As Close To HR 2 As Possible,” Calling The Deal As It Stood “Too Weak.” “Even some House Republicans in key swing districts have signaled they’re prepared to reject a Senate deal if it doesn’t go far enough, a sign the issue could be a potent campaign issue in November. ‘We need to do as close to HR 2 as possible,’ Rep. Nick LaLota of New York, who represents a Biden-won district, told CNN. He added that the package under discussion in the Senate ‘was too weak’ based on a briefing he received before Christmas.” [CNN, [1/3/24](#)]

- **CNN Headline: “A Border Deal To Nowhere? House GOP Ready To Reject Senate Compromise On Immigration”** [CNN, [1/3/24](#)]

HR 2 Would Arbitrarily Limit Pathways To Asylum

The Hill Headline: “GOP Border Bill Would Gut Pathways To Asylum” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]

In Some Cases, HR 2 Borrowed Language Directly From A Trump-Era Asylum Regulation That Was Struck Down In Court. “A Republican border and immigration bill set to come to the House floor Thursday would represent one of the biggest clawbacks of asylum rights in decades if enacted, experts warn. The GOP is aiming to pass the bill May 11 — the same day President Biden is set to lift Title 42. [...] The security measures are paired with provisions gutting asylum rights, in some cases borrowing word-for-word from a Trump-era asylum regulation struck down in court.” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]

The Bill Would Require Asylum-Seekers To Apply For Asylum In Any Other Country They Pass Through En Route To The U.S., Allowing Only Those Who Faced Denials To Apply To The U.S. “The bill requires those seeking asylum to first apply at any other country they pass through, allowing only those who receive denials to try the U.S. That language largely bars anyone who cannot directly come to a U.S. port of entry, essentially limiting asylum to Mexicans, Canadians, and those who already have hard-to-secure tourism visas who can hop a direct flight to the U.S.” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]

- **The Bill Would Allow Only Mexican And Canadian Nationals Or Those With “Hard-To-Secure Tourism Visas” Seeking Asylum To Apply For U.S. Asylum – Even If They Faced Persecution.** “Aaron Reichlin-Melnick, policy director at the American Immigration Council, said the bill would ‘effectively end the system of asylum that we’ve had for the last 43 years.’ [...] The bill requires those seeking asylum to first apply at any other country they pass through, allowing only those who receive denials to try the U.S. That language largely bars anyone who cannot directly come to a U.S. port of entry, essentially limiting asylum to Mexicans, Canadians, and those who already have hard-to-secure tourism visas who can hop a direct flight to the U.S. Reichlin-Melnick said anyone with a layover would be barred from seeking asylum, as would anyone south of Mexico traveling by car, if they don’t first seek and get denied asylum on the way. ‘Say [Russian opposition leader Alexei] Navalny is released from Russian prison today. And he gets on a flight and it stops in an airport in another country before getting here,’ he said. ‘Well, he is not eligible for asylum after this bill because he didn’t apply for asylum in the country in which he stopped on the layover.’” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]
- **For Example, If Opposition Leader Alexei Navalny Were Released From Russian Prison, He Would Have To Apply For And Be Denied Asylum In A Country Where He Stopped For Layover Before He Would Be Eligible To Apply For U.S. Asylum.** “Aaron Reichlin-Melnick, policy director at the American Immigration Council, said the bill would ‘effectively end the system of asylum that we’ve had for the last 43 years.’ [...] The bill requires those seeking asylum to first apply at any other country they pass through, allowing only those who receive denials to try the U.S. That language largely bars anyone who cannot directly come to a U.S. port of entry, essentially limiting asylum to Mexicans, Canadians, and those who already have hard-to-secure tourism visas who can hop a direct flight to the U.S. Reichlin-Melnick said anyone with a layover would be barred from seeking asylum, as would anyone south of Mexico traveling by car, if they don’t first seek and get denied asylum on the way. ‘Say [Russian opposition leader Alexei] Navalny is released from Russian prison today. And he gets on a flight and it stops in an airport in another country before getting here,’ he said. ‘Well, he is not eligible for asylum after this bill because he didn’t apply for asylum in the country in which he stopped on the layover.’” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]
- **The Bill Would Require Those Who Do Apply For Asylum In The U.S. To Pass An Initial Screening Proving They Would Likely Earn It And Place Additional Barriers On Those Who Do Not Pass.** “Even the bar for the initial screening ahead of seeking asylum has been raised — would-be applicants must show they are more likely than not to be granted the status, rather than a ‘significant possibility’ they could qualify — meaning fewer applicants would get a chance to make their case. Many may not even make it to the initial screening, as citizens from a number of countries are effectively blocked from seeking asylum. [...] Those who do manage to make it to a port of entry and who do pass the initial screening would be met with another round of limitations placed on existing asylum protections.” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]

The Bill Would Limit Justifications For Asylum To Those Fleeing As A Targeted “Social Group” And Political Persecution Based On Challenges To A State’s Leadership. “The bill narrows protections for those fleeing from political persecution as well as those who are targeted as members of a ‘social group,’ a category that can be used for those persecuted due to their sexuality. The legislation would grant asylum only to those whose political activity is a challenge to current state leadership rather than a cause in general, meaning that women in Saudi Arabia pushing for the expansion of women’s rights but uninterested in overthrowing the monarchy would not qualify.” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]

- **For Example, Women In Saudi Arabia Persecuted For Advocacy For Women’s Equality But Uninterested In Challenging The Saudi Monarchy Would Not Qualify For Asylum.** “The bill narrows protections for those fleeing

from political persecution as well as those who are targeted as members of a ‘social group,’ a category that can be used for those persecuted due to their sexuality. The legislation would grant asylum only to those whose political activity is a challenge to current state leadership rather than a cause in general, meaning that women in Saudi Arabia pushing for the expansion of women’s rights but uninterested in overthrowing the monarchy would not qualify.” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]

The Bill Would Deny Asylum To Those Seeking Refuge From Unfair Laws That Are “Infrequently Enforced” – Leaving Ambiguity For Laws Enforced Rarely Or Selectively Against Minorities. “It also would deem someone eligible for asylum if they violate laws that are ‘unenforced or infrequently enforced’ unless they can demonstrate that they could be personally impacted by it. Reichlin-Melnick said while that language appears to guard against an applicant seeking to use an obscure law to gain asylum protections, it’s written so broadly it could present hurdles for a number of groups. ‘What does it mean for a law to be frequently enforced? Well, what if you are a small ethnic minority? How can a law be frequently enforced against your group if there’s only a handful?’ he asked. He also pointed to a recently passed law in Uganda that makes homosexuality illegal and calls for the death penalty in some cases. Under the bill, a Ugandan national would need to show ‘credible evidence that such a law or policy has been or would be applied to the applicant personally.’” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]

- **For Example, It Is Unclear Whether The Bill Would Deny Asylum To Those Fleeing From A Law Potentially Subjecting LGBT Ugandans To The Death Penalty If They Could Not Prove It Would Apply To Them Personally.** “It also would deem someone eligible for asylum if they violate laws that are ‘unenforced or infrequently enforced’ unless they can demonstrate that they could be personally impacted by it. Reichlin-Melnick said while that language appears to guard against an applicant seeking to use an obscure law to gain asylum protections, it’s written so broadly it could present hurdles for a number of groups. ‘What does it mean for a law to be frequently enforced? Well, what if you are a small ethnic minority? How can a law be frequently enforced against your group if there’s only a handful?’ he asked. He also pointed to a recently passed law in Uganda that makes homosexuality illegal and calls for the death penalty in some cases. Under the bill, a Ugandan national would need to show ‘credible evidence that such a law or policy has been or would be applied to the applicant personally.’” [The Hill, [5/10/23](#)]

HR 2 Would Roll Back Effective Means To Combat Illegal Immigration

HR 2 Would Prohibit The DHS From Using “Eligibility Criteria Describing An Entire Class Of Potential Parole Recipients” Of Entry Into The U.S. “The House bill (Title VII) would severely limit an administration’s ability to use parole to allow into the United States individuals in need of humanitarian protection. The language in the House bill prohibits the Secretary of Homeland Security from using ‘eligibility criteria describing an entire class of potential parole recipients.’” [Forbes, [5/10/23](#)]

Parole In Immigration Law Is Distinct From Parole In Criminal Justice – It Allows Noncitizens To Be Granted U.S Entry Without Existing Legal Basis, Including Due To Humanitarian Crises. “Under U.S. immigration law, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has discretion to grant ‘parole’ to certain noncitizens to allow them to enter or temporarily remain in the United States for specific reasons. Parole under immigration law is very different than in the criminal justice context. This fact sheet explains the nature of parole, how parole requests are considered, who may qualify, and what parole programs currently exist. What is Parole? The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to exercise discretion to temporarily allow certain noncitizens to physically enter or remain in the United States if they are applying for admission but do not have a legal basis for being admitted. DHS may only grant parole if the agency determines that there are urgent humanitarian or significant public benefit reasons for a person to be in the United States and that person merits a favorable exercise of discretion. Grants of parole are made for limited periods of time, often to accomplish a discrete purpose, and individuals are typically expected to depart the United States when the authorized period expires unless another form of status or relief is conferred.” [American Immigration Council, [1/10/23](#)]

Parole Programs For Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, And Nicaragua Reduced Illegal Immigration By Allowing Immigrants To Enter The U.S. With An American Sponsor Rather Than Crossing The Border Illegally. Parole



programs for Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti and Nicaragua were the primary target of House Republicans in restricting the use of parole. However, Border Patrol data show these parole programs have been effective in reducing illegal entry. ‘In January 2023, as a way to provide legal pathways, the Biden administration announced parole programs for up to 30,000 individuals a month from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela to enter the United States with a U.S. sponsor,’ noted a recent NFAP report. ‘The parole programs produced dramatic results and almost unprecedented effectiveness in reducing illegal entry as measured by encounters with Border Patrol agents.’” [Forbes, [5/10/23](#)]

- **The Number Of Border Patrol Encounters At The Southwest Border Decreased By 95 Percent For Immigrants Of Countries In The Parole Programs.** “The number of Border Patrol encounters at the Southwest border declined by 95% for Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela as a group between December 2022 and March 2023. Border Patrol encounters for all other countries not in the parole programs increased by 15% during this period. The parole policies represented a humane alternative to forcing individuals to seek protection by entering through dangerous routes between ports of entry because legal access to the United States is blocked.” [Forbes, [5/10/23](#)]
- **Ending Parole Programs Would Also Prevent War Victims, Including Ukrainians Under The Uniting For Ukraine Program, To Receive Parole In The Future.** “Under Uniting for Ukraine, Americans have sponsored more than 200,000 Ukrainians who have fled Russia’s invasion, primarily Ukrainian women and children. The Biden administration also paroled thousands of Afghans into the United States after the fall of Kabul. The new restrictions in the House bill would prevent a repeat of such efforts, even though hundreds of thousands of Americans are eager to help people in unfortunate circumstances. A House source confirmed the bill would cut off future parole programs for war victims. Current parolees would be forced to leave the United States after their parole expires. They would only be allowed to renew once for a year (Section 701). Ukrainians (and other parolees) could only stay if they were approved for a different immigration status. It would be challenging for many Ukrainians to obtain asylum under current law, and the House bill makes it more difficult for anyone to be approved for asylum.” [Forbes, [5/10/23](#)]

The Bill Would Also End The Use Of A CBP App For Asylum Seekers To Schedule Appointments, Forcing Them To Instead Present Themselves At The Border Or Point Of Entry, Increasing Unlawful Entry. The bill (Section 122) would also end using the CBP One app for asylum applicants to schedule an appointment at a port of entry. The alternative to applying for asylum at a port of entry is for individuals to cross the border and present themselves. Banning the use of the app, as the bill does, would almost certainly increase unlawful entry, as would ending the parole programs.” [Forbes, [5/10/23](#)]

HR 2 Would Not Increase The Number Of Immigration Judges To Address A Backlog Of Cases

HR 2 Would Not Increase Numbers Of Asylum Officers Or Immigration Judges. “While some elements of the proposed legislation might prove effective and helpful, like additional investments in personnel and technology at ports of entry, the bill’s enforcement-only focus and failure to address lawful pathways is deeply flawed. The bill’s overarching focus on physical barriers and deterrence measures — but not increased numbers of asylum officers or immigration judges — presents a vision of the U.S.’s southern border where people fleeing violence and persecution would be quickly removed, without meaningful access to protection.” [National Immigration Forum, [5/8/23](#)]

A Shortage Of Immigration Judges Leaves Migrants In Legal Limbo And Has Created A Backlog Of More Than Two Million Cases. “President Biden’s attempt to deal efficiently with a new surge of migration following the end of Title 42 pandemic restrictions has focused new attention on a severe shortage of judges, the result of longstanding neglect that has overwhelmed the immigration court system with a backlog of more than two million cases. The court system is riddled with yearslong delays and low morale as a work force of about 650 judges struggles to keep up with the volume of immigration cases, leaving undocumented immigrants who have long waited in the United States in limbo.” [New York Times, [5/12/23](#)]

New York City Faced A Shortage Of Immigration Judges. “While an abrupt shift in the federal administration’s immigration policy has slowed down the daily arrival of migrants, more than 21,000 people are already in New York City and many hope to gain legal status through the asylum process. They will join a line that already includes about 180,000



pending cases in New York State immigration courts, which are handled by 88 judges. [...] Mr. Marku said he's never seen the city's immigration courts as busy in his 27-year career as an immigration attorney. 'They don't have enough judges, they don't have enough government attorneys, they don't have the support staff to get it done,' he said.' [New York Times, [11/3/22](#)]

- **November 2022: New York Times Headline: “Migrants Encounter ‘Chaos And Confusion’ In New York Immigration Courts”** [New York Times, [11/3/22](#)]

April 2023: LaLota Voted To Cut Billions For Border Security

April 2023: LaLota 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, LaLota 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](#)]

LaLota Voted To Slash Funding To Clean Up The Long Island Sound Program By Nearly \$12 Million And Sits On A Committee That Proposed Dramatic Cuts To Environmental Programs

September 2023: LaLota Voted To Slash Funding To Clean Up The Long Island Sound By Roughly 30 Percent Or Nearly \$12 Million

September 2023: LaLota Voted For Republicans’ Failed CR, Which Would Have Cut Federal Spending Across The Board, With Some Exceptions, By Nearly 30 Percent

9/29/23: LaLota Voted For Passing The Republican-Backed Continuing Resolution. In September 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

- **9/29/23: The CR Failed 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](#)]

LaLota Lauded The Failed CR's Cuts

9/29/23: LaLota Tweeted, "Congress Must Shrink The Size Of The Government And Keep The Government Open While Doing So." [Rep. Nick LaLota, Twitter, [9/29/23](#)]



[Rep. Nick LaLota, Twitter, [9/29/23](#)]

The CR Would Have Subjected A \$40 Million Program To Protect The Long Island Sound To The Cuts, Totaling Nearly \$12 Million

The CR Would Have Subjected Funding Through The Department of the Interior, Environment, 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](#)]

The Department of the Interior, Environment, And Related Agencies Appropriations Act Of 2023 Directed The Agency To Fund The Long Island Sound In Accordance With House Report 117-83. "Long Island Sound.—The Agency is directed to follow the guidance in House Report 117-83." [Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Legislative Text and Explanatory Statement, DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023, [12/29/22](#)]

House Report 117-83 Recommended Funding The Long Island Sound Program With \$40,000,000. "Long Island



Sound.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for the Long Island Sound program, \$9,600,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Agency shall operate the program as specified in section 119 of the CWA.” [House Report 117-83, Department of the Interior Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2022, [7/6/21](#)]

29.9 Percent Of \$40 Million Is \$11,960,000.

The Long Island Sound Program Funded Efforts To Combat Pollution In The Sound, Reducing Nitrogen Discharge, Reopening Fish Habitats, And Restoring Wetlands

The Long Island Sound Program Funded Efforts To Combat Pollution In The Sound, Reducing Nitrogen Discharge, Reopening Fish Habitats, And Restoring Wetlands. “U.S. Rep. Tom Suozzi recently helped secure a five-year reauthorization of the federal Long Island Sound Program, a \$65 million effort that brings together federal and state agencies from New York and Connecticut to study and restore the sound. [...] The Long Island Sound Program, established in 1985, has: • Reduced nitrogen discharge from treatment plants by 40 million pounds. • Restored more than 1,600 acres of wetlands. • Reopened 317 miles of fish habitat. • Engaged thousands of people through education and volunteer programs.” [LIHerald, [9/27/18](#)]

Note: In June 2024, the Long Island Sound Program [received](#) \$40 million in funding.

LaLota Sits On A Committee That Proposed Drastic Cuts To Programs That Improve Water Quality And Infrastructure

LaLota Is A Member Of The Republican Study Committee. [Republican Study Committee, accessed [6/5/24](#)]

The RSC Budget Would Eliminate The Surface Water Protection Program, Which Funded Water Management With \$224 Million In FY 2023. “Eliminate the Surface Water Protection Program States are much better equipped to manage bodies of water within their jurisdictions. Allowing states to manage these bodies of water will ensure better management of resources as states have a better understanding of the needs of their communities and can benefit from flexibility. This program received \$224.492 million in FY 2023.” [Republican Study Committee, FY 2025 Budget, [3/20/24](#)]

- **The Surface Water Protection Program Preserves And Restores The Quality Of Coastal Waters, Rivers, Lakes, Wetlands, And Streams, Including Through Repairing Water Infrastructure.** “The Budget includes \$270.6 million and 1,056.4 FTE for the Surface Water Protection Program, an increase of \$46.1 million and 46.1 FTE over the FY 2024 ACR level, to carry out work to protect, improve, and restore the quality of our Nation’s coastal waters, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and streams. Another critical aspect of ensuring clean water is ongoing support for the capitalization of state programs to build and repair water infrastructure, including through EPA’s two state revolving funds.” [EPA, Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations, [FY 2025](#)]

The RSC Budget Proposed Eliminating The Climate [Sic] Resiliency Water Utilities Initiative. “This budget proposes eliminating the following eight climate programs that kill jobs, needlessly increase the cost of energy, and do almost nothing to promote a clean environment: • regulation of GHG emissions from vehicles (as well as non-road equipment, locomotives, aircraft and transportation fuels). • regulation of CO2 emissions from power plants, factory boilers and other stationary sources. • the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program. • the Global Methane Initiative. • the Climate Resilience Evaluation Awareness Tool. • the Green Infrastructure Program. • the Climate Resiliency Water Utilities Initiative. • Climate research funding for the Office of Research and Development.” [Republican Study Committee, FY 2025 Budget, [3/20/24](#)]

- **The Creating Resilient Water Utilities Initiative Provides Water Utilities With Assistance To Increase System Resilience To The Impacts Of Climate Change.** “The Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU) Initiative provides drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater (water sector) utilities with practical tools, training, and technical assistance to increase system resilience to climate change impacts. CRWU helps promote a clear



understanding of climate data and helps water sector utilities identify relevant climate risks, potential adaptation strategies, implementation options, and infrastructure financing.” [EPA, accessed [6/5/24](#)]

LaLota Sits On A Committee That Proposed Dramatically Reducing EPA Funding

LaLota Is A Member Of The Republican Study Committee. [Republican Study Committee, accessed [6/5/24](#)]

The RSC Budget “Would Significantly Reduce The EPA’s Funding.” “Reduce Funding for the EPA The Biden Administration is working to implement the most radical environmental agenda in the history of the country.⁵⁴⁶ The President has used the EPA to pursue a far reaching agenda, including a new \$180 billion rule on emissions standards for light-duty and heavy-duty motor vehicles,⁵⁴⁷ new methane rules that will increase the cost of energy, and a more harmful version of the Obama Administration’s Clean Power Plan.⁵⁴⁸ These regulations will cost jobs, reduce wages and force middle-class Americans to pay higher prices for energy. This budget would significantly reduce the EPA’s funding, rolls back the regulatory excess of the Biden Administration, and returns the agency to its much more limited original purpose. This will save the taxpayers billions of dollars per year while significantly reducing wage-lowering regulations.” [Republican Study Committee, FY 2025 Budget, [3/20/24](#)]

LaLota Opposed Banning Assault Weapons And Accessories That Make Mass Shootings More Deadly And Refused To Advance Bills To Improve Background Checks

LaLota Opposed Banning Assault Weapons And High-Capacity Magazines

August 2022: LaLota Opposed Banning Assault Weapons And High-Capacity Magazines, Saying, “It’s Not A Fact Of Not Having Enough Laws. It’s A Fact Of Not Enforcing The Laws That Are On The Books Now.” “Asked about ‘confronting the growing number of mass killings’ by voting in favor of a ban on assault weapons or high-capacity magazines, both candidates said that they are gun owners and are adamantly opposed to such restrictions. ‘The issue here is that we’re not enforcing the laws,’ Mr. Figliola said. Referring to the May mass shooting in a supermarket in Buffalo, he said that ‘there were all these laws that the Democrats and Kathy Hochul, our governor, put in place and they said that that was supposed to stop mass shootings, and it didn’t because it failed at every single level.’ School districts should be allowed to have armed security in schools, he said, ‘but ultimately we have to come up with a solution with mental health but not go after law-abiding gun owners.’ Mr. LaLota agreed that ‘it’s not a fact of not having enough laws. It’s a fact of not enforcing the laws that are on the books now. . . . We need to do what we can as a society to address the mental health issue, but also enforce the laws that are on the books.’” [East Hampton Star, [8/11/22](#)]

In Congress, LaLota Voted Against Banning Accessories Used In Mass Shootings

June 2023: LaLota Voted For Congressional Disapproval Of A Rule Subjecting Pistol Braces To Higher Regulations. In June 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

The Resolution Would Overturn A Rule To Tighten Regulations On Pistol Braces, An Accessory Used In Mass Shootings. “House Republicans passed a resolution that would repeal a Biden administration rule tightening federal regulations on stabilizing braces for firearms, an accessory that has been used in several mass shootings in the U.S. over the last decade. The resolution passed 219-210 nearly on party lines and after a contentious floor debate where Republicans accused the administration of ‘executive overreach’ and Democrats condemned a bill they said would ‘help kill people.’ Two Democrats voted in support and two Republicans voted against it.” [Associated Press, [6/13/23](#)]

LaLota Refused To Sign Onto Measures To Force Congress To Take Action To Improve Background Checks

June 2023: LaLota Did Not Sign Onto The Discharge Petition To Force A Vote On The Bipartisan Background Checks Act. LaLota did not sign onto the discharge petition reading: “Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XV, I, Mike Thompson, move to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution (H.Res. 454) entitled, a resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 715) to require a background check for every firearm sale, which was referred to said committee May 26th, 2023, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:” [H.Res. 454, [6/13/23](#)]

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

June 2023: LaLota Did Not Sign Onto The Discharge Petition To Force A Vote On The Enhanced Background Checks Act. LaLota did not sign onto the discharge petition reading: “Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XV, I, Mike Thompson, move to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution (H.Res. 454) entitled, a resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 715) to require a background check for every firearm sale, which was referred to said committee May 26th, 2023, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:” [H.Res. 453, [6/13/23](#)]

- **The Enhanced Background Checks Act Would Extended Background Checks From Three Days To Ten, With The Potential To Be Extended Another Ten.** “Currently a gun seller has to wait three business for federal investigators to conduct background check. Most checks are quick, but incomplete data can sometimes cause a delayed response. If the delay lasts more than three business days, the gun sale can move forward. The Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019 expands the background check period to ten days, with the potential to be extended another ten.” [NPR, [2/28/19](#)]
- **Under Current Law, Any Background Check That Lasts More Than Three Business Days Is Allowed To Proceed.** “Currently a gun seller has to wait three business for federal investigators to conduct background check. Most checks are quick, but incomplete data can sometimes cause a delayed response. If the delay lasts more than three business days, the gun sale can move forward. The Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019 expands the background check period to ten days, with the potential to be extended another ten.” [NPR, [2/28/19](#)]
- **Dylann Roof, Who Killed Nine People At The Mother Emanuel Church, Had Been Allowed To Purchase A Gun Despite A Prior Arrest For Drug Possession Because His Background Check Had Taken Longer Than Three Days To Complete.** “The legislation addresses a loophole in current law that enables some firearms to be transferred by licensed gun dealers before the required background checks have been completed, a loophole that allowed Dylann Roof to buy a gun in 2015 and kill nine people at Mother Emanuel Church -- one of the most well known historically black churches in Charleston, South Carolina. Due to Roof’s prior admission during an arrest that he was in possession of drugs, he should not have been permitted to buy the gun he used in the massacre. However, an agent working for the FBI’s background check system who was performing the review on Roof failed to contact Columbia, South Carolina, police, who arrested Roof, in part because of a clerical error in records listing the wrong agency. Because Roof’s background check took longer than three days to complete, the gun shop owner was allowed to sell the gun to Roof. The law permits gun sellers to sell guns if a background check takes longer than three days to



complete.” [CNN, [2/28/19](#)]

LaLota Refused To Comment On His Decision Not To Sign Onto The Discharge Petitions. “On Tuesday, a group of House Democrats, including Hudson Valley Rep. Pat Ryan, announced plans to attempt an end-run around GOP leadership to force a vote on banning military-style semi-automatic guns and enhancing background checks for gun purchases. They introduced a legislative tool called a discharge petition. If they get a majority of House lawmakers to sign on, they can bring the bills up for consideration. [...] Spectrum News reached out to the other New York Republicans in competitive districts, including Reps. Mike Lawler, George Santos, Nick LaLota and Brandon Williams, to ask if they would sign the petitions. Their offices did not respond by deadline.” [Spectrum News, [6/16/23](#)]

LaLota Is Just Another MAGA Republican Falling In Line With His Party And Threatening Our Democracy

LaLota Endorsed Trump And Stood By Him After A Jury Of New Yorkers Convicted Him Of 34 Felonies

January 2024: LaLota Endorsed Trump

January 20, 2024: LaLota Tweeted, “I Endorse President Trump To Be Our 47th President.” [Nick LaLota, Twitter, [1/20/24](#)]



[Nick LaLota, Twitter, [1/20/24](#)]

LaLota Stood By Trump After A Jury Of New Yorkers Convicted Him Of 34 Felonies

May 2024: A Jury Of 12 New Yorkers Unanimously Found Trump Guilty Of 34 Felony Charges. “Former President Donald Trump was found guilty of 34 felonies by the jury in his ‘hush money’ trial in New York on Thursday, making

him the first former president in U.S. history to be convicted of a crime. The jury, composed of 12 Manhattan residents, found that Trump illegally falsified business records to cover up a \$130,000 payment to adult film star Stormy Daniels before the 2016 election. They found him guilty on all counts on their second day of deliberations.” [CBS News, [5/31/24](#)]

5/30/24: LaLota Called For Hochul To “Announce Her Intention To Pardon President Trump And Pre-Emptively Commute Any Sentence,” Saying The Alternative Was “To Allow America To Become A Banana Republic.” “US Rep. Nick LaLota, R-Amityville, who represents Huntington. ‘The best way to unwind Alvin Bragg’s political prosecution and today’s conviction is for Governor Hochul to immediately announce her intention to pardon President Trump and pre-emptively commute any sentence. To not do so is to allow America to become a banana republic. President Trump’s fate, and the 2024 presidential election, should be decided by voters, not overzealous politically motivated prosecutors and an imbalanced jury.’” [Huntington Now, [5/30/24](#)]

VIDEO: Asked About Running With A Convicted Felon At The Top Of The Ticket, LaLota Called Trump’s Trial A “Tainted Process” And Said His Constituents Were “Angry.” RAJU: “You’re running with a convicted felon at the top of your ticket.” LaLOTA: “A tainted process. Not the same. And a lot of my constituents were focused on the fact of the trial not being fair, the process not being fair, and they’re upset and they’re angry.” [CNN via Mediaite, 1:18, [6/3/24](#)]
(VIDEO)

If Republicans Maintained Congressional Majorities, They Could Overturn The Results Of The 2024 Election – Blocs Of Members Were Already Unable To Commit To Certifying The 2024 Election Results

As Of May 2024, A Group Of Senate Republicans Cast Doubt On Whether They Would Certify 2024 Election Results, Capitulating To Trump’s Demands That They Would Not Unless He Won. “Refusing to commit to accepting the results of the 2024 election has become a litmus test for Republicans jockeying to become former President Trump’s running mate, but that’s making their Senate GOP colleagues uncomfortable about the prospect of another Jan. 6-style standoff if Trump loses. A group of Senate Republicans are rejecting the idea that a victory for President Biden in November would likely be the result of fraud, sending a clear message to Trump and his allies that any attempt to challenge the results without clear evidence of misconduct won’t find much support in Washington. While Trump has refused to accept the election results in advance, many GOP lawmakers aren’t willing to go down that same road — except for a handful who are trying to rise to the top of his VP shortlist. And these ambitious Republicans jockeying to ingratiate themselves with Trump are putting themselves on an island within the GOP.” [The Hill, [5/28/24](#)]

January 2024: Most House Republicans Declined To Say If They Would Object To The Presidential Election Results, With The Minority Who Responded Giving “Mixed Responses.” “To mark the third anniversary of the Jan. 6 attack, USA TODAY asked House GOP lawmakers if they would object to this year’s election results. USA TODAY reached 20 lawmakers out of the 220-member conference and contacted all other offices but did not receive responses. Those reached gave mixed responses, and most declined to say whether they would object to the 2024 results.” [USA Today, [1/5/24](#)]

- **January 7, 2024: On Meet The Press, Stefanik Said Of Whether She Would Certify Results Of The 2024 Election, “We Will See If This Is A Legal And Valid Election.”** “Rep. Elise Stefanik (R-N.Y.) on Sunday stopped short of saying she will certify the 2024 election results, saying she will ‘see’ if this year’s election is ‘legal and valid.’ Pressed on NBC News’s ‘Meet the Press’ over whether she will vote to certify the 2024 election results no matter what the result is, Stefanik said, ‘We will see if this is a legal and valid election.’” [The Hill, [1/7/24](#)]

A Republican House Majority Could Refuse To Participate In Counting Electoral Votes, Elect Trump Speaker Of The House, And Move To Have Him Fill The Presidential Vacancy Under The Presidential Succession Act Without Observing Electoral Votes. “Hard-line GOP Reps. Matt Gaetz and Marjorie Taylor Greene recently underscored what this might mean in practice when they suggested that the House might select Trump as speaker if Republicans were to retake the majority in 2022. But the scary truth is that, if Republicans also win a House majority in 2024, they would not have to stop there. A Republican House majority could at that point not only elect Trump as speaker but refuse to participate in the joint session to count electoral votes, thereby preventing the selection of a president-elect or vice

president-elect. This would leave the presidency vacant come Jan. 20 — a vacancy that Speaker Trump would then fill by operation of the Presidential Succession Act. And while this appointment would be temporary, Trump would remain there so long as the same House majority refused to finalize the electoral vote count and determine the actual winner. Trump said this week that he wasn't interested in becoming speaker if Republicans take the House in November. But he might have a different opinion in 2024 if doing so becomes a stepping stone back to the White House." [Visiting fellow in governance studies at the Brookings Institution, a senior editor at Lawfare and a senior fellow with the National Security Law Program at Columbia Law School Scott Anderson Op-Ed, Politico Magazine, [3/31/24](#)]

LaLota Voted To Elevate Mike Johnson, Who Orchestrated The House Republicans' Attempt To Overturn The 2020 Election, As Speaker

LaLota Voted To Elevate Mike Johnson As Speaker

LaLota Voted For Electing Mike Johnson As Speaker Of The House On The Fourth Ballot. In October 2023, LaLota 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](#)]

10/25/23: LaLota Called Johnson A "Commonsense Conservative" Who "Understands The Priorities Of Long Islanders." [Rep. Nick LaLota, Twitter, [10/25/23](#)]



[Rep. Nick LaLota, Twitter, [10/25/23](#)]

Johnson Led House Republicans' Attempt To Overturn The 2020 Election

January 7, 2021: Johnson Voted For Objecting To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Pennsylvania. In January 2021, Johnson 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](#)]

January 6, 2021: Johnson Voted For Objecting To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Arizona. In January 2021, Johnson 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](#)]

New York Times: Johnson Was "The Most Important Architect Of The Electoral College Objections." "In formal statements justifying their votes, about three-quarters relied on the arguments of a low-profile Louisiana congressman, Representative Mike Johnson, the most important architect of the Electoral College objections." [New York Times, [10/3/22](#)]

- **Johnson Was Credited With Coming Up With The Option For Republicans To Vote Not To Certify 2020 Election Results On The Grounds Of Changed Voting Procedures During The Pandemic.** "On the eve of the Jan. 6 votes, he presented colleagues with what he called a 'third option.' He faulted the way some states had changed



voting procedures during the pandemic, saying it was unconstitutional, without supporting the outlandish claims of Mr. Trump’s most vocal supporters. His Republican critics called it a Trojan horse that allowed lawmakers to vote with the president while hiding behind a more defensible case.” [New York Times, [10/3/22](#)]

LaLota Votes With Extremists Like Marjorie Taylor Greene Nearly 75 Percent Of The Time

As Of June 2024, LaLota Voted With Marjorie Taylor Greene 73 Percent Of The Time. [ProPublica, accessed [6/7/24](#)]

As Of June 2024, LaLota Voted With Lauren Boebert 73 Percent Of The Time. [ProPublica, accessed [6/7/24](#)]

As Of June 2024, LaLota Voted With Mike Johnson 86 Percent Of The Time. [ProPublica, accessed [6/7/24](#)]

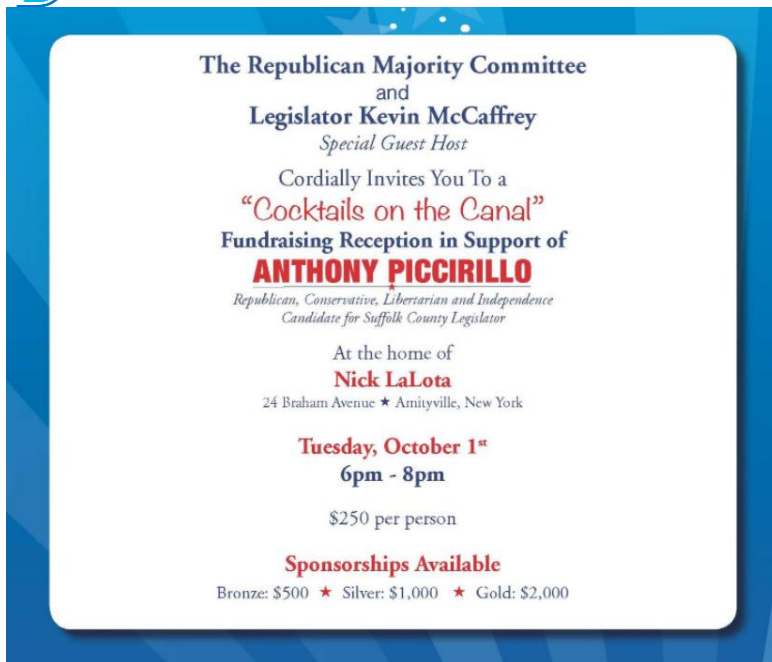
As A Suffolk County Board Of Elections Commissioner, LaLota Faced Criticism For Conflicts Of Interest, Absenteeism, And Firing A Woman Who Complained Of Sexual Harassment

LaLota Faced Criticism During His Tenure As The Republican Elections Commissioner In Suffolk County For Having Conflicts Of Interest And Being Absent From His Job

2019: LaLota Was Criticized For Holding A Fundraiser For Local Republican Candidates While Serving As An Elections Commissioner

2019: LaLota Was Criticized For Holding A Fundraiser For A Local Republican Candidate, Anthony Piccirillo, While Serving As An Elections Commissioner. “Nicholas LaLota, the Republican Suffolk County Board of Elections Commissioner, is facing criticism from Democrats for holding a fundraiser for a GOP county legislature candidate last week. LaLota held a ‘Cocktails on the Canal’-themed fundraiser at his Amityville home on Oct. 1 for Anthony Piccirillo, who is challenging Legis. William Lindsay III (D-Bohemia) in the 8th District. Democrats questioned LaLota’s ability to fairly oversee the Nov. 5 election in the race. ‘That is a clear conflict of interest for the county commissioner of the Board of Elections to hold a fundraiser for a candidate,’ said Keith Davies, a county Democratic Party spokesman. ‘That just seems on its face unethical and a clear conflict of interest.’ LaLota said the county Board of Ethics said the fundraiser was fine, as long as he didn’t use his official title on fundraiser materials. But, regardless, LaLota said he is allowed to support political candidates, particularly because of the partisan nature of his job.” [Newsday, [10/13/19](#)]

LaLota Held The Fundraiser At His Home In Amityville.



[Suffolk County Republican Party, accessed [4/27/22](#)]

LaLota Recused Himself From Overseeing The Final Ballot Count For The 8th Legislative District Following The Fundraiser

LaLota Recused Himself From Overseeing The Final Ballot Count For The 8th Legislative District Following The Fundraiser For Piccirillo. “Nicholas LaLota, the Republican Suffolk County Board of Elections commissioner, said he will recuse himself from overseeing the 8th legislative district's final ballot count after hosting a fundraiser for Republican candidate Anthony Piccirillo last month. LaLota said that while he was not required to recuse himself in the tight race, he did so to make Democratic incumbent William J. Lindsay III (D-Bohemia) more comfortable with the results. ‘I’m happy to defer to Mr. Lindsay so he is certain he gets absolute fairness by the Board of Elections,’ LaLota said.” [Newsday, [11/15/19](#)]

2015: LaLota Asked The Deputy Board Of Elections Commissioner To Act In His Place For 2015 Elections To Avoid “The Appearance Of” A Conflict

2015: LaLota Asked The Deputy Board Of Elections Commissioner To Act In His Place For 2015 Elections To Avoid “The Appearance Of” A Conflict. “In an effort to avoid even ‘the appearance of’ a conflict, Amityville Village Trustee Nick LaLota has asked Deputy Board of Elections Commissioner William J. Ellis to assume his role in any issues that may come up related to the Amityville Village election on March 18. In that election, LaLota is running to retain his seat on the board. LaLota, who formerly served as chief of staff to New York State Sen. Phil Boyle, became one of the two Suffolk County board of commissioners in January. While most elections come under the jurisdiction of the County boards, Village and school board elections are under the jurisdiction of local officials who act as commissioners. In school board elections, district clerks, and in Village elections, Village clerks, act as commissioner. While elected officials are prohibited from serving as both a public official and election commissioner, New York State election Law 3-200 permits a Village or school board trustee to hold both posts. The law reads: No person shall be appointed as election commissioner or continue to hold office who is not a registered voter in the County and not an enrolled member of the party recommending his appointment, or who holds any other public office, except that of commissioner of deeds, notary public, Village officer, City or Town justice, member of a community board within the city of New York or trustee or officer of a school district outside of a city. LaLota said in his Jan. 22 letter to Ellis that while he could maintain his role, he believed it was important to avoid any appearance of conflict that may arise. ‘Thus I appoint you to act in my stead,’ he wrote to Ellis. ‘Please work in concert with Commissioner Anita Katz on any efforts involving the upcoming Village election.’ [...] The elections are Wed., March 18. LaLota is seeking his first full, four-year term of office and at deadline no

other candidates had filed to oppose him.” [Amityville Record, 2/11/15]

LaLota Faced An Audit Into His Attendance Records As An Elections Commissioner While Simultaneously Attending Law School

2017: Republican Suffolk County Comptroller Started A “Time And Attendance Audit” Of Senior Managers At The Suffolk Board Of Elections, After Democrats Requested An Audit Of LaLota

2017: Democrats Asked The Republican Suffolk County Comptroller To Review LaLota’s Time Sheets Since He Was Taking Daytime Law Classes, Which Appeared To Conflict With His Duties On The Board Of Elections.

“Suffolk’s legislative presiding officer, Democrat DuWayne Gregory, has asked Republican Comptroller John Kennedy to review GOP Elections Commissioner Nicholas LaLota’s time sheets because he is taking daytime classes as a part-time Hofstra Law School student while in his full-time county job. ‘It is difficult for me to understand how Mr. LaLota can attend law school classes during the day in Hempstead and simultaneously attend to his duties at the board of elections in Yaphank,’ Gregory, of Copiague, said in a letter Sept. 7. [...] ‘This so-called inquiry is why people hate politics,’ LaLota said. ‘If there was a sincere effort to understand my schedule, the legislator would have just called me and then would have understood my job isn’t just from 9 to 5; my 60 employees and I just worked a 20-hour day on primary day.’ [...] LaLota, a Naval Academy graduate and a scholarship law student, said he would ‘happily provide my time sheets and part-time class schedule while continuing to use the GI Bill to attend part-time classes to better myself and my public service.’” [Newsday, [9/19/17](#)]

2017: The Republican Suffolk County Comptroller Started A “Time And Attendance Audit” Of Senior Managers At The Suffolk Board Of Elections, After Democrats Requested An Audit Of LaLota. “Republican Suffolk County Comptroller John Kennedy said he has started a ‘time and attendance audit’ of senior managers at the Suffolk Board of Elections. Presiding Officer DuWayne Gregory (D-Copiague) requested an audit after a Newsday story in September disclosed that Republican Elections Commissioner Nicholas LaLota was attending Hofstra Law School part time, including during office hours of the elections board. LaLota, who earns \$144,000 a year on the board, said he fulfills his requirement to work 70 hours every two weeks. He said he was ‘pleased to comply with the personnel audit’ covering all of the board’s 123 employees. ‘Going forward, I hope the Democrat legislators behind this distraction games will exert at least as much effort closing our county’s \$100 million budget gap as they have playing these petty partisan games,’ LaLota said.” [Newsday, [11/12/17](#)]

2018: Attendance Audit Held Up An Emergency Motion For LaLota’s Reappointment As Suffolk County Republican Elections Commissioner

2018: LaLota’s Reappointment As Suffolk County Republican Elections Commissioner Failed As Democrats Sought An Audit Of His Law School Attendance And His Commissioner Time Sheets. “In an often testy and partisan debate, an emergency resolution to reappoint Suffolk’s Republican elections commissioner Nichola LaLota to a second term failed in the Democratic-controlled Suffolk Legislature. [...] While the reappointments of election commissioners are usually done jointly with a minimum of fuss, LaLota’s solo resolution became a heated confrontation with Democrats, who sought an audit of his attendance at Hofstra Law School, sometimes during regular daytime hours. ‘For eight months, I have been vilified and dragged through the mud,’ LaLota said, calling the inquiry absurd and inappropriate. He said he would have answered Democrats’ questions about the issue if they ever bothered to consult him. He said there is staff at the elections board to supervise from 105 to 130 hours every two weeks and he is always present for the 70 hours he is required to work.” [Newsday, [7/17/18](#)]

- **2018: LaLota Said He Did Not Attend A Social Event Hosted By The Mayor Because He Was Working On A Paper For Law School.** “She added that this was the first Mayor’s Social she has not attended since 2013 and that she made a contribution to support the Kiwanis Club’s drug education program. LaLota said in a statement that over the years at events like these, he has gotten a cold shoulder from the ‘Good Ole Boys Club’ in an effort to make him feel unwelcome. ‘More recently, my tire was slashed and car was keyed while I attended a public meeting at Village Hall,’ he added. ‘However un-Amityville as that behavior may be, I’m a big boy and will continue to participate in public

and social events in order to engage neighbors, regardless if we agree on Village politics.’ He added that he did not attend the social on March 4 because he was working on a five-page assignment regarding the Taxing and Spending Clause of the U.S. Constitution. LaLota is studying law at Hofstra.” [Amityville Record, 4/4/18]

2019: The Auditor Was “Unable To Insure [sic] The Accuracy Of Hours Worked And Benefit Hours Utilized” And Found That LaLota “[Did] Not Utilize A Daily Attendance Sheet And [Did] Not Sign In When He Arrives At Work”

2019: The Auditor Was “Unable To Insure [sic] The Accuracy Of Hours Worked And Benefit Hours Utilized” And Found That LaLota “[Did] Not Utilize A Daily Attendance Sheet And [Did] Not Sign In When He Arrives At Work.” “Suffolk County Comptroller John Kennedy has issued an audit on the pay reporting practices of top officials of the county Board of Elections, but could not verify their work hours. In an eight-page audit covering 2016-17, Kennedy said he was ‘unable to insure the accuracy of hours worked and benefit hours utilized’ by the board’s Republican commissioner and the Democratic commissioner and her deputy. The audit also cited ‘conflicting guidance as to the rules governing board employees.’ The audit, issued May 2, came after legislative Presiding Officer DuWayne Gregory (D-Copiague) asked Kennedy in 2017 to review time sheets of GOP Commissioner Nicholas LaLota, who was taking day classes as a part-time student at Hofstra Law School while working a full-time county job. The audit found LaLota ‘does not utilize a daily attendance sheet and does not sign in when he arrives to work.’ LaLota said he ‘records actual hours worked on his Time and Accrual records,’ and also ‘records time spent on emails and phone calls while away from the office,’ the audit said.” [Newsday, [5/28/19](#)]

LaLota’s Democratic Counterpart Also Did Not Utilize An Attendance Sheet And Did Not Sign In. “The audit also found Democratic elections Commissioner Anita Katz and former deputy Jeanne O’Rourke did not ‘utilize a daily attendance sheet and do not sign in when they arrive for work,’ and do not record their actual hours worked. But Katz and O’Rourke listed on their pay sheets that they worked seven hours a day, even if they worked longer, the report said.” [Newsday, [5/28/19](#)]

Auditors Questions The Commissioners’ Practice Of Having Subordinates Approving Their Time Sheets.

“Auditors also questioned LaLota’s and Katz’s practice of having their time sheets approved by subordinates who might not be able to monitor out-of-office work or could be ‘subject to undue influence’ to approve the time sheets. Auditors also recommended that the county legislature adopt an approval process for commissioners’ time sheets. Gregory said he would review whether the legislature should consider new time sheet rules for commissioners.” [Newsday, [5/28/19](#)]

The Democratic Legislative Presiding Officer Was Disappointed The Audit Did Not Look Into LaLota’s Law School Attendance. “Gregory also said he was disappointed the audit was ‘just a paper review’ that did not look into LaLota’s law school attendance and check it against his time sheets. ‘If he is not in the building, the question is, where is he?’ Gregory said. LaLota did not make an official response to the audit. In an interview, he said the ‘audit did not contradict what I have sworn on my time sheets and I worked the 70 hours every two weeks reduced by my allotted vacation, sick and personal time.’” [Newsday, [5/28/19](#)]

2019: LaLota Was Successfully Reappointed As Republican Elections Commissioner, After Democrats Refused To Adopt A Resolution For LaLota’s New Term Under An Emergency Resolution

2019: LaLota Was Successfully Reappointed As Republican Elections Commissioner, After Democrats Refused To Adopt A Resolution For LaLota’s New Term Under An Emergency Resolution. “Suffolk’s Republican Elections Commissioner Nicholas LaLota won a new four-year term in his \$144,000-a-year post Monday after the seven-member GOP caucus voted him in unanimously. LaLota said he was ‘humbled by the confidence expressed in me by the Republican caucus.’ [...] The appointment came after the Democratic-controlled county legislature earlier this month refused to adopt a resolution for LaLota’s new term under an emergency resolution authorized by Democratic County Executive Steve Bellone.” [Newsday, [7/30/18](#)]

2017: LaLota Was Earning \$144,000 A Year While Serving On The Suffolk County Board Of Elections Commission And Was Required To Work 70 Hours Every Two Weeks



In 2017 LaLota Was Earning \$144,000 A Year While Serving On The Suffolk County Board Of Elections Commission. “LaLota, who earns \$144,000 a year on the board, said he fulfills his requirement to work 70 hours every two weeks.” [Newsday, [11/12/17](#)]

2016: LaLota Fired A Woman After She Complained About Sexual Harassment, Saying, “Sadly Her Performance Was Pretty Decent”

Jezebel Headline: “GOP House Candidate Fired A Woman Who Repeatedly Complained Of Sexual Harassment”
[Jezebel, [10/26/22](#)]

2016: LaLota Fired A Board Of Elections Employee Who Complained About Sexual Harassment By A Coworker For Years And Blamed Her “Attitude,” Saying, “Sadly Her Performance Was Pretty Decent.” “While serving as commissioner of the Suffolk County Board of Elections in Long Island, Republican House candidate Nick LaLota fired a woman who had repeatedly complained of sexual harassment—for years—by a fellow election worker. The woman, Patricia Montanino, originally complained about her coworkers’ behavior in 2014 and eventually went so far as to file a police report, but says she was ‘met with hostility.’ LaLota fired her in April 2016. ‘It was more of her attitude that was substandard than her performance. Sadly, her performance was pretty decent,’ LaLota said in a deposition taken in April 2018 as a part of Montanino’s civil suit against the elections board.” [Jezebel, [10/26/22](#)]