

Mike Garcia (CA-27) Research Report

The following report contains research on Mike Garcia, a Republican member of Congress running in California's 27th district. Research for this research book was conducted by the DCCC's Research Department between February and June 2022. By accepting this report, you are accepting responsibility for all information and analysis included. Therefore, it is your responsibility to verify all claims against the original documentation before you make use of it. Make sure you understand the facts behind our conclusions before making any specific charges against anyone.



Mike Garcia

Republican Incumbent in
California's 27th Congressional District

Research Book – 2022

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Prepared by the DCCC Research Department



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Key Findings

Garcia Puts Working Families Last

Garcia supported tax cuts for special interests and corporations but opposed tax cuts for the middle class.

Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax scam that gave a massive tax cut to corporations, special interests, and the ultra-wealthy, while raising taxes on the middle class, encouraging companies to ship jobs overseas, and threatening cuts to Medicare and Social Security. Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which cut taxes for middle class families by expanding the Child Tax Credit, which benefitted over 7 million children in California, and the Earned Income Tax Credit. Garcia voted against another plan to continue the tax cuts for working families and stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs overseas, while requiring corporations and the ultra-wealthy to pay their fair share.

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

Garcia opposed efforts to lower costs and address supply shortages. Garcia voted against a plan that would help reduce energy costs by \$5600 per year for the average household. He opposed food stamps—which make food more affordable for working families, including the 7.5% of households in Garcia’s district that used them—because he thought “everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.” Garcia voted against a plan to help lower the price of gas by cracking down on greedy oil companies. Garcia voted against an emergency funding plan to address the national shortage of baby formula. Garcia also voted against a plan to decrease inflation and make the U.S. less dependent on Chinese goods by boosting American manufacturing and strengthening supply chains.

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

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

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

Garcia opposed efforts to make housing more affordable. Garcia voted against multiple plans to invest in affordable housing and reduce homelessness. In one case, Garcia said additional funding for homelessness was not

necessary and in another case, he said that “free market capitalism” and private charities should solve the problem of homelessness.

Garcia opposed investments in California’s infrastructure to create jobs and make transportation more accessible. Garcia voted against the Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal that was projected to create 2 million jobs per year, and which gave California billions in funding to make much-needed repairs and improvements to roads, bridges, power grids, water pipes, and broadband internet. Garcia also voted against a similar plan to improve roads, transit, water, broadband, schools, hospitals, and pollution. Garcia has repeatedly tried to end federal funding for California’s high-speed rail project, which as of early 2021, had already created over 5,000 jobs and generated more than \$10 billion in economic activity.

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

Garcia was bad for California students and teachers. Garcia said he would “download funding” from the federal Department of Education to local authorities. He voted against measures to keep students safe at school during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the American Rescue Plan, which gave California more than \$15 billion to help safely reopen schools. Garcia opposed funding for high-poverty schools and efforts to reduce education disparities. Garcia voted against making Pell Grants more accessible, even though students in Garcia’s district received over \$25 million in Pell Grants from 2019 to 2020. Garcia voted repeatedly against increasing student debt relief, including voting to keep a Betsy DeVos Education Department rule that made it more difficult to receive student loan forgiveness.

Garcia voted against measures to help veterans. Garcia voted against strengthening consumer protections related to medical debt and credit reporting for servicemembers. Garcia voted twice against funding for Veterans’ Administration construction.

Garcia Was An Ethically Challenged D.C. Swamp Creature

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

Garcia has improperly failed to disclose financial assets while funneling personal wealth into his own congressional campaign. Between June and July 2019, Garcia gave his congressional campaign over \$125,000 dollars. However, in a July 2019 financial disclosure report for congressional candidates, Garcia did not disclose the full extent of his financial investments; he disclosed that he held a brokerage account worth between \$100,000 and \$250,000, but did not disclose the individual stocks in the account, as he was required to do.

As a member of congress, Garcia has continued the pattern of failing to properly disclose his assets as required by law and other shady investment behavior. As a member of Congress, Garcia reported selling between \$96,000 and \$390,000 stocks that he had previously failed to disclose holding, including volatile stocks like airlines. For example, between June 3, 2020 and Nov. 13, 2020, Garcia sold Boeing stock that he previously failed to disclose while Congress debated COVID-19 relief aid for the airlines and aircraft producers. During the

pandemic, Garcia also failed to disclose many of his stock trades within the time frame required by law, including airline stock. In June 2021, Garcia purchased GameStop stock in June 2021, several months after investigations began into market manipulation surrounding the stock.

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

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

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

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

Garcia marched in lockstep with his D.C. party bosses and was a rubber stamp for the MAGA agenda in Congress. Garcia was an “enthusiastic” “Trump loyalist” who received Trump’s “complete and total endorsement.” In Congress, he voted in line with Trump’s positions 84% of the time. Garcia voted with his party about 95% of the time and voted to elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy as Speaker of the House in January 2021. Garcia repeatedly voted against President Biden’s agenda in Congress and accused him of being not mentally fit enough and even “dangerous,” saying Biden and his staff were the “biggest threats” to U.S. security. Garcia voted against penalizing Marjorie Taylor Greene and Paul Gosar for endorsing violence against Democrats and claimed he was discriminated against under the “Pelosi Regime” in D.C.

Garcia was an anti-woman extremist. Garcia opposed abortion rights in all cases except if the mother’s life was in danger—meaning he did not support exceptions even for rape or incest. Garcia asked the Supreme Court to uphold Mississippi’s restrictive abortion law, which could overturn *Roe v. Wade* and voted against a plan to protect abortion rights in the event *Roe v. Wade* was overturned. He repeatedly co-introduced a bill that would ban all abortions, IUDs, IVF, and some cancer treatments for women nationwide. Garcia supported defunding Planned Parenthood and wanted to permanently ban federal funding for health plans that covered abortions. Garcia also opposed multiple plans to crack down on domestic violence, including opposing full reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. Garcia said the bill was “bad” and “encroach[ed]” on the Second Amendment. Coincidentally, The NRA, which has endorsed Garcia, also opposed the bill because it closed the “boyfriend loophole” that allowed convicted domestic abusers to purchase guns. Garcia also opposed plans to close the gender pay gap, expand accommodations for pregnant workers, and officially give women equal rights under the Constitution.

Garcia opposed common sense gun safety measures to crack down on gun violence. The NRA endorsed Garcia and gave him an “A” rating. Garcia has voted against expanded background checks for gun purchases and said he

opposed “new” restrictions on guns. Garcia said that no “law in the world” could have prevented a 2019 shooting at a Santa Clarita high school—even though the shooter obtained the weapon without a background check. His response to the Uvalde school shooting was to say he was “praying for the victims and their families,” adding “prayer does matter.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Was A Threat To Democracy

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

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

After the January 6th insurrection, Garcia continued to promote The Big Lie by co-founding an “election integrity caucus,” which collaborated with Trump allies who continued peddling 2020 election conspiracies. A few months after the January 6th insurrection, Garcia co-founded and then co-chaired the “Election Integrity Caucus” with Rep. Claudia Tenney to “focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system.” The Election Integrity Caucus met with former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election” and also met with Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who worked with Trump’s legal team to overturn the 2020 election.

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

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

Garcia, along with Trump and the RNC, falsely accused Democrats of trying to steal the California 25th congressional district’s special election in 2020, in which Garcia was elected to Congress. In 2020, Trump and the RNC claimed that Governor Newsom and other Democrats were trying to steal the CA-25 special election by opening another in-person voting site—even though it was requested by a Republican Mayor. Lancaster’s Republican Mayor, who supported Garcia, had requested the in-person voting site to make it easier for the city’s

Black population to vote and because another voting center in another city was closed. He denied that it was evidence of a rigged election. However, Garcia still echoed claims that opening the new poll site was evidence that Christy Smith and the Democrats were trying to steal the election.

Thematics

Garcia Puts Working Families Last

Significant Findings

Garcia Supported Tax Cuts For Special Interests And Corporations But Opposed Tax Cuts For The Middle Class

- ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax scam and repeatedly called for it to be made permanent.
 - ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax bill and claimed it created “the lowest unemployment” and “highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.”
 - ✓ Garcia called for making the 2017 Republican tax bill permanent.
 - ✓ The 2017 Republican tax scam gave a massive tax cut to corporations, special interests, and the ultra-wealthy, while raising them on the middle class, increasing incentives to offshore jobs, raising health insurance costs, and threatening cuts to Medicare and Social Security.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which cut taxes for middle class families by expanding the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit.
 - ✓ The American Rescue Plan expanded the Child Tax Credit “from \$2,000 per child to \$3,000 per child for children over the age of six and from \$2,000 to \$3,600 for children under the age of six.”
 - ✓ The American Rescue Plan expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit from \$543 to \$1,502.
 - ✓ Approximately 4,611,000 families with 7,513,000 children in California benefitted from the American Rescue Plan’s Child Tax Credit Payments.
 - CA-25 received at least \$38.4 million in Child Tax Credit payments under the American Rescue Plan.
 - ✓ Approximately 1,840,000 more workers in California benefitted from the American Rescue Plan’s expanded Earned Income Tax Credit.
- ✓ Garcia voted against Build Back Better, which would cut taxes for working families and stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs overseas.
 - ✓ Build Back Better would cut taxes for middle class and working families by extending increases in the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit.
 - ✓ Build Back Better Act would raise the State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction cap from \$10,000 to \$80,000.
 - The SALT deduction allowed taxpayers to “reduce their federal income tax liability by deducting certain taxes paid to their state and local government.”
 - The 2017 Republican tax scam’s \$10,000 SALT deduction cap caused the average California taxpayer who itemized SALT to pay around \$5,500 more in taxes.

- ✓ Build Back Better would “adopt a 15% country-by-country minimum tax on foreign profits of U.S. corporations, so that they no longer receive massive tax benefits from” shipping jobs overseas.
- ✓ Build Back Better would close tax loopholes and “apply a 5 percent rate above income of \$10 million, and an additional 3 percent above income of \$25 million.”

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

- ✓ Garcia repeatedly expressed support for repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
 - ✓ Aug 2019: Garcia believed that getting the ACA “off the books” would create a “forcing function for collectors to go out and do something.”
 - ✓ Nov. 2019: Garcia said that he was in favor of repealing the ACA.
 - ✓ May 2020: Garcia said that supported repealing the ACA.
- ✓ One of Garcia’s first actions in Congress, five months into the Coronavirus pandemic, was to support a taxpayer funded lawsuit to repeal the ACA.
 - ✓ May 19, 2020: Garcia was first sworn into Congress.
 - ✓ July 30, 2020: Garcia voted against an amendment to prevent the Department of Justice from litigating to defund the ACA.
 - If successful, this suit could have caused more than 4.2 million Californians to lose their health insurance and gut protections for more than 6 million Californians with pre-existing conditions.
- ✓ Garcia voted against multiple bills aimed at expanding the Affordable Care Act and lowering health insurance premiums.
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which would expand enrollment in ACA health insurance marketplaces and eligibility for insurance subsidies.
 - ✓ February 2021: Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which expanded the Affordable Care Act’s health insurance tax credits and subsidies and led to 2.5 million more Americans enrolling on the health insurance exchanges.
 - The American Rescue Plan enabled people with incomes up to 150% of the federal poverty line to “get silver plans for zero premium with vastly reduced deductibles.”
 - The American Rescue Plan expanded health insurance tax credits and subsidies to all Americans with incomes up to 400% of the federal poverty line.
 - The American Rescue Plan increased enrollment in the ACA health insurance marketplaces by 2.5 million people.
 - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would help nine million Americans save an average of \$600 annually on their health insurance premiums through the ACA marketplace.

- ✓ Garcia accepted over \$44,000 from the pharmaceutical industry during his political career, and voted against lowering prescription drug prices and supported tax giveaways to the pharmaceutical industry.
 - ✓ As of May 2022, Garcia had received \$44,017 in campaign contributions from the pharmaceutical industry during his political career.
 - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would reduce prescription co-pays, limit out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors, and cap insulin prices at \$35 a month.
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which would authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare.
 - ✓ Garcia supported repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which would increase the cost of prescription drugs by \$1,000 per year for 5 million California seniors.
 - ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax scam, which gave drug companies billions in tax giveaways.
- ✓ Garcia said he was “not a big fan of” Medicaid, even though 15% of adults in his district benefitted from the program.
- ✓ Garcia said that he was open to block granting Medicaid, which would cut federal funding for states’ Medicaid programs and threaten recipients’ coverage and benefits.
 - ✓ Garcia said that he was “not necessarily opposed to block grants for Medicaid” and claimed that “block grants, block chain technologies usually do work if they’re tended to well.”
 - ✓ The Commonwealth Fund estimated on March 6, 2020, that block granting would cut Medicaid funding for the median state by 10.5% by 2025.
 - ✓ These Medicaid funding cuts “would require states to cut coverage, reduce benefits, increase cost-sharing, lower provider payment rates, or otherwise reduce Medicaid expenditures.”
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which incentivized Medicaid expansion by states.

Garcia Has Repeatedly Opposed Efforts To Lower Costs And Address Supply Shortages

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would help reduce energy costs by \$500 per year for the average household by investing in clean energy.
- ✓ Garcia suggested he opposed food stamps—which make food more affordable for working families—because he thought “everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.”
 - ✓ Garcia suggested that he was opposed to food stamps, saying that “as a purist” he would “say no” to “food stamps at a low level” because he thought “everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.”
 - ✓ Approximately 7.5% of households in CA-25 were on food stamps as of 2019.
- ✓ May 2022: Garcia voted against the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, which would strengthen the President and Federal Trade Commission’s ability to crack down on fuel price gouging.

- ✓ May 2022: Garcia voted against \$28 million in emergency funding to help alleviate the national baby formula shortage.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the America COMPETES Act, which aimed to decrease inflation and increase the U.S.'s global economic competitiveness by bolstering supply chains and investing in domestic manufacturing.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the America COMPETES Act, a bill to protect American supply chains by investing in American manufacturing and reducing US reliance on China. The bill would:
 - Authorize \$45 billion to bolster the supply chain and increase U.S. manufacturing of “critical” goods.
 - Invest \$3 billion in solar manufacturing to reduce the U.S.’s reliance on China.
 - Invest \$52 billion in domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors to decrease the U.S.’s technological dependence on Asia.
 - Fund an aid program for workers impacted by increased imports and invested in STEM education programs.
 - ✓ The National Association of Manufacturers said that the America COMPETES Act would “help address inflation and alleviate supply chain challenges we’re facing today.”

Garcia Repeatedly Supported Fiscally Irresponsible Budget Practices That Risked Economic Crisis

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

Garcia Opposed Workers’ Rights

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act, which would make it easier for workers to organize and collectively bargain.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the PRO Act which would expand the authority of the National Labor Relations Board and protect collective bargaining rights.
 - ✓ The PRO Act would increase penalties for illegal union-busting, expand collective bargaining rights, weaken “right to work” laws, and allow more contractors to be reclassified as employees.
 - ✓ Garcia said he voted against the PRO Act to protect the “flexibility and independence that makes [...] gig jobs attractive in the first place.”
 - ✓ Garcia opposed the PRO Act despite stating “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”

- May 2021: Garcia attacked the PRO Act and claimed that similar legislation in California caused people to flee the state.
- November 2021: Garcia tweeted “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against prevailing wage requirements for federal-aid highway and public transportation projects.
- ✓ Garcia voted against providing whistleblower protections to employees who report labor law violations.
- ✓ Garcia voted against prohibiting employers from hiring permanent replacements for strikers.
- ✓ Garcia voted against Build Back Better, which would impose financial penalties for employers who engaged in unfair labor practices, such as illegal union-busting.
- ✓ Garcia opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, which required businesses to reclassify gig workers as employees so they could get workplace benefits, and claimed that 70,000 jobs had been lost since it was enacted.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, which required businesses to reclassify gig workers as employees so they can get workplace benefits, such as health insurance.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that Assembly Bill 5 led to 70,000 job losses in California.
 - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored federal legislation that would preempt bills like California’s Assembly Bill

Garcia Opposed Making Childcare More Affordable And Accessible

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

Garcia Opposed Efforts To Make Housing More Affordable

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

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

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which had bipartisan support and allocated \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending.
 - ✓ The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal (BID) would create around 2 million jobs per year for a decade by investing billions of dollars in roads, bridges, broadband, electricity, public transit, and other forms of infrastructure.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the BID even though it:
 - Contained broadband investments that benefitted households without wireline broadband or internet access in CA-25.
 - Nearly 23% of CA-25 households lacked access to wireline broadband while more than 12% lacked any internet access whatsoever.
 - Included \$73 billion for power grid modernization, which Garcia said was key to address problems like frequent power outages in Simi Valley.
 - Provided California with “\$25.3 billion for federal-aid highway apportioned programs and \$4.2 billion for bridge replacement and repairs.”
 - Provided California with “\$9.45 billion over five years [...] to improve public transportation options across the state.”
 - Invested “\$3.5 billion over five years” in California’s water infrastructure to “ensure that clean, safe drinking water is a right in all communities.”
 - Spent \$1.5 billion on “infrastructure development for” California’s airports.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Moving Forward Act, a bill to provide \$1.5 trillion in infrastructure projects for roads, transit, water, broadband, schools, hospitals, and reducing pollution.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly proposed legislation to end federal funding for California’s high-speed rail project, which, as of March 2021, had already created 5,200 jobs and generated more than \$10 billion in total economic activity.

- ✓ California's high-speed rail project aimed to build a 200-mph bullet train between Anaheim and San Francisco.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that high-speed rail would not help California's traffic problems.
- ✓ Garcia voted against investing in surface transportation infrastructure in southern border communities, tribal infrastructure, and lead service line replacement projects.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against \$30 million to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities along the southern border.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against \$20 billion in energy department grants for tribal infrastructure improvements.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to reauthorize funding for the EPA comprehensive lead service line replacement projects.

Garcia Was Bad For California Seniors

- ✓ Garcia signaled that he was willing to cut Social Security and Medicare, saying he would reduce spending on "entitlement programs" to balance the budget and that he didn't want the federal government to be a safety net.
 - ✓ When asked in a candidate questionnaire what government spending he would reduce in order to balance the budget, Garcia answered, "entitlement programs."
 - ✓ Separately, in August 2019: Garcia said that "there should be safety nets, but I don't want the federal government to be the safety net."
 - ✓ Garcia said he wanted "the churches," "the local community nonprofits," and "our neighbors to be the safety net" rather than the federal government.
- ✓ Aug. 2019: Garcia said he supported a social safety net via Medicare "at some levels."
- ✓ Garcia voted against preventing sequestration cuts to Medicare.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have expanded Medicare coverage to include hearing benefits.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly opposed efforts to lower the cost of prescription drugs for seniors.
 - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would reduce prescription co-pays, limit out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors, and cap insulin prices at \$35 a month.
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which would authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare.
 - ✓ Garcia supported repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which would increase the cost of prescription drugs by \$1,000 per year for 5 million California seniors.
- ✓ Garcia voted against U.S. Postal Service funding that would help older Americans get their Social Security checks on time.

- ✓ Garcia voted against a bipartisan emergency funding bill for the U.S. Postal Service.
- ✓ Without this funding, older Americans might not have gotten their Social Security checks on time.
- ✓ Garcia voted against combatting age discrimination in the workplace twice.
 - ✓ November 2021: Garcia voted against protections against age discrimination for job applicants.
 - ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted against the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act.

Garcia Was Bad For California Students And Teachers

- ✓ When asked what government spending he would reduce in order to balance the budget, Garcia said he would “download funding for Federal Dept of Education to local school boards and schools themselves.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which gave California more than \$15 billion in Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funding to help safely reopen schools.
- ✓ Garcia opposed measures to keep students safe at school during the pandemic, such as mask and vaccine rules.
- ✓ Garcia voted to require schools to resume in-person learning in order to receive federal funding.
- ✓ Garcia opposed funding for high-poverty schools and reducing educational disparities.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against \$130 billion in funding for high-poverty schools with facilities that endangered student and educator health.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against awarding grants to school districts that implement plans to reduce educational disparities.
- ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia voted against broadening Pell Grant eligibility even though students in Garcia’s district received \$25,225,040 in Pell Grants from 2019 to 2020.
- ✓ Garcia voted repeatedly against increased student debt relief.
 - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against requiring the Treasury Department from making payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans.
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted to keep a Betsy DeVos Education Department rule that narrowed the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.
- ✓ Garcia said he would support taxpayer-funded student loan relief “only if the student serves in the military.”

Garcia Voted Against Measures To Help Veterans

- ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against strengthening consumer protections related to medical debt and credit reporting for service members.
- ✓ Garcia twice voted against funding for Veterans’ Administration construction.

- ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies.
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against \$3.4 billion in additional funding for Veterans Affairs construction.

Garcia Supported Tax Cuts For Special Interests And Corporations But Opposed Tax Cuts For The Middle Class

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

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

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

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

Garcia Called For Making The 2017 Republican Tax Bill Permanent

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

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

The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Benefitted The Wealthy, Corporations, And Special Interests...

Washington Post: Final Tax Bill Included A “Significant Tax Break For The Very Wealthy” And “A Massive Tax Cut For Corporations.” “A new tax cut for the rich: The final plan lowers the top tax rate for top earners. Under current law, the highest rate is 39.6 percent for married couples earning over \$470,700. The GOP bill would drop that to 37 percent and raise the threshold at which that top rate kicks in, to \$500,000 for individuals and \$600,000 for married couples. This amounts to a significant tax break for the very wealthy, a departure from repeated claims by Trump and his top officials that the bill would not benefit the rich. [...] A massive tax cut for

corporations “A massive tax cut for corporations: Starting on Jan. 1, 2018, big businesses’ tax rate would fall from 35 percent to just 21 percent, the largest one-time rate cut in U.S. history for the nation’s largest companies.” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Official CBO Estimate Found That The Final Tax Bill Would Increase The Federal Deficit By \$1.9 Trillion. “The GOP’s signature tax law is projected to increase the national debt by \$1.9 trillion between 2018 and 2028, according to a new report by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). According to the report, the tax law

would cost the government \$2.3 trillion in revenues, but economic growth would offset that figure by about \$461 billion.” [The Hill, [4/9/18](#)]

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

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

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

The 2017 Republican Tax Scam Would Reduce State And Local Tax Deduction (SALT), Resulting In Double Taxation. “This week, the US House of Representatives is expected to vote on federal tax legislation proposed by House Republican leaders, with the support of President Trump, that calls for significant cuts to the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). ... Reducing or eliminating the SALT deduction, then, would result in double taxation, thereby increasing the income taxes paid by millions of households in the US, including more than 5 million households in California.” [California Budget & Policy Center, [11/15/17](#)]

- **The SALT Deduction Allowed Taxpayers To “Reduce Their Federal Income Tax Liability By Deducting Certain Taxes Paid To Their State And Local Government.”** “Only taxpayers who itemize their deductions have the opportunity to take the state and local tax deduction, which can reduce their federal income tax liability by deducting certain taxes paid to their state and local government. The SALT deduction applies to property, sales, or income taxes already paid to state and local governments.” [U.S. News, [3/2/22](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **JEC Analysis Showed The CTC Had Dramatically Reduced Food Insecurity And Financial Hardship, And Was Expected To Inject Nearly \$19.3 Billion Into Local Economies Each Month.** “JEC analysis of data from the Census Bureau show the expanded CTC is already having a major impact on family budgets, with dramatic declines in food insufficiency and financial hardship, and the JEC estimates that monthly CTC payments will inject nearly \$19.3 billion into local economies each month. The expanded CTC will generate nearly \$19.3 billion in spending in local economies across the U.S. each month. Family finances improved significantly following the first monthly expanded CTC payments in July. Data from the Census Bureau show that following the July payments, there were significant declines in the share of households with children reporting financial hardship and food insufficiency. Families are using the expanded CTC payments to meet the needs of their household. Among those who responded to the Census Bureau’s survey: 47% spent their CTC

payment on food, 28% spent it on internet and other utilities, 26% spent it on school expenses, and 17% of those with at least one child under age 5 spent it on child care.” [Joint Economic Committee, [9/9/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in

the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

- **The SALT Deduction Allowed Taxpayers To “Reduce Their Federal Income Tax Liability By Deducting Certain Taxes Paid To Their State And Local Government.”** “Only taxpayers who itemize their deductions have the opportunity to take the state and local tax deduction, which can reduce their federal income tax liability by deducting certain taxes paid to their state and local government. The SALT deduction applies to property, sales, or income taxes already paid to state and local governments.” [U.S. News, [3/2/22](#)]
- **The 2017 Republican Tax Scam’s \$10,000 SALT Deduction Cap Caused The Average California Taxpayer Who Itemized SALT To Pay Around \$5,500 More In Taxes.** “One big issue in the race: President Donald Trump’s 2017 tax overhaul. [...] As part of the 2017 tax bill, deductions will be capped at \$10,000. The provision is set to end after 2025. [...] The average deduction in California, New York and New Jersey are all over \$17,000. If the state and local tax deduction were eliminated, ‘an average taxpayer in New York who currently itemizes SALT (state and local tax) would face a tax increase of almost \$5,500.’ That figure wouldn’t be far off for a decent chunk of Californians.” [PolitiFact, [9/7/18](#)]

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

Build Back Better Would “Adopt A 15% Country-By-Country Minimum Tax On Foreign Profits Of U.S. Corporations, So That They No Longer Receive Massive Tax Benefits From” Shipping Jobs Overseas. “President Biden is announcing a framework for the Build Back Better Act. [...] Stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs and profits overseas. President Biden has led the world to stop the race to the bottom in corporate taxes, while also calling for an end to incentives that encourage corporations to ship jobs and profits overseas. That’s why the President won an agreement among 136 countries on a 15% global minimum tax. This framework

will help finish the job. Consistent with that agreement, it'd adopt a 15% country-by-country minimum tax on foreign profits of U.S. corporations, so that they no longer receive massive tax benefits from shifting profits and jobs abroad. And, these reforms would ensure that other countries abide by the agreement by imposing a penalty rate on any foreign corporations based in countries that do not. Other countries will not be able to take advantage by pursuing a race to the bottom." [White House, [10/28/21](#)]

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

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

Garcia Wanted To Rip Away Current Health Care Protections And Opposed Policies To Make Health Care More Affordable**Garcia Repeatedly Expressed Support For Repealing The Affordable Care Act (ACA)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 19, 2020: Garcia Was First Sworn Into Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS "navigator" program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans." The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

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

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

Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, comprising a coronavirus relief package that would provide roughly \$1.9 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$50 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend and increase federal unemployment compensation benefits for 24 weeks and increase the weekly amount to \$400; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums; and gradually increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$195.3 billion for direct assistance to states and \$130.2 billion for local governments; \$128.6 billion through fiscal 2023 for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund and \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions, including to provide emergency financial aid; and continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide \$47.8 billion for

COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; and \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$25 billion for restaurants. It would provide \$30.5 billion for transit, \$18 billion for airline and aviation manufacturing industry payroll support; and \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance. It would incrementally increase the federal minimum wage annually to reach \$15 per hour in 2025, including for tipped workers, teens and workers with disabilities. It would create a program to provide financial assistance to multiemployer pension plans." The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [HR 1319, [Vote #49](#), 2/27/21; CQ, [2/27/21](#)]

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would

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

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

Garcia Accepted Over \$44,000 From The Drug Companies While Voting Against Lowering Prescription Drug Prices And Supporting Tax Giveaways To The Pharmaceutical Industry

As Of May 2022, Garcia Had Received \$44,017 In Campaign Contributions From The Pharmaceutical Industry During His Political Career

Garcia Received \$44,017 In Campaign Contributions From The Pharmaceutical/ Health Products Industry Throughout His Congressional Career. [Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [5/18/22](#)]

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

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

- **The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit in Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]
- **The Build Back Better Act Would Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 Per Month.** “President Biden, citing the “outrageously expensive” cost of insulin and other prescription drugs in the U.S., called on Congress Monday

to pass his Build Back Better bill, which contains provisions to lower drug prices. In brief remarks at the White House, the president pointed to the cost of insulin needed to treat Type 1 diabetes, which Biden says affects some 1.5 million Americans, who pay anywhere from \$375 to \$1,000 per month for the drug. The House-passed measure would cap insulin prices at \$35 per month.” [NPR, [12/6/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Pharmaceutical Companies Were “One Of The Biggest Beneficiaries” Of The Provision, And Were Seen As Likely To Return Money To Their Shareholders, Rather Than Invest In Research And Innovation.** “U.S. drugmakers will be one of the biggest beneficiaries of the repatriation portion of the bill. They've been sitting on billions of dollars in overseas earnings and can now bring home that cash at a reduced rate. While the tax bill has been promoted by Republicans as a job creator, the reality is that drug companies are more likely to return the money to shareholders, or use it to make acquisitions.” [Bloomberg, [12/20/17](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

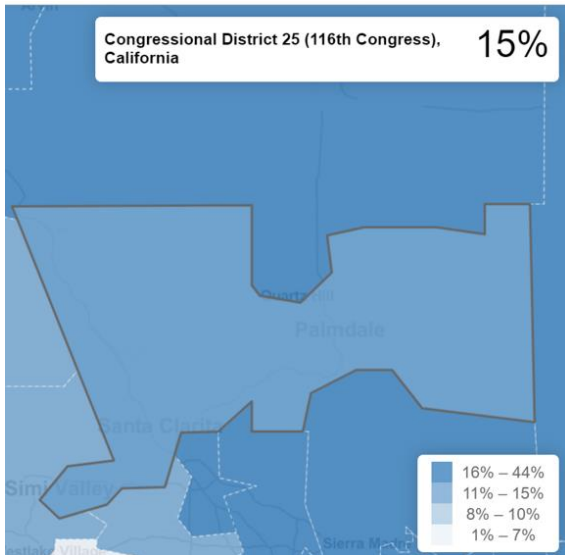
Garcia Said He Was “Not A Big Fan Of” Medicaid, Even Though 15% Of Adults In His District Benefitted From The Program

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Incentivized Medicaid Expansion By States

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

Garcia Has Repeatedly Opposed Efforts To Lower Costs And Address Supply Shortages

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

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

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

Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade

Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade. “With billions of dollars for clean energy, the Build Back Better legislation has the potential to substantially and rapidly cut heat-trapping emissions in the U.S. [...] The legislation earmarked \$555 billion for renewable energy and clean transportation incentives over a decade in the country's largest climate change

investment ever. The policies are crucial for President Biden's goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions 50%-52% by 2030, compared with 2005 levels." [NPR, [12/20/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 19, 2022: Garcia Voted Against HR 7699, The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act.

[Congress.gov, [Vote #232](#), 5/19/22]

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

May 2022: Garcia Voted Against \$28 Million In Emergency Funding To Help Alleviate The National Baby Formula Shortage**May 18, 2022: Garcia Voted Against HR 7790, The Infant Formula Supplemental Appropriations Act.**

[Congress.gov, [Vote #220](#), 5/18/22]

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

Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Which Aimed To Decrease Inflation And Increase The U.S.’s Global Economic Competitiveness By Bolstering Supply Chains And Investing In Domestic Manufacturing**Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act**

Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Aimed At Increasing The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, comprising a package of provisions related to scientific research and development and international competitiveness, including provisions to authorize more than \$135 billion over five years for federal investment in scientific research and development programs; provide more than \$52 billion in supplemental appropriations for the U.S. semiconductor industry; and require various actions related to U.S. technological competitiveness and foreign policy, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would authorize \$78 billion through fiscal 2026 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$13.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support use-inspired research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change, global competitiveness in critical technologies, cybersecurity, national security, social and economic inequality, and education and workforce development in science and technology. It would authorize \$50.2 billion through fiscal 2026 for Energy Department science activities, including research and development related to climate issues, alternative energy sources and quantum technologies. It would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2026 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST functions to include information security and cybersecurity research and development activities. Among supply chain provisions, it would provide \$52.7 billion through fiscal 2026 in supplemental appropriations to fund a program to incentivize research, development and workforce development related to the production of semiconductors, established by the fiscal 2021 defense authorization law. It would

establish a Commerce Department office to lead federal efforts to strengthen supply chains and domestic manufacturing in critical industries, and it would authorize \$45 billion through fiscal 2027 for grants and loans under the office. It would appropriate \$1.5 billion through fiscal 2031 to support 5G wireless network development. Among foreign policy provisions, it would require the president and State Department to develop diplomatic engagement strategies to address global economic and security development, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence and economic coercion. It would authorize more than \$2 billion in bilateral and regional foreign assistance and \$1.25 billion for diplomatic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region for fiscal 2022, as well as over \$1 billion through fiscal 2026 for foreign military financing and security programs in the region. It would include various provisions related to global action on climate change, including to establish an interagency task force to monitor climate change in relation to national security risks and authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund. It would extend a wide range of duty reductions and suspensions; update certain trade policies to include standards related to environmental, labor, human rights and intellectual property protections; and establish a U.S. Trade Representative committee to review and potentially block overseas investments in foreign adversary nations that could impact U.S. critical capabilities. Among workforce and economic development provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Labor Department national apprenticeship system; authorize several new or expanded NSF programs related to expanding science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, workforce development and participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; create a new class of nonimmigrant ‘W’ visas for entrepreneurs associated with U.S. start-up companies; and reauthorize and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support individuals and communities that have been adversely impacted by international trade.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #31](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

- **The America COMPETES Act Authorized \$45 Billion To Bolster The Supply Chain And Increase U.S. Manufacturing Of “Critical” Goods.** “The House bill would provide \$45 billion over six years in grants and loans to improve the nation's supply chains and to boost American manufacturing of goods deemed critical for national security and the US economy -- like products for public health, communications technology and food -- according to a summary of the bill provided by House Democrats. Similar to the Senate bill, it would create a new initiative within the Department of Commerce to help promote the resiliency of the nation's supply chains. The House bill would establish an office that would monitor supply chains, identify vulnerabilities and designate which products are critical. The agency would also be tasked with building up stockpiles to prevent shortages of goods in the event of a future supply chain shock.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Invested \$3 Billion In Solar Manufacturing To Reduce The U.S.’s Reliance On China.** “The House legislation would set aside billions of dollars to bolster research and manufacturing. [...] It would set aside another \$3 billion for the nation's solar manufacturing supply chain, aiming to reduce the country's reliance on China for parts.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Invested \$52 Billion In Domestic Manufacturing And Research Of Semiconductors To Decrease The U.S.’s Technological Dependence On Asia.** “The House voted Friday to pass the America COMPETES Act, a bill that aims to increase U.S. competitiveness with China and to address the country’s shortage of semiconductors by strengthening the country’s supply chain. [...] The bill includes \$52 billion to support domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors, the chips that are used in electronic devices and have faced shortages throughout the pandemic, contributing to delays and increased costs. The incentives for semiconductor production come as the U.S. has increasingly relied on imports for computer chips. Twelve percent of the world's chips are made in the U.S., down from 37% in the 1990s, according to industry officials. About 80% are made in Asia.” [USA Today, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Funded An Aid Program For Workers Impacted By Increased Imports And Invested In STEM Education Programs.** “The measure, known as the America COMPETES Act, passed 222-210 in a near-party-line vote. [...] The legislation would also fund a government program to aid workers who lost jobs or saw their pay cut as a result of increased imports, as well as boost funds for the National Science Foundation and STEM education programs.” [New York Post, [2/4/22](#)]

- **The American COMPETES Act Provided “More Than \$1 Billion Toward Increasing Diversity” In Science And Technology To Increase STEM Employment.** “Congress is aiming to reshape America’s workforce through new legislation that would direct more than \$1 billion toward increasing diversity of the scientists, researchers and technologists who drive the innovation economy. The measure includes \$900 million for grants and partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities, \$164 million to study barriers for people of color in the field and \$17.5 million to combat sexual harassment. They’re part of a expansive package of bills known as the America Competes Act, which lawmakers hope will ensure the United States continues to lead the global economy. [...] A report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine estimated the United States will need 1 million more people employed in those sectors over the next decade than it is currently on track to produce. The group said the country will not reach that goal without substantially increasing diversity in the labor force.” [CNBC, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations.** “The legislation includes provisions to strengthen US relations with Taiwan, new sanctions for officials in Xinjiang accused of ‘systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilisation, or involuntary contraceptive implantation policies and practices’ and an authorisation for millions of dollars in funding to counter Chinese government censorship and disinformation. [...] Advocacy groups supporting human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong applauded the bill. The Washington-based Hong Kong Democracy Council said it was ‘elated’, and the non-profit Uyghur Human Rights Project said it was ‘encouraged that Congress continues to put rhetoric into action’. ‘We are particularly encouraged by provisions meant to provide safe haven for Uyghurs fleeing atrocities, and to tighten scrutiny on Chinese companies complicit in these abuses,’ said Uyghur Human Rights Project executive director Omer Kanat.” [South China Morning Post, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To “Offset China’s Market-Distorting Trade Practices.”** “The U.S. House of Representatives on Friday narrowly passed a multibillion-dollar bill aimed at increasing American competitiveness with China and boosting U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, despite Republican opposition. [...] It includes changes to U.S. trade rules intended to offset China's market-distorting trade practices, including by strengthening anti-dumping rules.” [Reuters, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The American COMPETES Act Authorized \$10 Billion To Help Developing Countries Address Climate Change.** “The bill also authorizes \$8.8 billion this year for Energy Department research and development programs, with that amount increasing each year through fiscal 2026. And it authorizes as much as \$8 billion to help developing countries address climate change over the next two years and another \$2 billion annually to help developing countries deploy clean energy technologies, expand zero-emission vehicles, promote sustainable land use, and adapt to the effects of climate change.” [Bloomberg, [2/4/22](#)]

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

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

Garcia Repeatedly Supported Fiscally Irresponsible Budget Practices That Risked Economic Crisis

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

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

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

- **HEADLINE: “House Passes Debt Ceiling Increase, Sending It To Biden To Avoid Default Hours Before Deadline.”** [CNBC, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Congress Passed A Debt Limit Increase Early The Day The Debt Limit Would Have Been Reached.** “Congress early Wednesday voted to raise the nation's debt limit by \$2.5 trillion, officially staving off default and the economic peril that would come if the U.S. were unable to pay its bills. [...] Lawmakers managed to get the measure passed just in time to avoid an economic scare. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen told lawmakers she estimated the United States would reach its debt ceiling by Wednesday. If lawmakers didn't address the debt limit by then, the U.S. would have defaulted on its debts for the first time, which could lead to a global recession, Treasury Department officials and experts said.” [USA Today, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Considering Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 852) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution to increase the debt limit (S J Res 33). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #446](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Replacing Democrats’ FY 2022 Spending Plan With Deficit Reduction Legislation.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider an amendment to the Democrats' fiscal year 2022 budget resolution to replace the socialist \$5 trillion tax-and-spend reconciliation instructions with new instructions for authorizing committees to produce legislation to reduce the deficit to combat runaway inflation currently fueling the highest price spike in 40 years and to get Americans back to work.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #445](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

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

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

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit

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

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

Moody’s Analytics: If Congress Failed To Raise The Debt Limit, The U.S. Economy Would Lose 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth And The Unemployment Rate Would Surge To 9 Percent. “The United States could plunge into an immediate recession if Congress fails to raise the debt ceiling and the country defaults on its payment obligations this fall, according to one analysis released Tuesday. Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody’s Analytics, found that a prolonged impasse over the debt ceiling would cost the U.S. economy up to 6 million jobs, wipe out as much as \$15 trillion in household wealth, and send the unemployment rate surging to roughly 9 percent from around 5 percent.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Moody’s Analytics: “This Economic Scenario Is Cataclysmic. ... The Downturn Would Be Comparable To That Suffered During The Financial Crisis” Of 2008.** “‘This economic scenario is cataclysmic. ... The downturn would be comparable to that suffered during the financial crisis’ of 2008, said the report, written by Zandi and Bernard Yaros, assistant director and economist at Moody’s Analytics.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Threatened \$20 Billion In Social Security Payments For Seniors.** “If Congress fails to increase the debt limit, Treasury would be unable to pay debts as they come due. Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen said earlier this week that such a default would be unprecedented in U.S. history. Moody’s ‘best estimate’ is that this date is Oct. 20, although Treasury has not given a more precise day. At that point, Treasury officials would face excruciating choices, such as whether to fail to pay \$20

billion owed to seniors on Social Security, or to fail to pay bondholders of U.S. debt — a decision that could undermine faith in U.S. credit and permanently drive federal borrowing costs higher.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Would Raise Consumer Costs And Interest Rates And Lead To A Long-Term Decline In The U.S. Dollar.** “Failure to raise the debt limit would have catastrophic impacts on global financial markets. Interest rates would spike as investors demand a higher rate of return for the risk of taking on U.S. debt given uncertainty about repayment. An increase in interest rates would ripple through the economy, raising costs not only for taxpayers but also for consumers and other borrowers. The value of the U.S. dollar would also decline long term as investors questioned the security of purchasing U.S. treasuries. The cost of auto and home loans would rise.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Workers’ Rights

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The PRO Act Which Would Expand The Authority Of The National Labor Relations Board And Protect Collective Bargaining Rights. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues and to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to \$50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB to seek temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference or participation in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees' right to strike is protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. It would modify definitions of ‘employee’ and ‘supervisor,’ particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining. It would also authorize the use of collective bargaining agreements that require employees to pay fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-206. [HR 842, [Vote #70](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

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

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

The PRO Act Would Increase Fines For Companies That Illegally Retaliate Against Workers Seeking To Unionize, Expand Collective Bargaining Rights, And Weaken “Right To Work” Laws. “The Protecting the Right to Organize Act, known as the PRO Act, would amend some of the country’s decades-old labor laws to give workers more power during disputes at work, add penalties for companies that retaliate against workers who

organize and grant some hundreds of thousands of workers collective-bargaining rights they don't currently have. It would also weaken 'right-to-work' laws in 27 states that allow employees to forgo participating in and paying dues to unions. The House passed the bill with a vote of 224 to 194, mostly along party lines." [Washington Post, [2/6/20](#)]

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

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

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

Garcia Opposed The PRO Act Despite Stating "All Union Members Deserve Leadership And Protection"

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

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

November 2021: Garcia Tweeted "All Union Members Deserve Leadership And Protection"

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



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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Union Elections To Be Held Electronically And Providing Whistleblower Protections To Employees Who Report Labor Law Violations. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require the National Labor Relations Board to implement a system and procedures to conduct union representation elections remotely using an electronic voting system; direct the National Labor Relations Board to promulgate regulations requiring employers to provide notices informing each new employee of their employee rights and protections in a language spoken by the employee; provide whistleblower protections to employees, including those employed by labor unions, who report violations of the 1959 federal labor law related to employer relations with labor organizations; and require arbitration panels

settling disputes in initial collective bargaining agreements under the bill's provisions to render a decision 'as soon as practicable' and within 120 days, absent 'extraordinary circumstances' or agreement of the parties." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227 - 196. [HR 842, [Vote #67](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Employers From Hiring Permanent Replacements For Strikers

Garcia Voted For Removing Provisions To Prohibit Employers From Replacing Employees On Strike And Enforcing Unions That Require Dues From All Employees. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: "Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among provisions, strike a provision providing for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements that require all employees to contribute fees to a labor organization notwithstanding any state or territorial laws to the contrary; require unions to receive annual written consent from an employee before using his or her union dues for purposes other than collective bargaining; and strike a provision that would make it illegal for employers to permanently replace workers participating in a strike." The motion was rejected by a vote of 185 - 243. [HR 842, [Vote #68](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

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

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

establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

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

Build Back Better Would Fine Employers Up To \$50,000 For Each “Unfair Labor Practice, And Up To \$100,000 In Cases Where A Worker Was Illegally Fired For Union Organizing. “Although it’s still subject to changes, the current version of the Build Back Better framework includes a potentially landmark reform to labor law: monetary penalties for union busting. The latest iteration of the bill released by House and Senate leaders Thursday would fine employers up to \$50,000 for each ‘unfair labor practice,’ and up to \$100,000 in cases where a worker was illegally fired.” [Huffington Post, [10/29/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Claimed That Assembly Bill 5 Was “Killing Literally Thousands Of Jobs Here In California.”

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

Garcia Claimed That 70,000 Jobs Had Been Lost Since Assembly Bill 5 Was Enacted. “In a mostly cordial debate, they locked horns over California’s controversial Assembly Bill 5, the law that limits employers’ use of independent contractors. Smith said the measure is aimed at correcting job misclassifications that cost the workers and the government money. Garcia said 70,000 jobs have been lost since the law was enacted. ‘Turn off AB5 right now,’ he said.” [Ventura County Star, 4/26/20]

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

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

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

Garcia Opposed Making Childcare More Affordable And Accessible

Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Expanding Access To Child Care

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

Garcia Voted Against The “Child Care For Economic Recovery Act,” A Program To Extend “Grants For States To Provide Family Care For Essential Workers.” “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five

years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” [HR 7327, Vote #172 [7/29/20](#), CQ [7/29/20](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require

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

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

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

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

Build Back Better Would Provide Child Care For 2.2 Million Children In California Between Ages 0 And 5. "The Build Back Better framework will: [...] Provide access to affordable child care. Child care is a major strain for families in California, where the average annual cost of a child care center for an infant is \$17,384, meaning that a California family with two young children would on average spend 30% of their income on child care for one year. The lack of affordable options also makes it difficult for parents, and especially mothers, to remain in their jobs, contributing to the 26.2% gender gap in workforce participation between mothers and fathers in California. The Build Back Better framework will enable California to provide access to child care for over 2.2 million young

children (ages 0-5) per year from families earning under 2.5 times the California median income (about \$233,758 for a family of 4), and ensure these families pay no more than 7% of their income on high-quality child care. The plan will cover the families of 9 in 10 young children in the state.” [White House, accessed [5/6/22](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide

such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

Garcia Opposed Efforts To Make Housing More Affordable

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2, Which Invested Over \$100 Billion Into Our Nation's Affordable Housing Infrastructure To Create Or Preserve 1.8 Million Affordable Homes

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2. “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would

transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for "green" transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China. Passed 233-188. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. 30 members voted remotely by proxy, pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965 during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19." [HR 2, Vote #138 7/1/20, CQ 6/11/20]

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Included \$170 Billion For Affordable Housing And About 300,000 New Housing Vouchers

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

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

Garcia Believed That "Free Market Capitalism" Could Help Solve Homelessness And Expand Affordable Housing

Garcia Believed That "Free Market Capitalism" Could Help Solve Homelessness And Expand Affordable Housing. "Garcia said the problems the district faces — from homelessness to housing — can be chipped away at by adherence to the Constitution, improving free market capitalism and protecting Social Security. With regard to homelessness, "I believe the churches and local charity organizations can give a hand up to our homeless," he said, adding such organizations can 'help them earn skill sets and ... get the tools to get them back on their feet.'

Homelessness and affordable housing — like in many of the nation’s communities — emerged as issues on Friday night. While Garcia saw a free market approach to dealing with the issues, including mental health and addiction, others saw more room for government intervention.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 2/23/20]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Providing \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending, including for surface transportation, broadband, water and energy infrastructure. In supplemental appropriations and increased contract authority, the bill would provide \$110 billion for roads, bridges and major surface transportation projects, including \$47.3 for highway infrastructure and \$40 billion for bridge construction and repair; \$66 billion for rail, including \$58 billion for Amtrak; and \$39 billion for transit, including \$5.3 billion for zero- and low-emission transit buses and \$2 billion for accessibility improvements. It would provide \$25 billion for airports and approximately \$17 billion for ports and waterways, including \$3.4 billion to modernize land ports of

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

August 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package

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

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

The White House Projected The \$1 Trillion Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Add About 2 Million Jobs Per Year For A Decade. “The \$1 trillion infrastructure plan that now goes to President Joe Biden to sign into law has money for roads, bridges, ports, rail transit, safe water, the power grid, broadband internet and more [...] The new law promises to reach almost every corner of the country. It’s a historic investment that the president has

compared to the building of the transcontinental railroad and Interstate Highway System. The White House is projecting that the investments will add, on average, about 2 million jobs per year over the coming decade.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$66 Billion In Amtrak, The Largest Federal Investment In The Service Since Its Founding. “To reduce Amtrak’s maintenance backlog, which has worsened since Superstorm Sandy nine years ago, the bill would provide \$66 billion to improve the rail service’s Northeast Corridor (457 miles, 735 km), as well as other routes. It’s less than the \$80 billion Biden — who famously rode Amtrak from Delaware to Washington during his time in the Senate — originally asked for, but it would be the largest federal investment in passenger rail service since Amtrak was founded 50 years ago.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

- **2017: 22.8% Of Households In California’s 25th Congressional District Did Not Have Wireline Broadband Such As Cable, Fiber Optic Or DSL.** [National Digital Inclusion Alliance, Congressional District Home Broadband/Internet Access Statistics from the American Community Survey, accessed [2/16/22](#)]
 - **2017: 12.1% Of Households In California’s 25th Congressional District Did Not Have Home Internet Access Of Any Kind.** [National Digital Inclusion Alliance, Congressional District Home Broadband/Internet Access Statistics from the American Community Survey, accessed [2/16/22](#)]
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Garcia Said Power Grid Modernization Was Key To Fix Power Outages In Simi Valley But Voted Against BID Even Though It Included \$73 Billion For Power Grid Modernization

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

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

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

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Provided California With “\$25.3 Billion For Federal-Aid Highway Apportioned Programs And \$4.2 Billion For Bridge Replacement And Repairs.” “Specifically, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will: [...] Repair and rebuild our roads and bridges with a focus on climate change mitigation, resilience, equity, and safety for all users, including cyclists and pedestrians. In California, there are 1,536 bridges and over 14,220 miles of highway in poor condition. Since 2011, commute times have increased by 14.6% in California and on average, each driver pays \$799 per year in costs due to driving on roads in need of repair. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the

construction of the interstate highway system. Based on formula funding alone, California would expect to receive \$25.3 billion for federal-aid highway apportioned programs and \$4.2 billion for bridge replacement and repairs under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act over five years.” [White House Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Fact Sheet, [8/2021](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for ‘green’ transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate ‘Build America’ bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China.” The bill passed by a vote of 233 – 188. [HR 2, [Vote #138](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

- **The Moving Forward Act Would Increase Spending On Roads And Transit, Water Projects, Broadband, Schools, Hospitals, And Reducing Pollution.** “The House on Wednesday passed a \$1.5 trillion infrastructure bill that would sharply increase spending on roads and transit, push for deep reductions in pollution, direct billions to water projects, affordable housing, broadband and schools, and upgrade hospitals and U.S. Postal Service trucks. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) said Democrats were making good on a promise to rebuild America with ‘green, resilient, modern and job-creating infrastructure,’ adding that the Moving Forward Act ‘shows that everything in our country is connected, from the education of our children to the technologies of the future to the road map to get there.’ The bill is meant, in part, to address the expiration in September of a law authorizing spending on highways, transit and other transportation programs. Backers, including Transportation Committee Chairman Peter A. DeFazio (D-Ore.), said the bill represents an ambitious, years-in-the-making push to buttress and expand aging infrastructure in a sustainable way. Supporters said it marks a departure from traditional surface transportation legislation because of its emphasis on maintaining roads and bridges, building transit and reducing transportation-related pollution, the nation’s top source of greenhouse gases causing climate change.” [Washington Post, [7/1/20](#)]
- **HR 2 Delivers Better Roads And Bridges Faster With More Than \$300 Billion Of Investment.** “H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, is a more than \$1.5 trillion plan to rebuild American infrastructure—not only our roads, bridges, and transit systems, but also our schools, housing, broadband access, and so much more. [...] Delivers better roads and bridges faster with more than \$300 billion of investment that prioritizes fixing what we already have, including tens of thousands of structurally deficient bridges. - Invests more than \$100 billion in transit to put more zero-emission buses on the road, add new routes, and provide more reliable service, resulting in better transit options and fewer single-occupant cars clogging highways. - Modernizes infrastructure to reduce gridlock and address bottlenecks, and makes roads smarter and safer for all users, including pedestrians and bicyclists. - Invests in programs, projects, and materials that emphasize resiliency while reducing carbon pollution from the transportation sector, including \$1.4 billion in alternative fuel charging infrastructure. - Triples funding for Amtrak to \$29 billion, allowing for upgrades and expansion of the passenger rail network, and improves rail crossing safety and addresses increasingly long trains that block crossings for 10+ minutes, which impacts local traffic and emergency response times. - Keeps cargo moving by funding the essential dredging and upkeep of American harbors, ports, and channels.” [House Transportation Committee, Moving Forward Act Fact Sheet, Accessed [8/19/20](#)]

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

Garcia Supported Blocking Federal Funding For California's High-Speed Rail Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize Funding For The EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: "Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 3H that would reauthorize funding for Environmental Protection Agency comprehensive lead service line replacement projects through fiscal 2025, increasing the annual authorization from \$60 million to \$4.5 billion annually. The amendment would require the agency to give priority in awarding funds to entities that serve disadvantaged communities and

environmental justice communities. It also would establish a federal cost share of 100 percent for such projects.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 – 181. [HR 2, [Vote #136](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Garcia Was Bad For California Seniors

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

Garcia Said He Would Recue Spending On “Entitlement Programs” To Balance The Budget

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

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

Garcia Said That “There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don’t Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net”

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The Delivering For America Act. “House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-

day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19." [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

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

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

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

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

Aug. 2019: Garcia Said He Supported A Social Safety Net Via Medicare "At Some Levels"

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

Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare

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

Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare And Providing The Senate With Procedures To Increase The Debt Limit. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would extend from Dec. 31, 2021, to March 31, 2022, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments, and provide for payment reductions of 1 percent for the period of April 1 through June 30, 2022. As an offset, it would increase sequestration percentages above 2 percent in fiscal 2030. It would also require budget year debit for 2022 to be rolled over to the 2033 scorecards under statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, thus delaying spending cuts to Medicare and other mandatory programs subject to sequestration that would otherwise be triggered in January. It would delay a number of other Medicare payment reductions and

policies, including to extend a temporary increase in payment amounts for physicians to provide a 3 percent increase for services furnished in 2022; delay for one year a provision that would phase in payment reductions for clinical diagnostic laboratory tests, prohibiting any reductions for 2021 and 2022 and prohibiting reductions greater than 15 percent for 2023 through 2025; and delay through 2022 the implementation of the Medicare radiation oncology model. It would decrease from \$165 million to \$101 million funding that may be expended from the Medicare Improvement Fund for fiscal 2021. Finally, the bill would establish procedures to expedite Senate consideration of a joint resolution to increase the debt limit by a specific dollar amount. Specifically, it would provide for a non-debatable motion to proceed to the joint resolution and, if the motion is agreed to, up to 10 hours of debate on the measure with no amendments or other motions in order, immediately followed by a vote on passage. Such procedures would be valid for consideration of one joint resolution by Jan. 16, 2022.” Passed by a vote of 222-212. [S 610, [Vote #404](#), 12/07/21; CQ, [12/07/21](#)]

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

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

- **Build Back Better Would Add Coverage Of Hearing Services To Medicare Part B.** “Section 30901 of the Build Back Better Act would add coverage of hearing services to Medicare Part B, beginning in 2023. Coverage for hearing care would include hearing rehabilitation and treatment services by qualified audiologists, and hearing aids. Hearing aids would be available once per ear, every 5 years, to individuals diagnosed with moderately severe, severe, or profound hearing loss. Hearing services would be subject to the Medicare Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. Hearing aids would be covered similar to other Medicare prosthetic devices and would also be subject to the Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. For people in traditional Medicare who have other sources of coverage such as Medigap or Medicaid, their cost sharing for these services might be covered. Payment for hearing aids would only be on an assignment-related basis. As with other Medicare-covered benefits, Medicare Advantage plans would be required to cover these hearing benefits.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [11/23/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

- **The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit in Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]
- **The Build Back Better Act Would Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 Per Month.** “President Biden, citing the “outrageously expensive” cost of insulin and other prescription drugs in the U.S., called on Congress Monday to pass his Build Back Better bill, which contains provisions to lower drug prices. In brief remarks at the White House, the president pointed to the cost of insulin needed to treat Type 1 diabetes, which Biden says affects some 1.5 million Americans, who pay anywhere from \$375 to \$1,000 per month for the drug. The House-passed measure would cap insulin prices at \$35 per month.” [NPR, [12/6/21](#)]

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

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

manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Combatting Age Discrimination In The Workplace Twice

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

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

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Conduct A Disparate Impact Claims Study On Job Applicants, Delaying The Effective Date For Age Discrimination Protections.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Keller, R-Pa., amendment no. 2 that would delay the bill's effective date until the Government Accountability Office conducts a study and reports to Congress on whether not allowing job applicants to file disparate impact claims has a negative impact on such applicants. It would stipulate that the bill's provisions would not take effect if the study shows there is not a significant negative impact on such applicants.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 197-228. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #357](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Conduct A Study On Job Applicants’ Age Discrimination Claims.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 1 that would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to conduct a study, within one enactment, to determine the

number of pending or filed claims, including claims in closed cases, by individuals who may have been adversely impacted by age discrimination in the job application process. It would require the commission to submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on study results including recommendations for best practices to address age discrimination in the hiring process.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-201. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #356](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

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

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

Garcia Was Bad For Students And Teachers

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

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

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

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

Garcia Opposed Mask Mandates In Schools

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

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Unmask Our Kids Act, Which Would Block Federal Funds From Schools That Engage In Remote Learning And Maintain Student Mask Mandates. In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and

possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6619, the Unmask Our Kids Act. This legislation would block education agencies from receiving Federal funding unless schools are open for in-person learning and school mask mandates allow parents to opt out on behalf of their children.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* Motion agreed to by a vote of 221-205. [H. Res. 912, [Vote #35](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#); Congressional Record, [2/8/22](#)]

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

Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan

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

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

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

Note: Include any additional bullets specific to the district or state that show the positive impact of ESSER.

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

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

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

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

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2. “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for “green” transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate “Build America” bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China. Passed 233-188. Note: A “nay” was a vote in support of the president’s position. 30 members voted remotely by proxy, pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965 during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 2, [Vote #138 7/1/20](#), CQ [6/11/20](#)]

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

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

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

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

Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Broadening Pell Grant Eligibility

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Repeatedly Against Increased Student Debt Relief

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

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

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

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

- **House Democrats Failed To Override Trump’s Veto Of A Bill To Overturn The Secretary Of Education’s New Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness.** “The House of Representatives failed to override President Donald Trump’s veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill. In a big win for Education Secretary Betsy DeVos, House Democrats failed to override Trump’s veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill by a vote of 238-173. A two-thirds majority is required to override a presidential veto. Last month, Trump vetoed congressional legislation that would have overturned a key student loan forgiveness rule drafted by DeVos and the U.S. Education Department. In March, the U.S. Senate voted 53-42 to overturn a new student loan forgiveness rule that critics say would limit student loan forgiveness for students when a college closes due to fraud. [...] DeVos rewrote the rules —which were drafted during the Obama administration — to narrow the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.” [Forbes, [6/27/20](#)]

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Measures To Help Veterans

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

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strengthen Service Member Consumer Protections Related To Medical Debt And Credit Reporting. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib,

D-Mich., amendment no. 11 that would strengthen servicemember consumer protections with regard to medical debt collections and credit reporting, including by prohibiting the collection of medical debt for two years after a first payment is due and prohibiting debt arising from medically necessary procedures from ever appearing on servicemember credit reports.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 203. [HR 4350, [Vote #271](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

Garcia Twice Voted Against Investing Veterans’ Administration Construction

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

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

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

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

Garcia Was An Ethically Challenged D.C. Swamp Creature

Significant Findings

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

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

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

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

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

- ✓ June-July 2019: Garcia spent over \$125,000 of his own money on his 2020 congressional campaign.
- ✓ While running for Congress during the 2020 cycle, Garcia repeatedly failed to disclose the contents of his brokerage account as required by law and sold stocks he had not previously disclosed owning.
 - ✓ Garcia was required under House Ethics Rules to disclose the individual stocks in his brokerage account but repeatedly failed to do so.

- ✓ In a July 2019 financial disclosure report, Garcia disclosed that he held a brokerage account worth \$100,001 to \$250,000, but not the individual stocks in the account.

As A Member Of Congress, Garcia Has Continued The Pattern Of Failing To Properly Disclose His Assets As Required By Law And Other Shady Investment Behavior

- ✓ As a member of Congress, Garcia reported selling at least \$96,012 to \$390,000 in stocks that he had previously failed to disclose holding, including volatile stocks like airlines.
- ✓ June 3, 2020-Nov. 13, 2020: Garcia sold Boeing stock that he previously failed to disclose while Congress debated COVID-19 relief aid for the airlines and aircraft producers.
- ✓ June 3, 2020-November 11, 2020: Garcia reported selling \$30,002 to \$100,000 more in Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS) than he reported purchasing.
- ✓ Also as a member of Congress, Garcia failed to disclose many of his stock trades on time as required by law – including airline stocks – during the pandemic.
- ✓ The STOCK Act required members of Congress to report stock transactions within 45 days.
- ✓ In 2020, Rep. Mike Garcia reported four late transactions totaling between \$46,004 and \$155,000.
 - On 7/9/20, Garcia purchased American Airlines stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – three months later than he was supposed to.
 - On 7/29/20, Garcia purchased Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares worth \$1,001-\$5,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – three months later than he was supposed to.
 - On 8/10/20, Garcia sold Boeing stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – two months later than he was supposed to.
 - On 9/4/20 Garcia purchased Tesla stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – more than a month later than he was supposed to.
- ✓ In June 2021, Mike Garcia purchased GameStop stock, several months after investigations began into market manipulation surrounding the stock.
- ✓ February-March 2021: Federal Prosecutors and the House Financial Services Committee investigated possible market manipulation after a surge in GameStop trading.
- ✓ June 21, 2021: Garcia purchased between \$1,001 and \$15,000 in GameStop stock.

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

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

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

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

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

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

December 2020: Garcia Disclosed Purchasing A DC Condo

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

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

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

According To DC Tax Records On The Morning Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Was Nearly Five Months Overdue On Property Taxes, Owing A \$1,492 Balance Plus \$261 In Interest And Penalties

As Of The Morning Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Had Failed To Pay His Property Taxes For The First Half Of The Year, Which Were Due On March 31, 2021, And Owed \$261.20 In Penalties And Interest. As of the morning of August 11, 2021, Garcia had failed to pay his property taxes for the first half of the year, which were

due on March 31, 2021. He had yet to pay taxes for the second half of the year, due on September 15, 2021. He owed \$1,492.33 for the first half of the year, \$111.90 in interest, and \$149.23 in penalties. [DC Office of Tax Revenue, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

Current Year Help

2021 Second Half

Description	Amount	Balance
Real Property Tax	\$1,816.82	\$1,816.82

2021 First Half

Description	Amount	Balance
Real Property Tax	\$1,492.33	\$1,492.33
Real Property Interest	\$111.90	\$111.90
Real Property Penalty	\$149.23	\$149.23

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Mike Garcia's DC Property Record, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

D.C. Property Taxes For The First Half Of The 2021 Billing Period Were Due March 31, 2021

D.C. Property Taxes For The First Half Of The 2021 Billing Period Were Due March 31, 2021.

Real Property Tax Bill Payment Due Dates

Billing	Period	Due Date**
1 st Half	October 1 - March 31	March 31
2 nd Half	April 1 - September 30	September 15

[DC Office of Tax Revenue, accessed [5/16/22](#)]

On The Afternoon Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Paid His Property Taxes After Being Asked About It

Garcia Paid Property Taxes On August 11, 2021 After A Reporter Inquiry And Asserted He Was Not Responsible For Paying Property Taxes For The First Half Of 2021 Because The Seller Had Done So. Garcia paid property taxes on August 11, 2021 after a reporter inquiry. Garcia's assertion that he was not responsible for paying property taxes for the first half of 2021 because the seller had taken care of it is false. [Reporter Inquiry Phone Call, 8/11/21]

- **Garcia's Assertion Was False; The Seller Last Paid Property Taxes On September 15, 2020 For The September 15, 2020 Deadline And Garcia Was Responsible For Paying Taxes By The March 31, 2021.** The seller last paid property taxes on September 15, 2020 for the September 15, 2020 deadline. Garcia was responsible for paying taxes by the March 31, 2021 deadline and failed to do so until he was caught.



Property Details

SSL : 0459- -2062

> Make a Payment

Premise Address [Redacted]

Balance : \$0.00

Details	Assessment	Tax Information	Features	Map	Applications and Actions
Tax Summary	Tax History	Billing History	Payment History		

Payments				Help
Deposit Date	Payment Type	Status	Payment Amount	
11-Aug-2021	ACH Debit	Pending	\$3,570.28	
15-Sep-2020	Wire Transfer	Posted	\$1,453.33	
31-Mar-2020	Wire Transfer	Posted	\$1,341.33	

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Mike Garcia DC Property, accessed 8/11/21]

Garcia Received The Homestead Deduction In DC For A Short Time Before It Appeared To Have Been Revoked

Feb. 2021: Garcia's DC Property Tax Bill Showed That He Was Receiving The Homestead Deduction

Garcia's February 18, 2021 Tax Bill Showed That He Was Receiving The Homestead Deduction.

Additional Information				(Please see reverse side for important information)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real Property Tax is based on the Taxable Assessment of \$364,430.00 at a rate of \$0.85 per \$100 16% of your Tax Year 2021 Real Property Tax is used to pay the General Obligation Bonds debt service requirement. Your Homestead Deduction reduced your real property taxes by \$648.98 							
If paid by:	Apr 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$1,663.94	If paid by:	Jun 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$1,708.70
If paid by:	May 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$1,686.32	If paid by:	Jul 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$1,731.08

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE AND/OR CORRESPONDENCE

MICHAEL J. GARCIA & REBECCA GARCIA

[Redacted]

Media Number: 91413749
 Notice Number: L0005438007
 Tax Type: Real Property Tax
 Account ID: 700-001442015
 SSL: 0459- -2062
 Due Date: 31-Mar-2021
 Amount Due: 1,492.33



[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For Mike Garcia Property, accessed 8/11/21]

Aug. 2021: Garcia Was Issued Another DC Property Tax Bill Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction

Garcia Was Issued Another Tax Bill On August 6, 2021 Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction.

PROPERTY TAX BILL

Square	Suffix	Lot	Property Address				Bill Year	Assessment
0459		2062	[REDACTED]				2021	\$440,780
Description			Class	Tax	Penalty	Interest	Credit	Total
2021 Second Half Tax			1	\$1,816.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,816.82
2021 First Half Tax			1	\$1,492.33	\$149.23	\$111.90	\$0.00	\$1,753.46
Total				\$3,309.15	\$149.23	\$111.90	\$0.00	
Amount Due By August 31, 2021								\$3,570.28
Amount Due By September 15, 2021								\$3,592.66
Additional Information								(Please see reverse side for important information.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real Property Tax is based on the Taxable Assessment of \$440,780.00 at a rate of \$0.85 per \$100. Estimated annual tax amount \$3,746.63. 16% of your Tax Year 2021 Real Property Tax is used to pay the General Obligation Bonds debt service requirement. Our records indicate that the original tax bill was requested by your mortgage company on your behalf. Your real property is receiving the Trash Credit for Tax Year 2021 of \$113.00, split equally between the first half and second half bill. Your real property is NOT receiving Homestead Deduction/Senior/Disabled Tax Relief. 								
Forecasted Amounts for Late Payments								
If paid by:	Sep 16, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,801.59	If paid by:	Oct 16, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,851.22	
If paid by:	Oct 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,823.97	If paid by:	Nov 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,873.60	

 RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE AND/OR CORRESPONDENCE

MICHAEL J. GARCIA & REBECCA GARCIA
[REDACTED]

Media Number: 101734881
Notice Number: L0006290625
Tax Type: Real Property Tax
Account ID: 700-001442015
SSL: 0459- -2062
Due Date: 15-Sep-2021
Amount Due: 3,592.66

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For Mike Garcia Property, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

Feb. 2022: Garcia Was Issued Another DC Property Tax Record Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction

Garcia Was Issued Another Tax Record On February 15, 2022 Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction.

PROPERTY TAX BILL

Square	Suffix	Lot	Property Address				Bill Year	Assessment
0459		2062	[REDACTED]				2022	\$445,430
Description			Class	Tax	Penalty	Interest	Credit	Total
2022 First Half Tax			1	\$1,834.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,834.58
Total				\$1,834.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Amount Due By March 31, 2022								\$1,834.58

Additional Information (Please see reverse side for important information.)

- Real Property Tax is based on the Taxable Assessment of \$445,430.00 at a rate of \$0.85 per \$100. Estimated annual tax amount \$3,786.16.
- 16% of your Tax Year 2022 Real Property Tax is used to pay the General Obligation Bonds debt service requirement.
- Our records indicate that the original tax bill was requested by your mortgage company on your behalf.
- **Your real property is receiving the Trash Credit for Tax Year 2022 of \$117.00, split equally between the first half and second half bill.**
- Your real property is **NOT** receiving Homestead Deduction/Senior/Disabled Tax Relief.

Forecasted Amounts for Late Payments

If paid by: Apr 1, 2022	Amount Due	\$2,045.56	If paid by: Jun 1, 2022	Amount Due	\$2,100.60
If paid by: May 1, 2022	Amount Due	\$2,073.08	If paid by: Jul 1, 2022	Amount Due	\$2,128.12

 RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE AND/OR CORRESPONDENCE

MICHAEL J. GARCIA & REBECCA GARCIA
 [REDACTED]

Media Number: 108467588
Notice Number: L0007089336
Tax Type: Real Property Tax
Account ID: 700-001442015
SSL: 0459- -2062
Due Date: 31-Mar-2022
Amount Due: \$1,834.58

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For Mike Garcia Property, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

As Of June 2022, Garcia Had Paid All Of His Property Taxes On The DC Condo

June 2022: Garcia Had Paid All Of His Property On The DC Condo.

Property Details

SSL : 0459- -2062

[> Make a Payment](#)

Premise Address



Balance : \$0.00

Details Assessment Tax Information Features Map Applications and Actions**Tax Summary Tax History Billing History Payment History**

Tax Summary			Help
2022			
Half	Tax Type		Balance
Second Half	Real Property Tax		\$0.00
First Half	Real Property Tax		\$0.00
2021			
Half	Tax Type		Balance
Second Half	Real Property Tax		\$0.00
First Half	Real Property Tax		\$0.00
2020			
Half	Tax Type		Balance
Second Half	Real Property Tax		\$0.00
First Half	Real Property Tax		\$0.00
2019			
Half	Tax Type		Balance
Second Half	Real Property Tax		\$0.00
First Half	Real Property Tax		\$0.00

For more historical data, please contact OTR Customer Service at (202) 727-4TAX.

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For Mike Garcia Property, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

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

Garcia Spent Over \$120,000 Of His Own Money On His Own 2020 Congressional Campaign

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As A Member Of Congress, Garcia Has Continued His Pattern Of Failing To Properly Disclose His Assets

As A Member Of Congress, Garcia Reported Selling At Least \$96,012 To \$390,000 In Stocks That He Had Previously Failed To Disclose Holding, Including Volatile Stocks Like Airlines

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

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

Rep. Mike Garcia's Undisclosed Stocks		
Asset Name	Date Sold	Transaction Amount
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	5/21/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Boeing Company (BA)	6/3/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Uber Technologies Inc. (UBER)	6/3/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Boeing Company (BA)	6/5/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Starbucks Corporation (SBUX)	6/16/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Boeing Company (BA)	8/10/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Uber Technologies Inc. (UBER)	11/5/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
UBS Group AG Registered Ordinary Shares (UBS)	11/9/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Boeing Company (BA)	11/13/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
VanEck Vectors Oil Services ETF (OIH)	11/18/20	\$1,001-\$15,000
Total Undisclosed Stock Sell Amount: \$96,012-\$390,000		

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

June 3, 2020-Nov. 13, 2020: Garcia Sold Boeing Stock That He Previously Failed To Disclose While Congress Debated COVID-19 Relief Aid For The Airlines And Aircraft Producers

Garcia Sold Between \$46,004 And \$165,000 Worth Of Boeing Stock From June 3, 2020 To Nov. 13, 2020 That He Previously Failed To Disclose. [Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [6/17/20](#); Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]

- Airline Stocks Like Boeing Experienced Volatility During The Pandemic, Including In Summer 2020 As Congress Debated COVID-19 Relief Aid For The Airlines And Aircraft Producers.** “More than a dozen Republican senators on Wednesday backed \$25 billion in additional federal aid for the airline industry as a spike in coronavirus cases in the U.S. in recent weeks derailed a nascent recovery in travel demand. The news sent shares sharply higher Wednesday afternoon. American Airlines’ stock closed up 9.5%, after trading as much as 12% higher on the day. United Airlines and Delta Air Lines added more than 4% and 3%, respectively. [...] The senators also urged Congress to consider support for other aviation-related businesses like concessionaires and aircraft producers. ‘Such businesses and their workers are uniquely tethered to air travel and have been and will continued to be significantly impacted by the decline in air travel,’ they wrote. Boeing shares rose 5.6% on Wednesday while its key supplier Spirit Aerosystems, which makes fuselages and other parts, added nearly 9%.” [CNBC, [8/5/20](#)]

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

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

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

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

Garcia Failed To Disclose Many Of His Stock Trades –Including Airline Stock Trades During The Pandemic—As Required By Law

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

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

In 2020, Rep. Mike Garcia Reported Four Late Transactions Totaling Between \$46,004 And \$155,000

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

Rep. Mike Garcia’s Late-Reported Stock Trades

Asset Name	Transaction Type	Date of Transaction	Date Garcia Was Required to Report Transaction	Date Garcia Reported Transaction	Transaction Amount
American Airlines Group, Inc. (AAL)	Purchase	7/9/20	8/23/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS)	Purchase	7/9/20	8/23/20	11/23/20	\$1,001-\$5,000
Boeing Company (BA)	Sell	8/10/20	9/24/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	Purchase	9/4/20	10/19/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Total Transaction Amount: \$46,004-\$155,000					

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

June 2021: Mike Garcia Purchased GameStop Stock, Several Months After Investigations Began Into Market Manipulation Surrounding The Stock

February-March 2021: Federal Prosecutors And The House Financial Services Committee Investigated Possible Market Manipulation After A Surge In GameStop Trading

February 2021: Federal Prosecutors Launched An Investigation Into Market Manipulation After A Surge In GameStop Trading. “Federal prosecutors are investigating whether market manipulation or other types of criminal misconduct fueled the rapid rise last month in prices of stocks such as GameStop Corp. and AMC Entertainment Holdings Inc., according to people familiar with the matter. The Justice Department’s fraud section and the San Francisco U.S. attorney’s office have sought information about the activity from brokers and social-media companies that were hubs for the trading frenzy, the people said. Prosecutors have subpoenaed information from brokers such as Robinhood Markets Inc., the popular online brokerage that many individual investors used to trade GameStop and other shares, the people said.” [Wall Street Journal, [2/11/21](#)]

February 2021: The House Financial Services Committee Held Its First Hearing About The GameStop Controversy. “The ‘meme stock’ saga that began with wild swings in the price of GameStop stock last month opened a new chapter today: a House Financial Services Committee hearing with questioning of players involved in major aspects of the story. [...] ‘The market volatility surrounding GameStop has highlighted how many people feel that the cards are stacked against them,’ said Committee Chairwoman Maxine Waters. Waters titled the hearing titled ‘Game Stopped? Who Wins and Loses When Short Sellers, Social Media, and Retail Investors Collide.’” [NPR, [2/18/21](#)]

March 2021: The House Financial Services Committee Held Its Second Hearing Surrounding The Trading Of GameStop’s Stock. “The House Financial Services Committee’s second hearing on the January stock market frenzy surrounding GameStop again focused on the practice that had given rise to commission-free trading apps and allowed trading by individual investors to boom.” [New York Times, [3/17/21](#)]

June 21, 2021: Garcia Purchased Between \$1,001 And \$15,000 In GameStop Stock

June 21, 2021: Mike Garcia Purchased Between \$1,001 And \$15,000 In GameStop Stock:

FILER INFORMATION

Name: Hon. Michael Garcia
Status: Member
State/District: CA25

TRANSACTIONS

ID	Owner Asset	Transaction Date Type	Notification Date	Amount	Cap. Gains > \$200?
	Gamestop Corporation (GME) [ST] P	06/21/2021	06/21/2021	\$1,001 - \$15,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
	FILING STATUS: New				

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [7/13/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE E: POSITIONS

Position	Name of Organization
Senior Director, Programs	Raytheon Company
Sole Proprietor of LLC	Rhino Estates

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

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

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

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

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

Recording requested by: TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593 When recorded, return to Tax Collector TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593	2019-0026314 Recorded Official Records County Of Tulare ROLAND P. HILL Clerk Recorder Rec Fee: 0.00 Auto Page 1 of 1 4:00PM 21-May-2019
SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE	
TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593 CERTIFICATE OF LIEN	
Lien No. 20182919	

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

<u>ASSESSEE AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>YEAR / PARCEL / ACCOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
RHINO ESTATES LLC 28146 ANVIL VALENCIA CA 91354	2018-2019 990-284-675-000 006-008 121-272-013-000 2500 W CALDWELL AVE VISALIA	803.28

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

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

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

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016430		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000074		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

End Of List

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

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

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

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

Recording requested by: TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593 When recorded, return to Tax Collector TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593	2019-0054623 Recorded Official Records County Of Tulare ROLAND P. HILL Clerk Recorder Rec Fee 0.00 Auto Page 1 of 1 4:09PM 24-Sep-2019 SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593 Lien No. 20191819 CERTIFICATE OF LIEN
---	--

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

ASSESSEE AND ADDRESS	YEAR / PARCEL / ACCOUNT	AMOUNT
RHINO ESTATES LLC 28146 ANVIL VALENCIA CA 91354	2019-2020 802-936-948-000 2018 006-008 121-272-013-000 2500 W CALDWELL VISALIA IA-PRORATE FOR TIME O WNED 7/1/18-1/1/19	431.32

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

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

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

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Refine Search Searched for: RHINO ESTATES Records Found: 7 From 01/01/1900 to 3/15/2022 Showing record: 1 to 7 Set: 1 of 1						Searchable Indices: Official Records Fictitious Business Names (DBA)
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016430		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000074		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/
End Of List						

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

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results

Tulare County Recorder's Office

[Refine Search](#)

Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 01/01/1900 to 3/15/2022

Records Found: 7 Showing record: 1 to 7 Set: 1 of 1

Searchable Indices:

[Official Records](#)

[Fictitious Business Names \(DBA\)](#)

Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016430		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000074		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

End Of List

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results

Tulare County Recorder's Office

[Refine Search](#)

Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 5/21/19 to 1/16/20

Records Found: 2 Showing record: 1 to 2 Set: 1 of 1

Searchable Indices:

[Official Records](#)

[Fictitious Business Names \(DBA\)](#)

Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

End Of List

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results

Tulare County Recorder's Office

[Refine Search](#)

Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 5/21/19 to 1/16/20

Records Found: 2 Showing record: 1 to 2 Set: 1 of 1

Searchable Indices:

[Official Records](#)

[Fictitious Business Names \(DBA\)](#)

Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

End Of List

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Used “Ballot Harvesting” To Help Win His Congressional Seat, But Then Criticized The Practice After He Was Elected

Garcia Used “Ballot Harvesting” To Help Him Win Election To Congress In 2020

2020 Special Election: Garcia “Successfully” Used Ballot Harvesting, Whereby Ballots Could Be Picked Up By Third Parties And Dropped Off At Election Sites On Behalf Of Consenting Voters

2020: Garcia Planned To Deploy “Ballot Harvesting,” In Which Ballots Can Be Picked Up From Voters By Campaigns And Dropped Off At Election Sites, During The 2020 Election. “At the tavern, Garcia told his supporters his path to victory includes energizing new voters such as evangelicals who have been sitting out elections, along with driving a strong turnout in Republican-rich Simi Valley. He also plans to deploy widespread ‘ballot harvesting’ that was used by Democrats with great effect in 2018, in which ballots can be picked up from voters by campaigns and dropped off at election sites, much like a piece of mail.” [NBC - 10 WSLs, 2/2/20]

Washington Examiner: Garcia “Successfully” Used Ballot Harvesting, Which Involved A Third Party Collecting And Casting Ballots For Consenting Voters Who Already Filled Out Their Own Ballots, During The 2020 Special Election. “After losing seven seats in the last midterm election, California Republicans have built up their get-out-the-vote operations to avoid another wipeout. This included establishing a ‘ballot harvesting’ or ‘ballot collection’ operation to compete with Democrats, who have proven better at the campaign, which involves a third party collecting and casting ballots for consenting voters who already filled out their own ballots. This process became legal in the state in 2016, and the Garcia campaign used it successfully during the special election. According to Garcia, their campaign followed all regulations during their own ballot collection deployments.” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

Garcia: Ballot Harvesting Is “Legal Because It’s Legal”

Garcia: Ballot Harvesting Is “Legal Because It’s Legal.” ““In the wake of stay-at-home orders, we’ve been very focused on staying compliant, and so we [had] not been doing the door-to-door canvassing, but we were in a position to do so, and that was obviously a lesson learned from 2018,” Garcia told the Washington Examiner in an interview Monday, just before he beat Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith to serve out the remainder of the term of former Rep. Katie Hill, a Democrat who resigned in November. ‘The value of the volunteers is that you do have an army to help you now go door to door. You have an army to make phone calls to get the vote out,’ Garcia said. ‘So the bottom line is, it’s legal, and because it’s legal, we need to be able to operate on that coordinate system on that playing field just as well as the Democrats have been able to do it in previous elections.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

In May 2020, Rep. Devin Nunes Said Garcia Was In “Good Shape To Hold Onto” His Seat “As Long As We Have A Robust Ballot Harvest Operation In November”

Nunes: “Even Though We Don’t Like” Ballot Harvesting “We Are Forced To Have To Ballot Harvest Because It’s The Only Way To Win.” “Mr. Trump pointed to California, which allows a practice known as ‘ballot harvesting’ in which volunteers can collect other people’s absentee ballots, as a prime example. Rep. Devin Nunes said on Wednesday that Democrats have forced the GOP to adopt the tactic or get left behind. ‘Even though we don’t like it, we don’t want to, but we are forced to have to ballot harvest because it’s the only way to win,’ the California Republican said on Fox News.” [Washington Times, 5/15/20]

- **Nunes: Garcia Was In Good Shape To Win Re-Election In 2020 If He Had A Good Ballot Harvesting Operation.** “Republican Mike Garcia defeated Democrat Christy Smith in a special congressional election in California this week that was conducted largely by mail. ‘As long as we have a robust ballot harvesting

operation in November, and I hate saying that because it's illegal in 49 states, I think Mike Garcia is in good shape to hold onto that seat,' Mr. Nunes said." [Washington Times, 5/15/20]

2021: Garcia Criticized The Practice Of “Ballot Harvesting” Soon After He Was Elected To Congress

April 2021: Garcia Claimed Ballot Harvesting Eroded Californians’ Trust In The Election Process

April 2021: Garcia Said “California’s Failed Election Policies” Including “Ballot Harvesting” Had Of “Eroded The Public’s Trust In The Election Process.” “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

July 2021: Garcia Praised The Supreme Court’s Decision Upholding Arizona’s Ban On “Ballot Harvesting” And Referenced His Work “Co-Chairing The Election Integrity Caucus”

Garcia Praised The Supreme Court’s Decision Upholding Arizona’s Ban On “Ballot Harvesting.” “Today’s decision by the Supreme Court upholding AZ’s ban on ballot harvesting is the right one. I’m co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress because it is imperative that we safeguard our elections and ensure states are able to... administer their own electoral systems. The last thing we need is a federal takeover of our electoral process.”



Mike Garcia ✓
@ElectMikeGarcia



Today's decision by the Supreme Court upholding AZ's ban on ballot harvesting is the right one. I'm co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress because it is imperative that we safeguard our elections and ensure states are able to...



washingtonexaminer.com

Supreme Court upholds Arizona voting rules, including ballot-harvesting ban
The Supreme Court on Thursday upheld two Republican-supported Arizona voting laws they say are intended to ensure election integrity.

1:06 PM · Jul 1, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

18 Retweets 1 Quote Tweet 79 Likes



Tweet your reply

Reply



Mike Garcia ✓ @ElectMikeGarcia · Jul 1, 2021



Replying to @ElectMikeGarcia

administer their own electoral systems. The last thing we need is a federal takeover of our electoral process.



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[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [7/1/21](#)]

Garcia Took Campaign Cash From Political Committees Associated With High-Profile Figures Implicated In Sexual Misconduct

Garcia Accepted Money From A Steve Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee After Wynn Was Accused Of A Decades-Long Pattern Of Sexual Misconduct

Multiple Republican Politicians Returned Campaign Contributions From Casino Mogul Steve Wynn After He Was Accused Of A Decades-Long Pattern Of Sexual Misconduct, Including Pressuring Employees To Perform Sex Acts. “When billionaire casino mogul and top Republican donor Steve Wynn was accused of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct in the midst of the #MeToo movement, elected officials across the country quickly distanced themselves from him. The news broke in January 2018, and some Republicans immediately called on their colleagues to return donations from Wynn, who was accused of pressuring employees to perform sex acts. Sen. Susan Collins told CNN, ‘I don't even think it's a close call to return the money.’ Sen. Lindsey Graham also chimed in: ‘We should do of ourselves what we ask of the Democratic Party. So I don't think we should have a double standard for ourselves.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/5/21]

- **Garcia Accepted Campaign Contributions From A Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee During The 2020 Election Cycle.** “Within months, Wynn started to donate again, and by 2020, he was once again a major GOP donor, giving millions of dollars to conservative super PACs, President Trump's reelection campaign, candidates and state Republican parties across the nation. This year, Wynn gave more than three-quarters of a million dollars to a joint fundraising committee aimed at helping Republicans retake control of the U.S. House of Representatives, and that group donated to dozens of incumbents across the country, including nearly every member of California's GOP delegation to Congress. The recipients include Reps. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita and David Valadao of Hanford, whose seats will be hotly contested in next year's midterm elections because they are key to GOP hopes to retake control of the House.” [Los Angeles Times, 5/5/21]

Garcia Refused To Donate \$2,000 His Campaign Received From Matt Gaetz’s Campaign To Charity After Allegations Surfaced That Gaetz Broke Federal Sex Trafficking Laws, Saying He Would Only Donate The Money If Gaetz Was Convicted

Garcia Accepted \$2,000 In Campaign Contributions From Matt Gaetz During The 2020 Election Cycle

Garcia Accepted \$2,000 In Campaign Contributions From Matt Gaetz During The 2020 Election Cycle. “The New York Times reported last week that Gaetz is under investigation by the Department of Justice over whether he had a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old and paid for her to travel with him. It is against federal laws to transport minors across state lines to engage in sex in exchange for money or something of value. [...] Valadao isn't the only California congressman who received money from Gaetz. Reps. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Doug LaMalfa, R-Richvale, and Darrell Issa, R-San Marcos, also each received \$2,000 donations from Friends of Matt Gaetz in the 2020 election.” [Fresno Bee, 4/5/21]

Garcia Took \$2,000 From Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Committee.

Source name	Recipient	Election	State	Receipt date	Amount
FRIENDS OF MATT GAETZ	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	GENERAL	FL	10/29/2020	\$2,000.00

Results per page: 30 Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

[Federal Election Commission, [10/29/20](#)]

- **Fellow California Republican Rep. Valadao Donated The Money He Received From Gaetz To Charity After Allegations That Gaetz Broke Federal Sex Trafficking Laws Surfaced.** “A California Republican congressman donated campaign contributions given to him by Rep. Matt Gaetz, who is reportedly under investigation related to allegations that he broke federal sex trafficking laws. Rep. David Valadao, R-Hanford,

said Friday he would be donating any contributions given to him by Gaetz, R-Florida, to a Fresno organization that supports victims of domestic abuse. ‘The Valadao for Congress Campaign has donated the contributions to the Marjaree Mason Center in Fresno to support victims of domestic abuse,’ said Andrew Renteria, spokesman for Valadao's campaign.” [Fresno Bee, 4/5/21]

Garcia Said In April 2021 That He Would Donate Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Contributions To A Women’s Shelter If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns”

April 2021: Garcia Said He Would Donate Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Contributions To A Women’s Shelter If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns.” “Rep. John Katko (R-N.Y.) on Thursday told Forbes he donated a \$2,000 campaign contribution from the campaign committee of scandal-plagued Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-Fla.) to a local charity, the third House Republican to do so – though others indicated they have no plans to return their donations. [...] But others have said they won’t give away the money while a Department of Justice probe into Gaetz is ongoing, including Reps. Maria Salazar (R-Fla.), Brian Mast (R-Fla.) and Mike Garcia (R-Calif.), who told Forbes Gaetz ‘deserves due process’ but that if he’s indicted or resigns, he will donate the money to a women’s shelter.” [Forbes, [4/15/21](#)]

NOTE: As of May 2022, Matt Gaetz had not resigned or been indicted.

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

Significant Findings

Garcia Ran For Congress As a Moderate, Then Lurched To The Right Once He Was Elected

- ✓ Garcia ran as a moderate in 2020.
- ✓ Garcia said he ran for Congress because former Rep. Katie Hill “did not represent our moderate district.”
- ✓ Garcia pledged that as a Congressman he would represent all of his constituents and bring House members of both parties together.
- ✓ Garcia moved right when he entered Congress to become a power player in Washington.
- ✓ Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris: Garcia had “to take positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district” to become more powerful in Washington.
- ✓ Stephen Daniels, host of the Talk of Santa Clarita podcast: Garcia ran in 2020 as someone above partisanship, but “he has voted as a Trump acolyte continually” since entering Congress.

Garcia Marched In Lockstep With His DC Party Bosses And Was A Rubber Stamp For The MAGA Agenda In Congress

- ✓ Garcia consistently voted with Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy and other House Republicans.
 - ✓ Garcia voted with the Republican Party about 95% of the time since he first entered Congress in May 2020.
 - ✓ 2020-2022: According to ProPublica, Garcia voted with his party 95.1% of the time.
 - ✓ 2020-2021: According to CQ Vote Study, Garcia voted with his party 93% of the time.
 - ✓ Garcia voted to elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy Speaker of the House in January 2021.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against President Biden’s agenda in Congress and accused him of being “dangerous” and not being mentally fit enough to be President.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against President Biden’s agenda nearly 80% of the time.
 - ✓ Garcia accused Biden of being “dangerous” and not being mentally fit enough to be President and said that his Presidency was an example of “elderly abuse.”
 - ✓ Garcia claimed Biden and his staff were the “biggest threats” to U.S. security and mocked him for focusing on domestic terrorism and climate change.
- ✓ Garcia voted against penalizing Marjorie Taylor Greene and Paul Gosar for endorsing violence against Democrats.

- ✓ Garcia voted against removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene from her Committee assignments for endorsing violence against Democrats and trafficking in unfounded, antisemitic, and Islamophobic conspiracy theories.
- ✓ Garcia voted against censuring Rep. Paul Gosar and removing him from his committee assignments.
- ✓ Gosar was censured and stripped of his committee assignments for posting a video to social media showing him appearing to kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Biden.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he was discriminated against under the “Pelosi Regime” in D.C. because he was a conservative.
- ✓ Garcia was a “Trump loyalist,” repeatedly voting in line with Trump’s positions in Congress.
 - ✓ Garcia voted in line with Trump’s positions 84.2% of the time, the 9th most of California’s Congressional Delegation.
 - ✓ Garcia said he voted for Trump in the 2016 Republican Primary, but he didn’t vote in the general election because “he was out of town on business [...] and did not make provisions to vote by mail.”
 - ✓ Garcia ran as “an enthusiastic supporter of” Trump in 2020.
 - ✓ Garcia called Trump “a good President” and said his policies made sense.
 - ✓ The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board called Garcia a “Trump loyalist.”
 - ✓ Trump gave Garcia his “complete and total endorsement” and said he was “a great candidate.”

Garcia Was An Anti-Woman Extremist

- ✓ Garcia wanted to take away a woman’s right to make decisions about her own health care.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed abortion rights in all cases except if the mother’s life was in danger—meaning he did not support exceptions even for rape or incest.
 - ✓ Garcia signed an amicus brief asking the Supreme Court to uphold Mississippi’s 15-week abortion ban, which would effectively overturn Roe V. Wade.
 - ✓ Garcia twice co-sponsored a federal personhood bill which would ban all abortions, IUDs, IVF, and some cancer treatments for women.
 - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored The Life at Conception Act in June 2020 and April 2021.
 - ✓ The Life at Conception Act would outlaw all abortions, even in cases of rape and incest, along with in-vitro fertilization, IUDs, emergency contraception, and certain cancer treatments for women.
 - ✓ The Life at Conception Act could reclassify common forms of birth control as “weapons of murder” because they prevent a fertilized egg from implanting in a uterus.

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Women’s Health Protection Act, which would codify abortion rights amid restrictive state laws challenging Roe v. Wade.
 - ✓ Garcia wrote in a response to a constituent that he voted against the Women’s Health Protection Act because it would repeal all state and federal level restrictions on abortion and make “abortion available on demand at any stage of pregnancy.”
- ✓ Garcia voted to make the Hyde Amendment, which banned federal money from being used to pay for abortions and health plans that covered abortions, permanent.
- ✓ Garcia supported defunding Planned Parenthood.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly opposed measures to crack down on domestic violence.
 - ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) for five years, which would reauthorize measures that helped decrease the rate of intimate partner violence and expand protections for survivors of domestic abuse and stalking and help combat sexual violence, including on college campuses.
 - ✓ Garcia voted for adding an amendment to extend VAWA for only one year, instead of five.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed the bill reauthorizing the VAWA was “bad” and “encroach[ed]” on the First and Second Amendments.
 - ✓ The NRA opposed reauthorizing the VAWA because it closed the “boyfriend loophole” convicted of domestic abusers and stalkers from purchasing and owning guns.
 - ✓ The NRA endorsed Garcia and gave him an “A” rating.
 - ✓ Oct. 2021: Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.
 - ✓ The original Family Violence Prevention and Services Act created programs and services that support 1.3 million survivors of domestic violence, and the 2021 reauthorization bill increased funding and support for services for survivors of domestic violence.
- ✓ Garcia opposed legislation combating gender pay discrimination.
 - ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted against the Paycheck Fairness Act.
 - ✓ The Paycheck Fairness Act aimed “to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.”
 - ✓ April 2021: Garcia opposed establishing a Department of Labor task force to coordinate efforts to enforce equal pay laws.
 - ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted for an amendment granting “safe harbor” for employers facing legal action for pay discrimination if they took “reasonable steps” to correct the disparities.
- ✓ Garcia opposed ratifying the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against removing the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

- ✓ Removing the 1982 ratification deadline would enshrine the Equal Rights Amendment into the Constitution since enough states have voted to ratify it.
- ✓ Garcia voted against expanding accommodations for pregnant workers.
 - ✓ September 2020: Garcia voted to exempt employers at religious entities from offering accommodations to pregnant workers.

Garcia Opposed Common Sense Gun Safety Measures To Crack Down On Gun Violence

- ✓ The NRA endorsed Garcia and gave him an “A” rating.
- ✓ Nov. 2019: Garcia said that he opposed “new” restrictions on guns.
- ✓ Garcia voted against expanded background checks for gun purchases.
 - ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against extending the timeframe for FBI notification on background checks to 20 days, from three days under current law.
 - ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against expanding background checks to include most gun sales, including those between private parties.
- ✓ Garcia said that no “law in the world” could have prevented a 2019 shooting at Saugus High School in Santa Clarita, California—even though the shooter obtained the weapon without a background check.
- ✓ Garcia responded to the Uvalde school shooting by offering prayers “for the victims and their families.”
 - ✓ Garcia said he and his wife were “heartbroken” by the Uvalde school shooting and that they were “praying for the victims and their families.”
 - ✓ Garcia said in response to the Uvalde school shooting that “prayer does matter, especially for these young souls and their families.”

Garcia Supported Harsh And Uncompromising Immigration Policies And Demonized Immigrants

- ✓ Garcia voted against providing DREAMers with a pathway to citizenship.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the Dream and Promise Act, which would provide residency status for undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as children or from TPS-designated nations.
- ✓ Garcia falsely claimed that DACA recipients were not subject to thorough vetting including a criminal background check.
 - ✓ Garcia complained that a “40-year-old convicted felon” could be protected under DACA.
 - ✓ DACA renewals underwent vetting for “issues of national security, criminality or public safety” through background checks.
- ✓ Garcia supported building a taxpayer-funded wall along the U.S.-Mexico border and repeatedly voted in favor of doing so.
 - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted to resume construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.

- ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against blocking the Border Security for America Act, which would resume construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
- ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted to fund construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
- ✓ Aug. 2019: Garcia said he supported “fully” funding building a wall “across the entire” the U.S.-Mexico border.
- ✓ Garcia voted to block payments to immigrant families separated under the Trump Administration.
- ✓ Garcia opposed sanctuary cities because undocumented immigrants were “sucking up our precious tax dollars” and “degrading our quality of life.”
 - ✓ Garcia said that he “actually abhor the idea of having sanctuary states and sanctuary cities.”
 - ✓ Garcia said he opposed sanctuary cities because undocumented immigrants were “sucking up our precious tax dollars” and “degrading our quality of life.”
- ✓ Garcia suggested that sanctuary cities and states should be cut of federal funding.
 - ✓ When Trump threatened to cut federal funding for so-called sanctuary cities, funding for law enforcement was imperiled.
- ✓ Garcia co-sponsored legislation that would make it easier for people to sue sanctuary cities.
 - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored a bill allowing crime victims in a sanctuary city to sue the city if an undocumented immigrant committed the crime and the city ignored a detainer request.
- ✓ Garcia voted against condemning the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures in ICE detention centers after a group of women alleged they were subject to nonconsensual gynecological procedures while in custody.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the NO BAN Act, which would terminate a number of Trump’s Executive Orders and proclamations restricting access into the U.S. from certain Muslim-majority countries.

Garcia Supported Policies That Disproportionately Harmed Californians Of Color

- ✓ Garcia twice voted against the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which would overhaul policing laws.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act in March 2021 and June 2020.
 - ✓ The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act would...
 - ✓ Reform qualified immunity and revise federal law on prosecuting police misconduct.
 - ✓ Create federal bans on chokeholds and no-knock warrants.
 - ✓ Establish a national registry of misconduct by law enforcement officers.
 - ✓ Require states to report use of force to the Justice Department and require that deadly force be used only as a last resort.

- ✓ Require police to increase the use of body and dashboard cameras.
- ✓ Limit the transfer of military equipment to local police departments.
- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to limit the transfer of certain military equipment to local law enforcement.
 - ✓ Academic research found that more-militarized law enforcement agencies were associated with more civilians killed each year by police without reducing crime or increasing officer safety.
- ✓ Garcia attacked the Black Lives Matter movement.
 - ✓ Garcia said that politicians who marched with Black Lives Matter needed to be held accountable.
 - ✓ Garcia called the Black Lives Matter movement a liberal policy that compromised the integrity of law enforcement officers.
- ✓ Garcia opposed decriminalizing marijuana and expunging all non-violent marijuana related convictions.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against decriminalizing the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act, which would decriminalize marijuana and expunge all non-violent marijuana related convictions.
- ✓ Garcia blamed California marijuana black market on Democrats, prosecutors, and the Biden Administration being soft on crime and failing to secure the border.
 - ✓ Garcia blamed California's marijuana black market on Democrats' "calls to defund the police and the Biden Administration's failure to secure the border."
 - ✓ Garcia blamed the rise of criminal activity related to illegal marijuana growing on prosecutors who refuse to charge offenders unless they also commit more serious crimes.
 - ✓ Garcia blamed the Biden Administration's supposed failure to secure the border for the rise of illegal marijuana growing operations in southern California.
- ✓ Garcia voted against eliminating the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine, which disproportionately penalized Americans of color.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the elimination of the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine, which have disproportionately impacted low-income communities and communities of color.
 - ✓ Unlike Garcia, a "majority of House Republicans" voted to end the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine.
- ✓ Garcia said that he was in favor of the death penalty and supported initiatives to expedite executions.
- ✓ Garcia twice voted against condemning racism and hate crimes directed towards Asian-Americans.

- ✓ Garcia voted against condemning the “heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence” targeting Asian-owned businesses that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021.

- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against condemning all forms of Anti-Asian sentiment as related to COVID-19.

Garcia Opposed Critical COVID-19 Relief For Californians And Opposed Efforts That Would Help End The Pandemic More Quickly

- ✓ Garcia said that the government’s COVID-19 relief initiatives were a “two month trial subscription to socialism.”
 - ✓ Garcia said he supported COVID-19 relief initiatives, but also said they were a “two month trial subscription to socialism.”
- ✓ Garcia opposed the American Rescue Plan and other COVID relief legislation.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which provided \$1,400 direct payments, aid to state and local governments, schools, and small businesses, an expanded Child Tax Credit, and vaccine distribution funds.
 - ✓ Individuals in California Received Over \$29.6 billion in third round economic impact payments of up to \$1,400 through the American Rescue Plan.
 - ✓ The American Rescue Plan also provided \$350 billion in state and local funding to hire law enforcement officials, pay overtime for community policing, and restore law enforcement to pre-pandemic levels.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed the HEROES Act, which would have provided nearly \$1 trillion for state and local governments, another round of direct payments to individuals and families, and hazard pay for essential workers.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed the HEROES Act because it contained “too many extras” and would “give money to illegal immigrants and defund the police.”
 - ✓ Garcia voted against \$200 billion in housing relief in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against bipartisan legislation increasing accountability and transparency of Coronavirus relief funds.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against \$400 million for activities and grants to improve immunization information systems.
- ✓ Garcia spread disinformation about COVID and raised “unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs.”
 - ✓ Punchbowl News criticized Garcia for spreading misinformation after “raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs”
 - ✓ Garcia criticized vaccine and mask mandates and falsely claimed the virus had low infection rates.
- ✓ Garcia opposed efforts to get more Californians vaccinated against COVID-19, including all forms of vaccine mandates.

- ✓ Garcia claimed that vaccine mandates made unvaccinated people “second class citizens.”
- ✓ Garcia opposed a Los Angeles ordinance requiring attendees for most indoor public spaces to show proof of full COVID-19 vaccination.
- ✓ Garcia supported the Supreme Court ruling overturning the Biden Administration’s workplace vaccine mandate.
- ✓ Garcia said requiring cops to get the vaccine was insane and tyrannical and said he opposed vaccine mandates because “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
- ✓ Garcia vowed to would campaign against any school board member in his district who voted to mandate COVID-19 vaccines for students.
- ✓ Garcia opposed masking and other COVID mitigation efforts, as well as legislation to make the U.S. better able to deal with pandemics.
 - ✓ Garcia held rallies without masks during the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed mask mandates and cast doubt on the efficacy of masking to reduce the spread of COVID-19.
 - ✓ Garcia said COVID-19 safety protocols encroached upon the Constitution, and Democrats used them for their political agenda.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the Global Health Security Act, which codified American investments in public health emergency preparedness, even though 90 other House Republicans voted for it.
 - ✓ The Global Health Security Act increased public health interagency coordination and codified American investments in public health emergency preparedness.

Garcia Was A Right-Wing Extremist On Energy And The Environment

- ✓ Garcia denied that California’s forest fires were a result of climate change and called for more deforestation.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that California’s wildfires were caused by “bad leadership” rather than climate change and that more deforestation was the solution.
- ✓ Garcia promised to propose a plan that would increase funding to fight wildfires in California but voted to cut funding for the Department of the Interior, which oversees wildfire suppression operations, fire facilities, and provides rural fire assistance.
- ✓ Garcia downplayed human activity’s impact on climate change and voted against efforts to fight it.
 - ✓ Garcia said he believed human activity had only “some implications” to climate change.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against American participation in U.N. efforts to fight climate change.
 - ✓ Garcia voted for striking the rule exempting climate legislation from spending caps and pay-go rules from the 2021 House rules package.

- ✓ Garcia supported prohibiting the president from declaring a moratorium on fracking without congressional authorization.
- ✓ Garcia voted against blocking a Trump Administration plan to make it faster and easier to approve oil and gas pipelines.
 - ✓ The Trump Administration proposed an overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act regulations to make it faster and easier to approve the construction of pipelines and highways.
- ✓ Garcia voted to cut funding for the Environmental Protection Agency and supported Trump-era environmental rules that weakened protections against air pollution
- ✓ Garcia voted to preserve the Trump Administration’s EPA rule that weakened air pollution standards by maintaining existing particulate quality standards rather than enforcing greater emissions cuts.
- ✓ Garcia voted against restoring an Obama-era standard requiring oil and gas companies to check for and repair methane leaks
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against funding for clean and renewable energy.
 - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the ‘Build Back Better’ budget reconciliation bill, which included \$555 billion for renewable energy and clean transportation incentives.
 - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against a 50% increase in renewable energy funding through Fiscal Year 2025.
 - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against investing \$135 billion in renewable energy research and energy efficiency.
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against \$20 billion for financing clean energy projects.
- ✓ Garcia voted against designating 1.4 million acres of federal lands and protected rivers that included areas in California.

Garcia Sided With Foreign Adversaries And Murderous Regimes And Supported Keeping American Troops Stuck In Failed Forever-Wars

- ✓ Garcia claimed that Putin invaded Ukraine because Biden showed weakness and adopted “pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.”
 - ✓ Jan. 2022: Garcia accused Biden of giving Putin a “green light” to invade Ukraine.
 - ✓ Jan. 2022: Garcia claimed that Biden’s failure “to demonstrate the fortitude to act as a meaningful deterrent to Putin” led to Russia’s aggression towards Ukraine.
 - ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia blamed Russia’s invasion of Ukraine on Biden showing weakness on the world stage and our adoption of “pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against the America COMPETES Act, a bill to hold China accountable for unfair trade practices and make the U.S. more competitive against them. The bill would:
 - ✓ Invest in U.S. manufacturing to decrease our reliance on Chinese goods.

- ✓ Hold China accountable for human rights violations.
- ✓ Offset China’s “market-distorting trade practices.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that the Biden Administration was “the greatest threat to our nation’s security” and weakened America in relation to China and Russia.
- ✓ Garcia said Pentagon leadership was pushing a “woke” liberal agenda [...] rather than focusing on defeating an enemy.
- ✓ Garcia voted against bringing home American troops from Afghanistan.
 - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against establishing a policy framework for the accelerated withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan.
 - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia called on Biden to rescind the August 31st deadline for withdrawing troops from Afghanistan and accused him of making “some sort of drug deal with the Taliban.”
 - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia claimed Biden’s decision to pull American troops from Afghanistan emboldened terrorist organizations and called for him to resign.
- ✓ Garcia defended the Iraq War as late as August 2019.
 - ✓ August 2019: Garcia said that he supported the Iraq War “given the intelligence that the Administration had at the time” and would still support it today knowing what he knew now.
- ✓ Garcia supported American arms sales to Saudi Arabia and opposed ending American support for Saudi Arabia’s war in Yemen.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against prohibiting arms sales or transfers to Saudi Arabia for 120 days.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against ending American support for Saudi Arabia’s war in Yemen.

Garcia Opposed Equal Rights For LGBTQ Californians

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Equality Act, which would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity.
 - ✓ Garcia said that the Equality Act was “contrary to American ideals.”

Garcia Ran For Congress As A Moderate, Then Lurched To The Right Once He Was Elected

Garcia Ran As A Moderate In 2020...

Garcia Said He Ran For Congress Because Katie Hill “Did Not Represent Our Moderate District”

Garcia Said He Ran For Congress Because Katie Hill “Did Not Represent Our Moderate District.” “Garcia is a former Navy pilot who said he was inspired to vie for the post because Hill ‘did not represent our moderate

district. I have the choice to stand on the sidelines and see what happens but that is not in my DNA. This is an extension of my desire to serve, this time to fight for my district.” [City News Service, 11/3/20]

Garcia Pledged That As A Congressman He Would Represent All Of His Constituents And Bring House Members Of Both Parties Together

Dec. 1, 2020: Garcia Pledged To Represent “All Constituents In CA-25.” “The political divide in the district did not appear to elude Garcia on Monday. ‘My focus is on representing all constituents in CA-25,’ he said. ‘In the short term, this means pushing to get federal relief to those who are most impacted by COVID (individuals and small businesses).’” [Mercury News, 12/1/20]

McCarthy Claimed That Garcia Was A Uniter Who Could Bring The House Together. “Garcia was introduced by a COVID-ready, mask-and-glove-wearing Rep. Brad Sherman, a Democrat who represents the south-neighborly 30th Congressional District in the San Fernando Valley, and by House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy, a Republican who represents the neighboring 23rd District, to the north. McCarthy cited Garcia’s qualities as a uniter, and a new member of Congress who could help unify the politically polarized body during a tumultuous time.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/20/20]

Garcia Wanted To Bring Bipartisanship To Washington D.C. [47:39] “Yeah I’m looking forward to leading and being a part of the solution and not the problem in Washington D.C. To bring a level of bipartisan support to make sure we’re bringing answers, especially in this time of need.” [CA-25 Candidate Forum, [4/24/20](#)]

...But He Moved Right When He Entered Congress To Become A Power Player In Washington

Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris: Garcia Had “To Take Positions That I Think Sometimes Are Not Supported By His District” To Become More Powerful In Washington

Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris: Garcia Had “To Take Positions That I Think Sometimes Are Not Supported By His District” To Become More Powerful In Washington. “A Republican who supports Garcia doesn’t agree with some of his votes but thinks the congressman is positioning himself to be a rising star if the GOP takes control of the House and he wins reelection. ‘Let’s be honest about it - he’s between a rock and a hard place. In order to be effective in D.C., he’s got to take positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district,’ said R. Rex Parris, the GOP mayor of Lancaster. ‘He’s walking that tightrope more than any other man in Congress right now.’” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

- ✓ **Parris: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act, Permanent Residency For DREAMers, And Certifying The 2020 Election Results “To Become A Power In The House.”** “Parris disagrees with Garcia’s opposition to issues such as a path for permanent residency for young people brought into this country illegally, the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and the certification of the electoral college results in Arizona and Pennsylvania. ‘I think he was recognizing in order for him to become a power in the House, there were certain things he had to do, and he did them, and I think the district will benefit as a result,’ he said. ‘A lot of people have a bad taste in their mouth because of it, but I would much rather have someone in there who can help the district in things that matter. And that’s money.’” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]
- ✓ **Stephen Daniels, Host Of The Talk Of Santa Clarita Podcast: Garcia Ran In 2020 As Someone Above Partisanship, But “He Has Voted As A Trump Acolyte Continually” Since Entering Congress.** “‘He doesn’t care about his district. He cares about his base,’ said Stephen Daniels, host of the Talk of Santa Clarita podcast. Daniels is among the locals who say that Garcia has changed since he first ran for office in a campaign that leaned heavily on his biography as a native son of the district whose parents were Mexican immigrants. He was a fighter jet pilot who flew dozens of combat missions during the Iraq War and later worked in the defense industry. Daniels found the candidate likable despite their opposing political views when they taped a podcast

together early in his 2020 run. ‘He struck me as a really nice guy, someone who is more about logic and looking at the facts than partisanship.’ Daniels said, adding they developed a friendship and exchanged texts for a period. ‘That’s changed completely. He has voted as a Trump acolyte continually.’ [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

Garcia Marched In Lockstep With His DC Party Bosses And Was A Rubber Stamp For The MAGA Agenda In Congress

Garcia Consistently Voted With McCarthy And Other House Republicans

Garcia Voted With His Party About 95% Of The Time

According To ProPublica, Garcia Voted With The Republican Party 95.1% Of The Time. According to ProPublica, Garcia has only voted against the majority of other House Republicans 4.9% of the time since he first entered Congress in May 2020. [ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

Party Unity		
Congress	Support	Oppose
117 th	95.2%	4.8%
116 th	94.4%	5.6%
Lifetime Total	95.1%	4.9%

[ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#); ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

2020-2021: According To CQ Vote Study, Garcia Voted With The Republican Party 93% Of The Time On Average. According to CQ Vote Study, between 2020 and 2021, Garcia has voted with other members of the Republican Caucus 93% of the time on average. [CQ Vote Study, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Party Unity		
Year	Support	Oppose
2021	94%	6%
2020	92%	8%
Lifetime Average	93%	7%

[CQ Vote Study, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Kevin McCarthy For Speaker Of The House

January 2021: Garcia Voted To Elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy Speaker Of The House. In January 2021, Garcia voted for Rep. Kevin McCarthy to be Speaker of the House for the 117th Congress. Rep. Nancy Pelosi was elected by a vote of 216 to McCarthy’s 209. [Election to the Speaker, [Vote #2](#), 1/3/21]

Garcia Voted Against Biden In Congress And Accused Him Of Being “Dangerous” And Not Being Mentally Fit Enough To Be President

Garcia Voted Against President Biden’s Agenda Nearly 80% Of The Time

FiveThirtyEight: Garcia Only Voted With Biden 21.8% Of The Time In Congress. [FiveThirtyEight, [3/9/22](#)]

Garcia Accused Biden Of Being “Dangerous” And Not Being Mentally Fit Enough To Be President And Said That His Presidency Was An Example Of “Elderly Abuse”

Garcia Was Concerned That Biden’s Apparent Failure To Recall The Name Of His Defense Secretary Was Evidence Of Mental Incompetence. “President Biden’s apparent stumbling on comments during a ceremony where he nominated two female officers to the rank of four-star general has raised new concerns about his competence, even prompting one House Republican to suggest he’s the victim of ‘elderly abuse.’ California Rep. Mike Garcia, a former Navy pilot twice elected in the 25th District north of Los Angeles, said in an interview that he has been worried about Biden since the election campaign, during which the new president sometimes verbally stumbled.” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]

- **Garcia Said That He Was Concerned About Biden’s Mental Capacity “Since Day One.”** “‘I’ve been concerned about this since day one,’ he told the Washington Examiner’s Larry O’Connor’s Examining Politics podcast. [...] Garcia was reacting to Biden’s apparent failure to recall the name of his defense secretary and the Pentagon at the end of his nominating ceremony organized to show his recognition of International Women’s Day.” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]
- **Garcia Suggested That Biden’s Presidency Was “One Of The Most Grievous Examples Of Elderly Abuse In Our Nation.”** “‘This, to me, in my opinion, and I mean this as gracefully and tactfully as I can, I think we are seeing nationally one of the most grievous examples of elderly abuse in our nation,’ Garcia told O’Connor, who pulled the interview from his daily talk show on Washington’s WMAL.” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]
- **Garcia Said That Biden Was “Not Fit For Office” And Was Being Propped Up By A “Political Machine.”** “‘This president is not fit for office. I don’t really believe he understands what he’s doing, and he’s got a political machine behind him that’s propping him up, and it scares the hell out of people like me who value our national security,’ he added.” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]
- **Garcia Said That Biden’s Gaffes Showed That He Was “Dangerous [...] To Our Nation.”** “The bumble prompted several negative headlines about the president’s presentation and came as new polling showed that half the nation doesn’t think that he is physically and mentally up to the job of president. Certainly Garcia feels that way. He told O’Connor, ‘We’re being led right now by an individual who doesn’t know the name of his own staff members in public. And look, we all make mistakes, so once in a while, we all have gaffes, public speaking gaffes. This is well beyond this, and frankly, it’s sad to watch. It’s dangerous, in my opinion, to our nation, and we do deserve better.’” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]

Garcia Claimed Biden And His Staff Were The “Biggest Threats” To U.S. Security And Mocked Him For Focusing On Domestic Terrorism And Climate Change

Garcia Claimed That Biden Was The Largest Threat To U.S. Security And Mocked Him For Caring About Domestic Terrorists And Climate Change. “When your military leaders and commander in chief spend their time substantiating climate change, ‘white rage’ and political extremists... as the largest threats to our nation’s security, you are left with history’s most lopsided defeat of a superpower to a group of terrorists. [...] Biden and his staff are the biggest threats to our nation’s security. They need to go.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]

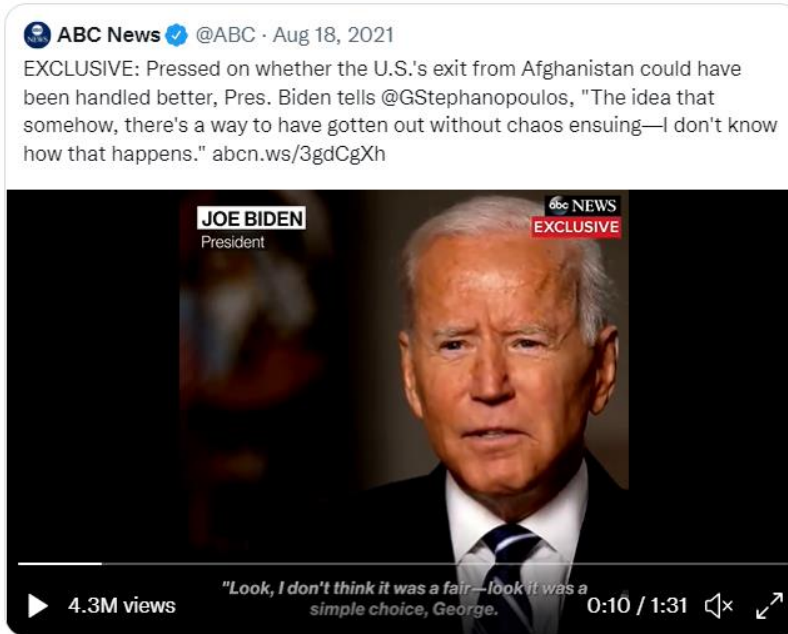
- **Garcia Claimed That Afghanistan Would Not Have Fallen To The Taliban Under “Trump And Pompeo.”** “The situation in Afghanistan is a product of Biden’s giving hope to the bad guys for the last 7 months. [...] When our enemies see us as harmless and our allies see us as spineless, we are vulnerable. This would not have happened under... Trump and Pompeo.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]



Mike Garcia ✓
@ElectMikeGarcia

The situation in Afghanistan is a product of Biden's giving hope to the bad guys for the last 7 months.

When your military leaders and commander in chief spend their time substantiating climate change, "white rage" and political extremists...



12:07 PM · Aug 19, 2021 · Twitter Web App

[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Penalizing Marjorie Taylor Greene And Paul Gosar For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats

Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats And Trafficking In Unfounded, Antisemitic, And Islamophobic Conspiracy Theories

Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would remove Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene, R-Ga., from the House Budget and Education and Labor committees. It would state that, under the rules of the House, members and employees must 'behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House' and that Rep. Greene should be removed 'in light of conduct she has exhibited.'" The resolution passed 230 to 199. [H Res 72, [Vote #25](#), 2/4/21; CQ, [2/4/21](#)]

- **Greene Was Stripped Of Her Committee Assignments For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats And Trafficking In Unfounded, Antisemitic, And Islamophobic Conspiracy Theories.** "Prior to her election to Congress last year, Greene expressed support on social media for the assassination of Speaker Nancy Pelosi; agreed with those who said the mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla., in

2018 was a ‘false flag’ operation; questioned whether a plane hit the Pentagon on 9/11; said President Barack Obama was Muslim; posted a photo of herself on Facebook holding a gun to images of Democratic Reps. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Ilhan Omar, and Rashida Tlaib; mused that a space laser aligned with Jewish financial interests caused devastating wildfires in California; and aligned herself with QAnon, a baseless belief about an anti-Trump ‘deep state’ that engages in child sex trafficking and satanism.” [Roll Call, [2/4/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Stripping Marjorie Taylor Greene Of Her Congressional Committee Posts. “The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee [...] rolled out a television and digital ad Monday in English and Spanish tying Valadao to lightning-rod GOP Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of Georgia, who has espoused violent conspiracy theories. Valadao, like Garcia and most Republicans, voted against stripping Greene of her congressional committee posts.” [Los Angeles Times, 2/8/21]

Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar And Removing Him From His Committee Assignments

Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar, R-Arizona And Condemning “Threats Of Violence.” In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would censure Rep. Paul Gosar R-Ariz., and remove him from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees for posting a manipulated video on his social media accounts depicting himself killing Rep. Ocasio-Cortez D-N.Y., and attacking President Joe Biden. It would require Gosar to present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. The resolution would condemn ‘threats of violence’ against members of Congress and the president, stating that ‘depictions of violence can foment actual violence and jeopardize the safety of elected officials.’” Passed by a vote of 223-207. [H Res 789, [Vote #379](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering A Resolution That Would Censure Rep. Gosar, R-Arizona And Remove Him From His Committee Assignments.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 795) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 789) censuring Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz. It would provide for one hour of debate on the resolution and provide for automatic adoption of a Deutch, D-Fla., manager's amendment that would remove Gosar from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees.” Adopted by a vote of 222-208. [H Res 795, [Vote #378](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

Gosar Was Censured And Stripped Of His Committee Assignments For Posting A Video To Social Media Showing Him Appearing To Kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez And Attacking President Biden

Gosar Was Censured And Stripped Of His Committee Assignments For Posting A Video To Social Media Showing Him Appearing To Kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez And Attacking President Biden. “The House of Representatives voted Wednesday to approve a resolution that censures Rep. Paul Gosar and strips him of his two committee assignments, the first time a sitting House member has been censured in more than 10 years. The action led by House Democrats represents a major rebuke to the Arizona Republican for posting a photoshopped anime video to social media showing him appearing to kill Democratic Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Joe Biden.” [CNN, [11/17/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That He Was Discriminated Against Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. Because He Was A Conservative

Garcia Claimed That His Entire Life He Never Felt He Was Discriminated Against Until He Was A Conservative Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. “My entire life I’ve never felt I was discriminated against until I was a conservative in Washington D.C. underneath this Pelosi regime.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 12:11)

Garcia Was A “Trump Loyalist,” Repeatedly Voting In Line With Trump’s Positions In Congress

Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation

FiveThirtyEight: Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation. [FiveThirtyEight, accessed [3/5/22](#)]

California Delegation Votes In Line With Trump			
Member	Party	District	Trump Score
Kevin McCarthy	R	CA-23	97.30%
Ken Calvert	R	CA-42	96.80%
David G. Valadao	R	CA-21	96.80%
Devin Nunes	R	CA-22	96.20%
Duncan D. Hunter	R	CA-50	95.30%
Paul Cook	R	CA-08	94.40%
Doug LaMalfa	R	CA-01	94.10%
Tom McClintock	R	CA-04	86.50%
Mike Garcia	R	CA-25	84.20%
Jim Costa	D	CA-16	26.50%
Dianne Feinstein	D	Senator	24.20%
Ami Bera	D	CA-07	22.90%
J. Luis Correa	D	CA-46	22.30%
Raul Ruiz	D	CA-36	21.90%
Salud Carbajal	D	CA-24	21.70%
Scott Peters	D	CA-52	20.50%
Julia Brownley	D	CA-26	19.20%
John Garamendi	D	CA-03	17.80%
Nancy Pelosi	D	CA-12	17.60%
Jimmy Panetta	D	CA-20	17.60%
Pete Aguilar	D	CA-31	17.40%
Kamala Harris	D	Senator	16.40%
Norma Torres	D	CA-35	16.20%
Eric Swalwell	D	CA-15	15.30%
Adam Schiff	D	CA-28	14.90%
Susan Davis	D	CA-53	14.20%
Mike Thompson	D	CA-05	14.10%
Ro Khanna	D	CA-17	13.40%
Anna G. Eshoo	D	CA-18	13.30%
Zoe Lofgen	D	CA-19	13.10%
Brad Sherman	D	CA-30	13.00%
Ted Lieu	D	CA-33	12.80%
Jackie Speier	D	CA-14	12.80%
Jimmy Gomez	D	CA-34	12.80%
Jay McNerney	D	CA-09	12.60%
Mark Takano	D	CA-41	12.40%

Jared Huffman	D	CA-02	12.10%
Doris Matsui	D	CA-06	11.80%
Nanette Díaz Barragán	D	CA-44	11.80%
Linda Sánchez	D	CA-38	11.60%
Tony Cárdenas	D	CA-29	11.50%
Juan Vargas	D	CA-51	11.40%
Judy Chu	D	CA-27	11.30%
Alan Lowenthal	D	CA-47	10.90%
Lucille Roybal-Allard	D	CA-40	10.80%
Grace Napolitano	D	CA-32	10.50%
Barbara Lee	D	CA-13	9.20%
Karen Bass	D	CA-37	9.10%
Maxine Waters	D	CA-43	9.10%
Mark DeSaulnier	D	CA-11	8.70%
Harley Rouda	D	CA-48	6.80%
Gil Cisneros	D	CA-39	6.70%
Katie Porter	D	CA-45	6.60%
Josh Harder	D	CA-10	5.40%
Mike Levin	D	CA-49	5.40%

[FiveThirtyEight, accessed [3/5/22](#)]

Garcia Said He Voted For Trump In The 2016 Republican Primary, But He Didn’t Vote In The General Election Because “He Was Out Of Town On Business [...] And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail”

Garcia Voted For Trump In The 2016 Republican Presidential Primary. “Garcia, endorsed by the Ventura County and Los Angeles County Republican parties, declared his candidacy long before Hill resigned and says his goal is to keep the nation from following the path of Democratic-controlled California. He said he supports the president and voted for Trump in the 2016 primary.” [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

- **Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election Because “He Was Out Of Town On Business [...] And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail” And Was “Ashamed Of That.”** “But he was out of town on business for the general election and did not make provisions to vote by mail. ‘I’m ashamed of that,’ said Garcia who aimed his own bombshell at Knight. He said the day Hill announced her resignation, he reached out to Knight.” [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

Garcia Ran As “An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020

Garcia Ran “As An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020. “Garcia has been running as an enthusiastic supporter of the president, but so far Trump has not become involved in the race. The president is widely unpopular in California, outside his loyal GOP base.” [Monterey County Herald, 4/14/20]

Garcia Called Trump “A Good President” And Said His Policies Made Sense

Garcia Said That Trump’s Policies Made Sense. “Garcia mirrors many other local and national Republican candidates, who narrow Trump’s abrasive comments and actions to issues of style. ‘Not everyone’s in love with his style,’ Garcia said. ‘But the policy makes sense....When you look at what this administration has achieved, when you look at the economic prosperity and the national security accomplishments, before COVID, and hopefully very

soon now as we start navigating toward the last phases of COVID, we are going to an amazing level of growth and stability here.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

Garcia Supported Trump’s Economic Policies. “Garcia continued to run on an anti-tax, pro-deregulation, strong national defense platform while backing Trump’s economic policies.” [Whittier Daily News, 12/1/20]

July 2020: While Speaking In The Rose Garden, Garcia Thanked Trump For His “Leadership.” “I hope so. I think it's the beginning of something great in California personally, Mr. President, thank you for the honor of being here today. It's a it's a huge honor to be here with my Hispanic brothers and sisters, leaders in your communities, leaders in your respective businesses. I am the American dream. I am a first generation American. My dad immigrated here from Mexico when he was nine years old. I had the opportunity to serve my country in the US Navy, flying the most powerful strike fighter jets in the world the F 18 off aircraft carriers and combat operations. And now I'm sitting here as a member of Congress on the on the lawn of the White House. I'd like to just echo the President's comments that now is the time where we need to unite as Americans and really realize what this fight is all about. It's about freedom. It's about liberties. It's about fighting like it's 1776 all over again. That's how real this fight is. So I'm proud to be here. I'm proud to be serving my country again at this most critical time in our nation's history. And Mr. President, thank you for your leadership. Brothers and sisters. Thank you for being here today. Thank you, Donna. Thank you.” [Garcia Official Facebook, 0:25 – 1:30, [7/9/20](#)]

2019: Garcia Said that He Was A Strong Supporter Of Trump. “On the Republican side, the two top local candidates are Knight, the former congressman whom Hill defeated in 2018, and Garcia, who’s been organizing in the district for months. Both are painting themselves as strong supporters of Trump.” [Mercury News, [12/16/19](#)]

Garcia Called Trump “A Good President.” “Garcia: I support the president. I think he’s a good president.” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

Garcia: “I Think Trump Is A Good President, Absolutely I Support The President.” GARCIA: “I think Trump is a good President, absolutely. I support the President.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 32:14, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board Called Garcia A “Trump Loyalist”

Los Angeles Times Editorial Board: Garcia Was A “Trump Loyalist.” “And Garcia offers no record to examine for clues. He has never been elected or appointed to office, and his platform consists of vague statements of values. We don’t know what his real policy goals are. But the fact that he’s Trump loyalist who describes himself as more conservative than most Republicans should give every voter in this district pause. Congress needs unity right now, not more partisan extremism.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial Board, [4/17/20](#)]

Trump Gave Garcia His “Complete And Total Endorsement” And Said He Was “A Great Candidate”

Trump Endorsed Garcia For Congress In 2020. “Both candidates have presidential support. Trump tweeted his endorsement of Garcia April 20, tweeting that the Republican ‘will be a tremendous fighter for the U.S. and the State of California.’ ‘An Annapolis graduate, he served our Country as a highly decorated Navy Fighter Pilot and will be a great Congressman (#CA25),’ Trump tweeted. ‘Loves our Military, and Vets...’ Trump also wrote two tweets Monday in support of Garcia.” [City News Service, 5/11/20]

May 2020: Trump Tweeted That Garcia Had His “Complete And Total Endorsement!” “Last week, the president tweeted his endorsement of Republican businessman Mike Garcia, who is running against Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith in the May 12 election for a House district covering parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Garcia, the president tweeted, ‘is Strong on Crime, the Border, and Second Amendment. Mike has my complete and total endorsement!’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/2/20]

Trump Called Garcia “A Great Candidate.” “Trump: ‘Oh, he's a great candidate. Like Mike Garcia. This is the first time in 22 years we took back a seat from California. And it wasn't even close. I think was 19,000 votes. We

finished 19,000 votes. And we also won big in Wisconsin on Tuesday. Two races, two seats, and we won big. Conor Lamb has turned out to be a big disappointment. He's a he's just, uh, you know he's, he will do anything Nancy Pelosi tells him to. And that's not for his district. So I think Sean is gonna win.” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

Garcia Was An Anti-Woman Extremist

Garcia Opposed Letting Women Make Decisions About Their Own Health Care

Garcia Opposed Abortion Rights In All Cases Except If The Mother’s Life Was In Danger—Meaning He Did Not Support Exceptions Even For Rape Or incest

Garcia Only Supported Abortion Rights When The Mother’s Life Was In Danger And Signed Onto Antiabortion Bills, Including Defining Life As Beginning At The Moment Of Conception. “Garcia has said he supports abortion only when the mother's life is in danger. He joined the bulk of House Republicans in signing onto antiabortion bills, including one that would define life as beginning at the moment of conception.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

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

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

- **Upholding Mississippi’s 15-Week Abortion Ban Would Overturn *Planned Parenthood V. Casey’s* Prohibition On Banning Abortions Before The Fetus Becomes Viable Outside Of The Womb.** “*Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, which the Supreme Court will hear on Wednesday, is the single greatest threat to abortion rights since *Roe v. Wade* was handed down in 1973. It involves a Mississippi law that prohibits nearly all abortions after the 15th week of pregnancy, a law which violates the Supreme Court’s holding in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992) that ‘a State may not prohibit any woman from making the ultimate decision to terminate her pregnancy before viability.’ ‘Viability’ refers to the moment when a fetus can live outside of the womb, which typically occurs around the 24th week of pregnancy.” [Vox, [11/29/21](#)]
- **Mississippi Presented The Supreme Court Case Surrounding Its 15-Week Abortion Ban As A Direct Challenge To *Roe V. Wade*.** “The state of Mississippi begins its brief in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* with a bold claim: The case for overruling *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), two seminal Supreme Court decisions protecting the right to an abortion, is ‘overwhelming.’ *Dobbs*, which the Court will hear this fall, concerns a Mississippi law that prohibits nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. [...] And abortion opponents have every reason to be optimistic that the Court’s new majority will use *Dobbs* to undo the right to an abortion. That probably explains why Mississippi’s brief, which argues that ‘the Constitution does not protect a right to abortion or limit States’ authority to restrict it,’ breaks with the tactics anti-abortion lawyers have used to defend restrictions on reproductive freedom.” [Vox, [7/24/21](#)]

Garcia Twice Co-Sponsored A Federal Personhood Bill To Ban All Abortions, IUDs, IVF, And Some Cancer Treatments For Women

Garcia Co-Sponsored The Life At Conception Act In June 2020 And April 2021

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

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

The Life At Conception Act Would Outlaw All Abortions, Even In Cases Of Rape And Incest, Along With In-Vitro Fertilization, IUDs, Emergency Contraception, And Certain Cancer Treatments For Women

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

- **Rewire: The Life At Conception Act “Would Effectively Ban Abortion With No Exception For Rape, Incest, Or To Save The Life Of The Pregnant Person.”** “H.R. 616 would grant equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and ‘preborn’ human person. [...] It would effectively ban abortion with no exception for rape, incest, or to save the life of the pregnant person.” [Rewire, [9/28/19](#)]

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act, Which Would Codify Abortion Rights Amid Restrictive State Laws Challenging Roe V. Wade

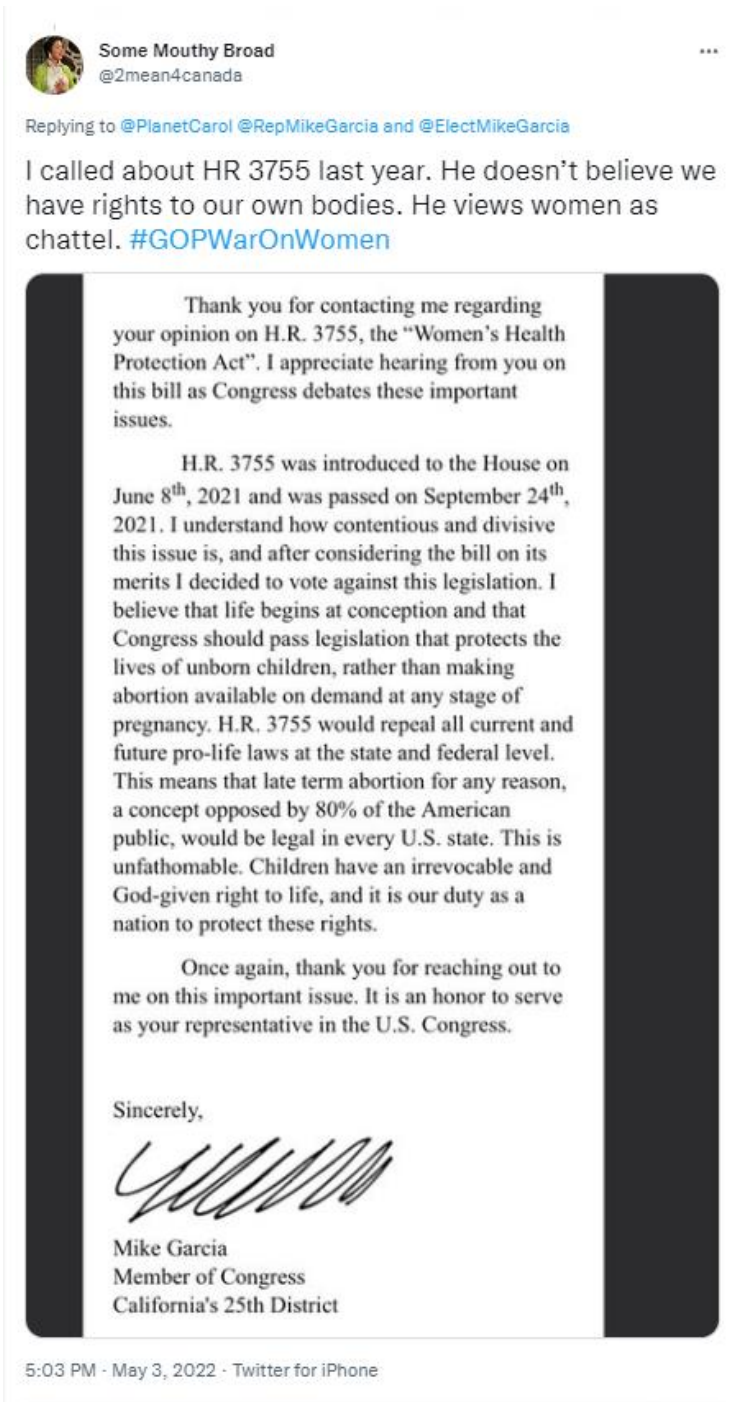
Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act, Which Was Intended To Codify Abortion Rights Amid Restrictive State Laws Challenging Roe v. Wade

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

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

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

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



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

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

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: "Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, "If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure

Act of 2021.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to, 218-209. [H Res 486, [Vote #175](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/23/21](#)]

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

Garcia Supported Defunding Planned Parenthood

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

Garcia Repeatedly Opposed Measures To Crack Down On Domestic Violence

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

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

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

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

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

VAWA Funding Helped Train Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, Who Improve Both Quality Of Health Care For Survivors And The Chance Of A Successful Conviction. “Sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) are specially trained medical personnel who conduct the SAMFE, providing care and treatment for victims of sexual assault and rigorously collecting evidence for use during investigation and prosecution. VAWA resources support many state and local SANE programs. Exams conducted by SANEs are associated with increases in successful prosecution, even when compared with exams conducted by traditional emergency room personnel. The SANE training equips providers with the skills to create a more thorough record of all medical forensic evidence and to preserve crucial, fragile DNA evidence. Studies show that SANE programs improve the quality of health care delivered to survivors, the quality of forensic evidence, and the chances of obtaining a conviction. Eliminating VAWA would almost certainly reduce the number of SANEs available to treat sexual assault survivors, limiting important victim services and the availability of quality evidence to convict those who commit these crimes.” [Urban Institute, [2/9/17](#)]

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

US HOUSE - 27TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act (FVPSA) 2021 Reauthorization Increased The Funding Authorization Level To \$270 Million. “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Increasing the funding authorization level to \$270 million to respond to very low per-program funding levels and provide access to FVPSA funds for programs not currently funded.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]

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

based organizations or vocational organizations to meet the needs of these survivors.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Legislation Combating Gender Pay Discrimination

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

April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would narrow the legal defense an employer may use in a lawsuit alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. Specifically, it would require employers to demonstrate that a difference in pay between employees is based on a business-related ‘bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience’ as opposed to being based on ‘any factor other than sex.’ It would prohibit employers from retaliating against employees involved in lawsuits under fair labor standards law; prohibit employers from relying on a prospective employee’s wage history for hiring or wage determinations; increase employers’ liability for compensatory or punitive damages related to pay discrimination violations; and provide for automatic inclusion of all affected individuals in class action lawsuits related to pay discrimination. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a new Labor Department grant program for public and private entities to carry out negotiation skills training programs to address pay disparities. It would establish an annual national award for an employer that made a ‘substantial effort to eliminate pay disparities between men and women.’ It would require the Labor Department to conduct a number of studies on sex-based pay disparities and require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect compensation data disaggregated by employees’ sex, race and national origin. It would require the Labor Department and EEOC to provide technical assistance for small businesses to comply with the bill’s provisions. It would add a definition of ‘sex’ with respect to federal fair labor standards law, which would include sexual orientation or gender identity.” According to CNBC, the Paycheck Fairness Act “aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.” The bill passed 217 to 210. [HR 7, [Vote #108](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#); CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

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

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

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Direct The Labor Secretary To Study The Gender Wage Gap Among Young Workers And Establish A Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would modify a requirement for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to provide for annual collection of disaggregated compensation data from employers to make collection of additional employment data optional; require employers to inform employees of their rights under the bill’s provisions through physical and electronic postings; direct the Labor secretary to

establish a program to award contracts and grants for the purpose of training employers about the role that salary negotiation and other wage-setting practices can have on bias in compensation; require the Labor secretary to undertake research and commission additional studies on the gender wage gap among younger workers; and establish the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force to coordinate interagency efforts in enforcing equal pay laws.” The amendment was adopted 216 to 207. [HR 7, [Vote #106](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

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

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

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

Garcia Opposed Ratifying The Equal Rights Amendment

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Expanding Accommodations For Pregnant Workers

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


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

Garcia Opposed Common Sense Gun Safety Measures To Crack Down On Gun Violence

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

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

US HOUSE - 27TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

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

Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Opposed “New” Restrictions On Guns

Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Opposed “New” Restrictions On Guns. “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act. Underwood

Jacobs, a bank executive, says she'll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength." [LA Times, [11/16/19](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Expanded Background Checks For Gun Purchases

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Closing The Charleston Loophole

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

- **HR 1446 Would Extend The Period For Gun Background Checks From 3 Days Under Current Law To Close The "Charleston Loophole," Named For The 2015 Mass Shooting There.** "The House passed two bills Thursday that would tighten gun sales regulations, sending the measures to a divided Senate. H.R. 8 would expand background checks on individuals seeking to purchase or transfer firearms, and the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021 would close the 'Charleston loophole,' a gap in federal law that lets gun sales proceed without a completed background check if three business days have passed [...] The other bill passed Thursday, H.R. 1446, is linked to a shooting in 2015 in Charleston, South Carolina, where a white supremacist used the loophole to obtain firearms he used to kill nine Black people during a Bible study at Mother Emanuel AME Church." [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Closing The Gun Show Loophole

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

- **HR 8 Would Expand The Cases Where A Background Check Is Required For Gun Sales, Closing The "Gun Show Loophole."** "H.R. 8, a background checks package meant to enhance reviews of those seeking firearms, would not create a registry or other federal mechanisms for review. Instead, the legislation would expand the cases in which a background check is required for the sale or transfer of a firearm, including for private individuals and groups, closing the 'Gun Show Loophole.' The requirements would apply to online sales. The bill would make it illegal for anyone who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer or dealer to trade or sell firearms to another person; current federal law requires background checks only for licensed gun dealers." [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The 2019 Shooting At Saugus High School In Santa Clarita, California

Nov. 14, 2019: A 16-Year-Old Gunman Killed Two Students And Wounded Three Others At Saugus High School In Santa Clarita, California

Nov. 14, 2019: A 16-Year-Old Gunman Killed Two Students And Wounded Three Others At Saugus High School In Santa Clarita, California. “A teenage gunman opened fire at a Southern California high school Thursday morning, killing two students and wounding three others, before shooting himself in the head, officials said. The suspect, whom authorities described as an Asian male who turned 16 on Thursday, was in critical condition at a hospital, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department said Thursday night. Surveillance video showed the shooter pull a gun from his backpack in the quad area of Saugus High School, shoot five people and then shoot himself, it said. [...] A 16-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy died, authorities said. Three other students — two girls, 14 and 15, and a 14-year-old boy — were also shot before classes began, officials said. They were listed as stable on Thursday night. [...] An earlier version of this story misstated the status of the suspect in the shooting at Saugus High School in Santa Clarita, California.” [NBC News, [11/14/19](#)]

Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School In Even Though The Shooter Obtained The Weapon Without A Background Check

Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School.

GARCIA: “First of all, there wasn’t a law in the world that could have been written that would have prevented the shooting at Saugus High School. It was absolutely heartbreaking to watch the quad that I hung out, on watching kids have CPR performed on them real time on live TV, absolutely heartbreaking. We had friends that were involved in the shooting as victims as well. But unfortunately, there wasn’t a law that would have prevented that shooting.” [CBSLA, 1/9/20] (VIDEO)

- **The Gun That Was Used At The Saugus High School Shooting Was A Homemade Gun That Lacked Serial Numbers And Wasn’t Subject To A Backgrounds Check.** “Homemade guns that lack serial numbers are sometimes called ghost guns because authorities can’t track their sale or trace their ownership. The parts from which they’re assembled aren’t subject to a background check, and law enforcement and gun control advocates have long raised concerns that the kits could put firearms into dangerous hands.” [BuzzFeed, [11/21/19](#)]

Garcia Responded To The Uvalde School Shooting By Offering Prayers “For The Victims And Their Families”

Garcia Said He And His Wife Were “Heartbroken” By The Uvalde School Shooting And That They Were “Praying For The Victims And Their Families.”

Garcia Said He And His Wife Were “Horrified” By The Uvalde School Shooting And That They Were “Praying For The Victims And Their Families.”



Mike Garcia ✓
@ElectMikeGarcia



Rebecca and I are heartbroken over the tragedy that took place in Uvalde yesterday. We're horrified by the senseless violence, and we're praying for the victims and their families.



axios.com
Remembering the victims of the Texas elementary school shooting
It's the deadliest school shooting since the Sandy Hook Elementary School attack in 2012.

10:56 AM · May 25, 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [5/25/22](#)]

Garcia Said In Response To The Uvalde School Shooting That “Prayer Does Matter, Especially For These Young Souls And Their Families”

Garcia Said In Response To The Uvalde School Shooting That “Prayer Does Matter, Especially For These Young Souls And Their Families.”



Rep. Mike Garcia ✓
@RepMikeGarcia



The school shooting in [#Uvalde](#) is nothing less than evil. As we continue to find out more details from law enforcement on why this happened please lift up the families in your prayers as they mourn. Prayer does matter, especially for these young souls and their families.

1:00 PM · May 25, 2022 · Twitter Web App

[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [5/25/22](#)]

Garcia Supported Harsh And Uncompromising Immigration Policies And Demonized Immigrants

Garcia Voted Against Providing DREAMers With A Pathway To Citizenship

Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The U.S. As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations

Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The U.S. As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals.” The bill passed 228 to 197. [HR 6, [Vote #91](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide A Path To Citizenship For Immigrants Who Were Brought Into The Country Illegally As Children. “Reps. David Valadao, R-Hanford, voted to approve the Dream and Promise Act, which would provide a path to citizenship for immigrants who were brought into the country illegally as children, known as Dreamers. It also grants a path to citizenship for immigrants in the country with temporary protected status or other protections. [...] Other battleground district California Republicans, such as Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, voted against the bill. Garcia said while he ‘sympathized’ with dreamers, Congress should focus instead on comprehensive immigration reform. ‘Providing amnesty to dreamers while ignoring the crisis at the border is like cleaning up spilled water before fixing the broken pipe,’ Garcia said in a floor speech Thursday. ‘If Congress fails to reform our immigration system and fails to secure our borders, future migrants will be subjected to the same situation in which dreamers today find themselves.’” [Sacramento Bee, 3/18/21]

Garcia Falsely Implied That DACA Recipients Were Not Subject To Thorough Vetting, Including A Criminal Background Check

Garcia Complained That A “40-Year-Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA

Garcia Complained That A “40-Year-Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA. GARCIA: “Yeah, DACA people are a subset, which is okay, let’s have a debate about that, but it goes beyond that. There’s no age limit. You can be a 40-year-old convicted felon and you fell under the auspices of the Hope and DREAM Act and that’s one of the problems. They create these acts and they use the language and it’s a political thing, right, so probably both parties are guilty of it in the same way. You give it a name that sounds like what everyone wants-- the American Promise Act or the PATRIOT Act. And that’s one of the problems we’re seeing on that right now. The House is writing bills that at first blush don’t look that offensive and the natural reaction is ‘Senator McConnell, why don’t you bring this up for debate,’ but when you read through it, you find Easter eggs. Things like no age stipulation. A 40-year-old pedophile would fall under the act.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 1:03:00, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

DACA Renewals Underwent Vetting For “Issues Of National Security, Criminality Or Public Safety” Through Background Checks

DACA Renewals Underwent Vetting For “Issues Of National Security, Criminality Or Public Safety” Through Background Checks. “USCIS’ current goal is to process DACA renewal requests within 120 days. You may submit an inquiry about the status of your renewal request after it has been pending more than 105 days. To submit an inquiry online, please visit egov.uscis.gov/e-request. Please Note: Factors that may affect the timely

processing of your DACA renewal request include, but are not limited to: Failure to appear at an Application Support Center (ASC) for a scheduled biometrics appointment to obtain fingerprints and photographs. No-shows or rescheduling appointments will require additional processing time. Issues of national security, criminality or public safety discovered during the background check process that require further vetting. Issues of travel abroad that need additional evidence/clarification. Name/date of birth discrepancies that may require additional evidence/clarification. The renewal submission was incomplete or contained evidence that suggests a requestor may not satisfy the DACA renewal guidelines and USCIS must send a request for additional evidence or explanation.” [US Citizenship and Immigration Services, DACA Renewal, Accessed [8/21/20](#)]

Garcia Supported Building A Taxpayer-Funded Wall Along The U.S.-Mexico Border And Repeatedly Voted In Favor Of Doing So

Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted To Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Resuming Construction On The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Raskin D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for the additional consideration of H.R. 2729, the Finish the Wall Act, authored by Representative Higgins.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 848, [Vote #441](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

Sept. 2021: Garcia Supported The Border Security For America Act, Which Would Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking The Border Security For America Act. In August 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4828, the Border Security for America Act, for immediate consideration.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H Res. 667, [Vote #263](#), 9/21/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [9/21/21](#)]

- **The Border Security For America Act Of 2021 Would Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall.** “In response to the ongoing, record-breaking crisis at the nation’s southern border, Rep. John Katko (R-NY), lead Republican of the House Committee on Homeland Security, joined by Homeland Security Republicans, American Security Task Force members, House Border Caucus members, and House Republican leadership, proposed a multi-faceted solution to secure our borders and prioritize the safety of Americans. The Border Security for America Act of 2021 would require that the federal government secure our nation’s international borders through the renewal of border wall construction contracts, investments in advanced technologies, and bolstering support for federal law enforcement officers and specialists.” [House Homeland GOP, Press Release, [7/29/21](#)]

July 2020: Garcia Voted To Fund Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

July 2020: Garcia Voted For Adopting The Republican En Bloc Amendment Of 16 On The Appropriations Bill. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 3, consisting of 16 amendments.” The amendment failed 187-230: Democrats 3-228, Republicans 184-1, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #161](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Republican En Bloc Amendment To The Spending Bill Contained Amendments To Protect Border Wall And Police Funding And To Fund Gas Industry Innovation.** Congresswoman Carol Miller said, “Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of three amendments I have submitted in the Republican en

bloc. An amendment to stop my colleagues across the aisle from cutting funding for our border wall. We still have a crisis on our southern border, and we need to stop illegal drugs from entering our country. An amendment to support innovation in the gas industry. American energy is clean, affordable, and efficient. We must capitalize on our American energy dominance to rebuild our economy, expand trade, and create stable jobs. And an amendment to make sure our police remain funded. We cannot let our liberal colleagues defund the police. This overcorrection will lead our country to a dark place. Our police officers protect our communities and keep us safe. I am proud to support our police.” [Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

Aug. 2019: Garcia Supported “Fully” Funding Building A Wall “Across The Entire” The U.S.-Mexico Border

Aug. 2019: Garcia Said He Was In Favor Of Fully Funding The Construction Of A Southern Wall “ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER.” “I visited the US Mexico border and border patrol facilities near Yuma, Arizona in July. I wanted to see the situation on the ground first hand and get the facts and data straight from the experts. This video is focused on the border barrier itself. (See full video on Facebook @ElectMikeGarcia) I was surprised to learn that there are 4 different types of ‘walls’ within a few miles on the border. The old structures are ineffective. But I was encouraged to see the new 3 layer system making good progress: This section of the border has yet to be penetrated with the new system in place. Wherever the triple layered fence has been built, illegal drug traffic has dropped to ZERO. THIS NEEDS TO BE FULLY FUNDED AND COMPLETED ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER! @repkatiehill is for open borders and turning California into a sanctuary state. I firmly stand behind securing the border and enforcing our laws!” [mikegarcia2020, Instagram, [8/26/19](#)]

Garcia Voted To Block Payments To Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Preventing Settlement Payments For Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Illegal Immigrant Payoff Prohibition Act, introduced by Mr. MCCLINTOCK. This bill will prevent the Attorney General from making settlement payments to individuals and families who have entered the country illegally for claims arising out of the illegal entry.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #371](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#); Congressional Record, [11/5/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Sanctuary Cities Because Undocumented Immigrants Were “Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars” And “Degrading Our Quality Of Life”

Garcia: “I Actually Abhor The Idea Of Having Sanctuary States And Sanctuary Cities”

Garcia: “I Actually Abhor The Idea Of Having Sanctuary States And Sanctuary Cities.” GARCIA: “My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds.” [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 1/4/20]

Garcia Said He Opposed Sanctuary Cities Because Undocumented Immigrants Were “Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars” And “Degrading Our Quality Of Life”

Garcia Said That His Opposition To Sanctuary Cities “Has Got To Do With People Who Are Breaking The Laws, Committing Felonies, Coming Into Our Country, Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars That We Are All Investing In, Using Up Our Infrastructure, And Degrading Out Quality Of Life.” GARCIA: “My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds.” [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 23:39, [1/4/20](#)]

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When Trump Threatened To Cut Federal Funding For So-Called Sanctuary Cities, Funding For Law Enforcement Was Imperiled

Trump’s Executive Order Withheld Federal Funds From The Department Of Justice And Homeland Security For So-Called “Sanctuary Cities.” “Trump’s Jan. 25 executive order asked the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security to withhold ‘federal funds, except as mandated by law’ from sanctuary cities. This unclear wording that puzzled elected officials and municipal attorneys. Homeland Security funds could include money allocated to cities for counterterrorism.” [Washington Post, [1/18/17](#)]

- **CNN: “The Bulk Of The Funds” Threatened By The Executive Order Went To Police And Corrections Departments.** “Across the nation, so-called ‘sanctuary cities’ are scrambling to assess what they stand to lose if the Trump administration carries out a threat to take away federal funds from jurisdictions it says do not comply with immigration laws. What’s at stake? [...] New York received about \$53 million from the Justice Department in fiscal 2017, according to city officials. That’s a small fraction of its total budget. The bulk of the funds went to the police and corrections departments for crime lab equipment, drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs. About \$17.5 million were for the purchase of new ballistic helmets and vests for the country’s largest police force, city officials say.” [CNN, [4/21/17](#)]

Threatened Funding Paid For Crime Lab Equipment, Protective Equipment, Drug And Gang Task Forces, Crime Prevention And Domestic Violence Programs. “The bulk of the funds went to the police and corrections departments for crime lab equipment, drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs. About \$17.5 million were for the purchase of new ballistic helmets and vests for the country’s largest police force, city officials say.” [CNN, [4/21/17](#)]

Garcia Co-Sponsored Legislation That Would Make It Easier For People To Sue Sanctuary Cities

Garcia Co-Sponsored A Bill Allowing Crime Victims In A Sanctuary City To Sue The City If An Undocumented Immigrant Committed The Crime And The City Ignored A Detainer Request

Garcia Co-Sponsored A Bill Allowing Crime Victims In A Sanctuary City To Sue The City If An Undocumented Immigrant Committed The Crime And The City Ignored A Detainer Request. “A congressman representing parts of northern Los Angeles County announced today he is co-sponsoring a bill that would allow victims of crimes committed by immigrants in the country without legal permission in Los Angeles and other so-called ‘sanctuary cities’ to sue the city if it did not honor an immigration detainer request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, said in a statement he is co-sponsoring the Justice for Victims of Sanctuary Cities Act to hold cities ‘accountable for their inactions.’ The bill was first introduced in the Senate by Sen. Thom Tillis, R-North Carolina, in July 2019.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]

- **Sanctuary Cities Limited Local Authorities’ Cooperation With Federal Law Enforcement On Immigration Enforcement.** “The term sanctuary city generally applies to municipalities that limit cooperation with federal authorities on immigration enforcement. California has been a sanctuary state since 2017, when then-Gov. Jerry Brown signed a bill stopping local and state agencies from cooperating with Immigration and Customs Enforcement regarding undocumented immigrants who have committed misdemeanors.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]
- **A Department Of Homeland Security Detainer Request Called For Local Authorities To Detain An Undocumented Immigrant Before Deciding Whether To Take The Person Into Federal Custody.** “Victims would be able to sue a sanctuary city if it ignored an immigration detainer from DHS. A detainer, or ‘immigration hold’ is used by ICE agents to apprehend immigrants in the country without legal permission who come into contact with local law enforcement agencies. It is a written request for a local jail or agency to detain a person for an additional 48 hours to give ICE agents time to decide if they will take the person into federal custody, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]
- **Garcia’s Bill Would Deny Certain Federal Grants To States Who Did Not Allow Individuals To Sue Sanctuary Cities In Federal Court.** “Because the U.S. Constitution’s 11th Amendment is often interpreted as preventing individuals from suing states in federal court without consent, the bill would require states and their political subdivisions to give consent for being sued as a condition of receiving certain federal grants, according to the National Immigration Forum, an immigrant advocacy group based in Washington, D.C.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures In ICE Detention Centers After A Group Of Women Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual Gynecological Procedures While In Custody

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE’s Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga. In October 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their full, informed consent -- particularly with regard to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga. It would express that ‘everyone deserves to control their own reproductive choices and make informed choices about their bodies’ and that further accountability and transparency is necessary to protect people in custody of ICE. The resolution would call on the Homeland Security Department to pause the removal of individuals who experienced any medical procedure at the Irwin County Detention Center; allow individuals who may have experienced an unnecessary or nonconsensual procedure to have immediate access to appropriate medical treatment; comply with investigation and records requests related to the detention center; ensure that impacted individuals are able to participate in investigations; and hold individuals involved accountable.” The resolution passed 232-157. [HR 1153, [Vote #217](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

- **A Group Of Immigrant Women Detained By ICE Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual And Invasive Gynecological Procedures While In Custody.** “A group of immigrant women detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is seeking a class-action lawsuit against the agency, alleging they

received subpar gynecological care — or faced retaliation for speaking out about it — while being held at a facility in Georgia. A complaint filed Monday in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia cites sworn testimony from at least 35 detainees at Irwin County Detention Center, who say they were subject to nonconsensual and invasive procedures by Mahendra Amin, a physician in Ocilla, Ga.” [Washington Post, [12/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Which Would Terminate A Number Of Trump’s Executive Orders And Proclamations Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries

Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Prohibiting The President From Banning Individuals Seeking Immigrant Visas Based On Their Religion. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking immigrant visas, nonimmigrant visas or other entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would require the State and Homeland Security departments to notify Congress prior to the issuance of any such restriction and provide information regarding its justification and planned duration; brief Congress within 48 hours of its issuance; and report Congress every 30 days during the restriction on its continued justification and how visa applicants are impacted. It would terminate the restriction, absent intervening congressional action, if the briefing or reports are not provided. The bill would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek declaratory or injunctive relief through a U.S. district court. It would also require the State and Homeland Security departments to submit a report to Congress describing the implementation of proclamations by former President Donald Trump that restricted the entry of individuals from certain countries, including the number of refugees admitted and the number of visa applicants admitted or rejected, disaggregated by country and visa category.” The bill passed 218 to 208. [HR 1333, [Vote #127](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Terminating A Number Of Executive Orders And Proclamations By The President Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would terminate a number of executive orders and proclamations by the president restricting entry into the United States from certain countries, including Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek relief. Title I would also prohibit drug manufacturers from engaging in ‘product hopping’ in which drug manufacturers make small changes to a drug so as to receive a new period of patent protection and impede the entry of generic or biosimilar products. It would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to impose penalties or bring suit against manufacturers in violation of the prohibition. It would also restrict the practice of ‘patent thickening’ in which manufacturers file additional unused patents that they assert are being infringed by generic and biosimilar products, by limiting the number of such patents a manufacturer may file.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-183. [HR 2486, [Vote #153](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The NO BAN Act Would Vacate Trump’s Existing Travel Bans On Countries His Administration Deemed To Be Threats To National Security And Put Measures In Place To Prevent Similar Bans In The Future.** “The No Ban Act would vacate Trump’s existing travel bans on countries his administration deems to be threats to national security, as well as put in place measures to prevent future such bans. Under the first version of Trump’s travel ban, unveiled in January 2017, citizens of seven majority-Muslim countries, including those who held US green cards and dual US citizenship, were held for questioning for many hours at airports across the country and were denied entry to the US. A de facto ‘Muslim ban,’ the policy appeared to be

the execution of Trump’s call on the campaign trail for a ‘total and complete shutdown’ of Muslims entering the US and sparked widespread protests throughout the country. [...] The No Ban Act would dial back the president’s authority to issue such bans under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which was ‘not intended to provide carte blanche authority to the president to ban large categories of individuals without justification, or to rewrite immigration laws with which he disagrees,’ Chair Jerrold Nadler said on the House floor Wednesday.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The NO BAN Act Would Amend Current Law To Require That Any Travel Ban Be Temporary, Based On Credible Evidence, Subject To Congressional Oversight, And Be Created Only In Response To Specific Actions Foreign Entities Have Taken To Threaten The U.S.** “The No Ban Act would amend the current law to require that any travel ban be temporary, based on credible evidence, subject to congressional oversight, and be created only in response to specific actions foreign entities have taken to threaten the US. The bill also states that a ban must also advance a compelling government interest in the least restrictive way possible.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

Garcia Supported Policies That Disproportionately Harmed Californians Of Color

Garcia Twice Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Which Would Overhaul Policing Laws

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Which Overhauled Policing Laws. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of "no-knock warrants" to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a "last resort" to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or "less lethal" force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would eliminate "qualified immunity" protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting "in good faith" or the purported absence of "clearly established" law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. It would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 212. [HR 1280, [Vote #60](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Bill Banned Chokeholds, Ended Qualified Immunity For Law Enforcement, Banned No-Knock Warrants In Federal Drug Cases, Mandated Data Collection On Police Encounters, And Created A Nationwide Police Misconduct Registry.** “The [George Floyd Justice in Policing Act] would ban chokeholds

and end qualified immunity for law enforcement — the legal protection for police officers that limits victims' ability to sue for misconduct. It would ban no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, mandate data collection on police encounters and create a nationwide police misconduct registry to help hold problematic officers accountable. The bill would also prohibit racial and religious profiling and redirect funding to community-based policing programs.” [NPR, [4/21/21](#)]

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, To Establish Reporting And Requirements Related To Police Data And Restrict Multiple Police Practices By Federal Law Enforcement And State And Local Agencies That Receive Federal Funding. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of "no-knock warrants" to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a "last resort" to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or "less lethal" force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. It would eliminate "qualified immunity" protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting "in good faith" or the purported absence of "clearly established" law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. As amended, it would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2023 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed 208-181. [HR 7120, [Vote #119](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Reform Qualified Immunity And Revise Federal Law On Prosecuting Police Misconduct.** “The new bill would change one very significant word in federal law when it comes to prosecuting police: ‘willful.’ That word means prosecutors charging police have to demonstrate there was willful intent on the part of the police officer to kill or harm someone — which can be extremely difficult to prove and successfully prosecute. The bill would change that word to the phrase ‘knowingly or with reckless disregard.’ It would also define a ‘death resulting’ as any act that was a ‘substantial factor contributing to the death’ of an individual. In addition, the bill changes something called qualified immunity, which courts have interpreted to give police officers and other public officials broad immunity from being sued in civil court if they have violated the constitutional rights of an individual. The bill would make it easier for plaintiffs to recover damages against police officers if the officer is sued and found guilty.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Create Federal Bans On Chokeholds And No-Knock Warrants.** “The Democratic bill would ban these kinds of no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, but also condition federal funding for state and local law enforcement agencies on prohibiting their use as well [...] The legislation would put a federal ban in place on the use of police chokeholds, which is defined by the bill as an act putting pressure on an individual’s throat or windpipe that impedes their ability to breathe. Such bans have already been

supported by localities across the country including, most recently, Minneapolis. A federal chokehold ban would further condemn the use of this tactic by police and give the Justice Department more power to levy charges against law enforcement officers who use this maneuver.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Establish A National Registry Of Misconduct By Law Enforcement Officers.** “There’s currently very little data available about police misconduct, making it difficult to pin down past offenders and ensure that they don’t receive jobs in new places. According to a USA Today report, punishment for misconduct also varies at the state level, with some requiring police to decertify while others are far less punitive. Creating a national registry about misconduct would enable lawmakers to better understand its frequency and craft targeted responses to combat it.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require States To Report Use Of Force To The Justice Department, And Require That Deadly Force Be Used Only As A Last Resort.** “Similarly, little is currently known about the frequency with which police officers currently use force, something the bill is striving to change. By mandating state documentation of use of force, law enforcement agencies can begin to determine how often police engage in such actions [...] The bill would change the use-of-force standard for federal officers from ‘reasonableness’ to only when it is necessary to either prevent death or ‘serious bodily injury.’ It would require federal officers to use deescalation techniques and only resort to force as a last resort, and would condition federal funds to state and local agencies on their adoption of the same standard.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require Police To Increase The Use Of Body And Dashboard Cameras.** “The bill would require federal police officers to wear body cameras and put dashboard cameras on all federal police vehicles. It requires state and local departments to use existing federal funds to increase body camera use, which has been on the rise since the 2014 shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. However, research has shown that more cameras aren’t the whole story; police don’t always turn them on or review the footage while writing an incident report, and footage is not always made public.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Limit The Transfer Of Military Equipment To Local Police Departments.** “Currently, the military is able to distribute excess equipment including armored vehicles and ammunition to local law enforcement agencies under the 1033 program. The bill would prohibit the distribution of some ‘controlled’ military equipment by the Department of Defense, such as firearms, grenades, vehicles, and weaponized drones. There are scenarios when departments could waive this rule, however, such as when police need a vehicle for a natural disaster response.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Limit The Transfer Of Certain Military Equipment To Local Law Enforcement

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Limit The Transfer Of Certain Military Equipment To Local Law Enforcement. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Johnson, D-Ga., amendment no. 36 that would restrict the Defense Department from transferring certain surplus military equipment, including controlled firearms, ammunition, grenade launchers, explosives, certain vehicles, weaponized drones and long-range acoustic devices, to federal, state or local law enforcement agencies.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198 to 231. [HR 4350, [Vote #281](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Academic Research Found That More-Militarized Law Enforcement Agencies Were Associated With More Civilians Killed Each Year By Police Without Reducing Crime Or Increasing Officer Safety

Research By University Of Cincinnati Professor Jack Mewhirter And Stanford Senior Data Analyst Ryan Welch Found That More-Militarized Police Departments Were Associated With More Civilians Killed Each Year By Police.. “We posit that when law enforcement receives more military materials — weapons, vehicles and tools — it becomes more militarized along the other three axes as well. They use more military language, create elite units like SWAT teams, and become more likely to jump into high-risk situations. Militarization makes every

problem — even a car of teenagers driving away from a party — look like a nail that should be hit with an AR-15 hammer. [...] Even controlling for other possible factors in police violence (such as household income, overall and black population, violent-crime levels and drug use), more-militarized law enforcement agencies were associated with more civilians killed each year by police. When a county goes from receiving no military equipment to \$2,539,767 worth (the largest figure that went to one agency in our data), more than twice as many civilians are likely to die in that county the following year.” [Washington Post, [6/30/17](#)]

- **Merwhirter And Welch Came To This Conclusion By Analyzing Data On Police Violence And Military Weapons Transfers To Police Departments In Connecticut, Maine, Nevada, And New Hampshire.** “The 1996 National Defense Authorization Act allows the defense secretary to give local law enforcement the Defense Department’s excess military equipment at no cost under the 1033 Program created by the act [...] Data on police violence are notoriously sparse. We took advantage of FatalEncounters.org, a project that collects data from paid researchers, public records requests, and crowdsourcing. When we began the project, Fatal Encounters had data for four states — Connecticut, Maine, Nevada, and New Hampshire — so we analyzed all counties in those states. We obtained 1033 transfer data made publicly available by The Washington Post after the newspaper’s successful Freedom of Information Act request.” [Washington Post, [6/30/17](#)]

Two Independent, Peer-Reviewed Studies Drew The Conclusion That Transferring Military Equipment To Local Police Departments Did Not Reduce Crime Or Increase Officer Safety. “Two independent studies have drawn the same conclusions: billions of dollars in surplus military equipment, including armored vehicles and high-powered rifles, that have been transferred by the federal government to thousands of U.S. police departments have not reduced crime or increased officer safety.” [ABC News, [12/8/20](#)]

- **One Study Was Conducted By A Researcher At The University Of Michigan And The Other Was Conducted By Scholars At Emory College Of Arts & Sciences And LSU.** The two peer-reviewed studies, one by a researcher at the University of Michigan and the other by scholars at Emory College of Arts & Sciences and Louisiana State University, were both published on Monday in the London-based journal Nature of Human Behaviour.” [ABC News, [12/8/20](#)]

Garcia Attacked The Black Lives Matter Movement

Garcia Said That Politicians Who Marched With Black Lives Matter Needed To Be Held Accountable

Garcia: “We Should Hold Politicians Who Supported Defunding The Police Or Marched With BLM Accountable.”



[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [1/25/22](#)]

Garcia Called The Black Lives Matter Movement A Liberal Policy That Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement Officers

Garcia Said The Black Lives Matter Movement Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement. GARCIA: "The very liberal policies...combined with open borders, defunding the police, and a BLM movement that has compromised the integrity of our law enforcement officers...is leading to a Wild West scenario." [FOX Business, Varney & Co., [1/4/22](#)] (VIDEO, 00:19)

Garcia Opposed Decriminalizing Marijuana And Expunging All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions

Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Marijuana At The Federal Level

Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level, Provide For The Expungement Of All Previous Cannabis-Related Arrests, And Establish The Cannabis Justice Office At The Department Of Justice, Among Other Provisions. In December 2020, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for non-violent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5% for two years and gradually increasing to 8%. It would also create an annual 'occupational tax' of

\$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust fund from tax proceeds, from which 40% would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry and 60% would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department. The new office would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related business and prohibit the denial of any federal public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Labor Statistics Bureau to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ in existing law and replace them with ‘cannabis.’” The bill passed 228 to 164. [HR 3884, [Vote #235](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

Garcia Opposed The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment And Expungement (MORE) Act, Which Would Decriminalize Marijuana And Expunge All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act. In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1244) that would provide for floor consideration of the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act (HR 3884). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill. The manager’s amendment would maintain the authority of the Transportation Department and Coast Guard to regulate and screen for the use of marijuana along with other controlled substances; specify that the expungement of federal cannabis offenses under the bill applies to non-violent offenses; specify that individuals who received increased sentences for organizing or leading criminal activity related to a cannabis offense would not be eligible for expungement; and require a Government Accountability Office study on the societal impact of recreational cannabis legalization by states to include uses of marijuana related to the health, including the mental health, of veterans.” The Rule was adopted by a vote of 225 to 160. [H.RES. 1244, [Vote #231](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

- **The MORE Act Would Decriminalize Marijuana At The Federal Level And Expunge All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions From Individuals’ Criminal Records.** “Today, Assistant Speaker-elect Katherine Clark (MA-5) celebrated the passage of the Marijuana Opportunity, Reinvestment, and Expungement (MORE) Act, legislation that would decriminalize marijuana at the federal level, expunge convictions for non-violent offenses from people’s records, promote equitable participation in the legal industry, and make medical access to marijuana easier for our veterans.” [Rep. Katherine Clark, Press Release, [12/4/20](#)]

Garcia Blamed California Marijuana Black Market On Democrats, Prosecutors, And The Biden Administration Being Soft On Crime And Failing To Secure The Border

Garcia Blamed California’s Marijuana Black Market On Democrats’ “Calls To Defund The Police And The Biden Administration’s Failure To Secure The Border”

Garcia Blamed California’s Marijuana Black Market On Democrats’ “Calls To Defund The Police And The Biden Administration’s Failure To Secure The Border.” “U.S. Rep. Mike Garcia, who represents a mostly rural and suburban area north of Los Angeles, used one such recent bust to make political hay. In an op-ed published by the Fox News website, Garcia included ‘dope on the table’ photos and characterized the black market as being a problem caused by ‘Democrats’ [...] He mentioned neither the federal illegality of weed, which is the main reason such grow operations exist to begin with, nor high taxes in California, which is why they continue to thrive. But he did declare, inanely and with zero basis, that the problem of the illicit market has been ‘significantly worsened in recent months, fueled by both calls to defund the police and the Biden administration’s failure to secure the border.’” [East Bay Express, 8/11/21]

Garcia Blamed The Rise Of Criminal Activity Related To Illegal Marijuana Growing On Prosecutors Who Refuse To Charge Offenders Unless They Also Commit More Serious Crimes

Garcia And Other California Republicans Sent A Letter To The Attorney General Drawing Attention To “Dangerous Criminal Activity Across Southern California Related To Illegal Marijuana Grow Operations.”

“Legislators from California joined forces to ask the Attorney General to address the growing crisis in regard to illegal marijuana grows in Southern California. Representatives Mike Garcia (CA-25), Kevin McCarthy (CA-23), Jay Obernolte (CA-08) and Ken Calvert (CA-42) led the signatories on a letter from the California Republican Congressional Delegation to U.S. Department of Justice Attorney General Merrick Garland regarding the dangerous increase of illegal marijuana grows in southern Californian. The letter was drafted and sent due to an alarming escalation in dangerous criminal activity across Southern California related to illegal marijuana grow operations.” [Big Bear Grizzly, 5/17/21]

- **Garcia Blamed The Rise Of Criminal Activity Related To Illegal Marijuana Growing On Prosecutors Who Refuse To Charge Offenders Unless They Also Commit More Serious Crimes.** ““The growth is fueled in part by the knowledge that criminals who are arrested will ultimately face no consequences,’ the lawmakers wrote. ‘We have heard from local, state and federal law enforcement who are frustrated that their hard work is routinely rendered pointless by prosecutors who refuse to charge offenders unless they commit additional, ‘more serious’ crimes as well. When prosecutors wait for violent or other serious crimes to occur before charging these criminals, our constituents pay the price.” [Big Bear Grizzly, 5/17/21]

Garcia Blamed The Biden Administration’s Supposed Failure To Secure The Border For The Rise Of Illegal Marijuana Growing Operations In Southern California

Garcia Blamed The Biden Administration’s Supposed Failure To Secure The Border For The Rise Of Illegal Marijuana Growing Operations In Southern California. “In Southern California’s high desert, there are thousands of large-scale illegal marijuana grows run by transnational criminal organizations and worked by indentured servants and illegal immigrants. These grows are bad for the environment, wasting natural resources, not regulated or taxed, funneling money to foreign nations, and a threat to citizens’ livelihoods. [...] Currently, we have a presidential administration that fails to address the crisis at the border, a state that fails to enforce laws, and a reckless call by the radical Left to defund the police — a recipe for disaster. The lack of manpower paired with open borders allowing for the transnational criminal organization leaders to expand their workforce through human trafficking is only causing the illegal activity in Southern California to grow and more people to suffer.” [Washington Examiner, Mike Garcia Op-Ed, 5/24/21]

Garcia Voted Against Eliminating The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine, Which Disproportionately Penalized Americans Of Color

Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine, Which Have Disproportionately Impacted Low-Income Communities And Communities Of Color

Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would eliminate the federal sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine by repealing a law that authorizes higher penalties for crack cocaine offenses compared to powder cocaine offenses, with the repeal effective retroactively. It would authorize sentencing courts to impose reduced sentences under the new guidelines for individuals convicted prior to the bill’s enactment.” The motion passed by a vote of 361-66. [H.R. 1693, [Vote #297](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

- **The Harsher Sentences For Crack Cocaine Have Disproportionately Impacted Low-Income Communities And Communities Of Color.** “Crack cocaine, which is typically smoked, tends to be less

expensive than powder cocaine, which is snorted in through the nose. The lower price of crack cocaine made it more easily accessible to people in lower-income communities, which subsequently meant that members of marginalized groups were more likely to face longer prison sentences compared to the lower ones for powder cocaine offenses. ‘The burden has disproportionately fallen on African American communities,’ said Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (D-N.Y.), the House Democratic caucus chairman and chief author of the bill. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, a law signed by then-President Reagan as part of the ‘War on Drugs,’ established a five-year minimum sentence for possessing at least five grams of crack, while an individual would have to possess at least 500 grams of powder cocaine to receive the same sentence.” [The Hill, [9/28/21](#)]

Unlike Garcia, A “Majority Of House Republicans” Voted To End The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine

Unlike Garcia, A “Majority Of House Republicans” Voted To End The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine. “The House passed legislation on Tuesday that would eliminate the federal disparity in prison sentences for crack and powder cocaine offenses, in an effort to enact criminal justice reform on a bipartisan basis. The bill, which lawmakers passed 361-66, is meant to address a gap that its proponents say has largely fallen on Black people and other people of color. The House passed the measure handily, but the vote divided Republicans. A majority of House Republicans voted for the bill with all Democrats, but the 66 votes in opposition all came from the GOP.” [The Hill, [9/28/21](#)]

Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Death Penalty And Supported Initiatives To Expedite Executions

Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Death Penalty And Supported Initiatives To Expedite Executions. “AG Barr announced that the Federal Government will be resuming Capital Punishment (the Death Penalty). I support the death penalty and I support initiatives to expedite the appeals process leading to execution. This includes assigning a lawyer at the time of sentencing rather than waiting several years to do so.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]

- **Garcia: “There Are No Innocent People On Death Row In California.”** “There are no innocent people on death row in California. ‘Congress has expressly authorized the death penalty through legislation adopted by the people’s representatives in both houses of Congress and signed by the President,’ Barr said in a statement. ‘Under Administrations of both parties, the Department of Justice has sought the death penalty against the worst criminals, including these five murderers, each of whom was convicted by a jury of his peers after a full and fair proceeding.’ Governor Gavin Newsom signed executive order placing a moratorium on California’s death penalty in March 2019. At the time, 737 people sat on death row. Representative Katie Hill thinks Governor Gavin Newsom is ‘Incredible’. Voters of CA don’t agree. 3 years ago, California voters rejected the repeal of the death penalty.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]



Mike Garcia for Congress
July 25, 2019 · 🌐

AG Barr announced that the Federal Government will be resuming Capital Punishment (the Death Penalty).

I support the death penalty and I support initiatives to expedite the appeals process leading to execution. This includes assigning a lawyer at the time of sentencing rather than waiting several years to do so. There are no innocent people on death row in California.

"Congress has expressly authorized the death penalty through legislation adopted by the people's representatives in both houses of Congress and signed by the President," Barr said in a statement. "Under Administrations of both parties, the Department of Justice has sought the death penalty against the worst criminals, including these five murderers, each of whom was convicted by a jury of his peers after a full and fair proceeding."

Governor Gavin Newsom signed executive order placing a moratorium on California's death penalty in March 2019. At the time, 737 people sat on death row.

Representative Katie Hill thinks Governor Gavin Newsom is "Incredible".

Voters of CA don't agree. 3 years ago, California voters rejected the repeal of the death penalty .

<https://abcnews.go.com/.../capital-punishment-resumed-.../story...>

ABCNEWS.GO.COM
Federal government resuming executions, announces first 5 people to be killed

[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]

Garcia Twice Voted Against Condemning Racism And Hate Crimes Directed Towards Asian-Americans

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” Targeting Asian-Owned Businesses That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” Targeting Asian-Owned Businesses That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the ‘heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence’ that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021, and any racism or sexism in the choice of the shooter to target Asian-owned businesses and kill seven women, six of whom were of Asian descent. It would also state that the House honors the memory of the victims, recognizes the ‘long and difficult’ healing process for affected communities, and reaffirms the commitment of the U.S. government to combat hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent similar acts in the future.” The resolution was passed 245 to 180. [H Res 275, [Vote #149](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19

Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives to condemn all manifestations of expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance, and specifically to call on public officials to condemn and denounce all forms of anti-Asian sentiment. It would recognize that the health and safety of all Americans is of “utmost priority” and call on law enforcement officials to investigate reports of hate crimes and threats against the Asian American community, document any increase in incidents due to COVID-19, and hold perpetrators accountable. It would also recommit U.S. leadership to building more ‘inclusive, diverse, and tolerant’ societies to prioritize language access and inclusive communication practices and to combat misinformation and discrimination

that put Asian Americans at risk.” The motion passed by a vote of 243-164. [H Res 908, [Vote #193](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

Garcia Opposed Critical COVID-19 Relief For Californians And Opposed Efforts That Would Help End The Pandemic More Quickly

Garcia Said That The Government’s COVID-19 Relief Initiatives Were A “Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism”

Garcia Said He Supported COVID-19 Relief Initiatives, But Also Said They Were A “Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism”

Garcia Referred To The Government Response To COVID-19 As A “Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism” That Was “Ugly.” “And we can't blame the youth, right? Because they haven't seen firsthand how these things evolve. They've started to see a glimpse of it. I think we had a two month trial subscription to socialism during COVID-19. And it was ugly and none of us liked it. I don't think so. It's up to the parents. It's up to the parents to instill the values and explain why capitalism is good. Explain why competition is good.” [Reagan Foundation Virtual Event With Mike Garcia, 38:39, [6/12/20](#)]

Garcia Said He Supported The COVID-19 Initiatives That Added \$3 Trillion To The Debt, Even Though It Was A “Pill” To “Unfortunately, Swallow.” “Yeah, and unfortunately, you know, we were we were compelled to aggravate that, obviously with the COVID-19 case. And in that environment, I obviously supported the initiatives that the addition of \$3 trillion was it was a pill we had, unfortunately, swallow. Look it to me the besides the two bears outside of the 10th that we were talking about the national debt is probably our Achilles tendon more than anything else. If we don't start addressing that, in some form or fashion and take the time to mitigate it and ultimately eradicate the debt, it will be the bane of us. And in some form or fashion, we can't just keep pushing this off. What I think is happening with our party, it's both parties, frankly, it's it's all hands that are probably guilty on this is, it's hard.” [Reagan Foundation Virtual Event With Mike Garcia, 23:32, [6/12/20](#)]

Garcia Opposed The American Rescue Plan And Other COVID Relief Legislation

Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan, Which Provided \$1,400 Direct Payments, Aid To State And Local Governments, Schools, And Small Businesses, An Expanded Child Tax Credit, And Vaccine Distribution Funds

Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, comprising a coronavirus relief package that would provide roughly \$1.9 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$50 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend and increase federal unemployment compensation benefits for 24 weeks and increase the weekly amount to \$400; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums; and gradually increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$195.3 billion for direct assistance to states and \$130.2 billion for local governments; \$128.6 billion through fiscal 2023 for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund and \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions, including to provide emergency financial aid; and continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; and \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement. It would require Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would expand eligibility in

2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$25 billion for restaurants. It would provide \$30.5 billion for transit, \$18 billion for airline and aviation manufacturing industry payroll support; and \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance. It would incrementally increase the federal minimum wage annually to reach \$15 per hour in 2025, including for tipped workers, teens and workers with disabilities. It would create a program to provide financial assistance to multiemployer pension plans.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [HR 1319, [Vote #49](#), 2/27/21; CQ, [2/27/21](#)]

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

Individuals In California Received Over \$29.6 Billion In Third Round Economic Impact Payments Of Up To \$1,400 Through The American Rescue Plan

Individuals In California Received Over \$29.6 Billion In Third Round Economic Impact Payments Of Up To \$1,400 Through The American Rescue Plan. California received \$29.6 billion in Third Round Economic Impact Payments through The American Rescue Plan Act: “The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released state-by-state data through early June for the 163.5 million Economic Impact Payments (EIPs) totaling nearly \$390 billion received by individuals through the American Rescue Plan Act. With this round of payments, the IRS and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS) have delivered more EIPs and more total direct relief than in any previous round of direct relief. All 50 states saw more total relief with this round of payments than in previous rounds. [...] The EIPs under the American Rescue Plan included payments of up to \$1,400 per qualifying dependent, a significant increase over the \$500 and \$600 per qualifying child from the first and second rounds of payments, respectively.” [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [6/29/21](#)]

The American Rescue Plan Provided \$350 Billion In State And Local Funding To Hire Law Enforcement Officials, Pay Overtime For Community Policing, And Restore Law Enforcement To Pre-Pandemic Levels

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

Department Of The Treasury: “There Are Many Ways In Which The State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds [...] Can Support Communities Working To Reduce And Respond To Increased Violence.” “Under

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

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

Garcia Opposed The HEROES Act, Which Would Have Provided Nearly \$1 Trillion For State And Local Governments, Another Round Of Direct Payments To Individuals And Families, And Hazard Pay For Essential Workers

Garcia Claimed That The HEROES Act Would “Give Money To Illegal Immigrants And Defund The Police.” “Garcia has gotten a front-row seat to that logjam in the five months since his stunning special election win over Smith in May to fill out the remainder of Hill’s term. [...] Even while railing against partisan toxicity and his intention to not put party over patriotism, he points to House Speaker Nancy Pelosi as the reason. ‘She’s wanting to give money to illegal immigrants and defund the police ... in this latest HERO’s version,’ he said, referring to federal aid legislation the Democrats have put on the table. ‘There’s some true poison pills that aren’t good for the country and frankly are being added for political showmanship rather than actually helping anyone. She’s catering to her base rather than the care of the nation.’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

Garcia Opposed The HEROES Act Because It Contained “Too Many Extras.” “Garcia favors an infrastructure bill, but not an increase in the federal gas tax. He favors another COVID relief package, but in the range of \$750 billion to \$1 trillion, not the \$3 trillion package supported by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, which he said has ‘too many extras’ in it. Garcia also favors another round of Paycheck Protection Loans for businesses now feeling the strain of supply chain disruptions during the pandemic.” [San Gabriel Valley Tribune, Editorial, 9/17/20]

The HEROES Act Would Provide Nearly \$1 Trillion For State And Local Governments, Another Round Of Direct Payments, And Hazard Pay For Essential Workers

May 2020: The House Of Representatives Passed The HEROES Act Which Proposed \$3 Trillion To Address The Economic Impacts Of The Coronavirus. “House Democrats on Friday passed a \$3 trillion tax cut and spending bill aimed at addressing the devastating economic fallout from the coronavirus outbreak by directing huge sums of money into all corners of the economy. But the White House and Senate Republicans have decried the measure’s design and said they will cast it aside, leaving uncertain what steps policymakers might take as the

economy continues to face severe strains. The sweeping legislation, dubbed the ‘Heroes Act’, passed 208-199.” [Washington Post, [5/15/20](#)]

The HEROES Act Provided Nearly \$1 Trillion For State And Local Governments, Another Round Of Direct Payments To Individuals And Families, And Hazard Pay For Essential Workers. “The 1,800-page legislation contains a large number of provisions: nearly \$1 trillion for state, local and tribal governments; another round of direct payments to individuals, up to \$6,000 per family, including to unauthorized immigrants; \$200 billion for hazard pay for essential workers; \$75 billion for coronavirus testing and tracing; increased spending on food stamps; \$175 billion in housing support; student loan forgiveness; and a new employee retention tax credit and extension of unemployment benefits.” [Washington Post, [5/15/20](#)]

The HEROES Act Would Provide \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19. According to Congressional Quarterly, the HEROES Act “would provide roughly \$3 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including almost \$1 trillion for direct aid to state and local governments; \$200 billion for a fund to provide hazard pay for essential workers; \$75 billion for a national testing program; and funding for state and federal response related to health care, education, housing, and food supply. It would extend federal funding of expanded unemployment compensation benefits.” The bill passed 208 to 199. [HR 6800, [Vote #109](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic

Garcia Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic. In June 2020 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize a number of housing assistance grants and programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It would authorize \$100 billion for Housing and Urban Development Department emergency housing assistance grants to support state and local rental assistance programs for individuals at risk of homelessness. It would authorize \$75 billion for a Treasury Department homeowner assistance fund to support state housing finance agency assistance to help homeowners avoid mortgage defaults, foreclosures and loss of utility services. It would prohibit all tenant evictions through March 2021, prohibit all foreclosures for six months after enactment and allow any homeowner facing financial hardship to request mortgage forbearance. It would also require the Federal Reserve to establish a program to provide low-cost loans to residential rental property owners. The bill would authorize over \$24 billion for a number of HUD housing and homelessness assistance programs, including \$11.5 billion for HUD grants supporting state and local homeless assistance activities; \$3 billion for a tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes rent for low-income families; \$2 billion for a public housing operating fund; \$715 million for supportive housing programs for elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities and individuals with AIDS; \$100 million for housing counseling services; and \$14 million for programs and grants related to fair housing initiatives. It would also authorize \$309 million for Agriculture Department rural rental assistance.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-180. [HR 7301, [Vote #128](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

- **The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act Was Spearheaded By Rep. Maxine Waters To Provide Housing And Rental Relief To Those Most Affected By The Pandemic Economic Downturn.** “Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), who is the Chairwoman of the U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, is sounding the alarm on what she says will be an eviction crisis in the U.S. after the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] But the resulting economic shutdown has led to over 40 million people filing for unemployment — over 20 percent of the U.S. labor force. On June 29, nearly 60 days ago, Rep. Waters introduced H.R. 7301, the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020. However, typical of the state of play with a U.S. House run by Democrats and a U.S. Senate run by Republicans, Waters’ legislation remains stalled by Republican Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell. Speaking on the House floor, Waters said, ‘this bill includes several provisions that were included in the Heroes Act and independently led by a number of Members of the Financial Services Committee. Some people hearing about this bill won’t understand what we are trying to do in this bill today. As I said, this was part of the Heroes Act that passed this House, but we have been waiting on the Senate to take up the Heroes Act. They are not taking it up, they don’t seem to care, they don’t seem to understand that there are people out there who are going to be evicted, and so we have pulled it

out of the Heroes Act and we are taking it up independently so that we can send a message to the Senate that we want this measure heard and so we have a number of Members who participated in putting this legislation together and who had independent bills to do so.” [Seattle Medium, [8/28/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Bipartisan Legislation Increasing Accountability And Transparency Of Coronavirus Relief Funds

Garcia Voted Against The TRUTH Act. “This bill requires the Small Business Administration (SBA) to make information regarding economic relief measures implemented in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) publicly available. Specifically, with respect to the Paycheck Protection Program and economic injury disaster loans and emergency grants, the SBA must publish (1) the identity of each recipient of assistance and an explanation of the decision-making process underlying such disbursement; (2) the number of employees of each recipient and the date on which such assistance was disbursed; (3) an identification of each lender or intermediary through which assistance was disbursed; and (4) the amount of assistance disbursed to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [HR 6782, Vote #113 [5/28/20](#), CQ [5/8/20](#)]

The TRUTH Act Aimed To “Make Information Regarding Economic Relief Measures Implemented In Response To COVID-19 (I.E., Coronavirus Disease 2019) Publicly Available.” “This bill requires the Small Business Administration (SBA) to make information regarding economic relief measures implemented in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) publicly available. Specifically, with respect to the Paycheck Protection Program and economic injury disaster loans and emergency grants, the SBA must publish (1) the identity of each recipient of assistance and an explanation of the decision-making process underlying such disbursement; (2) the number of employees of each recipient and the date on which such assistance was disbursed; (3) an identification of each lender or intermediary through which assistance was disbursed; and (4) the amount of assistance disbursed to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [HR 6782, Vote #113 [5/28/20](#), CQ [5/8/20](#)]

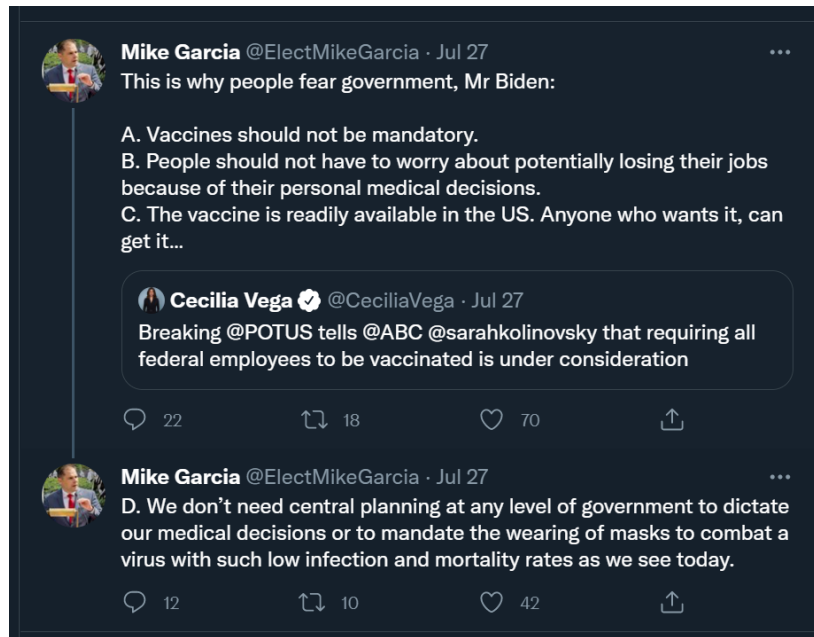
Garcia Spread Disinformation About COVID And Raised “Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”

Punchbowl News Criticized Garcia For Spreading Misinformation After “Raising Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”

July 21, 2021: Punchbowl News Called Out Garcia For Spreading Misinformation After “Raising Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”. “With U.S. vaccine drive slowing, House GOP pushes misinformation It's truly stunning how many House Republicans are raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs. If you listen to some GOP lawmakers, federal agents are going door-to-door demanding Americans take the Covid-19 vaccine or they're going to take their guns and Bibles away. Or something like that. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Calif.) on Twitter in response to Biden’s comments: ‘This is dangerous. At this point, infection & transmission rates are extremely low & virtually all Americans have access to the vaccine. Everyone who wants to be vaccinated can be. We can’t continue to infringe upon people’s Constitutional rights under the guise of public health.’” [Punchbowl News, [7/21/21](#)]

Garcia Criticized Vaccine And Mask Mandates And Falsely Claimed The Virus Had Low Infection Rates

July 27, 2021: Garcia Criticized Vaccine And Mask Mandates And Falsely Claimed The Virus Had Low Infection Rates.



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/27/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Efforts To Get More Californians Vaccinated Against COVID-19, Including All Forms Of Vaccine Mandates

Garcia Claimed That Vaccine Mandates Made Unvaccinated People “Second Class Citizens”

August 10, 2021: Garcia Said That LA County Was Looking To Make Unvaccinated People “Second Class Citizens.” “LA politicians are looking to make unvaccinated residents second-class citizens over personal medical decisions. Americans have the right to make their own choices regarding their health, & such radical, punitive restrictions have no place in this country.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/10/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed A Los Angeles Ordinance Requiring Attendees For Most Indoor Public Spaces To Show Proof Of Full COVID-19 Vaccination

Garcia Opposed A Los Angeles Ordinance Requiring Attendees For Most Indoor Public Spaces To Show Proof Of Full COVID-19 Vaccination. “Patronizing indoor restaurants, bars, gyms, shopping centers, entertainment venues and personal care establishments in Los Angeles will soon require proof of full COVID-19 vaccination under an ordinance approved today by the City Council and signed by Mayor Eric Garcetti. [...] The ordinance applies to establishments that serve food or beverages, gyms and fitness venues, entertainment and recreation venues, including movie theaters, shopping centers and personal care establishments. Retail establishments such as grocery stores and pharmacies are not included in the ordinance. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia also criticized the ordinance.” [Los Angeles Sentinel, 10/6/21]

- **Garcia Claimed That The Ordinance Would “Kill Struggling Businesses And Effectively Remove 30 Percent Of LA Residents From Public Life.”** “‘Hospitalizations and deaths are down 45% from last month, but the City is now putting in place the most radical measures yet,’ Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, tweeted. ‘These restrictions will kill struggling businesses and effectively remove 30 percent of LA residents from public life. This is absolutely discriminatory and unconstitutional! Let the lawsuits fly!’” [Los Angeles Sentinel, 10/6/21]

Garcia Supported The Supreme Court Ruling Overturning The Workplace Vaccine Mandate

Garcia Praised The Supreme Court Ruling Overturning The Workplace Vaccine Mandate. "A victory for employers & workers across the country. It's become clear that vaccine mandates are ineffective, and SCOTUS confirmed today what I've been saying from the beginning: They're unconstitutional. It is & always should be an individual's right to make their own health decisions without the fear of losing their job. And we should never erode guaranteed rights in the Constitution. To recover from this pandemic, we need less restrictions on businesses and individuals, not more." [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [1/13/22](#)]

Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was “Insane” And “Tyranny”

Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical. GARCIA: “We’re now firing good cops because they didn’t want to get the vaccine which is absolutely insane. It is the tyranny of the very far left.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 49:40)

Garcia Vowed To Would Campaign Against Any School Board Member In His District Who Voted To Mandate COVID-19 Vaccines For Students

August 19, 2021: Garcia Said He Would Campaign Against Any School Board Member In His District Who Voted To Mandate COVID-19 Vaccines In Schools. “I will actively and publicly campaign against any local school board member within CA-25 district lines who votes to support mandatory COVID vaccines for our kids.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Masking And Other COVID Mitigation Efforts, As Well As Legislation To Make The U.S. Better Able To Deal With Pandemics

Garcia Held Rallies Without Masks During The Coronavirus Pandemic In 2020

Garcia Held Rallies Without Masks During The 2020 Election. “With a resurgent coronavirus raging across California and anti-racism rallies and protests a near-daily occurrence, there's a brand-new focus as candidates gear up for the fall campaign.[...] Assemblywoman Christy Smith, D-Santa Clarita (Los Angeles County), argued in a fundraising email last month that with Trump and GOP Rep. Mike Garcia, whom she will face in November, holding rallies without masks, ‘an outside observer might think that the pandemic is coming to an end. They'd be wrong. Dead wrong.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 7/3/20]

Garcia Opposed Mask Mandates And Cast Doubt On The Efficacy Of Masking To Reduce The Spread Of COVID-19

July 20, 2021: Garcia Said That LA County’s Mask Mandate Was “Virtue Signaling.” “LA County's move to reinstate the mask mandate, including for vaccinated folks, goes against the science & Biden's own CDC. We must stop imposing restrictions that are simply meant to virtue signal and are not backed by data. Californians are tired of it!” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/20/21](#)]

July 29, 2021: Garcia Claimed That Mask Mandates Were A Ploy By Progressives To Distract From Other Issues. “With half the country vaccinated, overall rates of death and serious illness from COVID have plummeted. Progressives aren't bringing back restrictions to keep us safe – they’re trying to distract from rising inflation, spiking crime rates...out-of-control spending and the crisis at the border.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/29/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Universal Masking And Other COVID-19 Restrictions “That Have Been Implemented By Progressive Politicians Throughout The Pandemic Have Seldom Been Based On The Science.” “There is consensus among all leading authorities — including the CDC, CDPH and the American Academy of Pediatrics — that universal masking is the safest and surest approach to full in-person instruction,’ according to the CDC. But that consensus has not come without major pushback in a society polarized over masks and vaccinations. ‘The arbitrary restrictions that have been implemented by progressive politicians throughout the pandemic have seldom

been based on the science, and the recent resurgence of these measures is further proof,' said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Saugus, in a statement reacting to the measures. 'It is time to stand up to government overreach, allow Americans to choose for themselves how best to protect their health and get our communities back to normal.'" [Pasadena Star-News, 7/29/21]

- **Physicians And Public Health Experts, Including The CDC, Affirmed That Masking And Vaccinations Remained The Best Tools To Deal With COVID-19.** "There is consensus among all leading authorities — including the CDC, CDPH and the American Academy of Pediatrics — that universal masking is the safest and surest approach to full in-person instruction,' according to the CDC. [...] But in L.A. County, many physicians and public health experts say masking and vaccinations remain the top tools they have to deal with a mutant strain of COVID-19 that threatens millions who have not gotten their shots." [Pasadena Star-News, 7/29/21]

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

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

Garcia Said COVID-19 Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution, And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda

Garcia Said COVID Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda. GARCIA: "In the last two years we have encroached upon our own Constitution under this guise of public safety when in reality it's for political agenda." [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 52:10)

Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act, Which Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness, While 90 Other House Republicans Voted For It

Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act. In June 2021, Garcia voted against a bill that "directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda, an initiative launched by nearly 30 nations to address global infectious disease threats. The council's responsibilities include (1) providing policy recommendations on agenda-related goals, objectives, and implementation; (2) helping federal agencies with implementation; and (3) reviewing the progress and challenges in achieving U.S. commitments, including assistance to help other countries meet agenda targets. The bill also directs the federal agencies involved with the agenda to prioritize its implementation and to take certain steps to achieve that goal. The President shall also appoint a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security to coordinate and report on the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies." The bill passed 307 to 112. [HR 391, [Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

- **90 House Republicans Voted For The Global Health Security Act.** [[Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

The Global Health Security Act Increased Public Health Interagency Coordination And Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness

The Global Health Security Act, Which Had Bipartisan Support, Created A “Permanent Designated Official Responsible For Coordinating The Interagency Response To A Global Health Security Emergency.”

“Congressman Steve Chabot (R-OH), a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Congressman Gerry Connolly (D-VA), President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, reintroduced the Global Health Security Act. The legislation, which passed the House in September 2020, reaffirms the United States’ commitment to promoting global health security and is crucial to combatting the current coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. The legislation is cosponsored by 55 members of the House. The Global Health Security Act seeks to address two main issues – that U.S. global health security staffing and activities are largely reliant on an executive order and not specifically supported in law, and that the U.S. needs a permanent designated official responsible for coordinating the interagency response to a global health security emergency. These issues are particularly urgent in light of the threat posed by the rapid spread of COVID-19 across the globe.” [Rep. Steve Chabot, Press Release, [1/21/21](#)]

The Global Health Security Act Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness.

“The Global Health Security Act codifies U.S. investments in the ability to prepare for and respond to public health threats and reduce or prevent their spread across borders. In particular, this bill bolsters U.S. commitments under the Global Health Security Agenda, which is a multilateral initiative to build countries’ capacity to manage infectious disease threats and elevate health security as a global priority.” [Rep. Steve Chabot, Press Release, [1/21/21](#)]

Garcia Was A Right-Wing Extremist On The Environment

Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change And Called For More Deforestation

Garcia Claimed That California’s Wildfires Were Caused By “Bad Leadership” Rather Than Climate Change And That More Deforestation Was The Solution

Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change, And Said They Were “Man Made” And A Result Of “Bad Leadership.” GARCIA: “The fires are not a result of climate change. They are usually man made. These power shutdowns and what Edison is doing [...] It is not Climate Change. It is man made and bad leadership and bad policy. I think it is a cop out to say it is climate change and there are defiantly concrete things we can do.” [YouTube, joycemediainc, [12/10/19](#)] (VIDEO)

Garcia Blamed Forest Fires In California On Poor Forest Management Rather Than Climate Change.

“Climate change is real,” said Smith, linking the issue to the spate of blazes. ‘What we are experiencing here in California, everything from sea level rise to the significant wildfires where there is devastating property damage, has a real economic impact. And we are at a huge loss if we don’t begin to address the root causes, as well as the possible solutions.’ Garcia accused his opponent of ‘burying her head in the sand’ by attributing the fires to climate change. [...] ‘What we’re experiencing here is the end result of Sacramento, and frankly, the federal government, not investing in deforestation programs, not getting rid of the dead brush and the leaves that have been accumulating over the last 40 years,’ Garcia said.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

- **Garcia Called For Deforestation In Response To Wildfires Even Though He Admitted That Climate Change Was Real.** “Garcia [...] said that the planet is warming and that he drives an electric car to reduce emissions, but also called for deforestation in response to the wildfires. ‘What we’re experiencing here is the end result of Sacramento, and frankly, the federal government, not investing in deforestation programs, not getting rid of the dead brush and the leaves that have been accumulating over the last 40 years,’ Garcia said.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

Garcia Promised To Propose A Plan That Would Increase Funding To Fight Wildfires In California...

May 2020: Garcia Said He Would Soon Unveil A Plan To Help “Bolster” Efforts To Fight Wildfires In California. “While I believe being on the front lines in D.C. is important, my primary focus is here in Southern California helping our small businesses and their workers, working with our local community leaders ensuring they are receiving all the federal assistance available during this pandemic, helping California secure the necessary federal resources during wildfire season and protecting our national security. Getting people access to their federal representative is critical, which is why I am quickly establishing offices in each of the district’s valleys – Antelope, Santa Clarita and Simi. Wildfire season for California is quickly approaching. Our federal government must do more to aide our battle against these wildfires, and I will soon unveil a plan that will bolster our efforts on that front.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Garcia Editorial, [5/23/20](#)]

- **Garcia Said He Planned To Ensure California Received The “Necessary Federal Resources During Wildfire Season.”** “While I believe being on the front lines in D.C. is important, my primary focus is here in Southern California helping our small businesses and their workers, working with our local community leaders ensuring they are receiving all the federal assistance available during this pandemic, helping California secure the necessary federal resources during wildfire season and protecting our national security. Getting people access to their federal representative is critical, which is why I am quickly establishing offices in each of the district’s valleys – Antelope, Santa Clarita and Simi. Wildfire season for California is quickly approaching. Our federal government must do more to aide our battle against these wildfires, and I will soon unveil a plan that will bolster our efforts on that front.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Garcia Editorial, [5/23/20](#)]

...But Voted To Cut Funding For The Department Of The Interior, Which Oversees Wildfire Suppression Operations, Fire Facilities, And Provides Rural Fire Assistance

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Aimed At Reducing Discretionary Funding For The Departments Of The Interior And Environment By 5%. “At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following: Sec. _____. Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 5 percent. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1060, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Allen) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia. Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, this bill that we are debating here is a partisan travesty and spends entirely more than this government can afford. That is why I rise again today to offer an amendment to cut spending to the Interior and Environment portion of the bill. In addition to its overspending, this bill attempts to delegitimize President Trump's replacement for the Obama administration's overreaching WOTUS rule. The farmers and landowners in my district will tell you how devastating that would be.” [H.Amdt. 849, No. [62](#), Vote #162, [6/24/20](#)]

The Dept. Of The Interior Oversees The “Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.” “ In addition to the amounts provided under the heading “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” for wildfire suppression operations, \$310,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” and “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: Provided further, That amounts may be transferred to the “Wildland Fire Management” accounts in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.” [H.R.7608 - State,

Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

The Dept. Of The Interior Oversees “Wildland Fire Management” And The Budget Sought To Increase Spending On “Rural Fire Assistance” And Updating “Fire Facilities.” “For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$991,479,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$18,427,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$227,895,000 is for fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$20,470,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further [...]” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

The Budget Allowed For The “Forest Service” To Transfer “Discretionary Funds” To Be Used For “The Purposes Of Hazardous Fuels Management And Urgent Rehabilitation Of Burned-Over National Forest System Lands And Water.” “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2024: Provided, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That this section does not apply to funds derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

Garcia Downplayed Human Activity’s Impact On Climate Change And Voted Against Efforts To Fight It

Garcia Said He Believed Human Activity Had Only “Some Implications” On Climate Change

Garcia Said That He Believed That Human Activity Had “Some Implications” On Climate Change.

GARCIA: “I think there are some implications of manmade products, um, to the climate. And again, this is one of those issues where maybe I’m not as far right as you would think. I think what it boils down to is we need to keep looking at it, we need to keep analyzing the data. When you look at 10, 20, 30 years, the margin of error on our predictions is off the chart. The bottom line is that I don’t think we should do anything that derails our economy. The Green New Deal is, I mean good lord, that would have torpedoed our economy. I think that short-sighted sort of pandering is completely useless. But I do think we have to keep an eye on it, and continue to gather the information.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] [AUDIO]

Garcia Voted Against American Participation In U.N. Efforts To Fight Climate Change

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Rescind U.S. Participation In The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 184 that would rescind U.S. participation in the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-235. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #27](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Striking A Spending Caps And Pay-Go Exemption For Climate Legislation From House Rules

Garcia Voted For Striking The Rule Exempting Climate Legislation From Spending Caps And Pay-Go Rules From The 2021 House Rules Package. In January 2021, Garcia voted for a “Smith, R-Mo., motion to recommit the rules package for the 117th Congress to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the resolution a provision that would authorize the House Budget Committee chair to exempt legislation addressing the economic, environmental or public health consequences of climate change from certain budgetary requirements, including discretionary spending caps and pay-as-you-go rules.” The motion was rejected, 203-217. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #7](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

Garcia Supported Prohibiting The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization

Garcia Supported The Protecting American Energy Production Act, Which Would Prohibit The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protecting American Energy Production Act, Which Would Prohibit The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “DeSaulnier D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 508) that would provide for floor consideration of a total of 149 amendments to a five-year surface transportation and ten-year water infrastructure authorization bill (HR 3684).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Jeff Duncan stated: “Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question, so that we can amend the rule to immediately consider H.R. 751, the Protecting American Energy Production Act. Now, my bill is straightforward. It prohibits the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, unless Congress authorizes the moratorium. It further expresses the sense of Congress that States should maintain authority for the regulation of oil and natural gas production on State and private lands.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219 to 188. [H. Res. 508, [Vote #198](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Trump Administration Plan To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve Oil And Gas Pipelines

Garcia Voted Against Adopting The Democratic En Bloc Amendment Of Forty Amendments On The Appropriations Bill. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2, consisting of 40 amendments.” The amendment was adopted 223-194: Democrats 220-9, Republicans 3-184, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #160](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Democratic En Bloc Amendments To H.R. 7608 Included Blocking The Trump Administration’s Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations.** “Lawmakers in a series of July 23 votes approved the riders as amendments to H.R. 7608, an FY21 appropriations measure that would fund EPA and several other agencies, with a final vote on passage expected on July 24. [...] Other policy riders approved through a series of en bloc amendments would block the implementation, administration and enforcement of the White House Council on Environmental Quality’s overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations as well as preventing funds from being used for the centralization process established in EPA’s

update to its Freedom of Information Act regulations published in the Federal Register June 26, 2019.”
[InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

The Trump Administration Proposed An Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve The Construction Of Pipelines And Highways

Trump Proposed Overhauling National Environmental Policy Act Regulations To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve Construction Of Pipelines And Highways. “President Trump announced a ‘top to bottom overhaul’ of the regulations that govern one of the nation's most significant environmental laws. The aim is to speed up approval for major projects like pipelines and highways [...] The administration's new regulations are expected to reduce the types and number of projects that will be subject to review under the NEPA, shorten the timeline for reviews, and drop a requirement that agencies consider the cumulative environmental effects of projects, such as their contribution to climate change.” [NPR, [7/15/20](#)]

- **Buccino: Trump’s Regulatory Overhaul Would Deny Communities Who Have Been Most Impacted By Pollution A Say In What Projects Get Built In Their Neighborhoods.** “But environmental groups warn the new rules will sideline the environmental effects of pipelines, highways and other projects. ‘What the Trump administration is doing is fundamentally changing those regulations and really gutting them,’ says Sharon Buccino, a senior attorney at the Natural Resources Defense Council. What's more, Buccino says the law was designed to give a voice to communities long hurt by pollution from highways, pipelines and chemical plants that are disproportionately located in their neighborhoods. ‘NEPA gives poor and communities of color a say in the projects that will define their communities for decades to come. Rather than listen, the Trump administration's plan aims to silence such voices,’ says Buccino.” [NPR, [7/15/20](#)]

Garcia Voted To Cut Funding For The Environmental Protection Agency And Supported Trump-Era Environmental Rules That Weakened Protections Against Air Pollution

Garcia Voted To Cut EPA Funding By \$564 Million

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment no. 102 that would decrease by \$564 million funding for EPA environmental programs and management expenses including travel expenses, hire of passenger motor vehicles, operation of aircraft, purchase of library memberships and other administrative costs.” The motion failed 155 to 256. [HR 7608, [Vote #164](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

Garcia Voted To Preserve The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Defund A Trump Administration EPA Rule On Air Quality Standards For Particulate Matter. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tonko, D-N.Y., for Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce an April 30, 2020, EPA rule related to air quality standards for particulate matter.” The amendment was adopted 233-176. [H R 7608, [Vote #163](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Amendment Would Defund The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts.** “Among the provisions voted on is a prohibition on EPA's use of funds to finalize, implement or enforce the agency's proposal to maintain the existing particulate matter (PM) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) instead of tightening it to force greater PM emissions cuts. The amendment says the proposal ‘fails to protect, within an adequate margin of safety, communities of color from harmful air pollution during a global public health pandemic, where those communities are experiencing a disproportionately high death rate made worse by decades of exposure to toxic pollution.’ The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY), appeared to

prevail on a voice vote, but Tonko requested a recorded vote that had not yet occurred at press time.”
[InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

Garcia Voted Against Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards

Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards

Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2020 Environmental Protection Agency rule that reversed 2012 and 2016 rules establishing emission standards -- or new source performance standards -- to limit the amount of methane and volatile organic compounds that can be released in the production, processing, transportation and storage of oil and natural gas. Specifically, the 2020 rule rescinded the methane-specific standards and rescinded the applicability of all standards to transportation and storage activities. The rule also required the EPA, before promulgating new air pollutant standards, to determine that the pollutant causes or contributes significantly to dangerous air pollution. The rule took effect on September 14, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2020 rule would have no force or effect, and the Obama-era emission standards would be effectively reinstated.” The resolution passed, 229-191. [SJ Res 14, [Vote #185](#), 6/25/21; CQ, [6/25/21](#)]

- **In 2016, The EPA Adopted A Rule That Required Oil And Gas Companies To Limit Methane Leaks And Emissions, Which Was Later Reversed By The Trump Administration.** “‘This is a really encouraging step because methane is such an important greenhouse gas to reduce,’ Drew Shindell, an earth science professor at Duke University, said of Wednesday’s vote. ‘It sends a signal that the administration is serious about this.’ In 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a rule requiring oil and gas companies to curb methane leaks and emissions from their operations. Late last summer, the Trump administration undid it.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]
- **The Measure Restored Requirements On Companies To Check Every Six Months For Methane Leaks From Equipment Installed After 2015—And Must Ensure Leaks Are Fixed Within 30 Days Of Being Detected.** “If enacted, the measure would restore requirements on companies to check every six months for methane leaks from pipelines, storage tanks and other equipment installed after 2015 — and plug any leak within 30 days after it is detected.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]

Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Funding For Clean And Renewable Energy

Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill, Which Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded

eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade

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

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

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

Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against A 50% Increase In Renewable Energy Funding Through Fiscal Year 2025

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50 Percent Annually Through FY 2025. In September

2020, Garcia voted against: “Haaland, D-N.M., amendment no. 32 that would increase energy efficiency and renewable energy funding authorization levels by 50% annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department research and development activities related to solar, wind, and water energy. It also would add authorization totals for research, development, demonstration, and commercialization activities under the Energy Department’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy through fiscal 2025, authorizing \$3.2 billion in fiscal 2021 increasing incrementally to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2025.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 173. [HR 4447, [Vote #203](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Investing \$135 Billion In Renewable Energy Research And Energy Efficiency

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act, Adopting A Manager’s Amendment On That Bill, Considering The Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, And Allowing Debate On The Continuing Resolution. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act (HR 4447) and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act (HR 6270). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 98 amendments for HR 4447 and one hour of general debate for HR 6270. It would also provide for one hour of general debate on a continuing resolution (HR 8319) to provide short-term appropriations through Dec. 11, 2020, which is not expected to be considered after the House passed a similar measure (HR 8337) under suspension of the rules Tuesday, Sept. 22. Finally, it would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 4447. Among other provisions, the amendment would authorize, through fiscal 2025, \$65 million annually for the Labor and Energy departments to implement two energy industry workforce development programs, including \$50 million for grants to fund wages of individuals receiving training. It would expand eligibility for and authorize \$32 million annually through fiscal 2025 for an Energy Department loan guarantee program for projects using new technologies to reduce air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. It would modify Energy Department programs related to methane hydrates reauthorized under the bill, including to limit development activities and add public notice and comment and reporting requirements for research. It would require the EPA to develop a proposal to assess and address cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with climate change. It would strike language requiring revenues from wind or solar energy leases on public lands to be paid to states and counties and to a renewable energy resource conservation fund for federal lands. It would codify a Commerce Department agreement limiting importation of uranium from Russia. It would provide for a dispute resolution process with regard to eminent domain for surveying land to be used for natural gas pipelines.” The bill passed 229 to 187. [HR 1129, [Vote #200](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/21/20](#)]

- **The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act Invested \$135 Billion In Renewable Energy Research And Energy Efficiency.** “On September 24, the House passed H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act, by a vote of 220-185. The \$135 billion package includes several clean energy and workforce bills from the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Natural Resources Committee, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The bill would authorize major investments in Department of Energy (DOE) research and development programs, including for wind, solar, geothermal, carbon capture, and hydropower. The bill also includes several energy efficiency provisions from the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitive Act of 2019 (H.R. 3962), which the American Public Power Association supports.” [American Public Power Association, [9/25/20](#)]

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$20 Billion For Financing Clean Energy Projects

Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to

states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Protecting 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington

Garcia Voted Against Designating 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Designate 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 7 that would insert the text of a bill (HR 2546) that would designate approximately 1.4 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas and designate approximately 1,221 river miles in California and Washington as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. Among other provisions, it would establish a public-private partnership to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations and protect a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, including to provide for continued military activities such as helicopter overflights.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 837, [Vote #146](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Sided With Foreign Adversaries And Murderous Regimes And Supported Keeping American Troops Stuck In Failed Forever-Wars

Garcia Claimed That Putin Invaded Ukraine Because Biden Showed Weakness And Adopted “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security”

Jan. 2022: Garcia Accused Biden Of Giving Putin A “Green Light” To Invade Ukraine

Jan. 2022: Garcia Accused Biden Of Giving Putin A “Green Light” To Invade Ukraine. “Biden drew widespread criticism for saying Wednesday that retaliating for Russian aggression in Ukraine would depend on the details. ‘It’s one thing if it’s a minor incursion and then we end up having a fight about what to do and not do,’ he said. [...] ‘A greenlight for Putin,’ said Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of California, one of many to use that phrase.” [Associated Press, [1/21/22](#)]

Jan. 2022: Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Failure “To Demonstrate The Fortitude To Act As A Meaningful Deterrent To Putin” Led To Russia’s Aggression Towards Ukraine

Jan. 2022: Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Failure “To Demonstrate The Fortitude To Act As A Meaningful Deterrent To Putin” Led To Russia’s Aggression Towards Ukraine. “What is happening in the Ukraine is the product of Democratic nations failing to establish and maintain adequate strategic partnerships for three decades in the wake of the Cold War AND the current administration in our White House now failing to demonstrate the fortitude to act as a meaningful deterrent to Putin as he seeks to invade Ukraine. [...] Unfortunately, as a result of our recent abandonment, Afghanistan will also ultimately suffer the same fate that Ukraine will experience imminently. This is what Crimea also experienced in 2014 when Putin annexed that nation. The conquering of nations by leaders like Putin is the end state of neglect and weakness by leaders of democracies. We won the Cold

War on the back of committing to and maintaining strategic partnerships before the wars started, or before troops amassed on the borders.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

- **Garcia Claimed That A “Lack Of Leadership” From The Biden Administration Could Lead To The Demise Of The U.S.** “We need the current administration to work to re-establish our role as a super power on the world stage: To build partnerships and invest in our military. Otherwise, the damage and lack of leadership from the last 12 months may in fact lead to our own nation’s demise.” [Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

Feb. 2022: Garcia Blamed Russia’s Invasion Of Ukraine On Biden Showing Weakness On The World Stage And Adopting “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security”

Feb. 2022: Garcia Blamed Russia’s Invasion Of Ukraine On Biden Showing Weakness On The World Stage And The Adoption Of “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security.”

“Representative Mike Garcia (CA-25) released the following statement in response to Russian President Vladimir Putin’s military operation against Ukraine: [...] ‘For over a year, I have been stating that President Biden has been giving hope to the ‘bad guys.’ Tonight, one of the most dangerous leaders on the planet, Vladimir Putin, is taking advantage of our weaknesses. [...] This new war started by Putin is a product of the Biden administration not creating a stronger deterrence and failing to demonstrate to the world that the United States and our allies are to be respected. In the last year, we as a nation have turned our back on our allies, opened our own borders, and have adopted pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.’” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [2/23/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, A Bill To Hold China Accountable For Unfair Trade Practices And Make The U.S. More Competitive Against Them

Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act

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

billion through fiscal 2026 for foreign military financing and security programs in the region. It would include various provisions related to global action on climate change, including to establish an interagency task force to monitor climate change in relation to national security risks and authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund. It would extend a wide range of duty reductions and suspensions; update certain trade policies to include standards related to environmental, labor, human rights and intellectual property protections; and establish a U.S. Trade Representative committee to review and potentially block overseas investments in foreign adversary nations that could impact U.S. critical capabilities. Among workforce and economic development provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Labor Department national apprenticeship system; authorize several new or expanded NSF programs related to expanding science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, workforce development and participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; create a new class of nonimmigrant ‘W’ visas for entrepreneurs associated with U.S. start-up companies; and reauthorize and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support individuals and communities that have been adversely impacted by international trade.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #31](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

The America COMPETES Act Would Invest In U.S. Manufacturing To Decrease Our Reliance On Chinese Goods

The America COMPETES Act Authorized \$45 Billion To Bolster The Supply Chain And Increase U.S. Manufacturing Of “Critical” Goods. “The House bill would provide \$45 billion over six years in grants and loans to improve the nation's supply chains and to boost American manufacturing of goods deemed critical for national security and the US economy -- like products for public health, communications technology and food -- according to a summary of the bill provided by House Democrats. Similar to the Senate bill, it would create a new initiative within the Department of Commerce to help promote the resiliency of the nation's supply chains. The House bill would establish an office that would monitor supply chains, identify vulnerabilities and designate which products are critical. The agency would also be tasked with building up stockpiles to prevent shortages of goods in the event of a future supply chain shock.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]

The America COMPETES Act Invested \$3 Billion In Solar Manufacturing To Reduce The U.S.’s Reliance On China. “The House legislation would set aside billions of dollars to bolster research and manufacturing. [...] It would set aside another \$3 billion for the nation's solar manufacturing supply chain, aiming to reduce the country's reliance on China for parts.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]

The America COMPETES Act Invested \$52 Billion In Domestic Manufacturing And Research Of Semiconductors To Decrease The U.S.’s Technological Dependence On Asia. “The House voted Friday to pass the America COMPETES Act, a bill that aims to increase U.S. competitiveness with China and to address the country’s shortage of semiconductors by strengthening the country’s supply chain. [...] The bill includes \$52 billion to support domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors, the chips that are used in electronic devices and have faced shortages throughout the pandemic, contributing to delays and increased costs. The incentives for semiconductor production come as the U.S. has increasingly relied on imports for computer chips. Twelve percent of the world's chips are made in the U.S., down from 37% in the 1990s, according to industry officials. About 80% are made in Asia.” [USA Today, [2/4/22](#)]

The America COMPETES Act Would Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations

The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations. “The legislation includes provisions to strengthen US relations with Taiwan, new sanctions for officials in Xinjiang accused of ‘systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilisation, or involuntary contraceptive implantation policies and practices’ and an authorisation for millions of dollars in funding to counter Chinese government censorship and disinformation. [...] Advocacy groups supporting human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong applauded the bill. The Washington-based Hong Kong Democracy Council said it was ‘elated’, and the non-profit Uyghur Human Rights Project said it was ‘encouraged that Congress continues to put rhetoric into action’. ‘We are particularly encouraged by provisions meant to provide safe haven for Uyghurs fleeing atrocities, and to

tighten scrutiny on Chinese companies complicit in these abuses,' said Uyghur Human Rights Project executive director Omer Kanat." [South China Morning Post, [2/4/22](#)]

The America COMPETES Act Would Offset China's "Market-Distorting Trade Practices"

The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To "Offset China's Market-Distorting Trade Practices."

"The U.S. House of Representatives on Friday narrowly passed a multibillion-dollar bill aimed at increasing American competitiveness with China and boosting U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, despite Republican opposition. [...] It includes changes to U.S. trade rules intended to offset China's market-distorting trade practices, including by strengthening anti-dumping rules." [Reuters, [2/4/22](#)]

Garcia Claimed That The Biden Administration Was "The Greatest Threat To Our Nation's Security" And Weakened America In Relation To China And Russia

Garcia Said That The Biden Administration Was "The Greatest Threat To Our Nation's Security"

Dec. 28, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That The Biden Administration "Now Poses The Greatest Threat To Our Nation's Security."



Mike Garcia  @ElectMikeGarcia · Dec 28, 2021

China and Russia are peer threats (not near-peer threats) who now understand that our commander-in-chief lacks the backbone necessary to keep America as the world's premier super power. We are only 1/4 through Biden's term...



foxnews.com

Biden's Afghanistan, China, Russia policies in 2021 sparked concern o...
Repeated blunders have led foreign policy experts and lawmakers on both sides of the aisle to argue that the Biden administration's foreign ...

10

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19



Mike Garcia  @ElectMikeGarcia

and this administration now poses the greatest threat to our nation's security.

3:20 PM · Dec 28, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [12/28/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Biden And Obama Weakened America In Relation To China And Russia

Garcia Claimed That “China And Russia Are Peer Threats” And That President Biden Lacked “The Backbone Necessary To Keep America As The World’s Premier Super Power.” “China and Russia are peer threats (not near-peer threats) who now understand that our commander-in-chief lacks the backbone necessary to keep America as the world’s premier super power.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [12/28/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Obama Made The U.S. Weaker Compared To Russia And China. “Garcia also blamed the Obama Administration for making the United States weaker compared to global rivals. ‘China and Russia are no longer just near-peer threats, they are now-peer threats,’ he said. ‘COVID-19 has manifested a weakness relative to China that maybe many of us didn’t anticipate.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

Garcia Attacked The Pentagon For Supposedly Pushing A “Woke” Liberal Agenda

Garcia Said Pentagon Leadership Was Pushing A “Woke” Liberal Agenda [...] Rather Than Focusing On Defeating An Enemy. “Only 45% of the American people have a ‘great deal of confidence’ in the military, according to a poll released Wednesday by the California-based Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation and Institute. That amounted to a 25 percentage point drop since 2018, the year of the first National Defense Survey. [...] Mr. Garcia said Pentagon leadership is too interested in pushing forward a ‘woke’ liberal agenda, such as diversity and inclusivity training in the ranks, rather than focusing on defeating an enemy. ‘We know they should know better. These guys are failing to learn and evolve,’ he said. ‘Taking care of our troops needs to be at the forefront. We have to support the average service member.’” [Washington Times, 12/2/21]

Garcia Voted Against Pulling American Troops From Afghanistan

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against Establishing A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Establish A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Omar, D-Minn., amendment no. 5 that would state U.S. policy that the president shall complete the accelerated transition of U.S. combat and military operations to the government of Afghanistan by April 29, 2021, and implement the February 2020 U.S.-Taliban peace agreement regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces.” The amendment was rejected 129-284. [HR 6395, Amendment 835, [Vote #144](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Aug. 2021: Garcia Called On Biden To Rescind The August 31st Deadline For Withdrawing Troops From Afghanistan And Accused Him Of Making “Some Sort Of Drug Deal With The Taliban”

Aug. 2021: Garcia Called On Biden To Rescind The August 31 Deadline For Withdrawing American Troops From Afghanistan. “On Varney & Co, Garcia highlighted the urgent need to disregard the August 31 withdrawal date and stay in the country until all Americans and Afghan allies are evacuated, not just the majority. ‘What I want is for this President to be a little more upset over the fact that we just lost 13 U.S. military personnel. What I want is for him to be little more upset about the fact that we have thousands of Americans stranded in Afghanistan—and we still do not know the exact number to this date. I want him to revoke the 8/31 pull out date,’ said Garcia on Varney & Co.” [Mike Garcia, Press Release, [8/27/21](#)]

- **Garcia Accused The Biden Administration Of Making “Some Sort Of Drug Deal With The Taliban” By Agreeing To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan By August 31, 2021.** “Mr. Garcia said the deadline set by the White House further raises his suspicion of how the administration has handled the withdrawal. ‘That’s literally painting us into a corner,’ he said. ‘My suspicion and my worst fear is that we have made some

sort of drug deal with the Taliban. And when [August] 31 comes and goes, we're going to be in a more precarious position. And not knowing how many people to get out is a tall order right now, especially with so few days before [August] 31.” [Washington Times, 8/24/21]

Aug. 2021: Garcia Claimed Biden’s Decision To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan Emboldened Terrorist Organizations And Called For Him To Resign

Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Decision To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan Emboldened Terrorist Organizations. “As the Taliban takes over Afghanistan with little resistance, California lawmakers, like many Americans, have watched, stunned at the rapid fall of a government the U.S. spent 20 years trying to stabilize. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Santa Clarita) [...] ‘As someone who has personally fought that mission and served in combat in the Middle East, I understand the situation at hand and why withdrawing our troops unconditionally with a set date was a reckless, deadly decision. I know the important role that our allies in Afghanistan played in protecting U.S. troops and journalists. I am heartbroken to see the devastation the ill-planned withdrawal has caused. Not only did the Biden administration’s decision cost lives and embolden terrorist organizations, but the administration has woefully failed to mitigate the foreseeable devastation the botched withdrawal caused.’” [Los Angeles Times, 8/20/21]

HEADLINE: “Afghanistan Catastrophe Cause For Biden To Resign, According To Congressman Mike Garcia.” “Rep. Mike Garcia demanded that President Biden resign over the crisis in Afghanistan. His comments came ahead of the explosions in Kabul on Thursday that led to an unknown number of casualties, but injured at least three U.S. Marines. [...] ‘There’s going to be blood on his hands that are Americans, the blood of our allies,’ Garcia told Fox News during a Tuesday interview that was not previously released. ‘We’re unfortunately likely not going to get everyone out, and the Taliban is going to take over and kill those folks that we do leave behind.’ ‘This falls on the commander in chief’s desk,’ the California Republican continued.” [Fox News, [8/26/21](#)]

Garcia Accused Biden Of Not Knowing How Many Americans Were Left To Evacuate From Afghanistan. “Lawmakers say the Biden administration does not know how many Americans are left to evacuate from Afghanistan as it nears the end-of-month deadline for a full troop withdrawal. The White House reported late Monday that the U.S. has evacuated approximately 48,000 people since full-scale evacuation efforts began from the Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul on Aug. 14. But some lawmakers question whether the administration grasps the total number left to evacuate. ‘I don’t think this administration knows, that’s part of the problem,’ Rep. Mike Garcia, California Republican, told The Washington Times. ‘I think part of what they are trying to do right now is characterize how many people are on the ground. We’re actively filling out spreadsheets, as members of Congress, to help sort of funnel all this data up into one story for the State Department. But the short answer is they don’t know.’” [Washington Times, 8/24/21]

Garcia Defended The Iraq War As Late As August 2019

August 2019: Garcia Said That He Supported The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time” And Would Still Support It Today Knowing What He Knew Now

Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time.” GARCIA: “Yes, I think, given the state of affairs there, given the intelligence that the administration had at the time. For folks who aren’t aware, this was a weapon of mass destruction debate. Are there chemicals there, nukes there? Biochemical warfare...and, it was, a president acting on the information that he had. And he’s a human being, so, in the end...Sadam Hussein was a terrible person, right.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That He Would Still Support The Iraq War Today Knowing What He Knew Now. HOST: “Knowing what you know now, though, would you support the war? Going into Iraq was a good idea?” GARCIA: “Yes, the timing is always debatable, the method of how you go in is always debatable, it’s easy to be a Monday

morning quarterback and throw stones and critique the way the war was born. You can go back to Gettysburg and go, wow, General Lee, you really screwed that one up. Which he did, he screwed it up. It's easy to do that, we all do that. So, um, first of all, the thing I have a lot of respect for and am very cautious about is when someone asks you, why how do you feel about this, if you don't have access to the full picture and you can't see all of the data that went into that decision, it's interesting what you think and feel. Even me now, I obviously don't have all of the data that went into the president's decision matrix back in 2003. But, there's a lot of briefs at a lot of different levels, and that paints the full picture. That's why they're there to make those decisions. Sometimes they're right, sometimes they're wrong, and you know, it's a difficult call." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Supported American Arms Sales To Saudi Arabia And Opposed Ending American Support For Saudi Arabia's War In Yemen

Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Arms Sales Or Transfers To Saudi Arabia For 120 Days

Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting For 120 Days, Any Arms Sale Or Transfer From The U.S. To The Government Of Saudi Arabia. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: "Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit, for 120 days, the sale, licensing or transfer of any defense article or services from the U.S. to an intelligence, security or law enforcement agency of the government of Saudi Arabia. It would permit such activities to resume if the president certifies to Congress that Saudi Arabia, in the previous 120 days, has not forced the repatriation, intimidation or murder of dissidents in other countries; unjustly imprisoned U.S. citizens or permanent residents in Saudi Arabia; or tortured detainees in its custody. It would provide exceptions to the prohibition related to the defense of Saudi Arabia from external threats and the defense of U.S. personnel and facilities in Saudi Arabia. The bill would also require multiple reports to Congress related to intimidation or harassment of Saudi nationals in the United States, including on whether Saudi diplomatic officials in the U.S. used diplomatic credentials or facilities to facilitate harm to or monitoring, surveillance, or harassment of other Saudi nationals in the country; whether any Saudi official engaged in a consistent pattern of intimidation or harassment against journalist Jamal Khashoggi or other individuals in the U.S.; and whether and how the U.S. intelligence community fulfilled its duty to warn Khashoggi of threats against him." The motion was agreed to 350-71. [HR 1392, [Vote #130](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Ending American Support For Saudi Arabia's War In Yemen

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Suspend Saudi Air Force Support. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Meeks, D-N.Y., amendment no. 30 that would suspend U.S. maintenance support for Saudi air force units determined to be responsible for airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties in Yemen." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #279](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To End Military Support For Saudi Involvement In Yemen. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Khanna, D-Calif., amendment no. 28 that would terminate U.S. military logistical support and transfer of spare parts to Saudi warplanes conducting aerial strikes against the Houthis in Yemen. It would also permanently end intelligence sharing that enables offensive strikes and any U.S. effort to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany Saudi-led coalition forces in the war in Yemen." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 207. [HR 4350, [Vote #278](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Equal Rights For LGBTQ Californians

Garcia Voted Against The Equality Act, Which Would Prohibit Discrimination Or Segregation Based On Sex, Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity

Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Equality Act, Which Would Prohibit Discrimination Or Segregation Based On Sex, Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity. In February 2021, Garcia voted against:

“Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of "public accommodations" to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service or program -- including retailers, health care facilities and legal services. The bill would define "gender identity" as "gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of an individual," regardless of designated sex at birth. It would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 224-206. [HR 5, [Vote #39](#), 2/25/21; CQ, [2/25/21](#)]

Garcia Said That The Equality Act Was “Contrary To American Ideals”

Garcia Voted Against The Equality Act Because He Claimed It Posed “A Detriment To Other Free Citizens” And Was “Contrary To American Ideals.” “One area that deeply concerns me is LGBTQ rights. On Feb. 25, Garcia voted against the federal Equality Act to protect all Americans from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The law would prohibit common forms of biased mistreatment, including harassment and discrimination, in education, employment, and housing. [...] But Garcia rejected the Equality Act, saying it poses ‘a detriment to other free citizens’ and ‘is contrary to American ideals.’ Huh? Let’s unpack that. Such abstract rhetoric seems to repeat a false talking point of extremist organizations. Some allege that safeguards against discrimination for LGBTQ people necessarily interfere with the entitlement of people in positions of authority over others to act based on their religious beliefs.” [Antelope Valley Times, Hans Johnson, Op-Ed, [7/6/21](#)]

- **The Equality Act Would Prohibit Discrimination On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity.** “The House passed sweeping legislation on Friday that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. [...] The legislation, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in both the public and private sectors, offering civil rights protections in businesses, hospitals and welfare services. It explicitly states that individuals cannot be denied access to a locker room or dressing room on the same basis.” [New York Times, [5/17/19](#)]

Garcia Was A Threat To Democracy

Significant Findings

Garcia Voted To Overturn The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election

- ✓ Garcia voted to object to the certification of Arizona and Pennsylvania’s 2020 electoral votes.
- ✓ Garcia cited debunked and unsubstantiated claims about “constitutional errors,” “irregularities,” and “voter fraud” to justify his vote to challenge the 2020 Electoral College vote.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that there was “evidence of compromised processes and break downs in election integrity by certain state legislatures” in the 2020 election.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed, without evidence, that “there were constitutional errors in some states” voting processes during the 2020 election.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed there were “irregularities” in the 2020 Presidential Election even though those claims were debunked in no fewer than 60 lawsuits.
- ✓ Garcia voted to challenge the 2020 electoral college vote even after the Jan. 6 Insurrection, citing “threats of fraud” and the need to resolve “any uncertainty” about the 2020 election.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he voted to challenge the 2020 election results because he wanted a debate about election integrity and was not trying to overturn the election.
- ✓ Local media outlets criticized Garcia for challenging the 2020 election results, saying the move showed he was “unfit” to hold office.
 - ✓ Monterey County Herald Editorial: Garcia sacrificed his “conservative principles” and “credibility” when he voted to object to the 2020 election results.
 - ✓ San Francisco Chronicle Editorial: Garcia’s vote to challenge the results of the 2020 Presidential Election showed that he was “unfit” to hold his office.

Garcia Opposed Efforts To Investigate The January 6th Insurrection, Hold Trump Accountable For It, And Upgrade Capitol Security In Response To It

- ✓ Garcia issued a statement condemning the violence at the Capitol on Jan. 6th, but “remained silent on Trump’s role in the insurrection.”
 - ✓ In January 2021, Garcia voted for establishing a bipartisan, 9/11-style commission to investigate the January 6th attack as an alternative to impeaching President Trump, but five months later flip flopped and voted against establishing the bipartisan commission to investigate the January 6th attack.
- ✓ Garcia voted against establishing a House Select Committee to investigate the January 6th attack following the failure to establish a bipartisan investigatory commission.

- ✓ Garcia voted against penalizing Trump’s allies for not cooperating with the January 6th congressional investigation.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against referring former Trump Chief of Staff, Mark Meadows, to the Justice Department for his refusal to comply with a subpoena from the House January 6th Select Committee.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against finding Steve Bannon in contempt of Congress for not complying with a subpoena from the House January 6th Select Committee.
- ✓ Garcia opposed calling on Vice President Pence to invoke the 25th Amendment and remove President Trump from office after the Jan. 6th insurrection.
- ✓ Garcia voted against a bill funding and upgrading emergency services and Capitol security in response to the Jan. 6th Insurrection.
- ✓ Garcia voted against impeaching President Trump for inciting the January 6th insurrection.
 - ✓ Unlike fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia voted against Trump’s second impeachment.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that Trump’s Second Impeachment was hasty and divisive.
 - ✓ Garcia refused to condemn efforts to expel Reps. Cheney and Kinzinger from the House Republican Caucus over their support for Trump’s Second Impeachment.
 - ✓ When asked about efforts to expel Reps. Cheney and Kinzinger from the House Republican Caucus, Garcia said that we needed “to move on from that whole discussion.”
- ✓ February 2022: Garcia responded to a question about the Capitol Police surveilling Republican congressional offices by saying “Capitol Police leadership” was “effectively behaving as the Gestapo”

After The January 6th Insurrection, Garcia Continued To Promote The Big Lie By Co-Founding An “Election Integrity Caucus,” Which Collaborated With Trump Allies Who Continued Peddling 2020 Election Conspiracies

- ✓ A few months after the January 6th insurrection, Garcia co-founded and then co-chaired the “Election Integrity Caucus” with Rep. Claudia Tenney to “focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system.”
 - ✓ Garcia identified a lack of voter I.D. laws, same day voter registration, and public campaign financing as threats to election integrity.
 - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus collaborated with Trump and his allies who continued to spread lies about the 2020 election.
 - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus met with former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election.”
 - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus also met with Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who worked with Trump’s legal team to overturn the 2020 election.

Garcia Refused To Denounce Lies And Conspiracy Theories About January 6th And The 2020 Election Spread By His Brother Gus Garcia III

- ✓ Gus Garcia III donated to Mike Garcia's campaign and visited Trump in the Oval Office with him.
- ✓ Gus Garcia sympathized with the January 6 Insurrectionists and posted the pictures and name of a man he said was the Capitol Police officer who shot an insurrectionist.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia III posted the pictures and name of a man he claimed was the Capitol Police Officer who fatally shot insurrectionist Ashli Babbitt, adding that mainstream media outlets had refused to "run the story."
 - ✓ Gus Garcia III commented on story about FBI investigating insurrectionist by saying the FBI was a "joke" and "should be dismantled."
- ✓ Gus Garcia repeatedly promoted the Big Lie and said that Joe Biden lost and belonged in prison.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia tweeted that the 2020 election was fraudulent, and that Biden lost and belonged in prison.
 - ✓ Garcia's brother claimed that Trump won every state in 2020, including California and New York.
- ✓ Gus Garcia III was a QAnon supporter and has repeatedly posted QAnon content since 2018 (and as recently as July 2021).
 - ✓ Gus Garcia shared QAnon-inspired slogans and hashtags on social media.
 - ✓ Garcia said on Facebook that everything "Q" said was "correct" and "spot on."
- ✓ Gus Garcia implied that since the leader of the Proud Boys "isn't even white" he was not a white supremacist.
- ✓ Gus Garcia shared a meme on Facebook that implied he was an extremist.
- ✓ July 2021: Garcia did not respond to requests for comment on his brother's promotion of conspiracy theories.

Garcia Repeatedly Opposed Efforts To Make Elections Fairer And More Secure

- ✓ Garcia voted against the For the People Act, which would make elections fairer and more secure.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed the For the People Act and said he was committed to stopping policies like it.
 - ✓ The For the People Act would make elections fairer and more secure, including by strengthening fundraising transparency, expanding voting rights, and ending partisan gerrymandering.
- ✓ Garcia attacked partisan gerrymandering in blue states while voting against legislation that would outlaw it nationwide.
 - ✓ Garcia accused Democrats of using partisan gerrymandering to remain in power while voting against the For the People Act, which would end partisan gerrymandering nationwide.

- ✓ Garcia voted against multiple plans to crack down on foreign interference in American elections.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would strengthen protections against foreign interference in American elections.
 - The Protecting Our Democracy Act would require political campaigns and candidates report certain foreign contacts to the FBI and FEC.
 - The Protecting Our Democracy Act would ban political campaigns and candidates from receiving information for political advantage from foreign sources.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against requiring disclaimers on online material distributed on behalf of a foreign entity.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against creating a national strategy to protect democratic institutions from cyber-attacks and disinformation campaigns.
- ✓ Garcia opposed efforts to combat discriminatory voter suppression and supported efforts to make it harder to vote.
 - ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would allow the DOJ to overturn discriminatory state and local voter suppression laws, including by reversing a 2013 Supreme Court decision that tossed out a key part of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.
 - ✓ Garcia cosponsored legislation that would impose nationwide Voter I.D. laws and prohibit automatic voter registration.
 - ✓ 2021: Garcia also wanted to take Florida's voter suppression laws nationwide.
 - ✓ Garcia Voted against requiring early voting locations on college campuses and reserving voter registration grants for HBCUs.
 - ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against strengthening mail-in voting.
 - March 2021: Garcia voted against blocking changes to U.S. Postal Service that would restrict delivery of voting materials.
 - Aug. 2020: Garcia voted against funding the U.S. Postal Service and prohibiting it from interfering in election mail procedures.

Garcia, Along With Trump And The RNC, Falsely Accused Democrats Of Trying To Steal The California 25th Congressional District's Special Election In 2020, In Which Garcia Was Elected To Congress

- ✓ In 2020, Trump and the RNC claimed that Governor Newsom and other Democrats were trying to steal the CA-25 special election by opening another in-person voting site—even though it was requested by a Republican Mayor.
 - ✓ Lancaster's Republican Mayor, who supported Garcia, had requested the in-person voting site to make it easier for the city's Black population to vote and because another voting center in another city was closed. He denied that it was evidence of a rigged election.

- ✓ However, Garcia still echoed claims that opening the new poll site was evidence that Christy Smith and the Democrats were trying to steal the election.
- ✓ After Garcia was elected in the nearly all-mail 2020 special election, the Republican National Committee claimed that Garcia first won despite Democrats' supposed attempts at stealing the election.

Garcia Voted To Overturn The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election

Garcia Voted To Object To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Arizona And Pennsylvania

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Certifying Pennsylvania And Arizona’s Electoral Votes And Opposed Trump’s Second Impeachment. “Rep. Mike Garcia [...] whose district includes northern Los Angeles County, omitted other parts of his record: Voting against the certification of electoral votes in Pennsylvania and Arizona that helped cement Joe Biden's presidential victory. Opposing the impeachment of President Trump for his role in the Jan. 6 insurrection.” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

Garcia Cited Debunked And Unsubstantiated Claims About “Constitutional Errors,” “Irregularities,” And “Voter Fraud” To Justify His Vote To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote

Garcia Claimed That There Was “Evidence Of Compromised Processes And Break Downs In Election Integrity By Certain State Legislatures” In The 2020 Election. “Despite representing a purple-to-blue district, Garcia announced he would join a large group of House Republicans in objecting to Biden's Electoral College victory, a move that has been condemned by other members of the GOP. In a statement released Monday, Garcia said, ‘I do believe there is enough evidence of compromised processes and break downs in election integrity by certain state legislatures that do in fact warrant a closer examination.’ ‘I have examined all available evidence in several states currently being disputed,’ the statement said, ‘and I have digested the constitutional arguments from both sides of this discussion. We are clearly in the midst of a constitutional collision.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 1/4/21]

Garcia Claimed, Without Evidence, That “There Were Constitutional Errors In Some States” Voting Processes During The 2020 Election. “Only one of the four Republicans who recovered seats for the GOP actually voted for the objections from their party's senators and House members. That was Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, a former Navy fighter pilot who won last fall by just 333 votes out of more than 340,000 cast in the district running from Lancaster and Rosamond in the high desert of northern Los Angeles County over to Simi Valley in Ventura County. [...] With no evidence to back his assertion, Garcia explained his vote to cancel Arizona's electors by asserting without offering any evidence that he ‘firmly believ(ed)’ there were constitutional errors in some states' votes. This despite numerous court decisions finding there were no such errors, all the way up to the U.S.” [Daily Independent, 2/12/21]

Garcia Claimed There Were “Irregularities” In The 2020 Presidential Election Even Though Those Claims Were Debunked In No Fewer Than 60 Lawsuits. “Garcia, who was just elected in L.A. County’s swing 25th Congressional District, said allegations of election ‘irregularities’ — which have been debunked in no fewer than 60 lawsuits — were enough to get his objection. By Thursday morning, he said the objections had run their due course and acknowledged Biden as the lawfully elected president.” [Press Enterprise, 1/10/21]

Garcia Voted To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote Even After The Jan. 6 Insurrection, Citing “Threats Of Fraud” And The Need To Resolve “Any Uncertainty” About The 2020 Election

Garcia Voted To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote Even After The Jan. 6 Insurrection Because Of Unsubstantiated Claims Of Voter Fraud. “On Monday, Garcia announced he would join the effort to challenge the Electoral College vote, based on unsubstantiated claims of voter fraud. Some GOP senators changed their mind about supporting the objection after rioters breached the Capitol in a violent and chaotic scene on Wednesday. But eight senators and 139 representatives, including Garcia, still voted to object to election results in Arizona and Pennsylvania. ‘Americans have a right to free and fair elections. We must remember, the Presidency belongs not to Congress, it belongs to the American people. However, when threats of fraud arise regarding the results of the election, per the laws written in the Constitution, America’s elected Congressional Representatives must ensure that any uncertainty is resolved,’ read Garcia’s statement on Thursday.” [Ventura County Star, 1/8/21]

- ✓ **Garcia’s District Voted 54% For Biden In the 2020 Election.** “The Simi Valley Democratic Club noted that Garcia’s objection is ‘not representative’ of the views of the 25th Congressional district, which they estimate voted 54% for Biden.” [Ventura County Star, 1/8/21]

Garcia Claimed That He Voted To Challenge The 2020 Election Results Because He Wanted A Debate About Election Integrity, And Was Not Trying To Overturn The Election

Garcia Claimed That He Voted To Challenge The 2020 Election Results Because He Wanted A Debate About Election Integrity And Was Not Trying To Overturn The Election. “Garcia declined requests for an interview or to answer written questions from The Times. But in the op-ed in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, he explained his actions in terms tailored for his purple district. He insisted he wanted an open debate about election integrity, not to overturn the election. (If the objection had been successful, it would have blocked the votes legitimately cast in Arizona and Pennsylvania.)” [Los Angeles, 2/8/21]

Local Media Outlets Criticized Garcia For Challenging The 2020 Election Results, Saying The Move Showed He Was “Unfit” To Hold Office

EDITORIAL: Garcia Sacrificed His “Conservative Principles” And “Credibility” When He Voted To Object To The 2020 Election Results. “What Trump wants his supporters to believe is that the courts, including judges appointed by Trump, all 50 states, including dozens governed by Republicans, and Trump’s own attorney general, all got everything wrong. This is nonsense. Yet this nonsense is what motivated the attack on the Capitol on Wednesday which left five people dead. This nonsense is what motivated a shameful number of Republican lawmakers to object to the certification of Electoral College votes. Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Rep. Darrell Issa, R-Temecula, and Rep. Jay Obernolte, R-Big Bear Lake all chose to sacrifice conservative principles and their credibility. They failed to show true leadership; they failed to do the right thing when it was the easiest thing to do.” [Monterey County Herald, Editorial, 1/10/21]

EDITORIAL: Garcia’s Vote To Challenge The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election Showed That He Was “Unfit” To Hold His Office. “The members of Congress who conspired to overturn a legitimate presidential election revealed themselves as cynics and fools even before a mob took their position to its insane conclusion by raiding the U.S. Capitol. To continue to call such chaos down upon their country and themselves in the aftermath required still greater recklessness and treachery. And yet 147 Republican lawmakers - eight senators and 139 representatives - persisted in voting to reject the results of free and fair elections in Arizona and Pennsylvania even

after a crowd incited by President Trump ran riot under the rotunda, forcing them and their colleagues to take cover as guns were drawn and fired. They included the House's top Republican, Kevin McCarthy of Bakersfield, and six other members of California's delegation: Ken Calvert, Mike Garcia, Darrell Issa, Doug LaMalfa, Devin Nunes and Jay Obernolte. The members of this antidemocratic caucus voted against the people and the republic even in the dark shadow of the alternative. They are unfit to hold their offices.” [San Francisco Chronicle, Editorial, 1/8/21]

Garcia Opposed Efforts To Investigate The January 6th Insurrection, Hold Trump Accountable For It, And Upgrade Capitol Security In Response To It

Garcia Issued A Statement Condemning The Violence At The Capitol On Jan. 6, But “Remained Silent On Trump’s Role In The Insurrection”

City News Service: Garcia Issued A Statement Condemning The Violence At The Capitol On Jan. 6th, But “Remained Silent On Trump’s Role In The Insurrection.” “Santa Clarita-area Republican Rep. Mike Garcia, who said Tuesday he would join in GOP challenges to some of the Electoral College due to what he called ‘breakdowns in election integrity’ in some states, issued a statement Wednesday condemning the violence at the Capitol. ‘In this great nation, we have the freedom to freely debate our different opinions and ideas, but this must be done through civil debate -- violence has no place in a democracy,’ Garcia said. Garcia did not say whether he still plans to challenge any of the election results. He also remained silent on Trump’s role in the insurrection.” [City News Service, 1/6/21]

Garcia Flip-Flopped On Creating A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6th Insurrection, Ultimately Opposing It

Garcia Voted For Establishing A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6th Attack As An Alternative To Impeaching President Trump In Jan. 2021...

Jan. 13, 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Establishing A Bipartisan 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6th Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 41).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up a resolution establishing a bipartisan national commission on the domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol. This proposed bipartisan commission will be tasked with examining and reporting upon the terror attack upon our Capitol that occurred last Wednesday. The commission will be bipartisan in nature, modeled after the 9/11 Commission, and will fully be empowered to undertake a full investigation and make recommendations to the President and to Congress. I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow than by ensuring a bipartisan commission reviews all evidence and reports back to us on this horrific event.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to, 221-205. [H. Res. 41, [Vote #15](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

- **Republicans Proposed The Commission As An Alternative To Impeaching Trump For His Role In The January 6th Capitol Insurrection.** “House Republicans argued Wednesday that instead of impeaching President Donald Trump, Congress should create a commission to study what happened last week. Modeled after the bipartisan commission that analyzed the 9/11 terrorism attacks, the body would recommend how to prevent attacks on the Capitol in the future. ‘I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow,’ said Oklahoma Rep. Tom Cole, the top Republican on the House Rules Committee.” [USA Today, [1/13/21](#)]

...But Voted Against Establishing The Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6th Attack Five Months Later

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

Garcia Voted Against Establishing A House Select Committee To Investigate The January 6th Attack Following The Failure To Establish A Bipartisan Investigatory Commission

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Penalizing Trump’s Allies For Not Cooperating With The January 6th Congressional Investigation

Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff, Mark Meadows, To The Justice Department For His Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The House January 6th Select Committee

Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows To The Justice Department In Contempt Of Congress For Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The Select Committee

Investigating The January 6th Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, that would find Mark Meadows, former White House chief of staff to President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to “take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena” and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-216) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The motion passed by a vote of 222-208. [H. Res. 851, [Vote #447](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **Mark Meadows Provided Thousands Of Documents To The January 6th Committee But Claimed Executive Privilege And Refused To Appear Before The Panel.** “Sweeping claims of executive privilege by Meadows and Trump to shield their activities on and before Jan. 6 from congressional scrutiny have been challenged in the court and by constitutional experts. Last week, Meadows backed away from cooperating with the panel just days after saying he would. He argued that the panel was pressuring him to discuss issues that the former president said are protected by executive privilege. However, Meadows had already produced thousands of documents for the panel, including text messages and emails related to the events of the day.” [Washington Post, [12/15/21](#)]
- **January 6th Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson: The Report Referring Meadows For Criminal Contempt Was “Clear And Compelling.”** ““The select committee’s report referring Mr. Meadows for criminal contempt charges is clear and compelling,” Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson, a Democrat from Mississippi, said on Tuesday. ‘As White House chief of staff, Mr. Meadows played a role in or was witness to key events leading up to and including the January 6 assault on the United States Capitol.’ [...] Republican Rep. Liz Cheney of Wyoming, the vice chair of the select committee, said Tuesday that Meadows had received numerous text messages urging Trump to take action to stop the riot that he has produced without any privilege claim.” [CNN, [12/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Refusing To Cooperate With The January 6th Investigation

Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Not Complying With A Subpoena From The Committee Investigating The January 6th Insurrection. In October 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-152) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The bill passed by a vote of 229-202. [H.Res. 730, [Vote #329](#), 10/21/21; CQ, [10/21/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25th Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office After The Jan. 6th Insurrection

Garcia Voted Against The Resolution Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25th Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office. In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives calls on Vice President Mike Pence to use his powers under section 4 of the 25th Amendment to convene and mobilize members of the president’s cabinet to declare that President Donald Trump is unable to successfully discharge the duties and powers of his office, and to transmit notice to Congress that Pence will immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting president. The resolution would state among its findings that Trump ‘widely advertised and broadly encouraged’ participation in the march on the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday, Jan. 6, which turned into a violent insurrectionary mob that resulted in 5 deaths following the storming of the Capitol building; did not appeal to his followers to exit the Capitol during the insurrection; refused to accept the results of the 2020 presidential election as legitimate; and made at least three attempts to intervene in the vote counting and certification process in the state of Georgia and to ‘coerce’ its state

officials to declare him the winner of the state's electoral votes.” The resolution passed, 223-205. [H. Res. 21, [Vote #14](#), 1/12/21; CQ, [1/12/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Bill Funding And Upgrading Emergency Services And Capitol Security In Response To The Jan. 6th Insurrection

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

Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Inciting The Jan. 6th Insurrection

Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Incitement Of Insurrection. In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Adoption of the article of impeachment that would impeach President Donald Trump for incitement of insurrection by ‘inciting violence against the government of the United States.’ Specifically, it would state that Trump ‘repeatedly issued false statements’ asserting that the results of the 2020 presidential election were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted or certified. It would state that Trump made statements at a rally on Jan. 6, 2020, that ‘encouraged -- and foreseeably resulted in -- lawless action’ at the Capitol building during the certification of electoral college votes, during which protesters entered the Capitol, attacked law enforcement personnel, ‘menaced’ members of Congress and the vice president, and engaged in other ‘violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.’ It would state that Trump's conduct on Jan. 6 followed prior efforts ‘to subvert and obstruct’ the certification of 2020 presidential election results, including during a Jan. 2 phone call during which he urged Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to ‘find’ enough votes to overturn the state's presidential election results and ‘threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.’ It would state President Trump's ‘endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of government’ and that he ‘threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coordinate branch of government.’ Pursuant to the rule (H Res 41), upon adoption of the article of impeachment, the House agreed to the resolution (H Res 40) that would appoint and authorize the following impeachment trial managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Raskin, D-Md., DeGette, D-Colo., Cicilline, D-R.I., Castro, D-Texas, Swalwell, D-Calif., Lieu, D-Calif., Plaskett, D-V.I., Neguse, D-Colo., and Dean, D-Pa.” The article of impeachment was adopted, 232-197. [H. Res. 24, [Vote #17](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

Unlike Fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia Voted Against Trump’s Second Impeachment

Unlike Fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia Voted Against Trump’s Second Impeachment. “Rep. David Valadao was the only one of California's 11 congressional Republicans who voted Wednesday to impeach President Donald Trump — the latest distinction setting him apart from the rest of the caucus. [...] The three other Republicans who represent swing districts — Mike Garcia in Simi Valley, and Young Kim and Michelle Steel in Orange County — voted against impeachment. But Kim tried to find middle ground with

an unsuccessful resolution to censure Trump, which she said would ‘unite our country and chamber, rather than divide it.’” [CALmatters, 1/14/21]

Garcia Claimed That Trump’s Second Impeachment Was Hasty And Divisive

Garcia Opposed Trump’s Second Impeachment Because He Thought It Was Too Hasty. “Garcia declined requests for an interview or to answer written questions from The Times. But in the op-ed in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, he explained his actions in terms tailored for his purple district. He insisted he wanted an open debate about election integrity, not to overturn the election. (If the objection had been successful, it would have blocked the votes legitimately cast in Arizona and Pennsylvania.) He said he opposed Trump’s impeachment because of its hastiness, but the op-ed did not address the charge that Trump incited violence.” [Los Angeles, 2/8/21]

Garcia Claimed That Trump’s Second Impeachment Was “No More Than Political Theater That Runs The Risk Of Further Dividing Us.” “Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita barely won reelection in a district that rejected President Trump and voted for Democrat Joe Biden. Yet the congressman last week voted to protect Trump from impeachment. [...] Garcia’s explanation for his House vote was this: ‘With only a few days left in the Trump administration, the vote to impeach the president is no more than political theater that runs the risk of further dividing us at a time when we need to come together. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stop playing political games.’” [Los Angeles Times, 1/18/21]

Garcia Refused To Condemn Efforts To Expel Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger From The House Republican Caucus Over Their Support For Trump’s Second Impeachment

When Asked About Efforts To Expel Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger From The House Republican Caucus, Garcia Said That We Needed “To Move On From That Whole Discussion.” “The Republican National Committee’s overwhelming voice vote to censure Reps. Liz Cheney of Wyoming and Adam Kinzinger of Illinois at its winter meeting in Salt Lake City culminated more than a year of vacillation, which started with party leaders condemning the Capitol attack and Trump’s conduct, then shifted to downplaying and denying it. [...] The party’s far-right flank has been agitating to boot Cheney and Kinzinger out of the House Republican Conference for months, a push that Rep. Kevin McCarthy of California, the minority leader, has tried to brush aside. And their formal censure is sure to stir up those efforts again. ‘We need to move on from that whole discussion and, frankly, move forward and get the House back in 2022,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R- Calif., who is facing a difficult reelection campaign in a newly configured district.” [Baltimore Sun, 2/5/22]

February 2022: Garcia Responded To A Question About The Capitol Police Surveilling Republican Congressional Offices By Saying “Capitol Police Leadership” Was “Effectively Behaving As The Gestapo”

February 2022: Garcia Responded To A Question About The Capitol Police Surveilling Republican Congressional Offices By Saying “Capitol Police Leadership” Was “Effectively Behaving As The Gestapo.” QUESTION: “We had Congressman Matt Gaetz on earlier in the program. And we talked to him about this report that the Capitol police are coming into congressional offices in plainclothes taking pictures of oh, imagine this, Republican congressional representatives. Mike, have you heard about this?” GARCIA: “I just started hearing. There may have been a few others so it’s not surprising that the guys that work in the uniformed personnel that work in that capacity are good folks. There’s law enforcement that serves in that field. But the leadership is under the thumb of Pelosi. Just like every Democrat votes the same way on every piece of legislation because they fear her and her tyranny, the Capitol Police leadership does the same. They’ve been effectively behaving as the Gestapo.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 11:57)

After The January 6th Insurrection, Garcia Continued To Promote The Big Lie By Co-Founding An “Election Integrity Caucus,” Which Collaborated With Trump Allies Who Continued Peddling 2020 Election Conspiracies

April 2021: Garcia Co-Founded And Co-Chaired The “Election Integrity Caucus” With Rep. Claudia Tenney To “Focus On Addressing Election Security And Restoring Faith In The U.S. Election System”

April 6, 2021: Garcia Founded The Election Integrity Caucus To “Focus On Addressing Election Security And Restoring Faith In The U.S. Election System.” “Congressman Mike Garcia (CA-25) announced today the creation of the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress, which will be co-chaired by Congresswoman Claudia Tenney (NY-22). The caucus will focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system. Garcia and Tenney will serve as Co-Chairs of the caucus. The Election Integrity Caucus will proactively educate and inform the American public about issues related to election security and activity, drive commonsense policy solutions to restore faith in the democratic process, and improve the administration of elections. The caucus will ensure Americans in every state and territory have confidence in free, fair, accurate, and transparent elections.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

- **Garcia Identified A Lack Of Voter I.D. Laws, Same Day Voter Registration, And Public Campaign Financing As “Threats” To Election Integrity.** “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

The Election Integrity Caucus Collaborated With Trump And His Allies Who Continued To Spread Lies About The 2020 Election

The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “Who Continues To Spread Unsupported Claims About The 2020 Election”

The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “Who Continues To Spread Unsupported Claims About The 2020 Election.” “One of Republican Rep. Claudia Tenney’s first moves after arriving on Capitol Hill last year was launching the Election Integrity Caucus. [...] The caucus has met mostly with allies and supporters of former President Donald Trump, who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election. According to a list provided by Tenney’s office, the group has spoken with White House communications aide Hogan Gidley, Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who offered to help Trump’s legal team try to overturn the 2020 election, among others. Tenney has also met one-on-one with Trump himself.” [Spectrum Local News, [1/20/22](#)]

Jan. 6, 2021: Gidley Said That Jan. 6 Was “The FIRST Time Many In The Country [...] Are Actually Hearing The Clear Evidence Of Illegal Actions That Took Place In The 2020 Election.”



J. Hogan Gidley 
@JHoganGidley



With what's happening in the House and Senate right now...

...it's so sad to think this is the FIRST time many in the country, the media, and the Democrat party are actually hearing the clear evidence of illegal actions that took place in the 2020 election.

2:14 PM · Jan 6, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[J. Hogan Gidley, Twitter, [1/6/21](#)]

Dec. 29, 2020: Gidley Claimed That There “Were 202,377 More Votes Cast Than Voters Voting” In Pennsylvania.



J. Hogan Gidley 
@JHoganGidley



In Pennsylvania, Election Day data now shows:

There were 202,377 more votes cast than voters voting!?!



wjactv.com

DOS responds to Republican lawmakers' claim of election numbers discrepancy
A group of Republican lawmakers say they've performed an extensive analysis of election day data and they've found "troubling" discrepancies. According to ...

10:08 AM · Dec 29, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

[J. Hogan Gidley, Twitter, [12/29/20](#)]

- **Gidley's Claim Originated From Pennsylvania State Rep. Frank Ryan, Who Said That He Found That 6,962,607 Total Ballots Were Cast While Only 6,760,230 Total Voters Actually Voted.** “A group of

Republican lawmakers say they've performed an extensive analysis of election day data and they've found 'troubling' discrepancies. According to State Rep. Frank Ryan (R-Lebanon), 17 lawmakers sponsored and participated in the analysis. Ryan, who is a certified public accountant, says they discovered discrepancies between the numbers of total votes counted and total number of voters who voted in the 2020 General Election. [...] According to Ryan, the analysis compared official county election results to the total number of voters who voted Nov. 3, as recorded by the Department of State. Ryan says they found that 6,962,607 total ballots were reported as being cast, while DoS/SURE system records indicated that only 6,760,230 total voters actually voted." [WJAC-TV, [12/28/20](#)]

- **The Pennsylvania Department Of State Said That Ryan's Claim Was "Wholly Without Basis" And "Based On Incomplete Data."** "The Pennsylvania Department of State released the following statement in response to the Republicans' claims: 'In today's release Rep. Ryan and others rehash, with the same lack of evidence and the same absence of supporting documentation, repeatedly debunked conspiracy theories regarding the November 3 election. State and federal judges have sifted through hundreds of pages of unsubstantiated and false allegations and found no evidence of fraud or illegal voting. [...] This obvious misinformation put forth by Rep. Ryan and others is the hallmark of so many of the claims made about this year's presidential election. When exposed to even the simplest examination, courts at every level have found these and similar conspiratorial claims to be wholly without basis. To put it simply, this so-called analysis was based on incomplete data.'" [WJAC-TV, [12/28/20](#)]

The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, Who Worked With Trump's Legal Team To Overturn The 2020 Election

The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, "Who Offered To Help Trump's Legal Team Try To Overturn The 2020 Election." "One of Republican Rep. Claudia Tenney's first moves after arriving on Capitol Hill last year was launching the Election Integrity Caucus. [...] The caucus has met mostly with allies and supporters of former President Donald Trump, who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election. According to a list provided by Tenney's office, the group has spoken with White House communications aide Hogan Gidley, Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who offered to help Trump's legal team try to overturn the 2020 election, among others. Tenney has also met one-on-one with Trump himself." [Spectrum Local News, [1/20/22](#)]

Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain Took Part In The Trump Campaign's Lawsuit "Alleging Widespread Issues With Mail-In Ballots" In Pennsylvania. "A conservative attorney who volunteered to help former President Donald Trump's legal team as it attempted to overturn the outcome of the 2020 election will take the lead on election issues in the Texas House this year. With Texas' Republican leadership cataloguing 'election integrity' as a top priority this legislative session, House Speaker Dade Phelan on Thursday named state Rep. Briscoe Cain, R-Deer Park, as the chair of the House Elections Committee. [...] Cain, who previously served on the committee, traveled to Pennsylvania in the days after Election Day to work with the Trump campaign. The campaign eventually filed a lawsuit alleging widespread issues with mail-in ballots in the state." [Texas Tribune, [2/4/21](#)]

- **A Federal Judge Dismissed The Lawsuit And Said That The Claims Of Voter Fraud Were "Without Merit And Speculative Accusations' That Were Not Supported By Evidence."** "A federal judge threw out the lawsuit, finding the president's team provided 'strained legal arguments without merit and speculative accusations' that were not supported by evidence." [Texas Tribune, [2/4/21](#)]

Garcia Refused To Denounce Lies And Conspiracy Theories About January 6th And The 2020 Election Spread By His Brother Gus Garcia III

Gus Garcia, Mike Garcia's Brother, Donated To His Campaign And Visited Trump In The Oval Office With Him

2021: Gus Garcia Accompanied Mike Garcia On A Family Visit To The Oval Office With Trump




Pictured: Rep. Mike Garcia With His Wife And Kids And His Brother Gus Garcia With His Wife.



[Twitter, @GGarciaIII, [6/22/21](#)]

2019: Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia

Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia’s Campaign:

GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/27/2019	\$250.00	
GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/07/2019	\$250.00	
GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	04/29/2019	\$2,800.00	

[FEC, accessed [7/8/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Sympathized With The January 6 Insurrectionists And Posted The Pictures And Name Of A Man He Said Was The Capitol Police Officer Who Shot An Insurrectionist

Gus Garcia Posted The Pictures And Name Of A Man He Claimed Was The Capitol Police Officer Who Fatally Shot Insurrectionist Ashli Babbitt, Adding That Mainstream Media Outlets Had Refused To “Run The Story”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/8/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Commented On Story About FBI Investigating Insurrectionist By Saying The FBI Was A “Joke” And “Should Be Dismantled”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Repeatedly Promoted The Big Lie And Said That Joe Biden Lost And Belonged In Prison

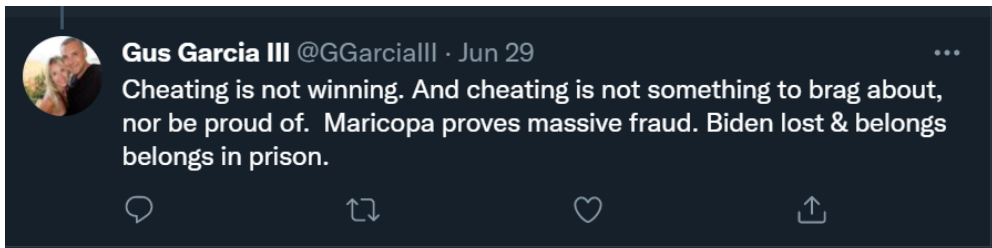
Gus Garcia Tweeted That The 2020 Election Was Fraudulent, And That Biden Lost And Belonged In Prison

Gus Garcia Claimed That There Was Evidence Of Systemic Election Fraud In Michigan During The 2020 Presidential Election.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/30/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Tweeted That Biden Lost The 2020 Presidential Election And Belonged In Prison.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/29/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Claimed That “Election Fraud Is #TheBigLie Is In Fact, #TheBigLie” And That And The “Corporate Media” Was Lying About Trump’s Supposed Election Victory In 2020.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/27/21](#)]

Garcia’s Brother Claimed That Trump Won Every State In 2020, Including California And New York

LA Magazine: Garcia’s Brother “Appear[ed] To Doubt That Biden Won Any States At All,” Retweeting A Post Claiming That If They Did An Audit Of Every State, IT Would Show Trump Won Every State Including California & New York. “While, based on his voting record, Congressman Garcia harbored doubts about the results of the election in Arizona and Pennsylvania, his bro appears to doubt that Biden won any states at all, retweeting a conservative pundit who said, ‘If they were to do a complete audit of every state, we’d find out that Trump won every state..including California & New York.’” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Was A QAnon Supporter And Has Repeatedly Posted QAnon Content Since 2018 (And As Recently As July 2021)

Garcia's Brother Was Posting In Support Of QAnon Since At Least 2018

Garcia's Brother Was Posting In Support Of QAnon Since At Least 2018. “The congressman’s brother has also been vocal on Facebook about his support for the QAnon conspiracy theory, which claims there’s a global cabal of Democrats who torture and eat children. In a post just this month, Gus Garcia said, ‘If everyone had actually read Q for themselves, there would be no controversy about it. Its [sic] just information. It was spot-on. You’d have to be a fool to dispute it at this point.’ He goes on to call nonbelievers ‘lazy sheep.’ Garcia is no Q n00b, either. His support dates back to at least 2018.” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Shared QAnon-Inspired Slogans And Hashtags On Social Media

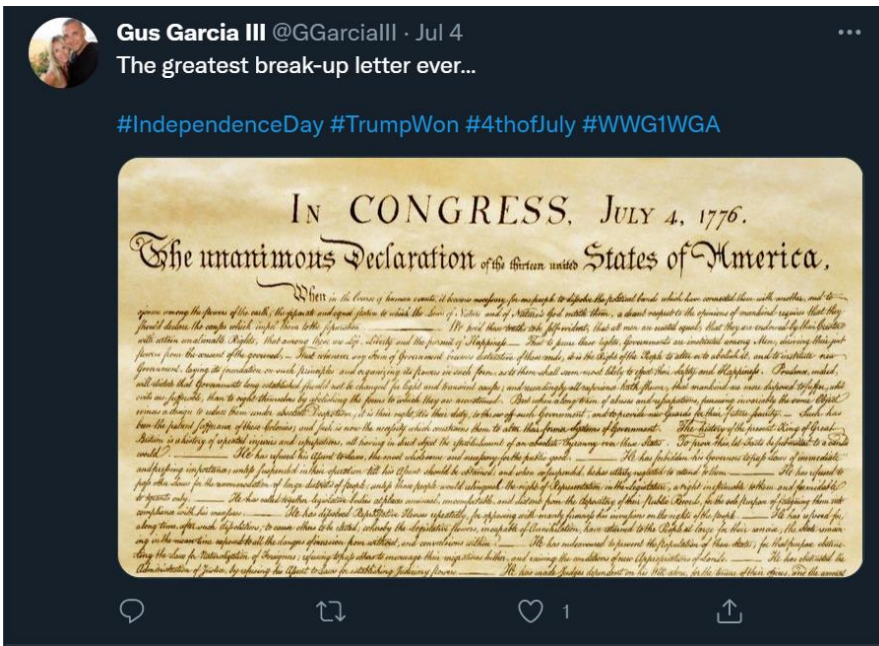
May 17, 2018: Gus Garcia Posted “WE ARE Q!” On Facebook.



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [5/17/18](#)]

- **“We Are Q” Referred To The Pro-Trump Conspiracy Theory QAnon.** “Several people wearing ‘Q’ T-shirts and holding ‘We are Q’ signs were spotted at President Trump’s rally in Florida Tuesday night. QAnon is pro-Trump conspiracy born online by an anonymous user claiming to be a government agent, which espouses the thinking that it’s Trump vs. a cabal of liberal global elites.” [WBUR, [8/2/18](#)]

July 4, 2021: Gus Garcia Tweeted The Hashtag “#WWG1WGA.”

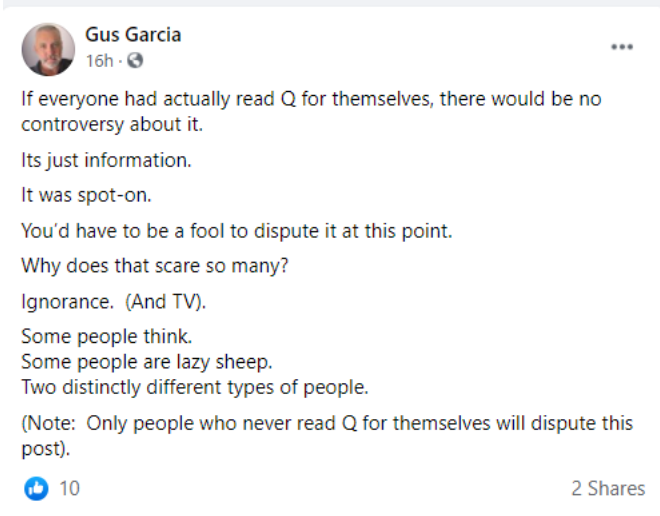
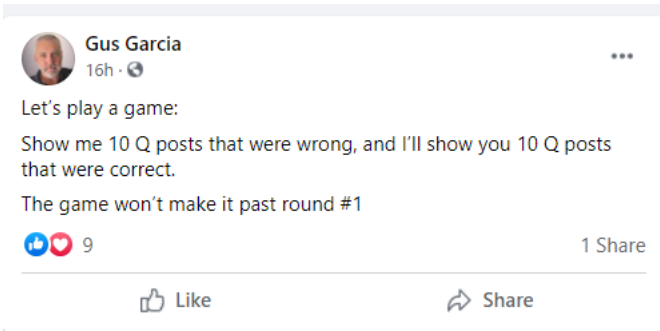


[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, 7/4/21]

- **“#WWG1WGA” Stood For “Where We Go One We Go All,” Which Was “The Most Common Term/Hashtag In Q Circles.”** “‘Where we go one we go all.’ Apart from QAnon itself, WWG1WGA is the most common term/hashtag in Q circles. It underscores the community and ‘togetherness’ element of a movement where everyone is a ‘digital soldier’ in the battle to expose the Deep State.” [ADL, [1/21/21](#)]

July 7, 2021: Garcia Said On Facebook That Everything “Q” Said Was “Correct” And “Spot On”

Gus Garcia Claimed That Q’s Posts Were “Correct” And “Spot On.”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#); [7/7/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Implied That Since The Leader Of The Proud Boys “Isn’t Even White” He Was Not A White Supremacist

Gus Garcia Retweeted A Claim That The Leader Of The Proud Boys Could Not Be A White Supremacist Because He “Isn’t Even White.”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Shared A Post That Implied He Was Calling Himself An Extremist

Gus Garcia Shared A Meme On Facebook That Implied He Was An Extremist.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [7/5/21](#)]

July 2021: Garcia Did Not Respond To Requests For Comment On His Brother's Promotion Of Conspiracy Theories

Gus And Mike Garcia Did Not Respond To Requests For Comment About Gus Garcia's Extreme And Conspiratorial Beliefs. "When it comes to dabbling in darker conspiracy theories about everything from the 2020 Presidential election to COVID to the January 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol, Mike Garcia is practically lukewarm compared to his brother, Gus Garcia III. [...] Gus Garcia did not respond to emails from Los Angeles requesting comment. Reps for Mike Garcia did not respond to calls and emails." [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Repeatedly Opposed Efforts To Make Elections Fairer And More Secure

Garcia Voted Against The For The People Act, Which Would Make Elections Fairer And More Secure

Garcia Opposed The For The People Act And Said He Was Committed To Stopping Policies Like It

Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws. In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: "The [For The People Act] seeks 'to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.' The bill's language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Said He Was Committed To “Stopping Policies Like H.R. 1, Which Further Erode American’s Confidence In The Election Process.” “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would uplead California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

The For The People Act Would Make Elections Fairer And More Secure, Including By Strengthening Fundraising Transparency, Expand Voting Rights, And End Partisan Gerrymandering

HEADLINE: “House Democrats Just Passed A Slate Of Significant Reforms To Get Money Out Of Politics.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

- **The For The People Act Established A Match Program For Candidates Who Raised Money From Small Dollar Donors, Funded By A Fee On Criminal And Civil Fines By Banks And Corporations.** “Establishing public financing of campaigns, powered by small donations. Under the vision of the bill’s main sponsor, Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD), the federal government would provide a voluntary 6-1 match for candidates for president and Congress, which means for every dollar a candidate raises from small donations, the federal government would match it six times over. The maximum small donation that could be matched would be capped at \$200. The most substantial change to HR 1 is this program now won’t be funded by taxpayer dollars as originally planned; instead, it will come from adding a 2.75 percent fee on criminal and civil fines, fees, penalties, or settlements with banks and corporations that commit corporate malfeasance (think Wells Fargo).” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]
- **The For The People Act Supported An End To Citizens United And Increased Disclosure Of The Funders Of “Dark Money” Groups And Online Political Ads.** “Supporting a constitutional amendment to end Citizens United. Passing the DISCLOSE Act, pushed by Rep. David Cicilline and Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, both Democrats from Rhode Island. This would require Super PACs and ‘dark money’ political organizations to make their donors public. Passing the Honest Ads Act, championed by Sens. Amy Klobuchar (MN) and Mark Warner (VA) and introduced by Rep. Derek Kilmer (WA) in the House, which would require Facebook and Twitter to disclose the source of money for political ads on their platforms and share how much money was spent.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]
- **The For The People Act Created National Automatic Voter Registration, Made Election Day A Federal Holiday, Ended Partisan Gerrymandering, And Increased Election Security.** “Creating new national automatic voter registration that asks voters to opt out rather than opt in, ensuring more people will be signed up to vote. Early voting, same-day voter registration, and online voter registration would also be promoted. Making Election Day a holiday for federal employees and encouraging private sector businesses to do the same [...] Ending partisan gerrymandering in federal elections and prohibiting voter roll purging. The bill would stop the use of non-forwardable mail being used as a way to remove voters from rolls. Beefing up election security, including requiring the director of national intelligence to do regular checks on foreign threats. Recruiting and training more poll workers ahead of the 2020 election to cut down on long lines at the polls.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

Garcia Attacked Partisan Gerrymandering In Blue States While Voting Against Legislation That Would Have Outlawed It Nationwide

Garcia Accused Democrats Of Using Partisan Gerrymandering To Remain In Power...

Garcia Claimed That Partisan Redistricting In Blue States Like California Was Proof That Democrats Change Election Rules In Order To Maintain Power. GRANT: “Let me just ask you as we come up with the end

of this segment. You're getting redistricted. We're facing this problem really across the country. And what I'm trying to issue is a wakeup call to Republicans that in Democrat blue states, this is where now the Democrats have a plot and scheme to keep the House of Representatives. We're seeing Republicans in New York get redistricted out of office. We're seeing Republicans in California get redistricted out of office quietly, these blue states are going to add more Democrat congress people to offset the losses they're going to have around the country." [...] GARCIA: "This is how Pelosi has been trying to maintain power. They change the rules, they change the way we have elections [...] They change the rules and then message it as pro-democracy, but it's actually for the continuation of their power [...] we can't fall for it." [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/3/22](#)] (AUDIO, 17:37)

...But Voted Against The For The People Act, Which Would End Partisan Gerrymandering Nationwide

Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws. In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: "The [For The People Act] seeks 'to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.' The bill's language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

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Garcia Voted Against Multiple Plans To Crack Down On Foreign Interference In American Elections

Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act, Which Would Strengthen Protections Against Foreign Interference In American Elections

Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to strengthen checks on presidential powers and the executive branch and prohibit foreign influence. Among provisions related to presidential and executive branch accountability and oversight, the bill would void any pardon the president issues to himself or herself. If the president grants a pardon for offenses arising from investigations involving the president or their family members, administration members or campaign employees, it would require the Justice Department to share all materials related to the investigation with Congress. It would exempt the duration of a president or vice president's tenure from the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by that person prior to or during their tenure. It would include various provisions to limit national emergency powers, including to automatically terminate emergency declarations after 20 congressional session days unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval

and to specify that the president's national emergency powers may not be used to authorize or fund any activity not authorized or funded by Congress. It would require the Justice Department to maintain a log of communications between DOJ and White House officials relating to civil or criminal investigations and require the department's inspector general to review the log for any improper communications. It would specify a list of causes for which the president or an agency head may remove an inspector general. It would strengthen enforcement and penalties under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities, including to authorize the Office of Special Counsel to investigate potential violations without first receiving an allegation and clarify that White House senior officials are subject to the Hatch Act. It would expand federal whistleblower protections, including to prohibit retaliation against federal employees who disclose waste, fraud and abuse. Among provisions relating to spending and other Congressional powers, the bill would require appropriated funding to be made available for obligation no later than 90 days before its availability would expire, and prohibit the rescission or deferral of funds in such 90-day period. It would require executive agencies to make public documents used in apportioning appropriations and add congressional notification and reporting requirements related to spending activity. It would statutorily require witnesses subpoenaed by Congress to testify and provide the requested information unless prohibited by federal law or the Constitution. It would affirm Congress' ability to enforce subpoenas through civil lawsuits and require courts to expedite such lawsuits. Among provisions related to elections and foreign influence, it would require major-party candidates for president and vice president to submit their tax returns from the past 10 years to the Federal Election Commission, require the FEC to make such returns public and require the same disclosures annually for the sitting president and vice president. It would require political committees to notify the FBI within one week of any foreign contact by a candidate, or a candidate's family members or employees. It would prohibit political campaigns from accepting opposition research, polling or other non-public information relating to a candidate from a foreign entity. It would expressly prohibit federal officers, including the president and vice president, from accepting gifts from foreign entities without Congressional authorization. It establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising and prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate." Passed by a vote of 220-208. [HR 5314, [Vote #440](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

- **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Political Campaigns And Candidates To Report Certain Foreign Contacts To The FBI And FEC.** "Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Ensure Reporting of Foreign Interference in Elections: Requires that political committees report to the FBI and the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) certain foreign contacts; requires that each political candidate and immediate family member of a candidate notify a designated campaign committee official of certain foreign contacts; requires the FBI to report to the congressional intelligence committees any reporting received pursuant to these provisions." [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]
- **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Ban Political Campaigns And Candidates From Receiving Information For Political Advantage From Foreign Sources.** "Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Prevent Foreign Interference in Elections: Clarifies that the definition of a 'thing of value' in the Federal Election Campaign Act prohibition on foreign donations to political campaigns and candidates includes information sought or obtained for political advantage; enhances criminal penalties for violations of such prohibition; requires that political campaigns certify that they understand the prohibition." [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity And Requiring Polling Locations To Operate For Four Hours Outside Of Business Hours. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: "Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, require conspicuous disclaimers when any informational material on an online platform is distributed on behalf of a foreign entity; require online platforms to generate a public record of political advertisements; require states to run polling locations that are open for at least four hours outside of the period between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and require the Government Accountability Office's to assess the extent to which the small-contribution public financing program

established by the bill increases opportunities for candidates of diverse racial, gender and socioeconomic backgrounds.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223 - 208. [HR 1, [Vote #58](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Creating A National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns

Garcia Voted For Removing A Provision To Create National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-III., amendment no. 19 that would strike from the bill a section that would require the creation of a national strategy to protect against cyber attacks, influence operations, disinformation campaigns and other activities that could undermine the security and integrity of U.S. democratic institutions, and that would establish a commission to counter efforts to undermine democratic institutions within the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207 – 218. [HR 1, [Vote #54](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Efforts To Combat Discriminatory Voter Suppression And Supported Efforts To Make It Harder To Vote

Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, Which Would Allow The DOJ To Overturn Discriminatory State And Local Voter Suppression Laws

Jan. 12, 2022: Garcia Voted Against The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act. In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Butterfield, D-N.C., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 5746) with a further House amendment containing an election integrity and voting rights package. Among other provisions related to voter access and election security, the bill would require states to allow online and same-day registration, automatically register eligible voters, allow early voting at least 15 days before election day, carry out a program to track and confirm receipt of all absentee ballots, require voting via paper ballots, and accept certain alternate forms of voter identification. It would establish uniform criteria for states' congressional redistricting plans to prevent partisan gerrymandering and protect political participation of minority groups. It would prohibit any attempt to prevent an individual from registering to vote, prohibit certain practices related to voter intimidation and harassment of election workers, and prohibit states from restricting the provision of food and nonalcoholic beverages at polling locations. It would make Election Day a federal holiday and include provisions to improve voter access for individuals with disabilities. Among other provisions related to campaign finance, the bill would modify or establish public financing mechanisms for presidential and congressional election campaigns that would match 600% of each contribution of up to \$200 for candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than \$1,000 per individual donor and do not use more than \$50,000 of the candidate's personal funds. It would create a public financing voucher pilot program in three states, under which each eligible voter could donate \$25 in public funding credit to House candidates. It would expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions. Among other provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices, the bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations in the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for preclearance before implementation. It would require states and localities to review election practices to identify any practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group and subject any such practices to federal preclearance. It would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections. It would require states and localities to provide public notice regarding any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election, and regarding updated demographic data following any electoral district boundary changes.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-203. [HR 5746, [Vote #9](#), 1/13/22; CQ, [1/13/22](#)]

Aug. 24, 2021: Garcia Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would include a number of provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices. The bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would establish an "administrative bailout" provision allowing jurisdictions to apply for exemptions to preclearance requirements if they meet eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether they include certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group, such as changes to impose stricter voter identification requirements; changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority populations; and changes that prohibit the provision of food or drinks to individuals waiting to vote. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance. It would codify or expand various requirements for court evaluation of "vote denial" and "vote dilution" discrimination claims and other voting rights violations, including to provide for violations in the case of voting practices that have the purpose or will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, including rules that have not yet been implemented. It would expand certain voting rights enforcement authorities, including to allow courts to grant injunctions or require judicial preclearance for changes to voting practices in response to any federal voting rights law prohibiting racial or language discrimination. Among other provisions, it would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections, including bilingual election requirements. It would require states and localities to provide public notice of any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election and to provide public notice of updated demographic data within ten days of any change to electoral district boundaries. It would require the department to make grants to small jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 or less to help them comply with public notice requirements related to voting practices.” The motion was agreed to 219-212. [H Res 4, [Vote #260](#), 8/24/21, CQ [8/24/21](#)]

The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act Would Combat Discriminatory Voter Suppression Efforts By Reversing A 2013 Supreme Court Decision That Tossed Out A Key Part Of The 1965 Voting Rights Act

Roll Call: “The Chief Aim” Of The John Lewis VRAA Was To Restore DOJ’s “Ability To Preclear [...] Election Law Changes In Jurisdictions That Have A History Of Discriminatory Voting Practices.” “The chief aim of the bill is to bring back and update the Justice Department’s ability to preclear, or give the OK to, election law changes in jurisdictions that have a history of discriminatory voting practices against minority voters. Congress is responding to the Supreme Court’s 2013 Shelby County v. Holder decision, which invalidated the mechanism the Justice Department had previously used, which was a provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.” [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

Roll Call: The Bill Would Subject Voter ID And Voter Purge Laws To Preclearance In A Wider Range Of Jurisdictions. “The bill would also subject certain proposed laws to preclearance, even potentially in jurisdictions that would not otherwise fall under the 25-year lookback criteria. The bill’s Section 6 would set out several practices, including changes to voter identification needed to vote and maintenance of voter rolls, that could be subject to preclearance. ‘All those that have been shown to be discriminatory would need to be precleared,’ Spaulding said.” [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

Garcia Cosponsored Legislation That Would Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration

Garcia Co-Sponsored The So-Called Save Democracy Act. “Representative Mike Garcia (CA-25) co-sponsored the Save Democracy Act, which would enhance federal election integrity by addressing key issues, including voter registration, the casting of ballots, and tabulation of ballots. ‘The integrity of our elections is crucial to maintaining the sanctity of our democracy,’ said Garcia. ‘It is imperative that we have free, fair, and accurate elections so that

everyone's voice can be heard. That is why I am proud to co-sponsor the Save Democracy Act, which would protect our federal republic. We must restore the public's faith in our election system and uphold the sanctity of our voting process. This is something that all citizens in the United States should want regardless of party. By requiring more authentication checks we will ensure that the voting process stays fair and reputable.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Save Democracy Act, Among Other Provisions, Would Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration For Federal Elections.** “Background on the Save Democracy Act: [...] Requires a voter I.D. for registration and voting. [...] Prohibits automatic voter registration for federal elections. [...] Prohibits states from sending out unrequested absentee ballots for federal elections. [...] Prohibits use of public ballot collection boxes in federal elections. [...] Requires that absentee ballots be received by the close of election day for federal elections. [...] Maintains current protections for military and overseas voters. [...] Requires that at least two representatives of each Presidential campaign in a general election be permitted to observe polls and vote counting operations.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/3/21](#)]

2021: Garcia Also Wanted To Take Florida's Voter Suppression Laws Nationwide

Garcia Praised A Florida Law Instituting Voter ID And Limiting Drop Boxes And Mail-In Ballots And Said It All Needed To Be Done At The National Level. “While progressive DC politicians are looking to eliminate voter ID & secure public funding for their campaigns, @GovRonDeSantis's Florida bill ensures election integrity for the state by making sure voter ID is enforced & banning ballot harvesting... This needs to be done at the national level. That's why I support the Save Democracy Act.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [5/6/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require states to ensure that polling places that allow early voting be located on campuses of higher education institutions; require the Education Department to ensure that 25 percent of funds for certain student voter registration grants to higher education institutions be reserved for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions; require states to ensure that in counties with at least 20,000 registered voters at least one drop box is open to accept ballots for 24 hours a day; and require the Election Assistance Commission to conduct a study on the 2020 elections and compile a list of recommendations to help states transition to or improve their current vote-by-mail system.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218 – 210. [HR 1, [Vote #52](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Strengthening Mail-In Voting

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking Changes To U.S. Postal Service That Would Restrict Delivery Of Voting Materials. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would, among other provisions, bar the U.S. Postal Service from carrying out any new operational change within 120 days before a federal election that would restrict the delivery of voting materials; direct the Election Assistance Commission to appoint a senior cyber policy advisor to be the primary policy advisor to the commission on cybersecurity matters for federal elections; require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations; prohibit taxpayer funds from being deposited into a public campaign fund created by the bill; apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories; and permit the placement of statues honoring citizens of each U.S. territory in Statuary Hall.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221 - 207. [HR 1, [Vote #55](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Aug. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Funding The U.S. Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures. In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would

provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail.” The bill passed 257-150. [HR 8015, [Vote #182](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

Garcia, Along With Trump And The RNC, Falsely Accused Democrats Of Trying To Steal The California 25th Congressional District’s Special Election In 2020, In Which Garcia Was Elected To Congress

Trump And The RNC Claimed That Governor Newsom And Other Democrats Were Trying To Steal The CA-25 Special Election By Opening Another In-Person Voting Site—Even Though It Was Requested By A Republican Mayor

May 12, 2020: Trump Claimed That Newsom And Other Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election From Garcia By Allowing More In-Person Voting. “With a flood of tweets, President Trump has jumped into Tuesday’s runoff election for a California congressional seat, accusing Gov. Gavin Newsom and other Democrats of trying to rig the election by allowing more in-person voting. ‘Dems are trying to steal the Mike Garcia Congressional Race in California,’ Trump tweeted early Monday, the latest in a string of presidential outbursts that began Friday dealing with a special election for a seat representing parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/12/20]

- **The In-Person Voting Site Was Opened In Lancaster Because Its Republican Mayor Requested It.** “As with the Clausen-Grader contest 57 years earlier, the Smith-Garcia race drew national media and political attention and big infusions of political cash. Newsom decreed that it would be an all-mail election due to the coronavirus pandemic and Trump complained, without merit, that Democrats were trying to steal the election when an in-person voting site was opened in Lancaster at the behest of its Republican mayor.” [Mercury News, 5/20/20]

Republican National Committee Chairwoman Ronna McDaniel Claimed That Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election From Garcia By Installing A Vote Center In Lancaster, California. “Following a request by the Los Angeles County Democratic Party, Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk Dean Logan announced on Friday that an in-person polling site at the Lancaster Vote Center would be available to voters in the second weekend of voting in the special election. [...] Republican National Committee Chairwoman Ronna McDaniel accused Democrats attempting to ‘steal’ the election from their candidate, tweeting: ‘Democrats are trying to steal the #CA25 special. Corrupt election official @DCLogan waited until Friday evening before the election to announce a single new voting location in a Dem-heavy area. Why? Dems demanded one. Help @MikeGarcia2020 fight back!’” [Washington Examiner, 5/9/20]

Lancaster’s Republican Mayor Requested The In-Person Voting Site To Make It Easier For The City’s Black Population To Vote

Lancaster, California’s Republican Mayor, Rex Parris, Supported The Decision To Open A New Poll Site. “Lancaster is, in fact, not the ‘most Democrat area’ in California. The city’s mayor, Rex Parris, is a Republican. Lancaster is also represented by two Republicans in the state legislature, The Washington Post noted. [...] Parris, the Republican mayor, also supported the move. ‘This is something the county should fix immediately,’ Parris told a local news outlet last week. ‘There should not be even the appearance of affecting the outcome by limiting the ability to vote.’” [Salon, 5/11/20]

Lancaster Opened A New Poll Site Due To Concerns That The Absence Of An In-Person Voting Place Would Make It Harder For The City's Black Population To Vote. “The move to open a new polling location came after Democrats raised concerns that the area, which has a large African-American population, ‘didn't have an in-person voting place.’ They argued that ‘voters who were more likely to vote in person on Election Day’ were thus disenfranchised, according to the outlet.” [Salon, 5/11/20]

- **Lancaster, California's Population Was Nearly 22% African American.** “What apparently triggered Trump's claim that Democrats ‘are trying to steal another election’ was that Los Angeles County election officials recently added a new in-person voting location in the city of Lancaster - described by Trump as ‘the most Democrat area in the State.’ This presumably is why the president has demanded these ballots cast by Americans ‘must not count.’ This is a jaw-dropping statement. The idea that a President would call for votes not to be counted simply because they are cast in a polling location that he believes favors the opposition party should alarm all Americans who believe in our democratic republic. Also deeply disturbing is that Trump is opposing making it easier for those in one of the most racially diverse cities in the district - Lancaster's population is nearly 22% African American - to cast their ballot.” [East Bay Times, 5/11/20]

Garcia Echoed Claims That Opening The New Poll Site Was Evidence That Smith And The Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election

Garcia Echoed Trump's Claim That Opening A New Poll Site In Lancaster, California Was Evidence That Smith And The Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election. “The president complained on Twitter that California Gov. Gavin Newsom, a Democrat, opened up a new poll site in Lancaster, which lies just north of Los Angeles, despite calls from both parties to do so. ‘So in California, the Democrats, who fought like crazy to get all mail in only ballots, and succeeded, have just opened a voting booth in the most Democrat area in the State,’ Trump tweeted. ‘They are trying to steal another election. It's all rigged out there. These votes must not count. SCAM!’ [...] But Trump-backed Republican Navy veteran Mike Garcia seized on the president's baseless allegation, accusing Smith and ‘her liberal Dem allies’ of being ‘desperate and trying to change the rules to steal an election.’” [Salon, 5/11/20]

May 8, 2020: Garcia Accused Christy Smith Of “Trying To Change The Rules To Steal An Election” Because She Supported Installing A Voting Center In Lancaster, California. “The president tweeted his displeasure after county officials late Friday approved a request from Lancaster's mayor to install a voting center in that city this weekend. The 25th Congressional District includes the Santa Clarita Valley, and portions of the northern San Fernando Valley, Antelope Valley and eastern Ventura County. [...] Garcia himself tweeted the following late Friday: ‘@ChristyforCA25 and her liberal Dem allies didn't say anything for weeks even though the polling places were in full view of the public. Even after every voter received a ballot, they are desperate and trying to change the rules to steal an election. We can't let them succeed!! The right to vote is sacred and something I fought to protect for nearly two decades. But our citizens should also expect a fair process free from political games.’” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

Lancaster's Mayor, Who Supported Garcia, Requested The A Voting Center Because Another One Was Operating In A Neighboring City And Denied It Was Evidence Of A Rigged Election

Lancaster's Mayor, Who Supported Trump And Garcia, Requested Setting Up A Voting Center Because Another One Was Operating In A Neighboring City. “In the wake of Trump's tweet fury over the new center, Lancaster Mayor Rex Parris — who was the first L.A.-area dignitary to greet Trump on the LAX tarmac on the president's Feb. 18 swing through L.A. — was taken aback Saturday by the Twitter feud. ‘Well, they should have called me, shouldn't they?’ Parris said, adding that he is a strong Garcia supporter and welcomed Trump's attention but was left in the dark about the decision to slam the new vote center in his city. Parris said that after he learned that a similar vote center was operating in neighboring Palmdale, he felt it was a good idea to have one in Lancaster, if for nothing else but for the the ‘appearance’ that the election was fair and accessible in his city, which is 48% Latino.” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

- **Lancaster’s Mayor Denied That The Vote Center Was Evidence Of A Rigged Election.** “Parris himself, in coordination with L.A County officials and Registrar Logan, wanted the vote center in the city. And it’s not rigged, he said. ‘I don’t see any indication of malicious intent,’ he said. “And I think you need that to have a rigged election.” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

After Garcia Was Elected In A Nearly All-Mail 2020 Election, The Republican National Committee Claimed That Garcia First Won Despite Democrats’ Supposed Attempts At Stealing The Election

Republican National Committee Chairwoman, Ronna McDaniel, Claimed Mail-In Voting Would Destroy Election Integrity Despite Garcia Winning A Nearly All-Mail Congressional Runoff Election. “GOP doubles down on fight against mail voting, despite California win: Republican Mike Garcia won a nearly all-mail congressional runoff election in California last week, but GOP leaders are nonetheless fighting efforts to expand voting by mail nationwide. On Monday, Ronna McDaniel, the chairwoman of the Republican National Committee, accused Democrats of using the coronavirus pandemic as an excuse to file lawsuits that would ‘destroy the integrity of our elections.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

The Republican National Committee Continued To Oppose Attempts To Expand Voting By Mail Even Though Garcia Won A Nearly All-Mail Congressional Runoff Election. “Republican Mike Garcia may have won a nearly all-mail congressional runoff election in California last week, but that’s not stopping GOP leaders from fighting efforts to expand voting by mail in states across the country.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

- **Republican Leaders Claimed That Garcia Won Despite Supposed Attempts To Steal The Election Through Ballot Harvesting And Opening An In-Person Voting Center.** “According to GOP leaders, Garcia’s win came in the face of Democratic attempts to steal the election by allowing ballot harvesting and opening an in-person voting center at the last minute in a largely minority area of Lancaster Los Angeles County. Democrats pointed out that it was requested by Lancaster’s mayor, a Republican, and that the decision to open the center was made by a nonpartisan county official. ‘Mike Garcia won despite the Democrats’ best efforts to turn the election in their favor,’ said Mandi Merritt, a spokeswoman for the Republican National Committee. ‘These efforts were clearly done with partisan intentions, and underscore exactly why we are fighting back.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

Key Visuals

Audio

Garcia Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” Was “Not A Big Fan Of Medicaid,” And Suggested Opposition To Food Stamps Because “Everyone Should Have To Figure Out How To Fend For Themselves”

Garcia Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid, Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” And Said He Opposed Food Stamps On A Philosophical Level. “[27:32] Interviewer: Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that? Garcia: I believe in social security, for sure. Interviewer: What about food stamps? Garcia: Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves. [27:44] Interviewer: Medicare? Garcia: At some levels yes, as well. Interviewer: Medicaid? Garcia: Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)] (AUDIO)

Garcia Said He Wanted “The Churches,” “The Local Community Nonprofits,” And “Our Neighbors To Be The Safety Net” And Not The Federal Government

Garcia Said He Wanted “The Churches,” “The Local Community Nonprofits,” And “Our Neighbors To Be The Safety Net” And Not The Federal Government. “[28:14] Garcia: Here’s where I land on all the programs. There should be safety nets, but I don’t want the federal government to be the safety net. I want the churches, I want the local community nonprofits, I want our neighbors to be the safety net because a dollar that’s spent at the federal government level on food stamps – by the time it gets to the level where someone’s actually using those stamps and getting merchandise as a result of that – the inefficiency lost through that whole process is staggering.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)] (AUDIO)

Garcia Claimed The Bill Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act Violated The Second Amendment

Garcia Said The Violence Against Women Act Was ‘Bad’ And Violated The First And Second Amendments. GARCIA: “The new one [VAWA] is bad. It’s got hidden encroachments on the Constitution. [...] This new VAWA bill has a lot of poison pills in it, but we can certainly chat about that more offline. No one supports violence against women, but we shouldn’t be using these types of bills to also encroach on others’ rights, especially 1st and 2nd Amendment rights which are prevalent in this one.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 18:11)

Garcia Compared The Capitol Police To The Gestapo

Garcia Said The Capitol Police Was “Effectively Behaving As The Gestapo.” GARCIA: “The leadership is under the thumb of Pelosi. Just like every Democrat votes the same way on every piece of legislation because they fear her and her tyranny, the Capitol Police leadership does the same. They’ve been effectively behaving as the Gestapo.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 11:57)

Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical

Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical. GARCIA: “We’re now firing good cops because they didn’t want to get the vaccine which is absolutely insane. It is the tyranny of the very far left.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 49:40)

Garcia Said COVID Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda

Garcia Said COVID Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda. GARCIA: “In the last two years we have encroached upon our own Constitution under this guise of public safety when in reality it’s for political agenda.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 52:10)

Garcia Accused Democrats Of Changing Election Rules In Order To Maintain Power

Garcia Claimed Democrats Change Election Rules In Order To Maintain Power. GARCIA: “This is how Pelosi has been trying to maintain power. They change the rules, they change the way we have elections [...] They change the rules and then message it as pro-democracy, but it’s actually for the continuation of their power [...] we can’t fall for it.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/3/22](#)] (AUDIO, 17:37)

Garcia Claimed That He Was Discriminated Against Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. Because He Was A Conservative

Garcia Claimed That He Was Discriminated Against Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. Because He Was A Conservative. “My entire life I’ve never felt I was discriminated against until I was a conservative in Washington D.C. underneath this Pelosi regime.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 12:11)

Video

Garcia’s 1998 Annapolis Graduation Video, Including Bill Clinton’s Speech And Diploma Ceremony



[YouTube, David Forman, [1/14/20](#)] (VIDEO)

Mike Garcia For Congress Videos That Do Not Display Appropriate Campaign Military Disclaimers



[YouTube, Mike Garcia for Congress, [5/26/19](#)] (VIDEO)



[YouTube, Mike Garcia for Congress, [9/12/19](#)] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That He Voted Absentee In 2018 And 2014, But That His Ballots Were Not Counted Because They Were Processed Late

Garcia Said That He Voted Absentee In 2018 And 2014, But That His Ballots Were Not Counted Because They Were Processed Late. GARCIA: “I did vote in 2018 and 2014, but neither was counted. They were processed late because I voted by absentee ballot. Here’s the deal, I’m embarrassed but if you vote by mail, you won’t get a notification. If you send it in the day before or the day of the election, it might not be processed on time and they won’t notify you. I was as shocked as everyone else when I saw the records and I called in to see if they could give some kind of testimony [that I did vote] but they said no.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That He Thought Trump Was “A Good President”

Garcia: “I Think Trump Is A Good President, Absolutely I Support The President.” GARCIA: “I think Trump is a good President, absolutely. I support the President.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 32:14, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change

Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change, They Were “Man Made” And A Result Of “Bad Leadership.” GARCIA: “The fires are not a result of climate change. They are usually man made. These power shutdowns and what Edison is doing [...] It is not Climate Change. It is man made and bad leadership and bad policy. I think it is a cop out to say it is climate change and there are defiantly concrete things we can do.” [YouTube, joycemediainc, [12/10/19](#)] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That He Supported The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time” And Would Still Support It Today

Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time.” GARCIA: “Yes, I think, given the state of affairs there, given the intelligence that the administration had at the time. For folks who aren’t aware, this was a weapon of mass destruction debate. Are there chemicals there, nukes there? Biochemical warfare...and, it was, a president acting on the information that he had.

And he's a human being, so, in the end...Sadam Hussein was a terrible person, right." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That He Would Still Support The Iraq War Today Knowing What He Knew Now

Garcia Said That He Would Still Support The Iraq War Today Knowing What He Knew Now. HOST: "Knowing what you know now, though, would you support the war? Going into Iraq was a good idea?" GARCIA: "Yes, the timing is always debatable, the method of how you go in is always debatable, it's easy to be a Monday morning quarterback and throw stones and critique the way the war was born. You can go back to Gettysburg and go, wow, General Lee, you really screwed that one up. Which he did, he screwed it up. It's easy to do that, we all do that. So, um, first of all, the thing I have a lot of respect for and am very cautious about is when someone asks you, why how do you feel about this, if you don't have access to the full picture and you can't see all of the data that went into that decision, it's interesting what you think and feel. Even me now, I obviously don't have all of the data that went into the president's decision matrix back in 2003. But, there's a lot of briefs at a lot of different levels, and that paints the full picture. That's why they're there to make those decisions. Sometimes they're right, sometimes they're wrong, and you know, it's a difficult call." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Trump's Iran Policies After Iran Shot Down A U.S. Drone Over An "International Border"

Aug. 2019: Garcia: "I Actually Do Give The President Kudos For The Way Things Have Been Handled With Iran, So Far." GARCIA: "If things aren't done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that's shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia: "When You Have An Asset That's Shot Down Right Over An International Border, It Can Go Either Way."** GARCIA: "If things aren't done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that's shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That The Operation To Kill General Soleimani Was "A Massive Success," And "Very Well Executed"

Garcia Said That The Operation To Kill General Soleimani Was "A Massive Success," And "Very Well Executed." GARCIA: "We have seen examples in the past whether it was Bin Laden or other high value targets, high leadership targets in these terrorist organizations, they don't stay put very long. When you have an opportunity to go after someone who is responsible and accountable for hundreds of American lives over the last two decades, which Soleimani was in multiple areas especially in Iraq he was responsible for 600 people, when there is opportunities like that, time is of the essence. The way this mission was carried out from what I understand from what has been public and I certainly don't have access to classified documents, but what I can see online and what I have read is that this was a very well executed surgical strike meaning they knew what was going on. They knew what the targets where and the fact that there was minimal risk of collateral damage was or loss of civilians on the ground, when you have the stars align for you as commander in chief you need to be able to make that call and be able to make that decision. The fact of the matter is this strike was a massive success. Not just because of the way it was executed but because of who the target was and the end result of the operation." [Sonja Schmidt Podcast, 1/7/20] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School

Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School.

GARCIA: “First of all, there wasn’t a law in the world that could have been written that would have prevented the shooting at Saugus High School. It was absolutely heartbreaking to watch the quad that I hung out, on watching kids have CPR performed on them real time on live TV, absolutely heartbreaking. We had friends that were involved in the shooting as victims as well. But unfortunately, there wasn’t a law that would have prevented that shooting.” [CBSLA, 1/9/20] (VIDEO)

Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts

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

Garcia Claimed That The 2017 Republican Tax Cut Benefitted California’s 25th Congressional District.

GARCIA: “The 2017 tax cuts were overall a good thing for this district. People debate about how much they saved, or whether or not their refund was bigger or less; but there was empirical data shows that in this district especially we did benefit from the tax cuts.” [KHTS, 7/22/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Made False Claims About DACA

Garcia Complained There Was No “Age Stipulation” To DACA Or The Dream Act And That A “40 Year Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA. GARCIA: “Yeah, DACA people are a subset, which is okay, let’s have a debate about that, but it goes beyond that. There’s no age limit. You can be a 40 year-old convicted felon and you fell under the auspices of the Hope and DREAM Act and that’s one of the problems. They create these acts and they use the language and it’s a political thing, right, so probably both parties are guilty of it in the same way. You give it a name that sounds like what everyone wants-- the American Promise Act or the PATRIOT Act. And that’s one of the problems we’re seeing on that right now. The House is writing bills that at first blush don’t look that offensive and the natural reaction is ‘Senator McConnell, why don’t you bring this up for debate,’ but when you read through it, you find Easter eggs. Things like no age stipulation. A 40 year old pedophile would fall under the act.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 1:03:00, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

Garcia Complained There Was “No Age Stipulation” To DACA. GARCIA: “Yeah, DACA people are a subset, which is okay, let’s have a debate about that, but it goes beyond that. There’s no age limit. You can be a 40 year-old convicted felon and you fell under the auspices of the Hope and DREAM Act and that’s one of the problems. They create these acts and they use the language and it’s a political thing, right, so probably both parties are guilty of it in the same way. You give it a name that sounds like what everyone wants-- the American Promise Act or the PATRIOT Act. And that’s one of the problems we’re seeing on that right now. The House is writing bills that at first blush don’t look that offensive and the natural reaction is ‘Senator McConnell, why don’t you bring this up for debate,’ but when you read through it, you find Easter eggs. Things like no age stipulation. A 40 year old pedophile would fall under the act.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

2019: Garcia Praised Trump For Reducing Troop Levels In “Four Different Theaters”

Aug. 2019: Garcia Praised Trump For Reducing Troop Levels In “Four Different Theaters.” GARCIA: “He’s taken troops, troop levels in four different theatres on an order of magnitude reduction in some cases of 90%. He’s changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do.

If you look around, we're in a relative state of peace on the macro geopolitical landscape." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Aug. 2018: Garcia: "We're In A Relative State Of Peace On The Macro Geopolitical Landscape." GARCIA: "He's taken troops, troop levels in four different theatres on an order of magnitude reduction in some cases of 90%. He's changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do. If you look around, we're in a relative state of peace on the macro geopolitical landscape." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Wrote A Paper At The Naval Academy On A President's "Rights And Abilities" To Go To War "With" Or "Without" Congressional Approval

In College, Garcia Wrote A Paper At The Naval Academy On A President's "Rights And Abilities" To Go To War "With" Or "Without" Congressional Approval. GARCIA: "I did get to meet Bush Sr. at one point, I wrote a paper in college at the Naval Academy about President Bush, called 'President Bush and his Lovely Little War,' it was a paper about a president's rights and abilities to engage in warfare either with Congress or without Congress. All of that aside, he was coming to visit our campus one day, and I had just gotten the paper back that day, luckily I had gotten an A- on it that day. So, I had this paper about him, he comes and visits our campus., I come around the corner and I literally run into President Bush, and this is while Clinton is in office. So, he wasn't the sitting President. All of his guards are there, and I ask, Mr. President, do you mind signing this? And he looks at it, it was a cold day, his hands were shaking, and he goes, "You make me look like an a-hole son?" And I say no sir, so, I still have this paper from Bush one signed by him. Greatest -- I wouldn't say greatest -- both Bush's were good presidents, good leaders, good Americans." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said The Black Lives Matter Movement Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement

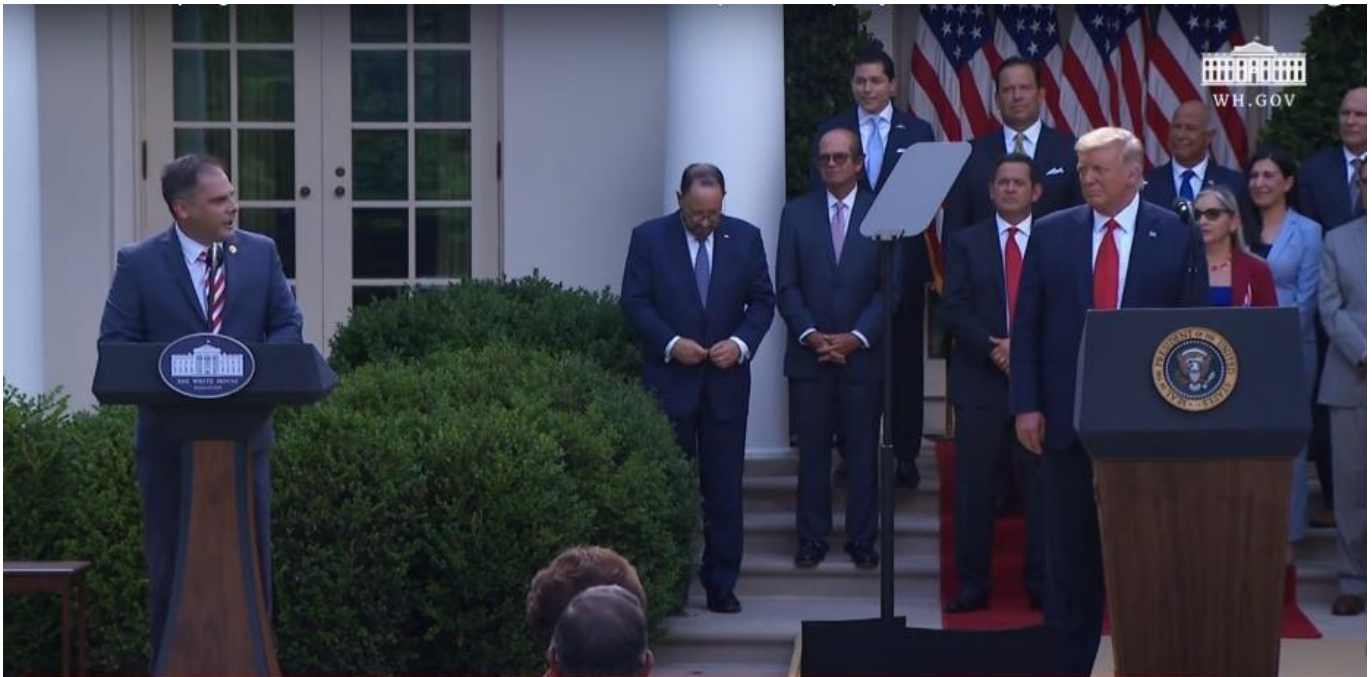
Garcia Said The Black Lives Matter Movement Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement. GARCIA: "The very liberal policies...combined with open borders, defunding the police, and a BLM movement that has compromised the integrity of our law enforcement officers...is leading to a Wild West scenario." [FOX Business, Varney & Co., [1/4/22](#)] (VIDEO, 00:19)

Images

Donald Trump And Garcia

Garcia Was Pictured With Trump At A Rose Garden Press Conference On July 9, 2020

July 9, 2020: Garcia Thanked Trump "For His Incredible Leadership" At A Rose Garden Press Conference. "In case it wasn't abundantly clear that Mike Garcia was a full-time supporter of President Trump's reckless leadership and harmful agenda, Garcia laid those doubts to rest yesterday thanking Trump for his incredible leadership yesterday in the White House's Rose Garden." [DCCC, Press Release, [7/10/20](#)]



[DCCC, Press Release, [7/10/20](#)]

Garcia Was Photographed With Trump In The Oval Office On June 22, 2020

June 22, 2020: Garcia Was Photographed With Trump In The Oval Office.



[DCCC, Press Release, [6/22/20](#)]

Bill Clinton And Garcia



[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [12/15/19](#)]

Headlines

Campaign 2020

HEADLINE: Los Angeles Times: There's Too Much At Stake To Sit Out 25th Congressional Race. Christy Smith Deserves Your Vote. [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, [5/11/20](#)]

HEADLINE: "Republican Mike Garcia Announces Challenge To Rep. Katie Hill." [City News Service, 4/10/19]

Personal & Professional History

Biography

This section provides background information on Garcia's personal life, including education, personal finances, criminal and civil record, and other areas. Searches were conducted with various local media in Los Angeles County, media outlets including the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Ventura County Star, The Proclaimer, as well as a number of other online resources, including Lexis-Nexis.

Birth Date

Mike Garcia Was Born April 24th, 1976 In Granada Hills, CA

Michael Joseph Garcia Was Born April 24th, 1976 (Age 46) In Granada Hills, CA. [House of Representatives History, Art & Archives, accessed [4/28/22](#)]

Personal Background

Garcia Said That He Was A "First Generation American" And That His Father Legally Immigrated To The U.S. From Mexico

Garcia Said He Was A "First Generation American"

Garcia Said That He Was A "First Generation American." Garcia: "My operational service in the Navy was the pinnacle of a career. While my family made great sacrifices the reward of serving our country and providing for its defense was well worth it,' said Garcia, a first generation American whose father legally immigrated to the US in 1959." [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

Garcia Said That His Father Legally Immigrated To The U.S. From Mexico In 1959

Garcia Said That His Father Legally Immigrated To The U.S. In 1959. Garcia: "My operational service in the Navy was the pinnacle of a career. While my family made great sacrifices the reward of serving our country and providing for its defense was well worth it,' said Garcia, a first generation American whose father legally immigrated to the US in 1959." [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

- **Garcia Said That His Father Moved From Mexico With His Father To Fillmore, And Then To The San Fernando Valley.** "Yeah, my father and my grandfather. My grandfather immigrated here in 1959, my dad was 9 years old at the time, he was the oldest of 5 children. They moved to Fillmore initially and then down to the San Fernando Valley. Obviously, did it legally, that's a big deal, my grandfather was an entrepreneur, he was a business owner down in Mexico. Clean slate, came up here, did it for all the right reasons - to build a better life for his family and started his own construction company, Sonora Construction, which ended up being one of the bigger construction companies in the Valley, in the early '90's I got to go to work with my dad and him, laying curb and gutters, laying concrete, seeing the value of hard work, see my grandfather lead a company that was flourishing at the time and he was getting rewarded for it." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia's Father Owned One Of The Largest Construction Companies In The San Fernando Valley

Garcia's Father Owned One Of The Largest Construction Companies In The San Fernando Valley.

GARCIA: "Yeah, my father and my grandfather. My grandfather immigrated here in 1959, my dad was 9 years old at the time, he was the oldest of 5 children. They moved to Fillmore initially and then down to the San Fernando Valley. Obviously, did it legally, that's a big deal, my grandfather was an entrepreneur, he was a business owner down in Mexico. Clean slate, came up here, did it for all the right reasons - to build a better life for his family and

started his own construction company, Sonora Construction, which ended up being one of the bigger construction companies in the Valley, in the early '90's I got to go to work with my dad and him, laying curb and gutters, laying concrete, seeing the value of hard work, see my grandfather lead a company that was flourishing at the time and he was getting rewarded for it." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

NOTE: No further relevant information about Garcia's father's business was uncovered after extensive Google and PPP/COVID-19 relief searches.

Education

1994: Garcia Said That He Graduated From Saugus High School

1994: Garcia Said That He Was A "Top Graduate" Of Saugus High School. GARCIA: "A top graduate of Saugus High School in 1994, Garcia was nominated by Representative Howard 'Buck' McKeon to attend the US Naval Academy in Annapolis. Garcia graduated in the top 3% of his Annapolis class with a bachelor's degree (Major in Political Science with 60% of his syllabus comprised of engineering courses, and a minor in Spanish). In May of 1998 he was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Navy with orders to attend flight school in Pensacola, Florida." [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

1994-1998: Garcia Attended The U.S. Naval Academy In Annapolis, MD, Where He Graduated With Distinction With A Bachelor's Degree In Engineering And Political Science

Garcia Graduated From The Naval Academy In 1998 With Distinction With A Bachelor's Degree In Engineering And Political Science

Garcia Graduated From The Naval Academy In 1998 With Distinction With A Bachelor's Degree In Engineering And Political Science. "Garcia graduated from Annapolis Naval Academy on May 22, 1998 with distinction in the top three percent of his class with his Bachelors Degree in Engineering and Political Science." [Hometown Station, [1/3/19](#)]

NOTE: Records requests have been submitted to obtain more information on Garcia's academic history at Annapolis.

July 1994: Garcia Enrolled In The Naval Academy After His Application Was Sponsored By Rep. Buck McKeon

July 1994: Garcia Enrolled In The Naval Academy After His Application Was Sponsored By Rep. Buck McKeon. "During high school, Garcia knew he wanted to fly fighter jets off air craft carriers, so he set his sights on attending U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. Congressman Buck McKeon sponsored his application and Dr. Clyde Smyth conducted his extensive interview sessions. Annapolis Naval Academy On July 1, 1994, Garcia entered Annapolis which he immediately realized was seriously regimented." [Hometown Station, [1/3/19](#)]

Garcia Learned To Avoid Older Cadets Who Were Known To Haze "Plebes"

Garcia Said "My First Year As A Plebe Was Like Being A Prisoner," And Learned To Avoid Older Cadets Who Were Known To Haze "Plebes." "That first summer of boot camp training was intense, but the academics were even more demanding," said Garcia. 'My first year as a plebe was like being a prisoner.' To hardened and discipline plebes, older cadets took pleasure in harassing them by randomly ordering them to recite daily meal menus, describe various weapons trivia, etc. 'It didn't take a genius to realize who should be avoided on campus,' added Garcia." [Hometown Station, [1/3/19](#)]

Garcia Earned Expert Qualifications With Certain Firearms And Joined The Academy's High Power Rifle Team

Garcia Earned Expert Qualifications With Certain Firearms And Joined The Academy's High Power Rifle Team. "He qualified earning expert badges with a 9MM pistol, M-14 and M-16 rifles and also participated on the academy's high power rifle team." [Hometown Station, [1/3/19](#)]

Garcia Was Put On Special Assignment To Spain, Where He Spent Four Weeks In A Nuclear Submarine

Garcia Was Put On Special Assignment To Spain, Where He Spent Four Weeks In A Nuclear Submarine. "As a midshipman, during his second summer, he was selected to attend a six-week Marine Corps training course at Quantico, but the highlight of his four years at Annapolis was a special assignment to Spain. And so he went to sea for four weeks aboard an old nuclear submarine, the USS Grayling, through the Straits of Gibraltar, but life aboard that submarine was confining and rather unpleasant." [Hometown Station, [1/3/19](#)]

1998: Garcia Graduated From Annapolis "With Distinction," And Received His Diploma From President Bill Clinton Who Was "Not [His] Favorite Guy"

1998: Garcia Graduated From Annapolis "With Distinction." ROUGHEAD: "Midshipmen graduating with distinction are listed in order of merit. The president will present diplomas to graduates with distinctions. Those midshipmen graduating with distinction please rise. Midshipman Pete Nobel Lombard II stands first in the class." [YouTube, David Forman, [10/6/17](#)] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Received His Annapolis Diploma From President Bill Clinton, Who Only Presented Diplomas To "Graduates With Distinctions."** ROUGHEAD: "Midshipman graduating with distinction are listed in order of merit. The president will present diplomas to graduates with distinctions. Those midshipman graduating with distinction please rise. Midshipman Pete Nobel Lombard II stands first in the class." [YouTube, David Forman, [10/6/17](#)] (VIDEO)



[YouTube, David Forman, [1/14/20](#)] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia: "Not My Favorite Guy... But The Diploma Was Worth It."** [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [12/15/19](#)]



[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [12/15/19](#)]

Garcia Said That He Graduated “In The Top 3% Of His Annapolis Class”

Garcia Said That He Graduated “In The Top 3% Of His Annapolis Class.” GARCIA: “A top graduate of Saugus High School in 1994, Garcia was nominated by Representative Howard “Buck” McKeon to attend the US Naval Academy in Annapolis. Garcia graduated in the top 3% of his Annapolis class with a bachelor’s degree (Major in Political Science with 60% of his syllabus comprised of engineering courses, and a minor in Spanish). In May of 1998 he was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Navy with orders to attend flight school in Pensacola, Florida.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/14/20](#)]

1998: Garcia Received A Masters’ Degree In National Security Policy Studies From Georgetown University

1998: Garcia Said That He Received A Master of Arts Degree In National Security Policy Studies From Georgetown University. [LinkedIn, Michael Garcia, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

1998-2001: Garcia Claimed To Have Graduated From The U.S. Navy Strike Fighter Pilot Training Program In Pensacola, FL

2001: Garcia Said He Graduated The U.S. Navy’s Advanced Strike Fighter Program. [LinkedIn, Michael Garcia, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

- **Garcia Said He Attended Flight School In Pensacola, Florida.** Garcia: “A top graduate of Saugus High School in 1994, Garcia was nominated by Representative Howard ‘Buck’ McKeon to attend the US Naval Academy in Annapolis. Garcia graduated in the top 3% of his Annapolis class with a bachelor’s degree (Major in Political Science with 60% of his syllabus comprised of engineering courses, and a minor in Spanish). In May of 1998 he was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Navy with orders to attend flight school in Pensacola, Florida.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

Career

The following provides a brief overview of Garcia’s professional career:

Political

- **2020:** U.S. House of Representatives, CA-25
- **2019-2020:** U.S. House of Representatives, CA-25 candidate

Professional

- **2018-Present:** Major Defense Company, senior program management
- **2017-Present:** Rhino Estate LLC, registered owner
- **2009-2018:** Raytheon, Vice President of business development
- **2003-2017:** CEO, Rhino Estates, LLC
- **2000-2012:** U.S. Navy, F-18 fighter pilot

Rhino Estates LLC**Garcia's Real Estate License Expired In 2012**

12/14/12: Garcia's Real Estate License Appeared To Have Expired. [State of California Department of Real Estate, accessed [3/15/22](#)]

License Type: SALESPERSON
Name: Garcia, Michael Joseph
Mailing Address: 2103 COLUMBIA WY
HANFORD, CA 93230
License ID: 01856465
Expiration Date: 12/14/12
License Status: EXPIRED
Salesperson License Issued: 12/15/08
Former Name(s): NO FORMER NAMES
Responsible Broker: NO CURRENT RESPONSIBLE BROKER
Comment: NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION
NO OTHER PUBLIC COMMENTS
>>>> Public information request complete <<<<

[State of California Department of Real Estate, accessed [3/15/22](#)]


2017: Garcia Incorporated A Real Estate Business Entity With The California Secretary Of State, Despite Indicating He Started The Business 14 Years Earlier

March 2003: Garcia's LinkedIn Indicated He Began Serving As CEO Of Rhino Estates LLC. [LinkedIn, Michael Garcia, accessed [9/24/19](#)]



[LinkedIn, Michael Garcia, accessed [9/24/19](#)]

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

 Secretary of State Articles of Organization Limited Liability Company (LLC)		LLC-1	201717410268 FILED <i>PS</i> Secretary of State State of California JUN 19 2017 <i>W</i>	
IMPORTANT — Read Instructions before completing this form. Filing Fee - \$70.00 Copy Fees - First plain copy free; Additional copies: First page \$1.00 & .50 for each attachment page; Certification Fee - \$5.00 <i>Important!</i> LLCs may have to pay an annual minimum \$800 tax to the California Franchise Tax Board. For more information, go to https://www.ftb.ca.gov .				
1. Limited Liability Company Name (See Instructions – Must contain an LLC ending such as LLC or L.L.C. "LLC" will be added, if not included.) Rhino Estates, LLC				
2. Business Addresses				
a. Initial Street Address of Designated Office in California - Do not list a P.O. Box 28146 Anvil Ct.		City (no abbreviations) Valencia	State CA	Zip Code 91354
b. Initial Mailing Address of LLC, if different than item 2a		City (no abbreviations)	State	Zip Code
3. Agent for Service of Process <small>Item 3a and 3b: If naming an individual, the agent must reside in California and Item 3a and 3b must be completed with the agent's name and complete California street address. Item 3c: If naming a California Registered Corporate Agent, a current agent registration certificate must be on file with the California Secretary of State and Item 3c must be completed (leave Item 3a-3b blank).</small>				
a. California Agent's First Name (if agent is not a corporation) Michael		Middle Name Joseph	Last Name Garcia	Suffix
b. Street Address (if agent is not a corporation) - Do not list a P.O. Box 28146 Anvil Ct.		City (no abbreviations) Valencia	State CA	Zip Code 91354

[California Secretary of State, Articles of Organization, filed [6/19/17](#)]

- **Rhino Estates, LLC Was Listed As A Real Estate Corporation In Its Certificate Of Incorporation.**

CORPORATION – Complete Item 6c only. Only include the name of the registered agent Corporation.	
c. California Registered Corporate Agent's Name (if agent is a corporation) – Do not complete Item 6a or 6b	
7. Type of Business	
a. Describe the type of business or services of the Limited Liability Company Real Estate	

[California Secretary of State, Statement of Information, filed [6/29/17](#)]

- **Jan. 2020: According To A Phone Conversation With The California Secretary Of State, There Were No Filings For Rhino Estates, LLC Prior To June 2017.** [California Secretary Of State, Phone Conversation, 1/28/20]

July 29, 2019: Garcia's Financial Disclosure Indicated Rhino Estate's Bank Account Held Between \$1,001 And \$15,000

Garcia Disclosed Holding Up Between \$1,001 And \$15,001 In A "Rhino LLC" Bank Of America Checking Account. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

NOTE: The Rhino LLC checking account does not appear in any of Garcia's PFDs after 2019.

<p>Garcia Claimed To Provide "Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families," But Records Indicated The Properties He Owned Did Not Provide Housing For Low Income Families...</p>
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NOTE: While Garcia claimed to have refurbished and provided quality rentals to low-income families, our research indicates that many of Garcia's properties were located in affluent areas and sold above their neighborhood's median home prices.

Garcia Claimed To Refurbish Properties And Provide “Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families...”

On His Campaign Website, Garcia Touted “Buying Beat Up Properties And Refurbishing Them For Families Who Can’t Afford To Do It Themselves, And Providing Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families Since 2004.” “Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. ‘I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can’t afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25th District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies.’” [Mike Garcia for Congress, accessed [9/9/19](#)]

Garcia: “I Have Been Successfully Flipping Houses, Buying Beat Up Properties And Refurbishing Them For Families Who Can’t Afford To Do It Themselves.” “Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. ‘I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can’t afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25th District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies.’” [Mike Garcia for Congress, accessed [1/31/20](#)]

NOTE: As of April 28, 2022, Garcia's campaign website no longer features information about his history flipping houses. The image below is an archived screenshot of the website featuring such information.



During his now 10 years as an executive at Raytheon, Garcia has been responsible for the generation of billions of dollars of revenue and the creation of hundreds of jobs for his company and our district.

“The aerospace industry in the 25th District should be commended and supported by our local leadership. This industry brings high-end technology to the warfighter and high paying jobs to our community. There is nothing more noble than that!”, exclaims Garcia.

Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. “I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can’t afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25th District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies.”

[Mike Garcia for Congress, [4/10/20](#)]

...But Garcia Disclosed Owning Only Three Rental Properties, One Of Which He Said He Leased To His Dad...

2019: Garcia Listed Three Rental Properties On His Congressional Personal Financial Disclosure, Including One Labeled “Rented To My Dad.” [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2093 Charlie Chambers [RP] LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Single family residence, rental house		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000
2311 Victoria [RP] LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000
nicklaus o-9 [RP] LOCATION: valencia / los angeles, CA, US DESCRIPTION: rented to my dad		\$100,001 - \$250,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2020: Garcia Listed Three Rental Properties On His Congressional Personal Financial Disclosure. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income	Tx. > \$1,000?
Charlie Chambers Rent [RP] LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nicklaus [RP] LOCATION: Valencia/LA, CA, US	JT	\$100,001 - \$250,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Victoria Rent [RP] LOCATION: Oxnard/Ventura, CA, US		\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

NOTE: Garcia’s 2020 PFD does not state whether the Nicklaus property was rented to his Dad, but the information about it remains the same between the 2019 and 2020 PFDs.

...Another From Which Garcia Claimed To Have Earned Up To \$100,000 In Rental Income Between 2019 And 2020...

2019: Garcia Claimed To Have Earned Up To \$50,000 In Rental Income From 2093 Charlie Chambers.
 [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2093 Charlie Chambers [RP] LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Single family residence, rental house		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000
2311 Victoria [RP] LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

- **2020: Garcia Claimed To Have Earned Up To \$50,000 In Rental Income From The Charlie Chambers Property.** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income	Tx. > \$1,000?
Charlie Chambers Rent [RP] LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

2093 Charlie Chambers Dr. Was A Single-Family Home With A Rent Estimate Of \$2,300 Per Month. “2093 Charlie Chambers Dr, Hanford, CA is a single-family home that contains 2,812 sq ft and was built in 2001. It contains 5 bedrooms and 2.5 bathrooms. This home last sold for \$305,000 in November 2004. The Zestimate for this house is \$366,581, which has decreased by \$8 in the last 30 days. The Rent Zestimate for this home is \$2,300/mo, which has increased by \$5/mo in the last 30 days.” [Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#)]



[Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#)]

...And One Of Garcia’s Properties Was Located In The Sixth Richest Metro Area In The Country And Appeared To Charge \$417-Per-Night On AirBnB As Of April 2019

July 29, 2019: Garcia’s Personal Financial Disclosure Listed 2311 Victoria Ave As A Rental Property. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

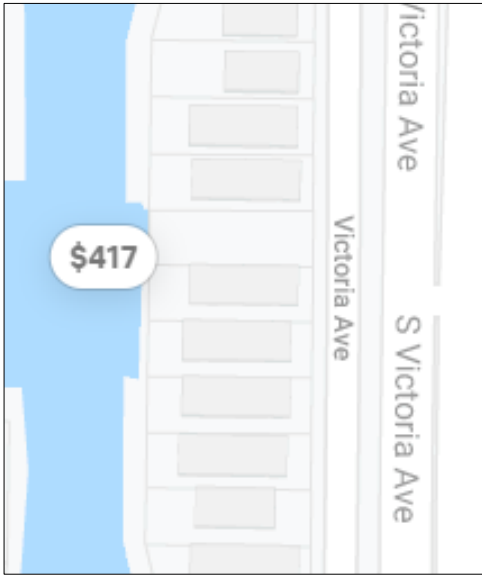
SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2311 Victoria [RP]	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000
LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US					
DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.					

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019: The Oxnard Metropolitan Area Was The Sixth-Richest In The Country. “6. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA • Median household income: \$82,857 • Households earning \$200,000 or more: 12.2% • Adults with a bachelor’s degree: 33.4% • March 2019 unemployment: 4.0%” [Ventura County Star, [5/19/19](#)]

April 30, 2019: On AirBnB, “Remodeled 3BR On Canal W/ Dock & Pool Table” Cost \$417 Per Night. [AirBnB, accessed [9/30/19](#)]





[AirBnB, accessed [9/30/19](#)]

On Zillow, 2311 Victoria Ave Was Listed As Having Three Bedrooms. [Zillow, accessed [9/30/19](#)]



[Zillow, accessed [9/30/19](#)]

April 8, 2021: Garcia Sold 2311 Victoria Ave For Somewhere Between \$1,000,001 And \$5,000,000. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

SCHEDULE B: TRANSACTIONS

Asset	Owner Date	Tx. Amount Type	Cap. Gains > \$200?

Victoria Rental Property [RP]	04/8/2021	S	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LOCATION: Oxnard/Ventura, CA, US				

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

NOTE: From a review of the [immediate area](#) on Victoria Ave on Google Maps Street view, no other houses appeared to have an identical façade.

...And Garcia’s Apparent Flipped Properties Were Routinely Sold Above Their Neighborhood’s Median Home Prices

Summary: Garcia’s Flipped Property Sale History					
Property	Purchase Date	Purchase Price	Sale Date	Sale Price	2020 Median Home Price
2434 W Caldwell AVE. Visalia, CA 93277	6/27/17	\$325,000	4/12/19	\$390,000	\$234,693
2500 W Caldwell AVE. Visalia, CA 93277	6/27/17	\$325,000	5/25/18	\$400,000	\$234,693
28146 Anvil CT., Santa Clarita, CA 91354	2/26/14	\$705,000	3/12/19	\$900,000	\$591,263
20000 Plum Canyon RD. Unit 1513 Santa Clarita, CA 91350	7/3/14	\$250,000	11/15/16	\$300,000	\$568,516
26525 Kinglet PL. Santa Clarita, CA 91351	7/1/16	\$382,000	5/22/17	\$465,000	\$512,856
27661 Nugget DR. Apt. 4 Santa Clarita, CA 91387	11/13/15	\$130,000	1/26/16	\$190,000	\$570,606
22753 Lennon CT. Santa Clarita, CA 91350	4/20/12	\$230,000	7/29/15	\$353,000	\$568,516
19527 Opal LN. Santa Clarita, CA 91350	7/16/10	\$348,500	7/16/18	\$412,000	\$568,516
29153 Garnet Canyon DR. Santa Clarita, CA 91390	6/7/09	\$514,500	1/24/14	\$657,000	\$655,858
2103 W Columbia Way Hanford, CA 93230	6/27/07	\$340,000	2/9/09	\$280,000	\$236,984
125 Maple Way Hanford, CA 93230	2/1/05	\$188,000	4/26/05	\$245,000	\$236,984
1267 Levich ST. Hanford, CA 93230	5/10/04	\$165,000	12/30/05	\$255,000	\$236,984
1147 Susan Way Hanford, CA 93230	2/26/04	\$120,000	6/5/05	\$220,000	\$236,984
	Total:	\$4,023,000	Total:	\$5,067,000	

[Nexis Comprehensive Person Report, Source Documents, accessed 1/8/20; Los Angeles County Assessor, 2812-081-047, accessed 1/8/20; Nexis Comprehensive Location Report, Source Documents, accessed 1/8/20; Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#)]

NOTE: Table excludes properties that Garcia has used as his voting address but includes some properties that Nexis listed as Garcia’s primary residence.

NOTE: While Garcia sold the 2311 Victoria Ave property in April 2021, that appeared to be in line with the [median home price](#).

Criminal Record

As of March 2022, Garcia was not associated with any criminal or traffic violations. [Nexis Criminal Records search, accessed, 3/7/22]

Judgments Or Liens

NOTE: For full information about liens against Garcia’s properties, please see the “Ethics” section.

Voter Registration & History

Garcia Was Registered To Vote In California’s 27th Congressional District Under The 2022 Maps

Garcia’s Address Was Located In California’s 27th Congressional District. [Los Angeles Times, [12/21/21](#)]

According to VoteBuilder and the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, Garcia’s voting history is depicted below:

Garcia Voting History								
	General	Primary	Muni Primary	Muni Runoff	Municipal	Pres Primary	Special	Special Primary
2021								
2020	Y	Y						
2019								
2018								
2017								
2016		Y						
2015								
2014								
2013								
2012	Y	Y				Y		
2011								
2010	Y	Y						
2009								
2008								
2007								
2006	Y							
2005								
2004	Y							

[VoteBuilder, accessed 3/7/22; Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, [9/5/19](#)]

NOTE: Garcia’s voting history between 2004 and 2016 was retrieved from Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk records, and voting history covering the years since 2016 have been retrieved from VoteBuilder.

Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election

According To Los Angeles County Registrar Records, Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election

According To Los Angeles County Registrar Records, Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election. [Los Angeles County Registrar Recorder/County Clerk, dated 9/5/19]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, Dean C. Logan, Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, do hereby certify that the following voted information is on file at the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk office:


VOTER'S NAME: MICHAEL GARCIA
 RESIDENCE ADDRESS: SAUGUS, CA 91390
 DATE OF BIRTH: 4/24/1976
 PARTY: REPUBLICAN
 REGISTRATION STATUS: ACTIVE
 REGISTRATION DATE: 7/23/2019

VOTING HISTORY:
 6/7/2016 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION
 11/6/2012 GENERAL ELECTION
 6/5/2012 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION
 11/2/2010 GENERAL ELECTION
 6/8/2010 STATEWIDE DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION
 11/7/2006 GENERAL ELECTION
 11/2/2004 GENERAL ELECTION

**This is a true certified document
 if it bears the seal, imprinted in purple ink,
 of the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk**

SEP 05 2019 *m*

Dean C. Logan
 REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK
 LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



[Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, [9/5/19](#)]

Garcia Said He Did Not Vote In The 2016 Election Because He Was Out Of Town On Business And Did Not Arrange To Vote By Mail

Garcia Said He Did Not Vote In The 2016 Election Because He Was Out Of Town On Business For The General Election And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail. “Garcia, endorsed by the Ventura County and Los Angeles County Republican parties, declared his candidacy long before Hill resigned and says his goal is to keep the nation from following the path of Democratic-controlled California. He said he supports the president and voted for Trump in the 2016 primary. But he was out of town on business for the general election and did not make provisions to vote by mail. ‘I’m ashamed of that,’ said Garcia who aimed his own bombshell at Knight. He said the day Hill announced her resignation, he reached out to Knight.” [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

Garcia Did Not Vote In A Majority Of Elections For Which Records Were Available

Records Show Garcia Missed At Least Eight Elections, Including The 2018 General And Primary Elections

2004 – 2018: Garcia Only Voted Seven Times – In The General Elections In 2004, 2006, 2010, 2012, And 2016, And In Primary Elections In 2010, 2012, And 2016. [Los Angeles County Registrar Recorder/County Clerk, dated 9/5/19]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
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 11/7/2006 GENERAL ELECTION
 11/2/2004 GENERAL ELECTION

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SEP 05 2019

Dean C. Logan
 REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK
 LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



[Los Angeles County Registrar Recorder/County Clerk, dated 9/5/19]

If There Were Just One Primary Election And One General Election Every Two Years, Garcia Would Have Voted Less Than Half The Time – Seven Times Out Of Fifteen Contests.

Election	Record of Garcia Voting
2018 General	No
2018 Primary	No
2016 General	No
2016 Primary	Yes
2014 General	No
2014 Primary	No
2012 General	Yes
2012 Primary	Yes
2010 General	Yes
2010 Primary	Yes
2008 General	No
2008 Primary	No
2006 General	Yes
2006 Primary	No
2004 General	Yes

[VoteBuilder, accessed 3/7/22; Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk, [9/5/19](#)]

NOTE: Records requests have been submitted to the Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk to obtain Garcia's most recent voting history post 2018.

Garcia Said He Voted For Stephen Knight For Congress In 2018 Through An Absentee Ballot That Was Not Counted

Garcia Said He Voted For Stephen Knight For Congress In 2018 Through An Absentee Ballot That Was Not Counted. “Garcia: They’re accusing me of not voting in three elections. Here’s the record. For the record, I did vote in 2018. I voted for [Stephen] Knight. I voted through an absentee ballot, and I did so in 2014. Neither of those were counted.” [The Proclaimer Santa Clarita Valley, [8/9/19](#)]

Garcia Said That He Voted Absentee In 2018 And 2014, But That His Ballots Were Not Counted Because They Were Processed Late

Garcia Said That He Voted Absentee In 2018 And 2014, But That His Ballots Were Not Counted Because They Were Processed Late. GARCIA: “I did vote in 2018 and 2014, but neither was counted. They were processed late because I voted by absentee ballot. Here’s the deal, I’m embarrassed but if you vote by mail, you won’t get a notification. If you send it in the day before or the day of the election, it might not be processed on time and they won’t notify you. I was as shocked as everyone else when I saw the records and I called in to see if they could give some kind of testimony [that I did vote] but they said no.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Said The County Registrar Confirmed They Received His Ballots, But They Were Processed Late.** “[Garcia:] I’ve spent a lot of hours with the county election offices and the county registrar’s office and they did confirm that the ballots are there. They were processed late, okay, so in the case of 2018, election day was [Nov. 8], my ballot was processed on [Nov. 17]. So voters out there, here’s the lesson learned. I’m embarrassed by it because I consider myself to be an educated realist, but here’s the deal: if you vote by mail, you won’t get a notification. If your signature doesn’t match, they’ll send you a letter that says, ‘Your signature didn’t match, redo the signature, make it look like what’s on your driver’s license, send it back in, your vote will count.’ If you send it the day before the election, the day of the election, and even if it’s there, it may not get processed in time. When that happens, they don’t send you a notification that says, ‘Your vote didn’t get counted.’ Until I was in this race and became subject to all this... I was as shocked as anyone else when I saw that record.” [The Proclaimer Santa Clarita Valley, [8/9/19](#)]

Garcia Said That He Had Never Voted For A Democrat

Garcia Said He Had Never Voted For A Democrat. “Daniels: Have you ever voted for a Democrat? Garcia: No.” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

Property Information

Significant Findings

- ✓ August 2021: Garcia was five months delinquent on paying taxes for his DC condo, owing \$261 in interest and penalties, and attempted to take the homestead deduction in DC, which was later revoked.
 - ✓ According to DC tax records on the morning of August 11, 2021, Garcia was nearly five months overdue on property taxes, owing a \$1,492 balance plus \$261 in interest and penalties.
 - ✓ On the afternoon of August 11, 2021, Garcia paid his property taxes after being asked about it.
 - ✓ Garcia attempted to take the homestead deduction in DC, but it was later revoked.
- ✓ Garcia did not pay property taxes for his Santa Clarita rental property in full and on time – he paid at least \$11,633.77 in taxes but was charged late penalties in 2019.
 - ✓ December 2019: Garcia was charged \$159.60 in penalties for not paying his property taxes for his Santa Clarita rental property on time.
- ✓ Garcia claimed to provide “quality rental properties to lower income families,” but records indicated the properties he owned did not provide housing for low-income families and were routinely sold above their neighborhood’s median home prices.
- ✓ Garcia claimed to refurbish properties and provide “quality rental properties to lower income families, but Garcia disclosed owning only three rental properties.
 - ✓ Garcia said he leased one of his rental properties to his dad and also claimed to have earned up to \$100,000 in rental income from another property between 2019 and 2020.
- ✓ One of Garcia’s properties was located in the sixth richest metro area in the country and appeared to charge \$417-per-night on AirBnB as of April 2019.
- ✓ Garcia’s apparent flipped properties were routinely sold above their neighborhood’s median home prices.

August 2021: Garcia Was Five Months Delinquent On Paying Taxes For His DC Condo And Attempted To Take The Homestead Deduction In DC, Which Was Later Revoked

December 2020: Garcia Disclosed Purchasing A DC Condo

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

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

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

According To DC Tax Records On The Morning Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Was Nearly Five Months Overdue On Property Taxes, Owing A \$1,492 Balance Plus \$261 In Interest And Penalties

As Of The Morning Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Had Failed To Pay His Property Taxes For The First Half Of The Year, Which Were Due On March 31, 2021, And Owed \$261.20 In Penalties And Interest. As of the morning of August 11, 2021, Garcia had failed to pay his property taxes for the first half of the year, which were due on March 31, 2021. He had yet to pay taxes for the second half of the year, due on September 15, 2021. He owed \$1,492.33 for the first half of the year, \$111.90 in interest, and \$149.23 in penalties. [DC Office of Tax Revenue, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

Current Year Help

2021 Second Half

Description	Amount	Balance
Real Property Tax	\$1,816.82	\$1,816.82

2021 First Half

Description	Amount	Balance
Real Property Tax	\$1,492.33	\$1,492.33
Real Property Interest	\$111.90	\$111.90
Real Property Penalty	\$149.23	\$149.23

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For Mike Garcia property, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

D.C. Property Taxes For The First Half Of The 2021 Billing Period Were Due March 31, 2021

D.C. Property Taxes For The First Half Of The 2021 Billing Period Were Due March 31, 2021.

Real Property Tax Bill Payment Due Dates

Billing	Period	Due Date**
1 st Half	October 1 - March 31	March 31
2 nd Half	April 1 - September 30	September 15

[DC Office of Tax Revenue, accessed [5/16/22](#)]

On The Afternoon Of August 11, 2021, Garcia Paid His Property Taxes After Being Asked About It

Garcia Paid Property Taxes On August 11, 2021 After A Reporter Inquiry And Asserted He Was Not Responsible For Paying Property Taxes For The First Half Of 2021 Because The Seller Had Done So. Garcia paid property taxes on August 11, 2021 after a reporter inquiry. Garcia's assertion that he was not responsible for paying property taxes for the first half of 2021 because the seller had taken care of it is false. [Reporter Inquiry Phone Call, 8/11/21]

- **Garcia's Assertion Was False; The Seller Last Paid Property Taxes On September 15, 2020 For The September 15, 2020 Deadline And Garcia Was Responsible For Paying Taxes By The March 31, 2021.** The seller last paid property taxes on September 15, 2020 for the September 15, 2020 deadline. Garcia was responsible for paying taxes by the March 31, 2021 deadline and failed to do so until he was caught.

Property Details

SSL : 0459- -2062

[> Make a Payment](#)

Premise Address

Balance : **\$0.00**

Details	Assessment	Tax Information	Features	Map	Applications and Actions
Tax Summary	Tax History	Billing History	<u>Payment History</u>		
Payments Help					
Deposit Date	Payment Type	Status	Payment Amount		
11-Aug-2021	ACH Debit	Pending	\$3,570.28		
15-Sep-2020	Wire Transfer	Posted	\$1,453.33		
31-Mar-2020	Wire Transfer	Posted	\$1,341.33		

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For Mike Garcia Property, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

Garcia Attempted To Take The Homestead Deduction In DC, But It Was Later Revoked

Garcia's February 18, 2021 Tax Bill Showed That He Was Receiving The Homestead Deduction.

Additional Information		(Please see reverse side for important information)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real Property Tax is based on the Taxable Assessment of \$364,430.00 at a rate of \$0.85 per \$100 16% of your Tax Year 2021 Real Property Tax is used to pay the General Obligation Bonds debt service requirement. Your Homestead Deduction reduced your real property taxes by \$648.98 			

If paid by: Apr 1, 2021	Amount Due \$1,663.94	If paid by: Jun 1, 2021	Amount Due \$1,708.70
If paid by: May 1, 2021	Amount Due \$1,686.32	If paid by: Jul 1, 2021	Amount Due \$1,731.08

 RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE AND/OR CORRESPONDENCE

MICHAEL J. GARCIA & REBECCA GARCIA


Media Number: 91413749
Notice Number: L0005438007
Tax Type: Real Property Tax
Account ID: 700-001442015
SSL: 0459- -2062
Due Date: 31-Mar-2021
Amount Due: 1,492.33

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Tax Record For Mike Garcia Property, accessed [8/11/21](#)]

Garcia Was Issued Another Tax Bill On August 6, 2021 Which No Longer Showed A Homestead Deduction.

PROPERTY TAX BILL

Square	Suffix	Lot	Property Address				Bill Year	Assessment
0459		2062	[REDACTED]				2021	\$440,780
Description			Class	Tax	Penalty	Interest	Credit	Total
2021 Second Half Tax			1	\$1,816.82	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,816.82
2021 First Half Tax			1	\$1,492.33	\$149.23	\$111.90	\$0.00	\$1,753.46
Total				\$3,309.15	\$149.23	\$111.90	\$0.00	
Amount Due By August 31, 2021								\$3,570.28
Amount Due By September 15, 2021								\$3,592.66
Additional Information			(Please see reverse side for important information.)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real Property Tax is based on the Taxable Assessment of \$440,780.00 at a rate of \$0.85 per \$100. Estimated annual tax amount \$3,746.63. 16% of your Tax Year 2021 Real Property Tax is used to pay the General Obligation Bonds debt service requirement. Our records indicate that the original tax bill was requested by your mortgage company on your behalf. Your real property is receiving the Trash Credit for Tax Year 2021 of \$113.00, split equally between the first half and second half bill. Your real property is NOT receiving Homestead Deduction/Senior/Disabled Tax Relief. 								
Forecasted Amounts for Late Payments								
If paid by:	Sep 16, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,801.59	If paid by:	Oct 16, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,851.22	
If paid by:	Oct 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,823.97	If paid by:	Nov 1, 2021	Amount Due	\$3,873.60	

 RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR REMITTANCE AND/OR CORRESPONDENCE

MICHAEL J. GARCIA & REBECCA GARCIA
 [REDACTED]

Media Number: 101734881
Notice Number: L0006290625
Tax Type: Real Property Tax
Account ID: 700-001442015
SSL: 0459- -2062
Due Date: 15-Sep-2021
Amount Due: 3,592.66

[MyTax.DC.Gov, Mike Garcia Property Record, accessed [8/11/21](#)]


Garcia Was Delinquent On Paying Taxes On Time On His Santa Clarita Investment Property

2016: Garcia And His Brother Purchased A Santa Clarita Condo For \$206,000

Oct. 14, 2016: Garcia And His Brother Purchased A Santa Clarita Condo For \$206,000. [Nexis Comprehensive Person Report, Source Documents, accessed 1/8/20]

As Of 2022, The Property Had An Assessed Value Of \$225,287

2022: The Property Had An Assessed Value Of \$225,287. According to the Los Angeles County Assessor, the investment property in Santa Clarita, CA had an assessed value of \$225,287.


Situs Address:


Use Type: Condominium
Parcel Type: Regular Fee Parcel
Tax Rate Area: 00935

Parcel Status: ACTIVE
Create Date:
Delete Date:
Tax Status: CURRENT
Year Defaulted:
Exemption: None

Building (0101) & Land Overview

Use Code: 010E	# of Units: 1	Year Built: 1977
Design Type: 0130	Beds/Baths: 1/1	Effective Year: 1977
Quality Class: D7A	Building SqFt: 722	Land SqFt: 676,027



[Parcel Map / Map Index](#)

	2022 Roll Preparation	2021 Current Roll	RC	Year	2017 Base Value
Land	\$ 103,457	\$ 101,429	T	2017	\$ 94,600
Improvements	\$ 121,830	\$ 119,442	T	2017	\$ 111,400
Total	\$ 225,287	\$ 220,871			\$ 206,000

[Los Angeles County Assessor Portal, accessed [5/9/22](#)]

Garcia Did Not Pay Property Taxes On The Property In Full And On Time – He Paid At Least \$11,633.77 In Taxes, But Was Charged Late Penalties In 2019

Garcia Has Paid At Least \$11,633.77 In Property Taxes For The Investment Property. [Los Angeles County Assessor, 2851-008-125, accessed [5/31/22](#)]

Santa Clarita Condo Property Taxes	
Year	Amount
2022	Unavailable
2021	\$1,651.23
2020	Unavailable
2019	\$1,596.05
2018	\$3,112.46
2017	\$3,037.21
2016	\$2,236.82
Total	\$11,633.77

[Nexis Comprehensive Person Report, Source Documents, accessed 1/8/20; Los Angeles County Treasurer and Tax Collector, accessed [5/31/22](#)]

December 2019: Garcia Was Charged \$159.60 In Penalties For Not Paying His Property Taxes On Time.
 [Los Angeles County Treasurer and Tax Collector, accessed [1/23/20](#)]

Last updated Wednesday January 22, 2020

Assessor ID Number: 2851-008-125 Year: 19 Seq. No.: 000

ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER (EFT) NUMBER
ID#: 19 2851 008 125 8 YEAR: 19 SEQUENCE: 000 9

Installment 1		Installment 2	
Tax Amount	\$1,596.05	Tax Amount	\$1,596.04
Penalty Amount	\$159.60	Pen/Cost Amount	\$0.00
Total Due	\$1,755.65	Total Due	\$1,596.04
Paid Amount	\$1,596.05	Paid Amount	\$0.00
Balance Due	\$159.60	Balance Due	\$1,596.04
Delinquent If Not Paid By	12/10/2019	Delinquent If Not Paid By	04/10/2020

[Los Angeles County Treasurer and Tax Collector, accessed [1/23/20](#)]

Garcia Claimed To Provide “Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families,” But Records Indicated The Properties He Owned Did Not Provide Housing For Low Income Families

Garcia Claimed To Provide “Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families,” But Records Indicated The Properties He Owned Did Not Provide Housing For Low Income Families...

2020: Garcia Claimed To Refurbish Properties And Provide “Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families...”

On His Campaign Website, Garcia Touted “Buying Beat Up Properties And Refurbishing Them For Families Who Can’t Afford To Do It Themselves, And Providing Quality Rental Properties To Lower Income Families Since 2004.” “Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. ‘I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can’t afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25th District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies.’” [Mike Garcia for Congress, accessed [9/9/19](#)]

Garcia: “I Have Been Successfully Flipping Houses, Buying Beat Up Properties And Refurbishing Them For Families Who Can’t Afford To Do It Themselves.” “Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. ‘I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can’t afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25th District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies.’” [Mike Garcia for Congress, accessed [1/31/20](#)]

NOTE: As of April 28, 2022, Garcia’s campaign website no longer features information about his history flipping houses. The image below is an archived screenshot of the website featuring such information.



During his now 10 years as an executive at Raytheon, Garcia has been responsible for the generation of billions of dollars of revenue and the creation of hundreds of jobs for his company and our district.

“The aerospace industry in the 25th District should be commended and supported by our local leadership. This industry brings high-end technology to the warfighter and high paying jobs to our community. There is nothing more noble than that!”, exclaims Garcia.

Besides his service in the military and employment with a large aerospace firm, Garcia has a passion for real estate. “I have been successfully flipping houses, buying beat up properties and refurbishing them for families who can’t afford to do it themselves, and providing quality rental properties to lower income families since 2004. Through the booms and recession, I had great success because of my hard work and diligence. I love the members of the real estate community in the 25th District because they understand that hard work leads to success, not hand outs and government subsidies.”

[Mike Garcia for Congress, [4/10/20](#)]

...But During The 2020 Cycle, Garcia Disclosed Owning Only Three Rental Properties, One Of Which He Said He Leased To His Dad...

2019: Garcia Listed Three Rental Properties On His Congressional Personal Financial Disclosure, Including One Titled “Nicklaus 0-9,” Which Was Described As “Rented To My Dad.” [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2093 Charlie Chambers [RP] LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Single family residence, rental house		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000
2311 Victoria [RP] LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000
nicklaus 0-9 [RP] LOCATION: valencia / los angeles, CA, US DESCRIPTION: rented to my dad		\$100,001 - \$250,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

- **2020: Garcia Listed Three Rental Properties On His Congressional Personal Financial Disclosure, Including One Titled “Nicklaus.”** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income	Tx. > \$1,000?
Charlie Chambers Rent [RP] LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nicklaus [RP] LOCATION: Valencia/LA, CA, US	JT	\$100,001 - \$250,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Victoria Rent [RP] LOCATION: Oxnard/Ventura, CA, US		\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$5,001 - \$15,000	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

NOTE: Garcia's 2020 PFD does not state whether the Nicklaus property was rented to his Dad, but the information about it remains the same between the 2019 and 2020 PFDs.

...And A Third Which Was Listed As A "Single Family Residence, Rental House" But From Which Garcia Reported Earning Up To \$100,000 Total In Rental Income In 2019 And 2020 And Which Was Valued At Up To \$500,000

2019: Garcia Claimed To Have Earned Up To \$50,000 In Rental Income From 2093 Charlie Chambers.

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2093 Charlie Chambers [RP] LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Single family residence, rental house		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000
2311 Victoria [RP] LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

- **2020: Garcia Claimed To Have Earned Up To \$50,000 In Rental Income From A Property He Described As "Charlie Chambers" In "Hanford/Kings, CA" Property.** [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME

Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income	Tx. > \$1,000?
Charlie Chambers Rent [RP]		\$250,001 - \$500,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
LOCATION: Hanford / Kings, CA, US					

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

2093 Charlie Chambers Dr. Was A Single-Family Home With A Rent Estimate Of \$2,300 Per Month. “2093 Charlie Chambers Dr, Hanford, CA is a single-family home that contains 2,812 sq ft and was built in 2001. It contains 5 bedrooms and 2.5 bathrooms. This home last sold for \$305,000 in November 2004. The Zestimate for this house is \$366,581, which has decreased by \$8 in the last 30 days. The Rent Zestimate for this home is \$2,300/mo, which has increased by \$5/mo in the last 30 days.” [Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#)]



[Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#)]

...And One Of Which Garcia Described In 2019 As Being A “Beach House Used For Short Term Rentals,” Which Was Located In The Sixth Richest Metro Area In The Country And Appeared To Charge \$417-Per-Night On AirBnB As Of 2019 –Which He Has Since Sold For Up To \$5 Million

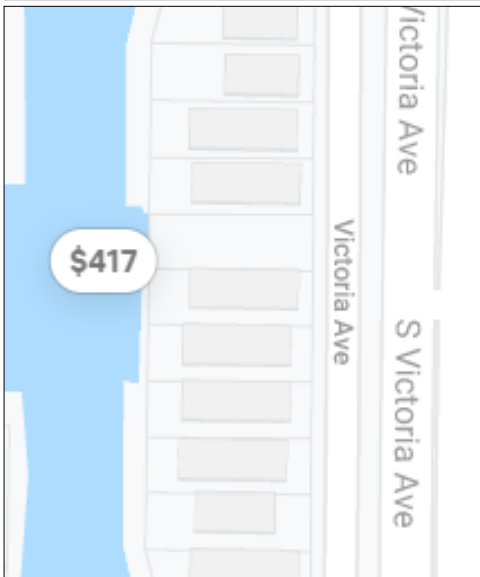
July 29, 2019: Garcia’s Personal Financial Disclosure Listed “2311 Victoria” In “Oxnard/Ventura, CA, US” Ave As A Rental Property. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

SCHEDULE A: ASSETS AND "UNEARNED" INCOME					
Asset	Owner	Value of Asset	Income Type(s)	Income Current Year to Filing	Income Preceding Year
2311 Victoria [RP]	JT	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000
LOCATION: Oxnard / Ventura, CA, US					
DESCRIPTION: Beach house used for short term rentals.					

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019: The Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, California Metropolitan Area Was The Sixth-Richest In The Country. “6. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA • Median household income: \$82,857 • Households earning \$200,000 or more: 12.2% • Adults with a bachelor’s degree: 33.4% • March 2019 unemployment: 4.0%” [Ventura County Star, [5/19/19](#)]

April 30, 2019: On AirBnB, “Remodeled 3BR On Canal W/ Dock & Pool Table” Cost \$417 Per Night.
[AirBnB, accessed [9/30/19](#)]



[AirBnB, accessed [9/30/19](#)]

On Zillow, 2311 Victoria Ave Was Listed As Having Three Bedrooms. [Zillow, accessed [9/30/19](#)]



[Zillow, accessed [9/30/19](#)]

April 8, 2021: Garcia Sold 2311 Victoria Ave For Somewhere Between \$1,000,001 And \$5,000,000. [Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

SCHEDULE B: TRANSACTIONS

Asset	Owner Date	Tx. Type	Amount	Cap. Gains > \$200?
Victoria Rental Property [RP] LOCATION: Oxnard/Ventura, CA, US	04/8/2021	S	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Clerk of the House of Representatives, filed [8/10/21](#)]

...And Garcia’s Apparent Flipped Properties Were Routinely Sold Above Their Neighborhood’s Median Home Prices

Summary: Garcia’s Flipped Property Sale History					
Property	Purchase Date	Purchase Price	Sale Date	Sale Price	2020 Median Home Price
2434 W Caldwell AVE. Visalia, CA 93277	6/27/17	\$325,000	4/12/19	\$390,000	\$234,693
2500 W Caldwell AVE. Visalia, CA 93277	6/27/17	\$325,000	5/25/18	\$400,000	\$234,693
28146 Anvil CT., Santa Clarita, CA 91354	2/26/14	\$705,000	3/12/19	\$900,000	\$591,263
20000 Plum Canyon RD. Unit 1513 Santa Clarita, CA 91350	7/3/14	\$250,000	11/15/16	\$300,000	\$568,516
26525 Kinglet PL. Santa Clarita, CA 91351	7/1/16	\$382,000	5/22/17	\$465,000	\$512,856

27661 Nugget DR. Apt. 4 Santa Clarita, CA 91387	11/13/15	\$130,000	1/26/16	\$190,000	\$570,606
22753 Lennon CT. Santa Clarita, CA 91350	4/20/12	\$230,000	7/29/15	\$353,000	\$568,516
19527 Opal LN. Santa Clarita, CA 91350	7/16/10	\$348,500	7/16/18	\$412,000	\$568,516
29153 Garnet Canyon DR. Santa Clarita, CA 91390	6/7/09	\$514,500	1/24/14	\$657,000	\$655,858
2103 W Columbia Way Hanford, CA 93230	6/27/07	\$340,000	2/9/09	\$280,000	\$236,984
125 Maple Way Hanford, CA 93230	2/1/05	\$188,000	4/26/05	\$245,000	\$236,984
1267 Levich ST. Hanford, CA 93230	5/10/04	\$165,000	12/30/05	\$255,000	\$236,984
1147 Susan Way Hanford, CA 93230	2/26/04	\$120,000	6/5/05	\$220,000	\$236,984
	Total:	\$4,023,000	Total:	\$5,067,000	

[Nexis Comprehensive Person Report, Source Documents, accessed 1/8/20; Los Angeles County Assessor, 2812-081-047, accessed 1/8/20; Nexis Comprehensive Location Report, Source Documents, accessed 1/8/20; Zillow, accessed [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#), [2/3/20](#)]

NOTE: While Garcia sold the 2311 Victoria Ave property in April 2021, that appeared to be in line with the [median home price](#).

Personal Finances

In 2020, Garcia had an estimated net worth of between \$3,076,022 and \$12,839,999.

According to Garcia’s federal personal financial disclosures, his 2020 annual unearned income was between \$127,506 and \$1,085,200. Garcia also received \$174,000 annually in salary as a member of Congress. Garcia’s assets totaled between \$3,326,022 and \$12,940,000. Garcia had between \$100,001 and \$250,000 in liabilities.

NOTE: As of early May 2022, Garcia’s 2021 PFD was not yet available. For detailed descriptions of Garcia’s personal financial disclosures by year, see Appendix 1 – Personal Financial Disclosures.

Garcia’s Federal Personal Financial Disclosure Summary

Garcia PFD Toplines									
Year	Earned Income	Asset Value		Unearned Income		Transactions		Liabilities	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
2020	\$175,000	\$3,326,022	\$12,940,000	\$127,506	\$1,085,200	\$1,296,006	\$5,665,000	\$100,001	\$250,000
2019	\$476,500	\$1,953,012	\$7,095,000	\$110,210	\$296,400	\$0	\$0	\$615,003	\$1,300,000

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#); Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

April 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$30,001 And \$100,000 Worth Of Tesla Stock

April 28, 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 Worth Of Tesla Stock. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

April 12, 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 Worth Of Tesla Stock. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

April 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 Worth Of SPDR Gold Trust Stock

April 12, 2021: Garcia Bought Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 Worth Of SPDR Gold Trust Stock. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

Aug. 2018: Garcia Incurred Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 In Credit Card Debt

Aug. 2018: Garcia Incurred Between \$15,001 And \$50,000 In Credit Card Debt From USAA. [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Garcia Was Listed As Owning Two Cars, Each Worth Between \$50,001 And \$100,000, In His 2019 Personal Financial Disclosure (PFD) That He Was Not Listed As Owning In His 2020 PFD

July 29, 2019: Garcia Was Listed As Owning Two Cars Each Worth Between \$50,001 And \$100,000. [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

- **Aug. 11, 2021: Garcia Was Not Listed As Owning The Same Cars He Was Listed As Owning In His 2019 Personal Financial Disclosure.** [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

Taxpayer Funded Salaries**2020-2022: Garcia Earned As Much As \$522,000 In Salary As A Member Of Congress**

Garcia has been paid a Congressional salary of \$174,000 annually since entering Congress in 2020.

Over three years in Congress, Garcia had earned a total of \$522,000 in taxpayer-funded salary.

Year	Congressional Salary
2020	\$174,000
2021	\$174,000
2022	\$174,000
TOTAL	\$522,000

[Congressional Research Service, [3/22/22](#)]

NOTE: Garcia's 2020 PFD said that he earned \$175,000 from his congressional salary even though members of Congress were still paid only \$174,000 in 2020. However, Garcia served for only part of the year 2020, so it is unclear if he should've been paid that full amount.

Professional Career

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia claimed he helped create “hundreds” of jobs when he was a Business Development Executive at Raytheon from 2009 to 2018
- ✓ Garcia served as a U.S. Navy fighter pilot from 2000 to 2012.

Raytheon

2009-2018: Garcia Was A Business Development Executive At Raytheon, And Claimed He Helped Create “Hundreds” Of Jobs

LinkedIn: Garcia Was A Business Development Executive At Raytheon. According to Garcia’s LinkedIn profile, he began working at Raytheon as the Director of Business Development in 2009. He held that position until 2018, when he was promoted to Vice President of Business Development. [LinkedIn, Viewed [3/20/19](#)]

Garcia Oversaw Development Of New Radar Systems For Fighter Jets. “In a presentation to the Defense IQ International Fighter Conference, Michael Garcia, the company’s senior business development manager for active, electronically scanned array radars, suggested that longer-range sensors and weapons should be part of stealth, rather than placing near-complete reliance on reduced...” [Aviation Week, [11/14/13](#)]

Garcia Claimed That He Generated “Billions Of Dollars Of Revenue’ And Helped Create “Hundreds Of Jobs” For Raytheon In His District. “During his now 10 years as an executive at Raytheon, Garcia has been responsible for the generation of billions of dollars of revenue and the creation of hundreds of jobs for his company and our district. ‘The aerospace industry in the 25th District should be commended and supported by our local leadership. This industry brings high-end technology to the warfighter and high paying jobs to our community. There is nothing more noble than that!’, exclaims Garcia.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

U.S. Navy

2000-2012: Garcia Was An U.S. Navy Fighter Pilot


NOTE: Records requests have been submitted to obtain more information on Garcia’s military records.

Garcia Was An F-18 Fighter Pilot, And Was Assigned To Multiple Bases And Aircraft Carriers

Garcia Said That He Was One Of The First F-18 Super Hornet Strike Fighter Pilots In The Navy. “First generation American citizen Mike Garcia is a highly decorated United States Naval Officer whose record-setting flying performance earned him the honor of becoming one of the first Super Hornet strike fighter pilots in the Navy. He flew over 30 combat missions during Operation Iraqi freedom in the skies above Baghdad, Fallujah and Tikrit.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

2012: Garcia Received An Honorable Discharge From Navy Active Duty

Aug. 2012: Garcia Received An Honorable Discharge From The Navy Reserve As A Lieutenant Commander. [Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Certificate of Discharge From Reserve Duty via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]

 **DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**
NAVF PERSONNEL COMMAND
5720 INTEGRITY DRIVE
MILLINGTON TN 38055-0000

OF 12345678
1920
2012/08/24

From: Commander, Navy Personnel Command
To: LCDR Michael Joseph Garcia, USN, (b)(6) 315

Subj: VOLUNTARY SEPARATION ORDER AND DISCHARGE FROM THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE

Ref: (a) (b)(6)

Encl: (1) (b)(6)

1. Per reference (a), the Secretary of the Navy accepted your voluntary request to resign your commission as an officer in the United States Navy Reserve. Accordingly, you (b)(6) discharged from the Navy Reserve effective 24 August 2012. Enclosure (1) (b)(6)

2. In view of your discharge you are no longer entitled to possess the Armed Forces Identification/ Common Access Card. Please forward your current card to Commander, Navy Personnel Command (PERS-911), 5720 Integrity Drive, Millington, TN 38055-9110, or the nearest Identification Card Facility.

3. Your past service in the Navy and your country is deeply appreciated. May you enjoy every success and happiness in the future.

(b)(6)

Director, Navy Reserve Personnel
Administration Division
(PERS-91)
By direction

Copy to:
COMNAVPERSCOM (PERS 313, 831)
JOSE LEMOORE

Finished File-Pers 911

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

[Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Certificate of Discharge From Reserve Duty via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]

Jun. 2009: Garcia Received His Honorable Discharge From Active Duty In The Navy As A Lieutenant Commander. “After 11 years of Navy service, on June 8, 2009, Lt. Commander Michael J. Garcia received his honorable discharge at Naval Station Lemoore and he returned home to Saugus.” [Hometown Station, [1/3/19](#); Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Certificate of Discharge From Active Duty via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]

Garcia Was Stationed In Florida, Mississippi, California, and The Persian Gulf

Garcia Assignment History via Freedom of Information Act			
Dates	Base	Location	Purpose
Unclear	Naval Air Station Pensacola	Pensacola, FL	Survival training, primary pilot training
Unclear	Naval Air Station Meridian	Meridian, MS	Advanced jet fighter training
Unclear	Naval Air Station Lemoore	Lemoore, CA	Combat weapon training, Super Hornet F-18E
January 2003	USS Nimitz	Persian Gulf	Combat

[Department of The Navy, Naval Bureau of Personnel, Garcia Assignment History via Freedom of Information Act, accessed 1/16/20]

2009-2012: Garcia Said He Was A Navy Reserve Instructor Pilot

Garcia Said That He Was A Navy Reserve Instructor Pilot. GARCIA: “Accruing over 1400 hours of operational flight time after nearly 20 years of military service to our country, Garcia decided to separate from the US Navy with an Honorable Discharge and focus on his family. While he continued as a reservist instructor pilot, Garcia moved back to the 25th District in 2009 and began to work for the Raytheon Company.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

Garcia Said That His Naval Service Was The “Pinnacle” Of His Career

Garcia Said That His Naval Service Was The “Pinnacle” Of His Career. “My operational service in the Navy was the pinnacle of a career. While my family made great sacrifices the reward of serving our country and providing for its defense was well worth it,” said Garcia, a first generation American whose father legally immigrated to the US in 1959.” [Mike Garcia For Congress, accessed [1/6/20](#)]

Political Career

This section provides an overview of Garcia's political career, from 2020 to 2022.

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted with the Republican Party about 95% of the time since he first entered Congress in May 2020.
 - ✓ 2020-2022: According to ProPublica, Garcia voted with his party 95.1% of the time.
 - ✓ 2020-2021: According to CQ Vote Study, Garcia voted with his party 93% of the time.
- ✓ Garcia voted to elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy Speaker of the House in January 2021.
- ✓ Garcia served on the Appropriations, Science, Space, and Technology, and Transportation and Infrastructure Committees.
- ✓ Garcia accepted money from a Steve Wynn-Funded joint fundraising committee even after Wynn was accused of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct.
- ✓ Los Angeles Times Editorial Board: Garcia offered no platform in 2020 besides “the usual conservative tropes of protecting freedom, reducing taxes and fighting the ‘Democrats’ dangerous socialist agenda.”
- ✓ Garcia said that his path to victory in 2020 depended on energizing new voters such as evangelicals who had sat out previous elections.
- ✓ Jan. 11, 2020: The Los Angeles Republican party endorsed Mike Garcia for Congress.
- ✓ Garcia was out of touch with his district, running as a moderate, then moving to the right once he was elected.
 - ✓ Garcia ran as a moderate in 2020, but, when he entered Congress, he moved right to become a power player in Washington.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act, permanent residency for DREAMers, and certifying the 2020 election results.
 - ✓ Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris said that Garcia had “to take positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district” to become more powerful in Washington.
 - ✓ Katie Hill said that California’s 25th Congressional District, which Biden won by 10%, should not be represented by someone as conservative as Garcia.
- ✓ Garcia gave \$310 to federal candidates through the Raytheon Company PAC from 2015 to 2019.

Garcia Voted With His Party About 95% Of The Time

2020-2022: According To ProPublica, Garcia Voted With His Party 95.1% Of The Time

According To ProPublica, Garcia Voted With The Republican Party 95.1% Of The Time. According to ProPublica, Garcia has only voted against the majority of other House Republicans 4.9% of the time since he first entered Congress in May 2020. [ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

Party Unity		
Congress	Support	Oppose
117 th	95.2%	4.8%
116 th	94.4%	5.6%
Lifetime Total	95.1%	4.9%

[ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#); ProPublica, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

2020-2021: According To CQ Vote Study, Garcia Voted With His Party 93% Of The Time

2020-2021: According To CQ Vote Study, Garcia Voted With The Republican Party 93% Of The Time On Average. According to CQ Vote Study, between 2020 and 2021, Garcia has voted with other members of the Republican Caucus 93% of the time on average. [CQ Vote Study, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Party Unity		
Year	Support	Oppose
2021	94%	6%
2020	92%	8%
Lifetime Average	93%	7%

[CQ Vote Study, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Speakership Votes

Garcia Voted For Kevin McCarthy For Speaker Of The House

January 2021: Garcia Voted To Elect Rep. Kevin McCarthy Speaker Of The House. In January 2021, Garcia voted for Rep. Kevin McCarthy to be Speaker of the House for the 117th Congress. Rep. Nancy Pelosi was elected by a vote of 216 to McCarthy’s 209. [Election to the Speaker, [Vote #2](#), 1/3/21]

Attendance Record

Garcia Voting Attendance Record – GovTrack				
Time Period	Votes Eligible	Missed Votes	Percent	Percentile
2020 Apr-Jun	24	0	0.0%	0th
2020 Jul-Sep	80	0	0.0%	0th
2020 Oct-Dec	40	1	2.5%	42nd
2021 Jan-Mar	97	0	0.0%	0th
2021 Apr-Jun	107	2	1.9%	68th
2021 Jul-Sep	108	2	1.9%	65th
2021 Oct-Dec	137	1	0.7%	33rd
2022 Jan-Mar	57	0	0.0%	0th
Total:	650	6	1.0%	

[GovTrack.us, Garcia, [accessed 3/7/22](#)]

Committees

Note: Committees and subcommittees listed in italics represent chairmanships.

U.S. Congress		
Years	Committees	Subcommittees
2021-2022	Appropriations	Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies
		Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies
	Science, Space, and Technology	Energy
2020	Science, Space, and Technology	N/A
	Transportation and Infrastructure	N/A

[Rep. Mike Garcia, accessed [3/7/22](#); Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, accessed [3/7/22](#)]

Caucuses

Garcia is a member of, but not limited to, the following caucuses:

U.S. Congress
Name
Congressional Border Security Caucus
Congressional Caucus on Armenian Issues
Election Integrity Caucus, Co-Chair and Co-Founder
For Country Caucus
House Republican China Accountability Task Force
House Republican Conference
House Republican Study Committee
MACH 1 Caucus, Co-Chair
SALT Caucus

[Legistorm, accessed 3/7/22]

Campaigns

Election History

Rep. Mike Garcia Electoral History				
Year	Office	Candidates	Results	Garcia Margin
2020 (Runoff)	U.S. House (CA-25)	Mike Garcia (R)	50.0% (169,638 votes)	+0.0% (333 votes)
		Christy Smith (D)	50.0% (169,305 votes)	
2020	U.S. House (CA-25)	Mike Garcia (R)	23.9%	-7.8%
		Christy Smith (D)	31.7%	
2020 (Special Election Runoff)	U.S. House (CA-25)	Mike Garcia (R)	54.9%	+9.8%
		Christy Smith (D)	45.1%	
2020 (Special Election)		Mike Garcia (R)	25.4%	-10.8%

	U.S. House (CA-25)	Christy Smith (D)	36.2%	
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[California Secretary of State, accessed [3/7/22](#); [3/7/22](#); [3/7/22](#); [3/7/22](#)]

Garcia Accepted Money From A Steve Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee After Wynn Was Accused Of A Decades-Long Pattern Of Sexual Misconduct

Multiple Republican Politicians Returned Campaign Contributions From Casino Mogul Steve Wynn After He Was Accused Of A Decades-Long Pattern Of Sexual Misconduct, Including Pressuring Employees To Perform Sex Acts. “When billionaire casino mogul and top Republican donor Steve Wynn was accused of a decades-long pattern of sexual misconduct in the midst of the #MeToo movement, elected officials across the country quickly distanced themselves from him. The news broke in January 2018, and some Republicans immediately called on their colleagues to return donations from Wynn, who was accused of pressuring employees to perform sex acts. Sen. Susan Collins told CNN, ‘I don't even think it's a close call to return the money.’ Sen. Lindsey Graham also chimed in: ‘We should do of ourselves what we ask of the Democratic Party. So I don't think we should have a double standard for ourselves.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/5/21]

- **Garcia Accepted Campaign Contributions From A Wynn-Funded Joint Fundraising Committee During The 2020 Election Cycle.** “Within months, Wynn started to donate again, and by 2020, he was once again a major GOP donor, giving millions of dollars to conservative super PACs, President Trump's reelection campaign, candidates and state Republican parties across the nation. This year, Wynn gave more than three-quarters of a million dollars to a joint fundraising committee aimed at helping Republicans retake control of the U.S. House of Representatives, and that group donated to dozens of incumbents across the country, including nearly every member of California's GOP delegation to Congress. The recipients include Reps. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita and David Valadao of Hanford, whose seats will be hotly contested in next year's midterm elections because they are key to GOP hopes to retake control of the House.” [Los Angeles Times, 5/5/21]

Los Angeles Times Editorial Board: Garcia Offered No Clear Platform When He Ran For Congress In 2020

EDITORIAL: Los Angeles Times: Garcia Did Not Offer “Much Of A Platform” Besides “The Usual Conservative Tropes Of Protecting Freedom, Reducing Taxes And Fighting The ‘Democrats’ Dangerous Socialist Agenda.” “By contrast, her opponent, Republican Mike Garcia, is woefully unprepared. The former Navy pilot and Raytheon executive has no experience in elective or appointed office. He doesn't offer much of a platform either, and relies instead on flogging the usual conservative tropes of protecting freedom, reducing taxes and fighting the ‘Democrats' dangerous socialist agenda.’ What Garcia does have on his side is the full support of the GOP, along with the propensity of Republican voters to turn out more reliably than Democratic ones. Republicans are desperate to take back this seat from Democrats after losing it to Hill in 2018, even if its means backing an unknown and untried candidate over the former congressman, Steve Knight of Palmdale, whom Hill unseated.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, 5/12/20]

EDITORIAL: Los Angeles Times: Garcia Had “No Political Experience And No Real Platform Of His Own” In 2020. “In February, The Times Editorial Board urged voters in Santa Clarita and Simi and Antelope valleys to choose Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith to replace Rep. Katie Hill (D-Santa Clarita) in the 25th Congressional District in the March primary. In our view, the experienced and centrist Smith was the best of several candidates hoping to lead this politically divided district. Months later, when the special election to fill Hill's unexpired term went to a runoff, we endorsed Smith again over Republican Mike Garcia, a former Navy pilot and Raytheon executive with no political experience and no real platform of his own.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, 9/10/20]

EDITORIAL: Los Angeles Times: Garcia Refused Multiple Invitations To Speak With The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board. “His campaign offered only broad statements about his strong support for the 2nd

Amendment, President Trump's terrible border wall, reduced taxes and fewer government services, as well as his opposition to the 'dangerous' but undefined Democratic Party 'socialist agenda.' We hoped to plumb those statements for more details over the last year, but Garcia has ignored every invitation to talk to the editorial board." [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, 9/10/20]

EDITORIAL: Los Angeles Times: Garcia Was An Extremist “Who Has Described Himself As More Conservative Than Most Republicans.” “Indeed, if there is an extremist in the race, it's Garcia, who has described himself as more conservative than most Republicans. And his short tenure in Congress appears to support that. As a staunch abortion foe, one of his first actions was to support legislation to restrict access to legal abortions. Indeed, he's shown to be exactly the shallow, partisan loyalist that his campaign suggested he would be.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial, 9/10/20]

Garcia Said That His Path To Victory In 2020 Depended On Energizing New Voters Such As Evangelicals Who Had Sat Out Previous Elections

Garcia Said That His Path To Victory In 2020 Depended On Energizing New Voters Such As Evangelicals Who Had Sat Out Previous Elections. “At the tavern, Garcia told his supporters his path to victory includes energizing new voters such as evangelicals who have been sitting out elections, along with driving a strong turnout in Republican-rich Simi Valley. He also plans to deploy widespread ‘ballot harvesting’ that was used by Democrats with great effect in 2018, in which ballots can be picked up from voters by campaigns and dropped off at election sites, much like a piece of mail.” [NBC - 10 WLSL, 2/2/20]

Jan. 2020: The Los Angeles Republican Party Endorsed Mike Garcia For Congress

Jan. 11, 2020: The Los Angeles Republican Party Endorsed Mike Garcia For Congress.



[Twitter, @MikeGarcia2020, [1/11/20](#)]

Garcia Was Out Of Touch With His District, Running As A Moderate, Then Moving To The Right Once He Was Elected

Garcia Ran As A Moderate In 2020...

Garcia Said He Ran For Congress Because Katie Hill “Did Not Represent Our Moderate District”

Garcia Said He Ran For Congress Because Katie Hill “Did Not Represent Our Moderate District.” “Garcia is a former Navy pilot who said he was inspired to vie for the post because Hill ‘did not represent our moderate district. I have the choice to stand on the sidelines and see what happens but that is not in my DNA. This is an extension of my desire to serve, this time to fight for my district.’” [City News Service, 11/3/20]

Garcia Pledged To Represent All Of His Constituents And Bring House Members Of Both Parties Together

Dec. 1, 2020: Garcia Pledged To Represent “All Constituents In CA-25.” “The political divide in the district did not appear to elude Garcia on Monday. ‘My focus is on representing all constituents in CA-25,’ he said. ‘In the short term, this means pushing to get federal relief to those who are most impacted by COVID (individuals and small businesses).’” [Mercury News, 12/1/20]

McCarthy Claimed That Garcia Was A Uniter Who Could Bring The House Together. “Garcia was introduced by a COVID-ready, mask-and-glove-wearing Rep. Brad Sherman, a Democrat who represents the south-neighboring 30th Congressional District in the San Fernando Valley, and by House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy, a Republican who represents the neighboring 23rd District, to the north. McCarthy cited Garcia’s qualities as a uniter, and a new member of Congress who could help unify the politically polarized body during a tumultuous time.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/20/20]

Garcia Wanted To Bring Bipartisanship To Washington D.C. [47:39] “Yeah I’m looking forward to leading and being a part of the solution and not the problem in Washington D.C. To bring a level of bipartisan support to make sure we’re bringing answers, especially in this time of need.” [CA-25 Candidate Forum, [4/24/20](#)]

...But He Moved Right When He Entered Congress To Become A Power Player In Washington

Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act, Permanent Residency For DREAMers, And Certifying The 2020 Election Results

Lancaster Mayor R. Rex Parris: Garcia Had “To Take Positions That I Think Sometimes Are Not Supported By His District” To Become More Powerful In Washington. “A Republican who supports Garcia doesn’t agree with some of his votes but thinks the congressman is positioning himself to be a rising star if the GOP takes control of the House and he wins reelection. ‘Let’s be honest about it - he’s between a rock and a hard place. In order to be effective in D.C., he’s got to take positions that I think sometimes are not supported by his district,’ said R. Rex Parris, the GOP mayor of Lancaster. ‘He’s walking that tightrope more than any other man in Congress right now.’” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

- ✓ **Parris: Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act, Permanent Residency For DREAMers, And Certifying The 2020 Election Results “To Become A Power In The House.”** “Parris disagrees with Garcia’s opposition to issues such as a path for permanent residency for young people brought into this country illegally, the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and the certification of the electoral college results in Arizona and Pennsylvania. ‘I think he was recognizing in order for him to become a power in the House, there were certain things he had to do, and he did them, and I think the district will benefit as a result,’ he said. ‘A lot of people have a bad taste in their mouth because of it, but I would much rather have

someone in there who can help the district in things that matter. And that's money.'" [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

- ✓ **Stephen Daniels: Garcia Ran In 2020 As Someone Above Partisanship, But “He Has Voted As A Trump Acolyte Continually” Since Entering Congress.** ““He doesn't care about his district. He cares about his base,’ said Stephen Daniels, host of the Talk of Santa Clarita podcast. Daniels is among the locals who say that Garcia has changed since he first ran for office in a campaign that leaned heavily on his biography as a native son of the district whose parents were Mexican immigrants. He was a fighter jet pilot who flew dozens of combat missions during the Iraq War and later worked in the defense industry. Daniels found the candidate likable despite their opposing political views when they taped a podcast together early in his 2020 run. ‘He struck me as a really nice guy, someone who is more about logic and looking at the facts than partisanship.’ Daniels said, adding they developed a friendship and exchanged texts for a period. ‘That's changed completely. He has voted as a Trump acolyte continually.’” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

Katie Hill Said That California’s 25th Congressional District, Which Biden Won By 10%, Should Not Be Represented By Someone As Conservative As Garcia

Katie Hill: California’s 25th Congressional District, Which Biden Won By 10%, Should Not Be Represented By Someone As Conservative As Garcia. “Katie Hill has faced deep lows since after nude images of her were disseminated around the globe without her consent. She feared for her physical safety during her divorce; she had suicidal ideation, nightmares, mounting legal debt and anxiety about being recognized. [...] Then there's the possibility of running for Congress again. The district she briefly represented has fallen back into GOP hands, ‘I mean it's really the question that kind of hovers in the back of my mind all the time, and especially when I see Mike Garcia and the stuff that he does,’ Hill said. ‘I won by almost 9 points; Biden won the district by 10 points. It's not a district that should be represented by somebody who's that conservative.’” [Los Angeles Times, 6/10/21]

Personal Political Donations

Garcia Has Given \$310 To Federal Political Committees

According to the Federal Election Commission, Garcia has given \$310 to federal political committees.

Garcia Political Giving History - Federal			
Date	Candidate (Office Sought) or Committee	Party	Amount
2015-2019	Raytheon Company PAC	N/A	\$310
		Total	\$310

[FEC, Individual Contribution Search, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Garcia Has Given \$0 To State-Level Political Candidates

According to the California Secretary of State, Garcia has given \$0 to state-level candidates. [California Secretary of State, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Ethics

Significant Findings

- ✓ Rep. Mike Garcia repeatedly failed to disclose the contents of his brokerage account as required by law and sold stocks he had not previously disclosed owning.
 - ✓ Garcia was required under House Ethics Rules to disclose the individual stocks in his brokerage account but repeatedly failed to do so.
 - ✓ Garcia disclosed that he held a brokerage account worth \$100,001 to \$250,000, but not the individual stocks in the account.
 - ✓ As a member of Congress, Garcia reported selling at least \$96,012 to \$390,000 in stocks that he had previously failed to disclose holding, including volatile stocks like airlines.
 - ✓ June 3, 2020-Nov. 13, 2020: Garcia sold Boeing stock that he previously failed to disclose while Congress debated COVID-19 relief aid for the airlines and aircraft producers.
 - ✓ June 3, 2020-November 11, 2020: Garcia reported selling \$30,002 to \$100,000 more in Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS) than he reported purchasing.
- ✓ Garcia failed to disclose many of his stock trades on time as required by law – including airline stocks – during the pandemic.
 - ✓ Garcia reported four stock trades later than required by law. These transactions totaled between \$46,004 and \$155,000.
 - ✓ On 7/9/20, Garcia purchased American Airlines stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – three months later than he was supposed to.
 - ✓ On 7/29/20, Garcia purchased Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares worth \$1,001-\$5,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – three months later than he was supposed to.
 - ✓ On 8/10/20, Garcia sold Boeing stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – two months later than he was supposed to.
 - ✓ On 9/4/20 Garcia purchased Tesla stock worth \$15,001-\$50,000 and did not disclose it till 11/23/20 – more than a month later than he was supposed to.
- ✓ In June 2021, Mike Garcia purchased GameStop stock, several months after investigations began into market manipulation surrounding the stock.
 - ✓ February-March 2021: Federal Prosecutors and the House Financial Services Committee investigated possible market manipulation after a surge in GameStop trading.
 - ✓ June 21, 2021: Garcia purchased between \$1,001 and \$15,000 in GameStop stock.

- ✓ Garcia repeatedly failed to pay his company's taxes, owing at least \$1,324.65 in liens in total between 2017 and 2020.
 - ✓ June-July 2017: Garcia founded Rhino Estates, LLC and was the sole proprietor.
 - ✓ Rhino Estates had \$1,324.65 in tax liens in Tulare County that were active from May 2019 to March 2020.
 - ✓ May 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector filed tax lien against Rhino Estates LLC; the tax lien was worth \$876.57.
 - ✓ Sep. 2019: Tulare County Tax Collector filed a tax lien against Rhino Estates LLC, which was worth \$448.08.
 - ✓ March 2020: Tulare County Tax Collector declared that both of Garcia's liens were released.
- ✓ Rhino Estates owed \$250 to the California Franchise Tax Board in Jan. 2020.

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

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

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

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

Garcia's Personal Financial Disclosure For CY 2018 Did Not Report The Individual Stocks In His Etrade Brokerage Account

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

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

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

Garcia’s Personal Financial Disclosure For CY 2019 Did Not Report The Individual Stocks In His Etrade Brokerage Account

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

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

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

As A Member Of Congress, Garcia Reported Selling At Least \$96,012 To \$390,000 In Stocks That He Had Previously Failed To Disclose Holding, Including Volatile Stocks Like Airlines

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

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

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

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

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

June 3, 2020-Nov. 13, 2020: Garcia Sold Boeing Stock That He Previously Failed To Disclose While Congress Debated COVID-19 Relief Aid For The Airlines And Aircraft Producers

Garcia Sold Between \$46,004 And \$165,000 Worth Of Boeing Stock From June 3, 2020 To Nov. 13, 2020 That He Previously Failed To Disclose. [Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [6/17/20](#); Periodic Transaction Report, filed [11/23/20](#)]

- Airline Stocks Like Boeing Experienced Volatility During The Pandemic, Including In Summer 2020 As Congress Debated COVID-19 Relief Aid For The Airlines And Aircraft Producers.** “More than a dozen Republican senators on Wednesday backed \$25 billion in additional federal aid for the airline industry as a spike in coronavirus cases in the U.S. in recent weeks derailed a nascent recovery in travel demand. The news sent shares sharply higher Wednesday afternoon. American Airlines’ stock closed up 9.5%, after trading as much as 12% higher on the day. United Airlines and Delta Air Lines added more than 4% and 3%, respectively. [...] The senators also urged Congress to consider support for other aviation-related businesses like concessionaires and aircraft producers. ‘Such businesses and their workers are uniquely tethered to air travel and have been and will continued to be significantly impacted by the decline in air travel,’ they wrote. Boeing shares rose 5.6% on Wednesday while its key supplier Spirit Aerosystems, which makes fuselages and other parts, added nearly 9%.” [CNBC, [8/5/20](#)]

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

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

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

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

Garcia Failed To Disclose Many Of His Stock Trades –Including Airline Stock Trades During The Pandemic—As Required By Law

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

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

In 2020, Rep. Mike Garcia Reported Four Late Transactions Totaling Between \$46,004 And \$155,000

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

Rep. Mike Garcia’s Late-Reported Stock Trades					
Asset Name	Transaction Type	Date of Transaction	Date Garcia Was Required to Report Transaction	Date Garcia Reported Transaction	Transaction Amount
American Airlines Group, Inc. (AAL)	Purchase	7/9/20	8/23/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Direxion Financial Bull 3X Shares (FAS)	Purchase	7/9/20	8/23/20	11/23/20	\$1,001-\$5,000
Boeing Company (BA)	Sell	8/10/20	9/24/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)	Purchase	9/4/20	10/19/20	11/23/20	\$15,001-\$50,000
Total Transaction Amount:					\$46,004-\$155,000

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

June 2021: Mike Garcia Purchased GameStop Stock, Several Months After Investigations Began Into Market Manipulation Surrounding The Stock

February-March 2021: Federal Prosecutors And The House Financial Services Committee Investigated Possible Market Manipulation After A Surge In GameStop Trading

February 2021: Federal Prosecutors Launched An Investigation Into Market Manipulation After A Surge In GameStop Trading. “Federal prosecutors are investigating whether market manipulation or other types of criminal misconduct fueled the rapid rise last month in prices of stocks such as GameStop Corp. and AMC Entertainment Holdings Inc., according to people familiar with the matter. The Justice Department’s fraud section and the San Francisco U.S. attorney’s office have sought information about the activity from brokers and social-media companies that were hubs for the trading frenzy, the people said. Prosecutors have subpoenaed information from brokers such as Robinhood Markets Inc., the popular online brokerage that many individual investors used to trade GameStop and other shares, the people said.” [Wall Street Journal, [2/11/21](#)]

February 2021: The House Financial Services Committee Held Its First Hearing About The GameStop Controversy. “The ‘meme stock’ saga that began with wild swings in the price of GameStop stock last month opened a new chapter today: a House Financial Services Committee hearing with questioning of players involved in major aspects of the story. [...] ‘The market volatility surrounding GameStop has highlighted how many people feel that the cards are stacked against them,’ said Committee Chairwoman Maxine Waters. Waters titled the hearing titled ‘Game Stopped? Who Wins and Loses When Short Sellers, Social Media, and Retail Investors Collide.’” [NPR, [2/18/21](#)]

March 2021: The House Financial Services Committee Held Its Second Hearing Surrounding The Trading Of GameStop’s Stock. “The House Financial Services Committee’s second hearing on the January stock market frenzy surrounding GameStop again focused on the practice that had given rise to commission-free trading apps and allowed trading by individual investors to boom.” [New York Times, [3/17/21](#)]

June 21, 2021: Garcia Purchased Between \$1,001 And \$15,000 In GameStop Stock

June 21, 2021: Mike Garcia Purchased Between \$1,001 And \$15,000 In GameStop Stock:

FILER INFORMATION

Name: Hon. Michael Garcia
Status: Member
State/District: CA25

TRANSACTIONS

ID	Owner	Asset	Transaction Type	Date	Notification Date	Amount	Cap. Gains > \$200?
		Gamestop Corporation (GME) [ST]	P	06/21/2021	06/21/2021	\$1,001 - \$15,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
FILING STATUS: New							

[Mike Garcia, Periodic Transaction Report, filed [7/13/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE E: POSITIONS

Position	Name of Organization
Senior Director, Programs	Raytheon Company
Sole Proprietor of LLC	Rhino Estates

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

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

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

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

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

Recording requested by: TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593 When recorded, return to Tax Collector TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593	2019-0026314 Recorded Official Records County Of Tulare ROLAND P. HILL Clerk-Recorder Rec Fee 0.00 Auto Page 1 of 1 4:00PM 21-May-2019  SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE
TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593 CERTIFICATE OF LIEN	
Lien No. 20182918	

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

<u>ASSESSEE AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>YEAR / PARCEL / ACCOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
RHINO ESTATES LLC 28146 ANVIL VALENCIA CA 91354	2018-2019 990-284-676-000 006-008 121-272-013-000 2500 W CALDWELL AVE VISALIA	803.28

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

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

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

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results

Tulare County Recorder's Office

[Refine Search](#)

Searched for: RHINO ESTATES

From 01/01/1900 to 3/15/2022

Searchable Indices:

[Official Records](#)

Records Found: 7

Showing record: 1 to 7

Set: 1 of 1

[Fictitious Business Names \(DBA\)](#)

Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016430		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000074		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/

End Of List

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

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

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

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

<p>Recording requested by:</p> <p>TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593</p> <p>When recorded, return to Tax Collector</p> <p>TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593</p>	<p>2019-0054623</p> <p>Recorded Official Records County Of Tulare ROLAND P. HILL Clerk Recorder</p> <p>Rec Fee 0.00</p> <p>4:00PM 24-Sep-2019</p> <p>Auto Page 1 of 1</p> <p>SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE</p>
<p>TULARE COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR 221 S. MOONEY BLVD., ROOM 104E VISALIA, CA. 93291-4593</p> <p>CERTIFICATE OF LIEN</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Lien No. 20191819</p>	

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

ASSESSEE AND ADDRESS	YEAR / PARCEL / ACCOUNT	AMOUNT
RHINO ESTATES LLC 28146 ANVIL VALENCIA CA 91354	2019-2020 802-936-948-000 2018 005-008 121-272-013-000 2500 W CALDWELL VISALIA IA-PRORATE FOR TIME O WNED 7/1/18-1/1/19	431.32

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

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

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

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Refine Search Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 01/01/1900 to 3/15/2022 Records Found: 7 Showing record: 1 to 7 Set: 1 of 1						
Searchable Indices: Official Records Fictitious Business Names (DBA)						
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016430		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000074		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/
End Of List						

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

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Refine Search Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 01/01/1900 to 3/15/2022 Records Found: 7 Showing record: 1 to 7 Set: 1 of 1						
Searchable Indices: Official Records Fictitious Business Names (DBA)						
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2017-0039609		DEED	7/12/2017	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016430		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	E	2020-0016479		RELEASE OF LIEN	3/18/2020	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0000074		DEED	1/2/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0023882		DEED	5/10/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/
End Of List						

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Refine Search Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 5/21/19 to 1/16/20 Records Found: 2 Showing record: 1 to 2 Set: 1 of 1						
Searchable Indices: Official Records Fictitious Business Names (DBA)						
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/
End Of List						

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

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

Official Records Database Search Results						
Tulare County Recorder's Office						
Refine Search Searched for: RHINO ESTATES From 5/21/19 to 1/16/20 Records Found: 2 Showing record: 1 to 2 Set: 1 of 1						
Searchable Indices: Official Records Fictitious Business Names (DBA)						
Name	Name Type	Document Number	AP Number	Document Title	Document Date	Book/Page
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0026314		TAX LIEN	5/21/2019	/
RHINO ESTATES LLC	O	2019-0054623		TAX LIEN	9/24/2019	/
End Of List						

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: It was not clear as of early May 2022 if Rhino Estates had resolved its \$250 debt; public records requests had been filed to obtain this information, but no responsive records had yet been received.

NOTE: Multiple Pacer searches have uncovered no further bankruptcies or judgements against Garcia or his associated entities.

Political Relationships

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia attacked President Biden and opposed his agenda.
 - ✓ Garcia only voted with Biden 21.8% of the time in Congress.
 - ✓ Garcia accused Biden of being “dangerous” and not being mentally fit enough to be President and said that his Presidency was an example of “elderly abuse.”
 - ✓ Garcia claimed Biden and his staff were the “biggest threats” to U.S. security and mocked him for focusing on domestic terrorism and climate change.
- ✓ On average, Garcia voted with Rep. Kevin McCarthy more than 96% of the time.
 - ✓ Garcia said that Rep. Kevin McCarthy had the “courage” and “chops” to lead.
- ✓ Garcia voted against removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene from her committee assignments for endorsing violence against Democrats and trafficking in unfounded, antisemitic, and Islamophobic conspiracy theories.
- ✓ Garcia voted for Marjorie Taylor Greene’s repeated motions to adjourn the house in protest of Democratic legislation.
- ✓ Garcia did not donate the \$2,000 his campaign received from Matt Gaetz to charity after allegations surfaced that Gaetz broke federal sex trafficking laws.
 - ✓ Fellow California Republican Rep. Valadao donated the money he received from Gaetz to charity after allegations that Gaetz broke federal sex trafficking laws surfaced.
 - ✓ Garcia said in April 2021 that he would donate Matt Gaetz’s campaign contributions to a women’s shelter if Gaetz was “indicted or resigns”
- ✓ Garcia voted against censuring Rep. Paul Gosar and removing him from his committee assignments.
 - ✓ Rep. Paul Gosar was censured and stripped of his committee assignments for posting a video to social media showing him appearing to kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Biden.
- ✓ Garcia said in April 2019 that Rep. Jim Jordan was a “model” of how he would act in Congress.
 - ✓ Rep. Jim Jordan forwarded “a draft presentation arguing that Pence had the constitutional authority to” overturn the 2020 election to White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows the day before the Jan. 6th Capitol Insurrection.
 - ✓ Rep. Jim Jordan refused to cooperate with the Jan. 6th House Select Committee when they asked to question him “about his communications related to the run-up to the Capitol riot.”
 - ✓ Rep. Jim Jordan voted with the Republican Party 96.83% of the time.

- ✓ 2019-2020: Rep. Jim Jordan voted in line with Trump’s position 93.8% of the time.
- ✓ Vox said that Rep. Jim Jordan had a reputation among Republicans for “being ideological to the point of obstructionist.”
- ✓ Former Rep. Katie Hill claimed that her ex-husband sent nonconsensual nude photos of herself to “people who were backing Garcia.”
 - ✓ Oct. 2019: Garcia said that Rep. Hill did “the right thing by resigning from Congress.”
 - ✓ Garcia said that “no member of Congress should ever engage in a relationship with a staffer” in reference to Rep. Hill’s allegations.
- ✓ Garcia claimed Katie Hill “voted to receive up to \$5 million of your tax dollars for politicians to fund their campaigns.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he was discriminated against under the “Pelosi regime” in D.C. because he was a conservative.
- ✓ The National Republican Campaign Committee channeled outside money and attention to Garcia’s 2020 election campaign since he was one of their “young guns.”

Joe Biden

Garcia Voted With Biden Less Than A Quarter Of The Time

FiveThirtyEight: Garcia Only Voted With Biden 21.8% Of The Time In Congress. [FiveThirtyEight, [3/9/22](#)]

Garcia Accused Biden Of Being “Dangerous” And Not Being Mentally Fit Enough To Be President And Said That His Presidency Was An Example Of “Elderly Abuse”

Garcia Was Concerned That Biden’s Apparent Failure To Recall The Name Of His Defense Secretary Was Evidence Of Mental Incompetence. “President Biden’s apparent stumbling on comments during a ceremony where he nominated two female officers to the rank of four-star general has raised new concerns about his competence, even prompting one House Republican to suggest he’s the victim of ‘elderly abuse.’ California Rep. Mike Garcia, a former Navy pilot twice elected in the 25th District north of Los Angeles, said in an interview that he has been worried about Biden since the election campaign, during which the new president sometimes verbally stumbled.” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]

- **Garcia Said That He Was Concerned About Biden’s Mental Capacity “Since Day One.”** “‘I’ve been concerned about this since day one,’ he told the Washington Examiner’s Larry O’Connor’s Examining Politics podcast. [...] Garcia was reacting to Biden’s apparent failure to recall the name of his defense secretary and the Pentagon at the end of his nominating ceremony organized to show his recognition of International Women’s Day.” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]
- **Garcia Suggested That Biden’s Presidency Was “One Of The Most Grievous Examples Of Elderly Abuse In Our Nation.”** “‘This, to me, in my opinion, and I mean this as gracefully and tactfully as I can, I think we are seeing nationally one of the most grievous examples of elderly abuse in our nation,’ Garcia told O’Connor, who pulled the interview from his daily talk show on Washington’s WMAL.” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]

- **Garcia Said That Biden Was “Not Fit For Office” And Was Being Propped Up By A “Political Machine.”** ““This president is not fit for office. I don't really believe he understands what he's doing, and he's got a political machine behind him that's propping him up, and it scares the hell out of people like me who value our national security,’ he added.” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]
- **Garcia Said That Biden’s Gaffes Showed That He Was “Dangerous [...] To Our Nation.”** “The bumble prompted several negative headlines about the president’s presentation and came as new polling showed that half the nation doesn’t think that he is physically and mentally up to the job of president. Certainly Garcia feels that way. He told O’Connor, ‘We're being led right now by an individual who doesn't know the name of his own staff members in public. And look, we all make mistakes, so once in a while, we all have gaffes, public speaking gaffes. This is well beyond this, and frankly, it's sad to watch. It's dangerous, in my opinion, to our nation, and we do deserve better.’” [Washington Examiner, 3/10/21]

Garcia Claimed Biden And His Staff Were The “Biggest Threats” To U.S. Security And Mocked Him For Focusing On Domestic Terrorism And Climate Change

Garcia Claimed That Biden Was The Largest Threat To U.S. Security And Mocked Him For Caring About Domestic Terrorists And Climate Change. “When your military leaders and commander in chief spend their time substantiating climate change, ‘white rage’ and political extremists... as the largest threats to our nation’s security, you are left with history’s most lopsided defeat of a superpower to a group of terrorists. [...] Biden and his staff are the biggest threats to our nation’s security. They need to go.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]

- **Garcia Claimed That Afghanistan Would Not Have Fallen To The Taliban Under “Trump And Pompeo.”** “The situation in Afghanistan is a product of Biden’s giving hope to the bad guys for the last 7 months. [...] When our enemies see us as harmless and our allies see us as spineless, we are vulnerable. This would not have happened under... Trump and Pompeo.” [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]



The situation in Afghanistan is a product of Biden’s giving hope to the bad guys for the last 7 months.

When your military leaders and commander in chief spend their time substantiating climate change, “white rage” and political extremists...

ABC News @ABC · Aug 18, 2021

EXCLUSIVE: Pressed on whether the U.S.'s exit from Afghanistan could have been handled better, Pres. Biden tells @GStephanopoulos, "The idea that somehow, there's a way to have gotten out without chaos ensuing—I don't know how that happens." abcn.ws/3gdCgXh

4.3M views 0:10 / 1:31

12:07 PM · Aug 19, 2021 · Twitter Web App

[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]

Kevin McCarthy

On Average, Garcia Voted With McCarthy More Than 96% Of The Time

As Of May 2022, Garcia Voted On Average With McCarthy 96.5% Of The Time Since He First Entered Congress In May 2020. According to ProPublica, Garcia has voted with Kevin McCarthy about 96.5% of the time on average since he first entered Congress in May 2020. [ProPublica, accessed [5/4/22](#)]

Garcia-McCarthy Voting Record Comparison		
Congress	Voted With	Voted Against
117 th	95%	5%
116 th	98%	2%
Career Average	96.5%	3.5%

[ProPublica, accessed [5/4/22](#)]

Garcia Praised McCarthy’s Leadership

Garcia Said That McCarthy Had The “Courage” And “Chops” To Lead. “McCarthy (R-Bakersfield) commanded the floor for 8 hours and 32 minutes [...] while stalling passage of a \$1.7-trillion social spending bill. [...] The ‘magic minute’ House rule allows party leaders to speak for an unlimited amount of time during debate. House Republicans said that they had no idea McCarthy would speak nearly as long as he did but that they were in awe of how well he highlighted the flaws they see in the bill and showed the differences between the two parties. ‘What he’s proving is that he’s got not only the chops to do the job, but he’s got the courage to actually get out there in front and lead,’ Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Santa Clarita) said in an interview. ‘I think what the leader did last night was necessary and was glad to be there. I was there from the beginning until the very end.’” [Los Angeles Times, 11/20/21]

Marjorie Taylor Greene

Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats And Trafficking In Unfounded, Antisemitic, And Islamophobic Conspiracy Theories

Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would remove Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene, R-Ga., from the House Budget and Education and Labor committees. It would state that, under the rules of the House, members and employees must ‘behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House’ and that Rep. Greene should be removed ‘in light of conduct she has exhibited.’” The resolution passed 230 to 199. [H Res 72, [Vote #25](#), 2/4/21; CQ, [2/4/21](#)]

- **Greene Was Stripped Of Her Committee Assignments For Endorsing Violence Against Democrats And Trafficking In Unfounded, Antisemitic, And Islamophobic Conspiracy Theories.** “Prior to her election to Congress last year, Greene expressed support on social media for the assassination of Speaker Nancy Pelosi; agreed with those who said the mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla., in 2018 was a ‘false flag’ operation; questioned whether a plane hit the Pentagon on 9/11; said President Barack Obama was Muslim; posted a photo of herself on Facebook holding a gun to images of Democratic Reps. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, Ilhan Omar, and Rashida Tlaib; mused that a space laser aligned with Jewish financial interests caused devastating wildfires in California; and aligned herself with QAnon, a baseless belief about an anti-Trump ‘deep state’ that engages in child sex trafficking and satanism.” [Roll Call, [2/4/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Stripping Marjorie Taylor Greene Of Her Congressional Committee Posts. “The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee [...] rolled out a television and digital ad Monday in English and Spanish tying Valadao to lightning-rod GOP Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of Georgia, who has espoused violent conspiracy theories. Valadao, like Garcia and most Republicans, voted against stripping Greene of her congressional committee posts.” [Los Angeles Times, 2/8/21]

Garcia Voted For Marjorie Taylor Greene’s Repeated Motions To Adjourn The House In Protest Of Democratic Legislation

Garcia Voted For Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene’s Motion To Prematurely Adjourn The House In Protest Of Democratic Legislation. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene’s motion to prematurely adjourn the House. Newsweek described the motion: “A group of 18 House Republicans has voted against Georgia Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene’s most recent attempt to prematurely adjourn the House—her third such attempt over the last six days. Each of Greene’s attempts has been in protest of Democratic legislation and comments introduced in the lower congressional chamber. Each of her attempts has also disrupted congressional work by forcing House members to return to the floor to vote on the matter. ‘I rise today to inform Democrats the radical path you’re taking will cause you to lose in 2022,’ Greene said before asking the chamber to adjourn on Wednesday, according to Washington Post congressional reporter Paul Kane.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 182 - 222. [[Vote #56](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); Newsweek, [3/3/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For Adjourning The House.** In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected 214 to 202. [[Vote #33](#), 2/24/21; CQ, [2/24/21](#)]
- **Rep. Greene’s Repeated Attempts To Adjourn The House Infuriated “Democrats And, Increasingly, Members Of Her Own Party.”** “One day after Democrats made an unprecedented move to strip Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of her committee assignments, the Georgia Republican countered that she’d now have plenty of time to obstruct her opponents’ ‘far-leftist’ proposals and push her GOP colleagues harder to the right. Greene, an ardent supporter of former president Donald Trump, has kept her promise. Her repeated motions to adjourn legislative debate over the past several weeks have forced members to scramble to the House floor and vote to remain in session, a move that is infuriating Democrats and, increasingly, members of her own party.” [Washington Post, [3/10/21](#)]

Matt Gaetz

Garcia Did Not Donate The \$2,000 His Campaign Received From Matt Gaetz To Charity After Allegations Surfaced That Gaetz Broke Federal Sex Trafficking Laws

Garcia Accepted \$2,000 In Campaign Contributions From Matt Gaetz During The 2020 Election Cycle. “The New York Times reported last week that Gaetz is under investigation by the Department of Justice over whether he had a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old and paid for her to travel with him. It is against federal laws to transport minors across state lines to engage in sex in exchange for money or something of value. [...] Valadao isn't the only California congressman who received money from Gaetz. Reps. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Doug LaMalfa, R-Richvale, and Darrell Issa, R-San Marcos, also each received \$2,000 donations from Friends of Matt Gaetz in the 2020 election.” [Fresno Bee, 4/5/21]

- **Fellow California Republican Rep. Valadao Donated The Money He Received From Gaetz To Charity After Allegations That Gaetz Broke Federal Sex Trafficking Laws Surfaced.** “A California Republican congressman donated campaign contributions given to him by Rep. Matt Gaetz, who is reportedly under investigation related to allegations that he broke federal sex trafficking laws. Rep. David Valadao, R-Hanford, said Friday he would be donating any contributions given to him by Gaetz, R-Florida, to a Fresno organization that supports victims of domestic abuse. ‘The Valadao for Congress Campaign has donated the contributions to the Marjaree Mason Center in Fresno to support victims of domestic abuse,’ said Andrew Renteria, spokesman for Valadao's campaign.” [Fresno Bee, 4/5/21]

Garcia Said In April 2021 That He Would Donate Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Contributions To A Women’s Shelter If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns”

April 2021: Garcia Said He Would Donate Matt Gaetz’s Campaign Contributions To A Women’s Shelter If Gaetz Was “Indicted Or Resigns.” “Rep. John Katko (R-N.Y.) on Thursday told Forbes he donated a \$2,000 campaign contribution from the campaign committee of scandal-plagued Rep. Matt Gaetz (R-Fla.) to a local charity, the third House Republican to do so – though others indicated they have no plans to return their donations. [...] But others have said they won’t give away the money while a Department of Justice probe into Gaetz is ongoing, including Reps. Maria Salazar (R-Fla.), Brian Mast (R-Fla.) and Mike Garcia (R-Calif.), who told Forbes Gaetz ‘deserves due process’ but that if he’s indicted or resigns, he will donate the money to a women’s shelter.” [Forbes, [4/15/21](#)]

NOTE: As of May 2022, Matt Gaetz has not resigned or been indicted.

Paul Gosar

Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar And Removing Him From His Committee Assignments

Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar, R-Arizona And Condemning “Threats Of Violence.” In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would censure Rep. Paul Gosar R-Ariz., and remove him from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees for posting a manipulated video on his social media accounts depicting himself killing Rep. Ocasio-Cortez D-N.Y., and attacking President Joe Biden. It would require Gosar to present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. The resolution would condemn ‘threats of violence’ against members of Congress and the president, stating that ‘depictions of violence can foment actual violence and jeopardize the safety of elected officials.’” Passed by a vote of 223-207. [H Res 789, [Vote #379](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering A Resolution That Would Censure Rep. Gosar, R-Arizona And Remove Him From His Committee Assignments.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 795) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 789) censuring Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz. It would provide for one hour of debate on the resolution and provide for automatic adoption of a Deutch, D-Fla., manager's amendment that would remove Gosar from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees.” Adopted by a vote of 222-208. [H Res 795, [Vote #378](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

Gosar Was Censured And Stripped Of His Committee Assignments For Posting A Video To Social Media Showing Him Appearing To Kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez And Attacking President Biden

Gosar Was Censured And Stripped Of His Committee Assignments For Posting A Video To Social Media Showing Him Appearing To Kill Democratic Rep. Ocasio-Cortez And Attacking President Biden. “The House of Representatives voted Wednesday to approve a resolution that censures Rep. Paul Gosar and strips him of his two committee assignments, the first time a sitting House member has been censured in more than 10 years. The action led by House Democrats represents a major rebuke to the Arizona Republican for posting a photoshopped anime video to social media showing him appearing to kill Democratic Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and attacking President Joe Biden.” [CNN, [11/17/21](#)]

Jim Jordan

Garcia Said In April 2019 That Rep. Jim Jordan Was A “Model” Of How He Would Act In Congress

April 2019: Garcia Said That Rep. Jim Jordan Was A “Model” Of How He Would Act In Congress. “Hill’s support for further investigations into President Donald Trump as part of her membership to the House Oversight Committee is also a point of divergence between the congresswoman and Garcia. In fact, Garcia called Oversight Ranking Member Rep. Jim Jordan (R-Ohio), who has vehemently opposed continued inquiries into the president, the ‘model’ for how he would act if he were in currently in Congress.” [Proclaimer, [4/28/19](#)]

Rep. Jim Jordan Forwarded “A Draft Presentation Arguing That Pence Had The Constitutional Authority To” Overturn The 2020 Election To White House Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows The Day Before The Jan. 6th Capitol Insurrection

Jan. 5, 2021: Rep. Jim Jordan Forwarded “A Draft Presentation Arguing That Pence Had The Constitutional Authority To” Overturn The 2020 Election To White House Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows. “Rep. Jim Jordan forwarded a text message to then-White House chief of staff Mark Meadows on January 5, outlining a legal theory that then-Vice President Mike Pence had the authority to stand in the way of the certification of the 2020 election. [...] A spokesperson for Jordan, an Ohio Republican, confirmed to CNN that he

forwarded a text to Meadows on January 5 that was sent to him by Joseph Schmitz, a former Department of Defense inspector general. Schmitz's text included a draft presentation arguing that Pence had the constitutional authority to object to the certification of election results from certain states. 'Mr. Jordan forwarded the text to Mr. Meadows, and Mr. Meadows certainly knew it was a forward,' Russell Dye, a spokesperson for Jordan confirmed to CNN." [CNN, [12/15/21](#)]

Rep. Jim Jordan Refused To Cooperate With The Jan. 6th House Select Committee When They Asked To Question Him “About His Communications Related To The Run-Up To The Capitol Riot”

Rep. Jim Jordan Refused To Comply With A Request From The Jan. 6th House Select Committee To Question Him “About His Communications Related To The Run-Up To The Capitol Riot.” “Representative Jim Jordan, Republican of Ohio, announced on Sunday that he was refusing to cooperate with the House select committee investigating the Jan. 6 attack on the Capitol [...] In an effort to dig into the role that members of Congress played in trying to undermine the 2020 election, the committee informed Mr. Jordan in December by letter that its investigators wanted to question him about his communications related to the run-up to the Capitol riot.” [Washington Post, [1/9/22](#)]

- **These Communications Included Rep. Jordan’s Messages With Trump And His Legal Team And Others Involved In Efforts To Overturn The 2020 Presidential Election.** “Those include Mr. Jordan’s messages with Mr. Trump and his legal team as well as others involved in planning rallies on Jan. 6 and congressional objections to certifying Joseph R. Biden Jr.’s victory.” [Washington Post, [1/9/22](#)]
- **Rep. Jim Jordan Was Active “In Mr. Trump’s Effort To Fight The Election Results.”** “Mr. Jordan was deeply involved in Mr. Trump’s effort to fight the election results, including participating in planning meetings in November 2020 at Trump campaign headquarters in Arlington, Va., and a meeting at the White House in December 2020.” [Washington Post, [1/9/22](#)]
- **Rep. Jim Jordan Was Regarded As A “Material Witness” Previously Said He Would Cooperate With The Jan. 6th House Select Committee.** “Tim Mulvey, a spokesman for the House committee, said in response to the letter: ‘Mr. Jordan has admitted that he spoke directly to President Trump on Jan. 6 and is thus a material witness. Mr. Jordan’s letter to the committee fails to address these facts. Mr. Jordan has previously said that he would cooperate with the committee’s investigation, but it now appears that the Trump team has persuaded him to try to hide the facts and circumstances of Jan. 6.’” [Washington Post, [1/9/22](#)]

Rep. Jim Jordan Voted With His Party 96.83% Of The Time

Rep. Jim Jordan Voted With The Republican Party 96.83% Of The Time. According to CQ, over his career, Rep. Jim Jordan has voted with other members of the Republican Caucus 96.83% of the time. [CQ Vote Studies, accessed [1/27/20](#)]

Party Unity		
Year	Support	Oppose
2018	92%	8%
2017	95%	5%
2016	98%	2%
2015	97%	3%
2014	97%	3%
2013	97%	3%
2012	97%	3%
2011	97%	3%
2010	99%	1%
2009	99%	1%

2008	95%	5%
2007	99%	1%
Lifetime Average	96.83%	3.17%

[CQ Vote Studies, accessed [1/27/20](#)]

2019-2020: Rep. Jim Jordan Voted In Line With Trump's Position 93.8% Of The Time

2019-2020: FiveThirtyEight: Rep. Jim Jordan Voted In Line With Trump's Position 93.8% Of The Time.

[FiveThirtyEight, accessed [1/27/20](#)]

Vox: Rep. Jim Jordan Had A Reputation Among Republicans For "Being Ideological To The Point Of Obstructionist"

Vox: Rep. Jim Jordan Had A Reputation Among Republicans For "Being Ideological To The Point Of Obstructionist" "Jordan and Meadows, and the Freedom Caucus more broadly, have ruffled many feathers along the way. They have a reputation, even among Republican colleagues, for being ideological to the point of obstructionist. They vote against Republican leadership, force legislation to move further to the right, and push more moderate lawmakers into difficult votes." [Vox, [11/29/18](#)]

Katie Hill

Katie Hill Claimed That Her Ex-Husband Sent Nonconsensual Nude Photos Of Herself To "People Who Were Backing Garcia"

Katie Hill Claimed That Her Ex-Husband Sent Nonconsensual Nude Photos Of Herself To "People Who Were Backing Garcia When He Was My Opponent." "Former congresswoman Katie Hill said she was driven to tears following the result of a special election that will put a Republican in her seat representing California's 25th Congressional District after she was forced to resign. [...] Hill, a Democrat, resigned last year following allegations that she had improper relationships with aides in her office. 'Let's be clear. My ex gave [nonconsensual] nude pics of me to the ppl who wanted this seat- people who were backing Garcia when he was my opponent. They gave those pics to the press. I resigned,' Hill explained in a separate tweet. 'I take full responsibility for my mistakes, but this Republican win is no coincidence.'" [Washington Examiner, 5/18/20]

Oct. 2019: Garcia Said That Rep. Hill Did "The Right Thing By Resigning From Congress"

Oct. 2019: Garcia Said That Rep. Hill Did "The Right Thing By Resigning From Congress." "'Katie Hill did the right thing by resigning from Congress,' said Mike Garcia, among Hill's challengers from the GOP who before Sunday were gearing up to challenge Hill for the seat. 'The past week has been a complete distraction from the important work that needs to be done, and it's time for our district to move forward and unite around a leader.'" [Daily News, 10/24/19]

- **Garcia Said That "Hill Did The Right Thing By Resigning," And That It Was Time To Elect Someone With "Integrity."** "Below is my statement on the resignation of @RepKatieHill Visit <http://ElectMikeGarcia.com> to join the Fight! #ElectMikeGarcia #MikeGarcia2020 #CA25 #KatieHill." [Twitter, @MikeGarcia2020, [10/27/19](#)]



Mike Garcia ✓ @MikeGarcia2020 · Oct 27, 2019
Below is my statement on the resignation of @RepKatieHill

Visit ElectMikeGarcia.com to join the Fight!
[#ElectMikeGarcia](#) [#MikeGarcia2020](#) [#CA25](#) [#KatieHill](#)



42 226 314

[Twitter, @MikeGarcia2020, [10/27/19](#)]

Garcia Said That “No Member Of Congress Should Ever Engage In A Relationship With A Staffer” In Reference To Rep. Hill’s Allegations

Garcia Said That “No Member Of Congress Should Ever Engage In A Relationship With A Staffer” In Reference To Rep. Hill’s Allegations. “‘The allegations against Congresswoman Katie Hill are disturbing,’ he said in a statement. ‘No Member of Congress should ever engage in a relationship with a staffer. Ever. Period. In the Navy, I took an oath of office and it would’ve been grounds for dishonorable discharge if a member of the military ever conducted themselves in this way. Katie Hill also took an oath and we need full transparency and accountability.’” [Daily News, 10/24/19]

Garcia: “Hill Also Took An Oath And We Need Full Transparency And Accountability.” “Below is my statement on the House Ethics Committee Investigation of @RepKatieHill.” [Twitter, @MikeGarcia2020, [10/23/19](#)]



Mike Garcia ✓ @MikeGarcia2020 · Oct 23, 2019
Below is my statement on the House Ethics Committee Investigation of @RepKatieHill

United States Naval Officer
Mike Garcia
Releases Statement on the House Ethics
Committee Investigation of
Rep. Katie Hill

“The allegations against Congresswoman Katie Hill are disturbing. No Member of Congress should ever engage in a relationship with a staffer. Ever. Period. In the Navy, I took an oath of office and it would’ve been grounds for dishonorable discharge if a member of the military ever conducted themselves in this way. Katie Hill also took an oath and we need full transparency and accountability.”

26 123 187

[Twitter, @MikeGarcia2020, [10/23/19](#)]

Garcia Claimed Katie Hill “Voted To Receive Up To \$5 Million Of Your Tax Dollars For Politicians To Fund Their Campaigns”

Garcia Claimed Katie Hill “Voted To Receive Up To \$5 Million Of Your Tax Dollars For Politicians To Fund Their Campaigns.”



The image shows a screenshot of a Facebook post and a tweet. The Facebook post is from Mike Garcia for Congress, dated September 16, 2019. The text of the post reads: "Her #hypocrisy knows no bounds! Representative Katie Hill says she wants to get big money out of politics but voted to receive up to \$5 million of your tax dollars for politicians to fund their campaigns and to allow them to use campaign funds for personal expenses. She wants you to foot the bill. And now she stands against special interests? Where was this Katie Hill when receiving over \$330K in PAC money just in the first 6 months of this year or as she spent over \$8.3 million in 2018? The hypocrisy knows no bounds. Yet another disappointing example of her rhetoric not aligning with her actions and her voting record! We deserve better than this! #CA25 share what you think of #BigMoneyKatie". Below the Facebook post is a tweet from Rep. Katie Hill (@RepKatieHill) dated 11:30 AM on 16 Sep 19. The tweet text reads: "REMINDER: If we ever want our policies to reflect the will of the people, not corporations or special interests, we need to get big money out of politics, clean up corruption, and make voting easier #ForThePeople." Below the tweet is a video thumbnail showing Rep. Katie Hill speaking at a podium. The video title is "11:30 AM · 16 Sep 19 · Twitter for iPhone".

[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [9/16/19](#)]

Nancy Pelosi

Garcia Claimed That He Was Discriminated Against Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. Because He Was A Conservative

Garcia Claimed That His Entire Life He Never Felt HHe Was Discriminated Against Until He Was A Conservative Under The “Pelosi Regime” In D.C. “My entire life I’ve never felt I was discriminated against until

I was a conservative in Washington D.C. underneath this Pelosi regime.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 12:11)

National Republican Campaign Committee

2020: Garcia Was One Of The National Republican Campaign Committee’s “Young Guns”

The National Republican Campaign Committee Channeled Outside Money And Attention To Garcia’s 2020 Election Campaign Since He Was One Of Their “Young Guns.” “California Republicans hold four of the seven places on a GOP list of candidates across the country who are in strongly competitive races against House Democrats and deserve national fundraising support. Orange County Republicans Young Kim and Michelle Steel, along with Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita (Los Angeles County) and David Valadao of Hanford (Kings County), are part of the first 2020 group of ‘Young Guns,’ a program by the National Republican Congressional Committee to focus attention —and outside money — on candidates with a shot at taking Democratic House seats.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 4/16/20]

Donald Trump

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted in line with Trump’s positions 84.2% of the time in Congress, the 9th most of California’s Congressional delegation.
- ✓ Garcia voted for Trump in the 2016 Republican Presidential primary and ran as “an enthusiastic supporter of” Trump in 2020.
 - ✓ Garcia said he voted for Trump in the 2016 Republican Primary, but he didn’t vote in the general election because “he was out of town on business [...] and did not make provisions to vote by mail.”
 - ✓ Garcia ran as “an enthusiastic supporter of” Trump in 2020.
 - ✓ Garcia called Trump “a good President” and said his policies made sense.
 - ✓ The Los Angeles Times editorial board called Garcia a “Trump loyalist.”
 - ✓ Garcia said that Trump was not racist when he tweeted that four Congresswomen of color should “go back” to their home countries.
- ✓ Trump gave Garcia his “complete and total endorsement” and said he was “a great candidate.”
- ✓ Garcia was pictured with Trump on multiple occasions.
 - ✓ July 9, 2020: Garcia was pictured with Trump at a Rose Garden press conference.
 - ✓ June 22, 2020: Garcia was photographed with Trump in the Oval Office.
- ✓ Garcia said that going to jail for “anyone” was not “a noble thing,” referring to former Trump Aide George Papadopoulos, who went to jail for 14 days “for lying to the FBI about his interactions with a Potential Russian agent.”
 - ✓ Papadopoulos went to jail for 14 days “for lying to the FBI about his interactions with a potential Russian agent” when he served as a foreign policy aide for Trump’s 2016 Presidential campaign.

Garcia Voting Record On Trump’s Positions

Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation

Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation

FiveThirtyEight: Garcia Voted In Line With Trump’s Positions 84.2% Of The Time, The 9th Most Of California’s Congressional Delegation. [FiveThirtyEight, accessed [3/5/22](#)]

- Garcia Voted With Trump Against Bills Increasing Funding For Clean-Energy Research, Extending COVID Related Housing Assistance, Expanding Obamacare, And Increasing Law Enforcement Accountability.** “Garcia has voted with Trump about 91% of the time, according to a tracking poll from FiveThirtyEight. Those include his no votes on bills that would provide more money for clean-energy research, extend housing assistance amid COVID-19, expand Obamacare and increase law enforcement accountability.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

California Delegation Votes In Line With Trump			
Member	Party	District	Trump Score
Kevin McCarthy	R	CA-23	97.30%
Ken Calvert	R	CA-42	96.80%
David G. Valadao	R	CA-21	96.80%
Devin Nunes	R	CA-22	96.20%
Duncan D. Hunter	R	CA-50	95.30%
Paul Cook	R	CA-08	94.40%
Doug LaMalfa	R	CA-01	94.10%
Tom McClintock	R	CA-04	86.50%
Mike Garcia	R	CA-25	84.20%
Jim Costa	D	CA-16	26.50%
Dianne Feinstein	D	Senator	24.20%
Ami Bera	D	CA-07	22.90%
J. Luis Correa	D	CA-46	22.30%
Raul Ruiz	D	CA-36	21.90%
Salud Carbajal	D	CA-24	21.70%
Scott Peters	D	CA-52	20.50%
Julia Brownley	D	CA-26	19.20%
John Garamendi	D	CA-03	17.80%
Nancy Pelosi	D	CA-12	17.60%
Jimmy Panetta	D	CA-20	17.60%
Pete Aguilar	D	CA-31	17.40%
Kamala Harris	D	Senator	16.40%
Norma Torres	D	CA-35	16.20%
Eric Swalwell	D	CA-15	15.30%
Adam Schiff	D	CA-28	14.90%
Susan Davis	D	CA-53	14.20%
Mike Thompson	D	CA-05	14.10%
Ro Khanna	D	CA-17	13.40%
Anna G. Eshoo	D	CA-18	13.30%
Zoe Lofgen	D	CA-19	13.10%
Brad Sherman	D	CA-30	13.00%
Ted Lieu	D	CA-33	12.80%
Jackie Speier	D	CA-14	12.80%
Jimmy Gomez	D	CA-34	12.80%
Jay McNerney	D	CA-09	12.60%

Mark Takano	D	CA-41	12.40%
Jared Huffman	D	CA-02	12.10%
Doris Matsui	D	CA-06	11.80%
Nanette Díaz Barragán	D	CA-44	11.80%
Linda Sánchez	D	CA-38	11.60%
Tony Cárdenas	D	CA-29	11.50%
Juan Vargas	D	CA-51	11.40%
Judy Chu	D	CA-27	11.30%
Alan Lowenthal	D	CA-47	10.90%
Lucille Roybal-Allard	D	CA-40	10.80%
Grace Napolitano	D	CA-32	10.50%
Barbara Lee	D	CA-13	9.20%
Karen Bass	D	CA-37	9.10%
Maxine Waters	D	CA-43	9.10%
Mark DeSaulnier	D	CA-11	8.70%
Harley Rouda	D	CA-48	6.80%
Gil Cisneros	D	CA-39	6.70%
Katie Porter	D	CA-45	6.60%
Josh Harder	D	CA-10	5.40%
Mike Levin	D	CA-49	5.40%

[FiveThirtyEight, accessed [3/5/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Trump In The 2016 Primary And Ran “As An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020

Garcia Said He Voted For Trump In The 2016 Republican Primary, But He Didn’t Vote In The General Election Because “He Was Out Of Town On Business [...] And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail”

Garcia Voted For Trump In The 2016 Republican Presidential Primary. “Garcia, endorsed by the Ventura County and Los Angeles County Republican parties, declared his candidacy long before Hill resigned and says his goal is to keep the nation from following the path of Democratic-controlled California. He said he supports the president and voted for Trump in the 2016 primary.” [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

- **Garcia Did Not Vote In The 2016 General Election Because “He Was Out Of Town On Business [...] And Did Not Make Provisions To Vote By Mail” And Was “Ashamed Of That.”** “But he was out of town on business for the general election and did not make provisions to vote by mail. ‘I’m ashamed of that,’ said Garcia who aimed his own bombshell at Knight. He said the day Hill announced her resignation, he reached out to Knight.” [Ventura County Star, 2/10/20]

Garcia Ran As “An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020

Garcia Ran “As An Enthusiastic Supporter Of” Trump In 2020. “Garcia has been running as an enthusiastic supporter of the president, but so far Trump has not become involved in the race. The president is widely unpopular in California, outside his loyal GOP base.” [Monterey County Herald, 4/14/20]

Garcia Called Trump “A Good President” And Said His Policies Made Sense

Garcia Said That Trump’s Policies Made Sense. “Garcia mirrors many other local and national Republican candidates, who narrow Trump’s abrasive comments and actions to issues of style. ‘Not everyone’s in love with his style,’ Garcia said. ‘But the policy makes sense....When you look at what this administration has achieved, when you look at the economic prosperity and the national security accomplishments, before COVID, and hopefully very soon now as we start navigating toward the last phases of COVID, we are going to an amazing level of growth and stability here.’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

Garcia Supported Trump’s Economic Policies. “Garcia continued to run on an anti-tax, pro-deregulation, strong national defense platform while backing Trump’s economic policies.” [Whittier Daily News, 12/1/20]

July 2020: While Speaking In The Rose Garden, Garcia Thanked Trump For His “Leadership.” “I hope so. I think it’s the beginning of something great in California personally, Mr. President, thank you for the honor of being here today. It’s a it’s a huge honor to be here with my my Hispanic brothers and sisters, leaders in your communities, leaders in your respective businesses. I am the American dream. I am a first generation American. My dad immigrated here from Mexico when he was nine years old. I had the opportunity to serve my country in the US Navy, flying the the most powerful strike fighter jets in the world the F 18 off aircraft carriers and combat operations. And now I’m sitting here as a member of Congress on the on the lawn of the White House. I’d like to just echo the President’s comments that now is the time where we need to unite as Americans and really realize what this fight is all about. It’s about freedom. It’s about liberties. It’s about fighting like it’s 1776 all over again. That’s how real this fight is. So I’m proud to be here. I’m proud to be serving my country again at this most critical time in our nation’s history. And Mr. President, thank you for your leadership. Brothers and sisters. Thank you for being here today. Thank you, Donna. Thank you.” [Garcia Official Facebook, 0:25 – 1:30, [7/9/20](#)]

2019: Garcia Said that He Was A Strong Supporter Of Trump. “On the Republican side, the two top local candidates are Knight, the former congressman whom Hill defeated in 2018, and Garcia, who’s been organizing in the district for months. Both are painting themselves as strong supporters of Trump.” [Mercury News, [12/16/19](#)]

Garcia Called Trump “A Good President.” “Garcia: I support the president. I think he’s a good president.” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

Garcia: “I Think Trump Is A Good President, Absolutely I Support The President.” GARCIA: “I think Trump is a good President, absolutely. I support the President.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 32:14, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board Called Garcia A “Trump Loyalist”

Los Angeles Times Editorial Board: Garcia Was A “Trump Loyalist.” “And Garcia offers no record to examine for clues. He has never been elected or appointed to office, and his platform consists of vague statements of values. We don’t know what his real policy goals are. But the fact that he’s Trump loyalist who describes himself as more conservative than most Republicans should give every voter in this district pause. Congress needs unity right now, not more partisan extremism.” [Los Angeles Times, Editorial Board, [4/17/20](#)]

Garcia Said That Trump’s Tweet That Four Congresswomen Of Color Should “Go Back” To Their Home Countries Was Not Racist

Garcia Defended Trump’s “Go Back Home” Tweet And Said That Trump Was Not Racist. HOST: “Don’t you think ‘Go back home’ was racist?” GARCIA: “No, I don’t. I think what his tweet was not a racist statement. Do I like his delivery all the time? I think sometimes you have golfers with a perfect backswing. Obama had a smooth backswing, but the foreign policy was a mess. I think with this President his delivery is not the best but the ball is landing in the right spot in terms of what’s going on in our economy, what’s going on with defense and

security. You're basically complaining about Katie Hill's behavior, but defending what the President says and does." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 1:05:28, [8/8/19](#)]

- **Jul. 2019: Trump Tweeted That Four Congresswomen Should “Go Back” To Their Home Countries, Even Though All Were Citizens, And Three Were Born In The U.S.** “Two days after Trump tweeted that four Democratic freshmen should “go back” to their home countries — though all are citizens and three were born in the U.S.A. — Democrats muscled the resolution through the chamber by 240-187 over near-solid GOP opposition. The rebuke was an embarrassing one for Trump even though it carries no legal repercussions, but if anything his latest harangues should help him with his die-hard conservative base.” [Associated Press, [7/16/19](#)]
- **HEADLLINE: “House Condemns Trump ‘Racist’ Tweets In Extraordinary Rebuke.”** [Associated Press, [7/16/19](#)]

Trump Endorsed Garcia For Congress In 2020

Trump Gave Garcia His “Complete And Total Endorsement” And Said He Was “A Great Candidate”

Trump Endorsed Garcia For Congress In 2020. “Both candidates have presidential support. Trump tweeted his endorsement of Garcia April 20, tweeting that the Republican ‘will be a tremendous fighter for the U.S. and the State of California.’ ‘An Annapolis graduate, he served our Country as a highly decorated Navy Fighter Pilot and will be a great Congressman (#CA25),’ Trump tweeted. ‘Loves our Military, and Vets...’ Trump also wrote two tweets Monday in support of Garcia.” [City News Service, 5/11/20]

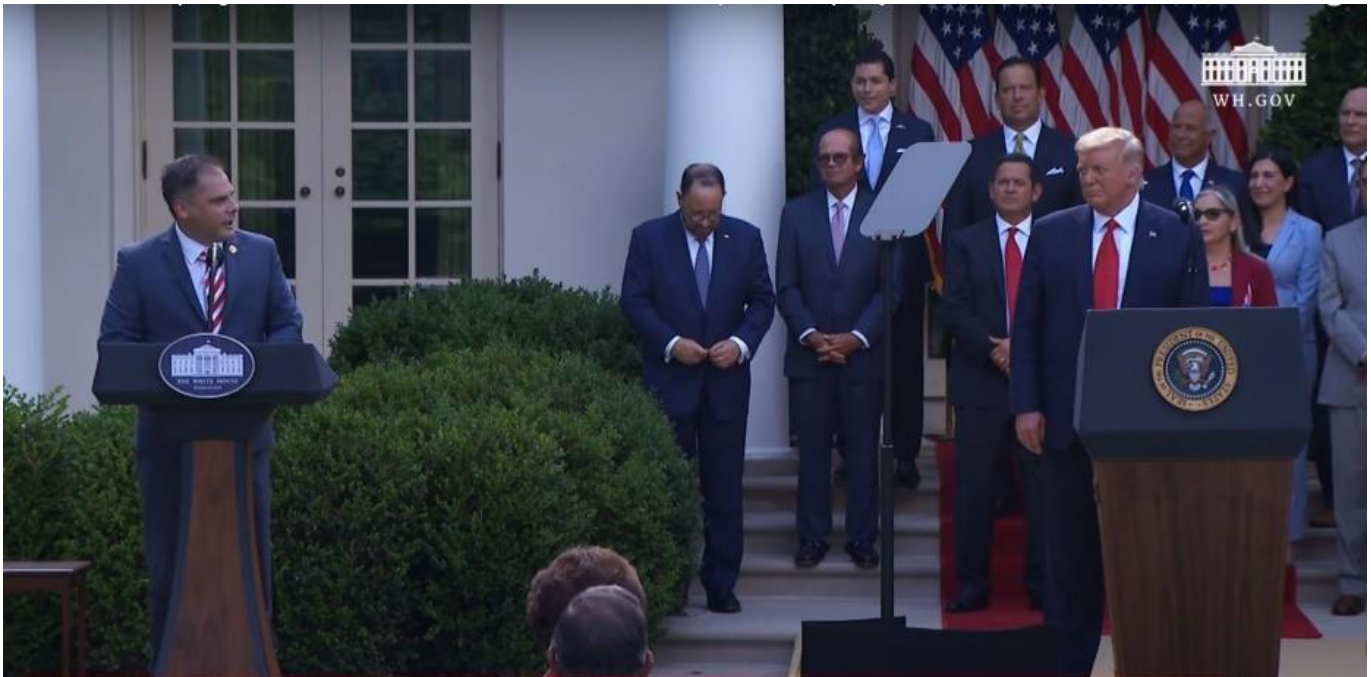
May 2020: Trump Tweeted That Garcia Had His “Complete And Total Endorsement!” “Last week, the president tweeted his endorsement of Republican businessman Mike Garcia, who is running against Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith in the May 12 election for a House district covering parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Garcia, the president tweeted, ‘is Strong on Crime, the Border, and Second Amendment. Mike has my complete and total endorsement!’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/2/20]

Trump Called Garcia “A Great Candidate.” “Trump: ‘Oh, he's a great candidate. Like Mike Garcia. This is the first time in 22 years we took back a seat from California. And it wasn't even close. I think was 19,000 votes. We finished 19,000 votes. And we also won big in Wisconsin on Tuesday. Two races, two seats, and we won big. Conor Lamb has turned out to be a big disappointment. He's a he's just, uh, you know he's, he will do anything Nancy Pelosi tells him to. And that's not for his district. So I think Sean is gonna win.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

Garcia Was Pictured With Trump On Multiple Occasions

Garcia Was Pictured With Trump At A Rose Garden Press Conference On July 9, 2020

July 9, 2020: Garcia Thanked Trump “For His Incredible Leadership” At A Rose Garden Press Conference. “In case it wasn't abundantly clear that Mike Garcia was a full-time supporter of President Trump's reckless leadership and harmful agenda, Garcia laid those doubts to rest yesterday thanking Trump for his incredible leadership yesterday in the White House's Rose Garden.” [DCCC, Press Release, [7/10/20](#)]



[DCCC, Press Release, [7/10/20](#)]

Garcia Was Photographed With Trump In The Oval Office On June 22, 2020

June 22, 2020: Garcia Was Photographed With Trump In The Oval Office.



[DCCC, Press Release, [6/22/20](#)]

Papadopoulos And Trump

Garcia Said That Going To Jail For “Anyone” Was Not “A Noble Thing,” Referring To Former Trump Aide George Papadopoulos, Who Went To Jail For 14 Days “For Lying To The FBI About His Interactions With A Potential Russian Agent”

Garcia Said That Going To Jail For “Anyone” Was Not “A Noble Thing,” Referring To George Papadopoulos. “I don’t think going to jail for anyone is a noble thing,’ Garcia added of Papadopoulos. ‘I think saying I went to jail for the president is a hollow statement.’ Garcia brought in \$360,000 from donors between April and September. Fundraising reports for the other top candidates, who all jumped into the race after Hill resigned in October, are not yet available.” [Mercury News, 12/16/19]

- **Garcia: “I Think Saying I Went To Jail For The President Is A Hollow Statement.”** “I don’t think going to jail for anyone is a noble thing,’ Garcia added of Papadopoulos. ‘I think saying I went to jail for the president is a hollow statement.’ Garcia brought in \$360,000 from donors between April and September. Fundraising reports for the other top candidates, who all jumped into the race after Hill resigned in October, are not yet available.” [Mercury News, 12/16/19]

Papadopoulos Went To Jail For 14 Days “For Lying To The FBI About His Interactions With A Potential Russian Agent” When He Served As A Foreign Policy Aide For Trump’s 2016 Presidential Campaign

- **Papadopoulos Went To Jail For 14 Days “For Lying To The FBI About His Interactions With A Potential Russian Agent” When He Served As A Foreign Policy Aide For Trump’s 2016 Presidential Campaign.** “But Hill’s unexpected resignation in late October has also attracted several nationally known Southern California figures from outside the district — including George Papadopoulos, a former low-level Trump campaign foreign policy aide who inadvertently kicked off the FBI investigation into ties between Russia and the campaign. Papadopoulos was sentenced to 14 days in prison for lying to the FBI about his interactions with a potential Russian agent. But he’s parlayed his supporting role in the Russia saga into some level of fame among the Trump faithful, including a book deal and regular appearances on Fox News. It’s unclear how serious the 32-year-old Papadopoulos is about his campaign — he didn’t respond to interview requests — but he is working to fundraise.” [Mercury News, [12/19/19](#)]

Issues

Abortion & Women's Health Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia opposed abortion rights in all cases except if the mother's life was in danger—meaning he did not support exceptions even for rape or incest.
- ✓ Garcia signed an amicus brief asking the Supreme Court to uphold Mississippi's 15-week abortion ban, which would effectively overturn Roe V. Wade.
 - ✓ Upholding Mississippi's 15-week abortion ban would overturn Planned Parenthood V. Casey's prohibition on banning abortions before the fetus becomes viable outside of the womb.
 - ✓ Mississippi presented the Supreme Court case surrounding its 15-week abortion ban as a direct challenge to Roe V. Wade.
- ✓ Garcia twice co-sponsored a federal personhood bill to ban all abortions, IUDs, IVF, and some cancer treatments for women.
 - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored The Life at Conception Act when he was in Congress in June 2020 and April 2021.
 - ✓ The Life at Conception Act would outlaw all abortions, even in cases of rape and incest, along with in-vitro fertilization, IUDs, emergency contraception, and certain cancer treatments for women.
 - ✓ The Life at Conception Act could reclassify common forms of birth control as “weapons of murder” because they prevent a fertilized egg from implanting in a uterus.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Women's Health Protection Act, which was intended to codify abortion rights amid restrictive state laws challenging Roe v. Wade.
 - ✓ Garcia wrote in a response to a constituent that he voted against the Women's Health Protection Act because it would repeal all state and federal level restrictions on abortion and make “abortion available on demand at any stage of pregnancy.”
- ✓ Garcia voted to make the Hyde Amendment, which banned federal money from being used to pay for abortions and health plans that covered abortions, permanent.
- ✓ Garcia supported defunding Planned Parenthood.
- ✓ Garcia received an A+ rating from the Anti-Choice Group Susan B. Anthony (SBA) List.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) for five years, which would expand protections for survivors of domestic abuse and stalking.
 - ✓ Garcia voted for adding an amendment to extend VAWA for only one year, instead of five.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed the bill reauthorizing the VAWA was “bad” and “encroach[ed]” on the First and Second Amendments.

- ✓ The NRA opposed reauthorizing the VAWA because it closed the “boyfriend loophole” convicted of domestic abusers and stalkers from purchasing and owning guns.
- ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill expanded protections and support for victims of sexual violence.
 - ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill expanded protections against sexual violence on tribal lands.
 - ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill expanded protections for LGBTQ+ victims of sexual violence.
 - ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill increased housing and economic support for victims of sexual violence.
 - ✓ The 2021 VAWA reauthorization bill increased efforts to combat on-campus sexual violence and support school-aged survivors.
- ✓ VAWA helped decrease the rate of intimate partner violence and improved the reporting process for sexual assault victims.
- ✓ Oct. 2021: Garcia voted against reauthorizing the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.
 - ✓ The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act created programs and services that support 1.3 million survivors of domestic violence.
 - ✓ The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act 2021 reauthorization increased funding and support for services for survivors of domestic violence.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted against the Paycheck Fairness Act.
 - ✓ The Paycheck Fairness Act aimed “to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.”
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia opposed establishing a Department of Labor task force to coordinate efforts to enforce equal pay laws.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted for an amendment granting “safe harbor” for employers facing legal action for pay discrimination if they took “reasonable steps” to correct the disparities.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against removing the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - ✓ Removing the 1982 ratification deadline would enshrine the Equal Rights Amendment into the Constitution since enough states have voted to ratify it.

Abortion

**Garcia Opposed Abortion Rights In All Cases Except If The Mother’s Life Was In Danger—
Meaning He Did Not Support Exceptions Even For Rape Or incest**

Garcia Only Supported Abortion Rights When The Mother's Life Was In Danger And Signed Onto Antiabortion Bills, Including Defining Life As Beginning At The Moment Of Conception. “Garcia has said he supports abortion only when the mother's life is in danger. He joined the bulk of House Republicans in signing onto antiabortion bills, including one that would define life as beginning at the moment of conception.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

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

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

- **Upholding Mississippi's 15-Week Abortion Ban Would Overturn *Planned Parenthood V. Casey's* Prohibition On Banning Abortions Before The Fetus Becomes Viable Outside Of The Womb.** “*Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, which the Supreme Court will hear on Wednesday, is the single greatest threat to abortion rights since *Roe v. Wade* was handed down in 1973. It involves a Mississippi law that prohibits nearly all abortions after the 15th week of pregnancy, a law which violates the Supreme Court's holding in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992) that ‘a State may not prohibit any woman from making the ultimate decision to terminate her pregnancy before viability.’ ‘Viability’ refers to the moment when a fetus can live outside of the womb, which typically occurs around the 24th week of pregnancy.” [Vox, [11/29/21](#)]
- **Mississippi Presented The Supreme Court Case Surrounding Its 15-Week Abortion Ban As A Direct Challenge To *Roe V. Wade*.** “The state of Mississippi begins its brief in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* with a bold claim: The case for overruling *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992), two seminal Supreme Court decisions protecting the right to an abortion, is ‘overwhelming.’ *Dobbs*, which the Court will hear this fall, concerns a Mississippi law that prohibits nearly all abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. [...] And abortion opponents have every reason to be optimistic that the Court's new majority will use *Dobbs* to undo the right to an abortion. That probably explains why Mississippi's brief, which argues that ‘the Constitution does not protect a right to abortion or limit States' authority to restrict it,’ breaks with the tactics anti-abortion lawyers have used to defend restrictions on reproductive freedom.” [Vox, [7/24/21](#)]

Garcia Twice Co-Sponsored A Federal Personhood Bill To Ban All Abortions, IUDs, IVF, And Some Cancer Treatments For Women

Garcia Co-Sponsored The Life At Conception Act In June 2020 And April 2021

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

April 23, 2021: Garcia Cosponsored The “Life At Conception Act.” Garcia co-sponsored the “Life At Conception Act”, which “declares that the right to life guaranteed by the Constitution is vested in each human being

at all stages of life, including the moment of fertilization, cloning, or other moment at which an individual comes into being. Nothing in this bill shall be construed to authorize the prosecution of any woman for the death of her unborn child.” [HR1011, [4/23/21](#)]

The Life At Conception Act Would Outlaw All Abortions, Even In Cases Of Rape And Incest, Along With In-Vitro Fertilization, IUDs, Emergency Contraception, And Certain Cancer Treatments For Women

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

- **Rewire: The Life At Conception Act “Would Effectively Ban Abortion With No Exception For Rape, Incest, Or To Save The Life Of The Pregnant Person.”** “H.R. 616 would grant equal protection under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the right to life of each born and ‘preborn’ human person. [...] It would effectively ban abortion with no exception for rape, incest, or to save the life of the pregnant person.” [Rewire, [9/28/19](#)]

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act, Which Codified Abortion Rights

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

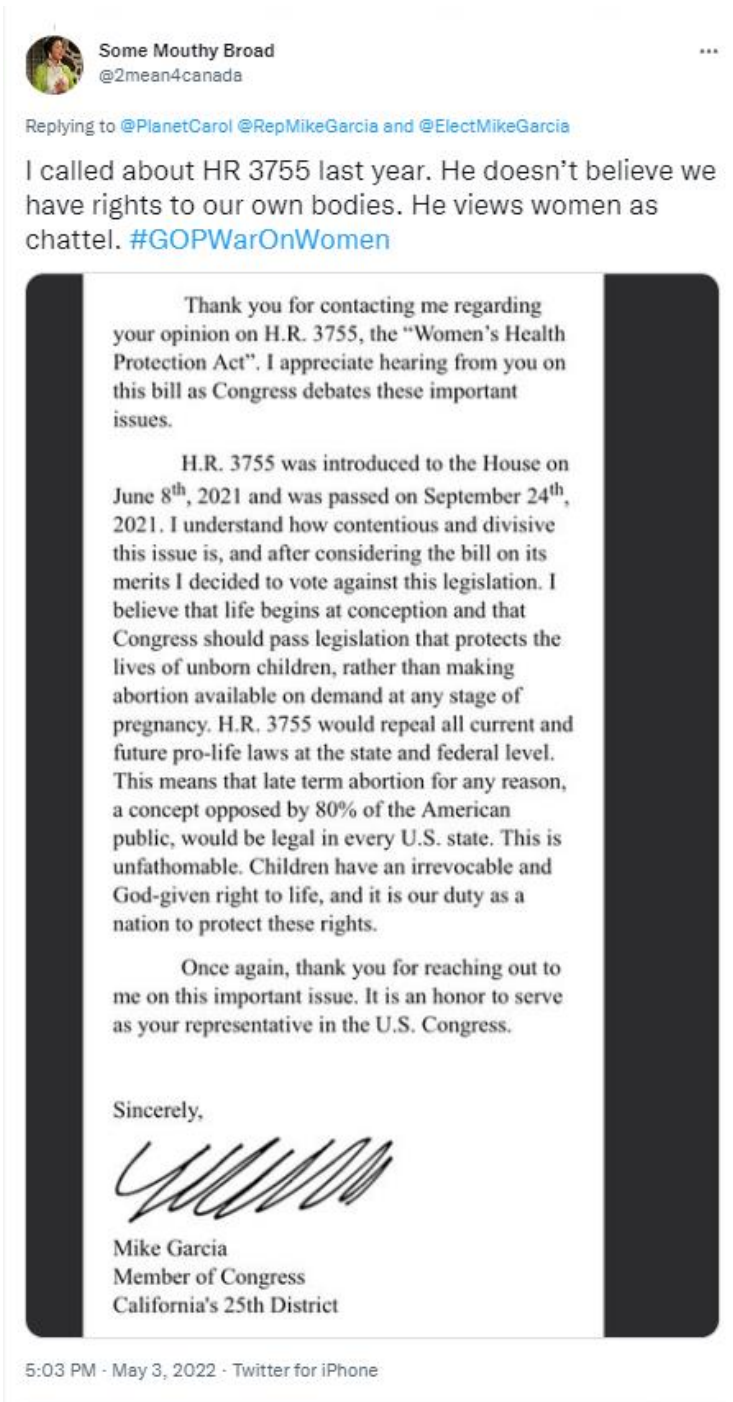
Garcia Voted Against The Women’s Health Protection Act. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would statutorily establish that health care providers have a right to provide and patients have a right to receive abortion services, and it would prohibit certain restrictions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

services, providers or facilities. It would specify factors that courts may consider to determine whether a requirement or limitation impedes access to abortion services, including whether it interferes with providers' ability to provide services; poses a risk to patients' health; is likely to delay or deter patients in accessing services or necessitate in-person visits that would not otherwise be required; is likely to result in a decreased availability of services in a state or region; is likely to result in increased costs of providing or obtaining services; or imposes penalties that are not imposed on other health care providers for comparable conduct. It would require a party defending a requirement or limitation to establish that it significantly advances the safety of abortion services or patient health and that such goals cannot be advanced by a less restrictive alternative measure. It would authorize the Justice Department, health care providers and private individuals and entities to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for injunctive relief against any state or government official charged with implementing or enforcing a requirement or limitation challenged as a violation of rights established by the bill. It would authorize district courts to award appropriate equitable relief, including temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief, and to award costs of litigation to a prevailing plaintiff. It would require courts to "liberally construe" provisions of the bill to effectuate its purposes." The bill passed by a vote of 218-211. [HR 3655, [Vote #295](#), 9/24/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

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

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

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



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

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

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: "Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, "If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure

Act of 2021.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to, 218-209. [H Res 486, [Vote #175](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/23/21](#)]

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

Planned Parenthood

Garcia Supported Defunding Planned Parenthood

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

Susan B. Anthony List

Garcia Received An A+ Rating From The Anti-Choice Group Susan B. Anthony (SBA) List

Garcia Earned An A+ Rating From The Susan B. Anthony (SBA) List For The 2022 Election Cycle. [SBA Scorecard, accessed [1/20/22](#)]

- **The SBA List Describes Itself As The “Political Arm Of The Pro-Life Movement” And Seeks To Elect Anti-Choice Politicians.** “Marjorie Dannenfelser and a group of pro-life women founded SBA List in 1992 as the political arm of the pro-life movement. Named after the influential suffragette who also fiercely opposed abortion, Susan B. Anthony List seeks to embody the courageous spirit of our namesake through our leadership of the pro-life movement. Since our founding, SBA List has grown into a nationwide network of more than 900,000 Americans committed to protecting the unborn. Our full family of organizations is united in the singular mission of saving innocent and vulnerable human life. We work cooperatively to meet the pro-life movement’s need to maximize election outcomes, and to enhance policy research and education for policymakers and the public.” [SBA List, accessed [4/25/22](#)]

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Expanded Protections And Support For Victims Of Sexual Violence

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Expanded Protections Against Sexual Violence On Tribal Lands

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Expanded Tribal Jurisdiction Over Acts Of Sexual Violence, Abuse, Trafficking, And Assault Against Law Enforcement Officers That Occur On Tribal Lands. “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Restore tribal jurisdiction to end impunity for non-native perpetrators of sexual assault, stalking, child abuse, elder abuse, assault against law enforcement officers, and trafficking when they commit offenses on tribal lands.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Authorized And Expanded “Expand Programs Offering Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exams And Sexual Assault Victim Services In Indigenous Communities.” “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Authorize and expand programs offering sexual assault medical forensic exams and sexual assault victim services in Indigenous Communities.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Expanded Protections For LGBTQ+ Victims Of Sexual Violence

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Created “New LGBTQ+ Specific Grants And Services To LGBTQ+ Victims Of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, And Stalking.” “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] New LGBTQ+ specific grants and services to LGBTQ+ victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Implemented “VAWA Non-Discrimination Requirements To Guarantee Equal Access To VAWA Protections For All Survivors Regardless Of Gender.” “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Implement VAWA non-discrimination requirements to guarantee equal access to VAWA protections for all survivors regardless of gender.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Increased Housing And Economic Support For Victims Of Sexual Violence

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Provided Vouchers For Sexual Violence Survivors In Federally-Assisted Housing To Relocate To Safer Housing. “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Provide options for survivors in federally-assisted housing to: relocate to safe housing with relocation vouchers; maintain housing after a perpetrator leaves; or terminate a lease early.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Offered “Economic Justice Options To Improve Survivor Access To Unemployment Insurance.” “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Offer economic justice options to improve survivor access to unemployment insurance and help identify what constitutes economic abuse.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Increased Sexual Violence Survivors’ “Access To Transitional Housing And” Protections “Against Unfair Evictions And Denials Of Service.” “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Ensure survivor access to transitional housing and protect against unfair evictions and denials of service.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Increased Efforts To Combat On-Campus Sexual Violence And Support School-Aged Survivors

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Directed The Secretary Of Education To Survey College And University Students On Their Experiences With Sexual Violence. “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to

renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Direct the Secretary of Education to provide a climate survey for colleges and universities to administer to students on their experiences with sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

- **The Secretary Of Education Was Also Tasked With Confirming “That Local Educational Agencies Establish Fulltime Title IX Coordinators In K-12 Schools To Better Support School Survivors.”** “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Require the Secretary of Education to confirm that local educational agencies establish fulltime Title IX coordinators in K-12 schools to better support school survivors.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

The 2021 VAWA Reauthorization Bill Created “An Interagency Task Force On Sexual Violence In Education To Report Information On-Campus Sexual Violence Prevention And Response.” “On March 8th, 2021, a bipartisan bill to renew and expand VAWA was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. Among other things, H.R.1620 seeks to maintain existing protections for survivors and: [...] Establish an Interagency Task Force on Sexual Violence in Education to report information on-campus sexual violence prevention and response, as well as how to better assist survivors.” [Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, accessed [4/26/22](#)]

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

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

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

VAWA Funding Helped Train Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, Who Improve Both Quality Of Health Care For Survivors And The Chance Of A Successful Conviction. “Sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) are specially trained medical personnel who conduct the SAMFE, providing care and treatment for victims of sexual assault and rigorously collecting evidence for use during investigation and prosecution. VAWA resources support many state and local SANE programs. Exams conducted by SANEs are associated with increases in successful prosecution, even when compared with exams conducted by traditional emergency room personnel. The SANE training equips providers with the skills to create a more thorough record of all medical forensic evidence and to preserve crucial, fragile DNA evidence. Studies show that SANE programs improve the quality of health care delivered to survivors, the quality of forensic evidence, and the chances of obtaining a conviction. Eliminating VAWA would almost certainly reduce the number of SANEs available to treat sexual assault survivors, limiting

important victim services and the availability of quality evidence to convict those who commit these crimes.”
[Urban Institute, [2/9/17](#)]

Family Violence Prevention And Services Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Family Violence Prevention And Services Act (FVPSA) 2021 Reauthorization Increased The Funding Authorization Level To \$270 Million. “The Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act, H.R. 2119, expands resources for survivors and initiatives to end domestic violence by: [...] Increasing the funding authorization level to \$270 million to respond to very low per-program funding levels and provide access to FVPSA funds for programs not currently funded.” [Rep. Lucy McBath, Press Release, [10/26/21](#)]

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

Equal Pay

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

April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act

April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would narrow the legal defense an employer may use in a lawsuit alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. Specifically, it would require employers to demonstrate that a difference in pay between employees is based on a business-related ‘bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience’ as opposed to being based on ‘any factor other than sex.’ It would prohibit employers from retaliating against employees involved in lawsuits under fair labor standards law; prohibit employers from relying on a prospective employee’s wage history for hiring or wage determinations; increase employers’ liability for compensatory or punitive damages related to pay discrimination violations; and provide for automatic inclusion of all affected individuals in class action lawsuits related to pay discrimination. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a new Labor Department grant program for public and private entities to carry out negotiation skills training programs to address pay disparities. It would establish an annual national award for an employer that made a ‘substantial effort to eliminate pay disparities between men and women.’ It would require the Labor Department to conduct a number of studies on sex-based pay disparities and require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect compensation data disaggregated by employees’ sex, race and national origin. It would require the Labor Department and EEOC to provide technical assistance for small businesses to comply with the bill’s provisions. It would add a definition of ‘sex’ with respect to federal fair labor standards law, which would include sexual orientation or gender identity.” According to CNBC, the Paycheck Fairness Act “aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.” The bill passed 217 to 210. [HR 7, [Vote #108](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#); CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

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

Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made

According To The National Women’s Law Center, Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made. [National Women’s Law Center, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

Equal Rights Amendment

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

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

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

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

Agriculture & Food Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia suggested that he was opposed to SNAP, even though nearly 16,000 households in his district participated in the program.
 - ✓ Garcia said that “as a purist” he would “say no” to “food stamps at a low level” because he thought “everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.”
 - ✓ CA-25 had nearly 16,000 households on SNAP as late as 2018.
- ✓ May 2022: Garcia voted against \$28 million in emergency funding to help alleviate the national baby formula shortage.

SNAP

Garcia Suggested That He Was Opposed To SNAP, Even Though Nearly 16,000 Households In His District Participated In The Program

Garcia Said That “As A Purist” He Would “Say No” To “Food Stamps At A Low Level” Because He Thought “Everyone Should Have To Figure Out How To Fend For Themselves”

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

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

CA-25 Had Nearly 16,000 Households On SNAP As Late As 2018

2018: CA-25 Had 15,809 Households Participating In The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. [United States Department of Agriculture, Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2018, accessed [2/16/22](#)]

Baby Formula Shortage

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

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

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

Big Lie & January 6 Insurrection

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted to object to the certification of Arizona and Pennsylvania’s 2020 electoral votes.
- ✓ Garcia cited debunked and unsubstantiated claims about “constitutional errors,” “irregularities,” and “voter fraud” to justify his vote to challenge the 2020 Electoral College vote.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that there was “evidence of compromised processes and break downs in election integrity by certain state legislatures” in the 2020 election.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed, without evidence, that “there were constitutional errors in some states” voting processes during the 2020 election.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed there were “irregularities” in the 2020 Presidential Election even though those claims were debunked in no fewer than 60 lawsuits.
- ✓ Garcia voted to challenge the 2020 electoral college vote even after the Jan. 6 Insurrection, citing “threats of fraud” and the need to resolve “any uncertainty” about the 2020 election.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he voted to challenge the 2020 election results because he wanted a debate about election integrity and was not trying to overturn the election.
- ✓ Local media outlets criticized Garcia for challenging the 2020 election results and accused him of being “unfit” to hold his office.
 - ✓ Monterey County Herald Editorial: Garcia sacrificed his “conservative principles” and “credibility” when he voted to object to the 2020 election results.
 - ✓ San Francisco Chronicle Editorial: Garcia’s vote to challenge the results of the 2020 Presidential Election showed that he was “unfit” to hold his office.
- ✓ After the 2020 election, Garcia continued to promote the Big Lie by co-founding an “Election Integrity Caucus,” which collaborated with Trump allies who continued peddling 2020 election conspiracies.
 - ✓ Garcia co-founded and co-chaired the “Election Integrity Caucus” with Rep. Claudia Tenney to “focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system.”
 - ✓ Garcia identified a lack of voter I.D. laws, same day voter registration, and public campaign financing as threats to election integrity.
 - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus collaborated with Trump and his allies who continued to spread lies about the 2020 election.
 - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus met with former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election.”
 - ✓ The Election Integrity Caucus met with Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who worked with Trump’s legal team to overturn the 2020 election.

- ✓ Garcia opposed efforts to investigate the January 6th Insurrection, hold Trump accountable for it, and upgrade capitol security in response to it.
 - ✓ Garcia issued a statement condemning the violence at the Capitol on Jan. 6th, but “remained silent on Trump’s role in the insurrection.”
 - ✓ Garcia flip-flopped on creating a bipartisan, 9/11-style commission to investigate the January 6 insurrection, first voting to establish it, then voting against five months later.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against establishing a House Select Committee to investigate the January 6th attack following the failure to establish a bipartisan investigatory commission
 - ✓ Garcia voted against penalizing Trump’s allies for not cooperating with the January 6th congressional investigation.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against referring former Trump Chief of Staff, Mark Meadows, to the Justice Department for his refusal to comply with a subpoena from the House January 6th Select Committee.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against finding Steve Bannon in contempt of Congress for not complying with a subpoena from the House January 6th Select Committee.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed calling on Vice President Pence to invoke the 25th Amendment and remove President Trump from office after the Jan. 6th insurrection.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against a bill funding and upgrading emergency services and Capitol security in response to the Jan. 6th Insurrection.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against impeaching President Trump for inciting the January 6th insurrection.
 - ✓ Unlike fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia voted against Trump’s second impeachment.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that Trump’s Second Impeachment was hasty and divisive.
 - ✓ Garcia refused to condemn efforts to expel Reps. Cheney and Kinzinger from the House Republican Caucus over their support for Trump’s Second Impeachment.
 - ✓ When asked about efforts to expel Reps. Cheney and Kinzinger from the House Republican Caucus, Garcia said that we needed “to move on from that whole discussion.”
- ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia responded to a question about the Capitol Police surveilling Republican congressional offices by saying “Capitol Police leadership” was “effectively behaving as the Gestapo.”
- ✓ Mike Garcia’s brother, Gus Garcia III, was a QAnon supporter who promoted lies and conspiracy theories about Jan. 6th and the 2020 election.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia III donated to Mike Garcia’s campaign and visited Trump in the Oval Office with him.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia sympathized with the January 6 Insurrectionists and doxxed a Capitol Police officer.

- ✓ Gus Garcia III posted the pictures and name of a man he claimed was the Capitol Police Officer who fatally shot insurrectionist Ashli Babbitt, adding that mainstream media outlets had refused to “run the story.”
- ✓ Gus Garcia III commented on story about FBI investigating insurrectionist by saying the FBI was a “joke” and “should be dismantled.”
- ✓ Gus Garcia repeatedly promoted the Big Lie and said that Joe Biden lost and belonged in prison.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia tweeted that the 2020 election was fraudulent, and that Biden lost and belonged in prison.
 - ✓ Garcia’s brother claimed that Trump won every state in 2020, including California and New York.
- ✓ Gus Garcia III was a QAnon supporter and has repeatedly posted QAnon content since 2018 (and as recently as July 2021).
 - ✓ Gus Garcia shared QAnon-inspired slogans and hashtags on social media.
 - ✓ Garcia said on Facebook that everything “Q” said was “correct” and “spot on.”
- ✓ Gus Garcia implied that since the leader of the Proud Boys “isn’t even white” he was not a white supremacist.
- ✓ Gus Garcia shared a meme on Facebook that implied he was an extremist.
- ✓ July 2021: Mike Garcia refused to comment on his brother’s extremism and conspiratorial beliefs.
- ✓ Trump, Garcia, and other Republicans accused Democrats of trying to steal the California 25th Congressional District’s special election in 2020.
 - ✓ Trump and the RNC claimed that Governor Newsom and other Democrats were trying to steal the CA-25 special election by opening another in-person voting site—even though it was requested by a Republican Mayor.
 - ✓ Lancaster’s Republican Mayor requested the in-person voting site to make it easier for the city’s Black population to vote.
 - ✓ Garcia echoed claims that opening the new poll site was evidence that Christy Smith and the Democrats were trying to steal the election.
 - ✓ Lancaster’s Mayor, who supported Garcia, requested the voting center because another one was operating in a neighboring city and denied it was evidence of a rigged election.
 - ✓ After Garcia was elected in a nearly all-mail 2020 election, the Republican National Committee claimed that Garcia first won despite Democrats’ supposed attempts at stealing the election.

Garcia Voted To Object To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Arizona And Pennsylvania

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Certifying Pennsylvania And Arizona’s Electoral Votes And Opposed Trump’s Second Impeachment. “Rep. Mike Garcia [...] whose district includes northern Los Angeles County, omitted other parts of his record: Voting against the certification of electoral votes in Pennsylvania and Arizona that helped cement Joe Biden’s presidential victory. Opposing the impeachment of President Trump for his role in the Jan. 6 insurrection.” [Los Angeles Times, 7/5/21]

Garcia Cited Debunked And Unsubstantiated Claims About “Constitutional Errors,” “Irregularities,” And “Voter Fraud” To Justify His Vote To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote

Garcia Claimed That There Was “Evidence Of Compromised Processes And Break Downs In Election Integrity By Certain State Legislatures” In The 2020 Election. “Despite representing a purple-to-blue district, Garcia announced he would join a large group of House Republicans in objecting to Biden’s Electoral College victory, a move that has been condemned by other members of the GOP. In a statement released Monday, Garcia said, ‘I do believe there is enough evidence of compromised processes and break downs in election integrity by certain state legislatures that do in fact warrant a closer examination.’ ‘I have examined all available evidence in several states currently being disputed,’ the statement said, ‘and I have digested the constitutional arguments from both sides of this discussion. We are clearly in the midst of a constitutional collision.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 1/4/21]

Garcia Claimed, Without Evidence, That “There Were Constitutional Errors In Some States” Voting Processes During The 2020 Election. “Only one of the four Republicans who recovered seats for the GOP actually voted for the objections from their party’s senators and House members. That was Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, a former Navy fighter pilot who won last fall by just 333 votes out of more than 340,000 cast in the district running from Lancaster and Rosamond in the high desert of northern Los Angeles County over to Simi Valley in Ventura County. [...] With no evidence to back his assertion, Garcia explained his vote to cancel Arizona’s electors by asserting without offering any evidence that he ‘firmly believ(ed)’ there were constitutional errors in some states’ votes. This despite numerous court decisions finding there were no such errors, all the way up to the U.S.” [Daily Independent, 2/12/21]

Garcia Claimed There Were “Irregularities” In The 2020 Presidential Election Even Though Those Claims Were Debunked In No Fewer Than 60 Lawsuits. “Garcia, who was just elected in L.A. County’s swing 25th Congressional District, said allegations of election ‘irregularities’ — which have been debunked in no fewer than 60 lawsuits — were enough to get his objection. By Thursday morning, he said the objections had run their due course and acknowledged Biden as the lawfully elected president.” [Press Enterprise, 1/10/21]

Garcia Voted To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote Even After The Jan. 6 Insurrection, Citing “Threats Of Fraud” And The Need To Resolve “Any Uncertainty” About The 2020 Election

Garcia Voted To Challenge The 2020 Electoral College Vote Even After The Jan. 6 Insurrection Because Of Unsubstantiated Claims Of Voter Fraud. “On Monday, Garcia announced he would join the effort to challenge the Electoral College vote, based on unsubstantiated claims of voter fraud. Some GOP senators changed their mind about supporting the objection after rioters breached the Capitol in a violent and chaotic scene on Wednesday. But eight senators and 139 representatives, including Garcia, still voted to object to election results in Arizona and Pennsylvania. ‘Americans have a right to free and fair elections. We must remember, the Presidency belongs not to Congress, it belongs to the American people. However, when threats of fraud arise regarding the results of the election, per the laws written in the Constitution, America's elected Congressional Representatives must ensure that any uncertainty is resolved,’ read Garcia's statement on Thursday.” [Ventura County Star, 1/8/21]

✓ **Garcia’s District Voted 54% For Biden In the 2020 Election.** “The Simi Valley Democratic Club noted that Garcia's objection is ‘not representative’ of the views of the 25th Congressional district, which they estimate voted 54% for Biden.” [Ventura County Star, 1/8/21]

Garcia Claimed That He Voted To Challenge The 2020 Election Results Because He Wanted A Debate About Election Integrity, And Was Not Trying To Overturn The Election

Garcia Claimed That He Voted To Challenge The 2020 Election Results Because He Wanted A Debate About Election Integrity And Was Not Trying To Overturn The Election. “Garcia declined requests for an interview or to answer written questions from The Times. But in the op-ed in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, he explained his actions in terms tailored for his purple district. He insisted he wanted an open debate about election integrity, not to overturn the election. (If the objection had been successful, it would have blocked the votes legitimately cast in Arizona and Pennsylvania.)” [Los Angeles, 2/8/21]

Local Media Outlets Criticized Garcia For Challenging The 2020 Election Results And Accused Him Of Being “Unfit” To Hold His Office

EDITORIAL: Garcia Sacrificed His “Conservative Principles” And “Credibility” When He Voted To Object To The 2020 Election Results. “What Trump wants his supporters to believe is that the courts, including judges appointed by Trump, all 50 states, including dozens governed by Republicans, and Trump’s own attorney general, all got everything wrong. This is nonsense. Yet this nonsense is what motivated the attack on the Capitol on Wednesday which left five people dead. This nonsense is what motivated a shameful number of Republican lawmakers to object to the certification of Electoral College votes. Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Rep. Darrell Issa, R-Temecula, and Rep. Jay Obernolte, R-Big Bear Lake all chose to sacrifice conservative principles and their credibility. They failed to show true leadership; they failed to do the right thing when it was the easiest thing to do.” [Monterey County Herald, Editorial, 1/10/21]

EDITORIAL: Garcia’s Vote To Challenge The Results Of The 2020 Presidential Election Showed That He Was “Unfit” To Hold His Office. “The members of Congress who conspired to overturn a legitimate presidential election revealed themselves as cynics and fools even before a mob took their position to its insane conclusion by raiding the U.S. Capitol. To continue to call such chaos down upon their country and themselves in the aftermath required still greater recklessness and treachery. And yet 147 Republican lawmakers - eight senators and 139 representatives - persisted in voting to reject the results of free and fair elections in Arizona and Pennsylvania even after a crowd incited by President Trump ran riot under the rotunda, forcing them and their colleagues to take cover as guns were drawn and fired. They included the House's top Republican, Kevin McCarthy of Bakersfield, and six other members of California's delegation: Ken Calvert, Mike Garcia, Darrell Issa, Doug LaMalfa, Devin Nunes and Jay Obernolte. The members of this antidemocratic caucus voted against the people and the republic even in the dark shadow of the alternative. They are unfit to hold their offices.” [San Francisco Chronicle, Editorial, 1/8/21]

After The 2020 Election, Garcia Continued To Promote The Big Lie By Co-Founding An “Election Integrity Caucus,” Which Collaborated With Trump Allies Who Continued Peddling 2020 Election Conspiracies

Garcia Co-Founded And Co-Chaired The “Election Integrity Caucus” With Rep. Claudia Tenney To “Focus On Addressing Election Security And Restoring Faith In The U.S. Election System”

April 6, 2021: Garcia Founded The Election Integrity Caucus To “Focus On Addressing Election Security And Restoring Faith In The U.S. Election System.” “Congressman Mike Garcia (CA-25) announced today the creation of the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress, which will be co-chaired by Congresswoman Claudia Tenney (NY-22). The caucus will focus on addressing election security and restoring faith in the U.S. election system. Garcia and Tenney will serve as Co-Chairs of the caucus. The Election Integrity Caucus will proactively educate and inform the American public about issues related to election security and activity, drive commonsense policy solutions to restore faith in the democratic process, and improve the administration of elections. The caucus will ensure Americans in every state and territory have confidence in free, fair, accurate, and transparent elections.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

- **Garcia Identified A Lack Of Voter I.D. Laws, Same Day Voter Registration, And Public Campaign Financing As “Threats” To Election Integrity.** “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

The Election Integrity Caucus Collaborated With Trump And His Allies Who Continued To Spread Lies About The 2020 Election

The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “Who Continues To Spread Unsupported Claims About The 2020 Election”

The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Former Trump White House Communications Aide Hogan Gidley, “Who Continues To Spread Unsupported Claims About The 2020 Election.” “One of Republican Rep. Claudia Tenney’s first moves after arriving on Capitol Hill last year was launching the Election Integrity Caucus. [...] The caucus has met mostly with allies and supporters of former President Donald Trump, who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election. According to a list provided by Tenney’s office, the group has spoken with White House communications aide Hogan Gidley, Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who offered to help Trump’s legal team try to overturn the 2020 election, among others. Tenney has also met one-on-one with Trump himself.” [Spectrum Local News, [1/20/22](#)]

Jan. 6, 2021: Gidley Said That Jan. 6 Was “The FIRST Time Many In The Country [...] Are Actually Hearing The Clear Evidence Of Illegal Actions That Took Place In The 2020 Election.”



J. Hogan Gidley ✓
@JHoganGidley

...

With what's happening in the House and Senate right now...

...it's so sad to think this is the FIRST time many in the country, the media, and the Democrat party are actually hearing the clear evidence of illegal actions that took place in the 2020 election.

2:14 PM · Jan 6, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[J. Hogan Gidley, Twitter, [1/6/21](#)]

Dec. 29, 2020: Gidley Claimed That There “Were 202,377 More Votes Cast Than Voters Voting” In Pennsylvania.



J. Hogan Gidley ✓
@JHoganGidley

...

In Pennsylvania, Election Day data now shows:

There were 202,377 more votes cast than voters voting!?!



wjactv.com

DOS responds to Republican lawmakers' claim of election numbers discrepancy
A group of Republican lawmakers say they've performed an extensive analysis of election day data and they've found "troubling" discrepancies. According to ...

10:08 AM · Dec 29, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone

[J. Hogan Gidley, Twitter, [12/29/20](#)]

- **Gidley's Claim Originated From Pennsylvania State Rep. Frank Ryan, Who Said That He Found That 6,962,607 Total Ballots Were Cast While Only 6,760,230 Total Voters Actually Voted.** “A group of

Republican lawmakers say they've performed an extensive analysis of election day data and they've found 'troubling' discrepancies. According to State Rep. Frank Ryan (R-Lebanon), 17 lawmakers sponsored and participated in the analysis. Ryan, who is a certified public accountant, says they discovered discrepancies between the numbers of total votes counted and total number of voters who voted in the 2020 General Election. [...] According to Ryan, the analysis compared official county election results to the total number of voters who voted Nov. 3, as recorded by the Department of State. Ryan says they found that 6,962,607 total ballots were reported as being cast, while DoS/SURE system records indicated that only 6,760,230 total voters actually voted." [WJAC-TV, [12/28/20](#)]

- **The Pennsylvania Department Of State Said That Ryan's Claim Was "Wholly Without Basis" And "Based On Incomplete Data."** "The Pennsylvania Department of State released the following statement in response to the Republicans' claims: 'In today's release Rep. Ryan and others rehash, with the same lack of evidence and the same absence of supporting documentation, repeatedly debunked conspiracy theories regarding the November 3 election. State and federal judges have sifted through hundreds of pages of unsubstantiated and false allegations and found no evidence of fraud or illegal voting. [...] This obvious misinformation put forth by Rep. Ryan and others is the hallmark of so many of the claims made about this year's presidential election. When exposed to even the simplest examination, courts at every level have found these and similar conspiratorial claims to be wholly without basis. To put it simply, this so-called analysis was based on incomplete data.'" [WJAC-TV, [12/28/20](#)]

The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, Who Worked With Trump's Legal Team To Overturn The 2020 Election

The Election Integrity Caucus Met With Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, "Who Offered To Help Trump's Legal Team Try To Overturn The 2020 Election." "One of Republican Rep. Claudia Tenney's first moves after arriving on Capitol Hill last year was launching the Election Integrity Caucus. [...] The caucus has met mostly with allies and supporters of former President Donald Trump, who continues to spread unsupported claims about the 2020 election. According to a list provided by Tenney's office, the group has spoken with White House communications aide Hogan Gidley, Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain, who offered to help Trump's legal team try to overturn the 2020 election, among others. Tenney has also met one-on-one with Trump himself." [Spectrum Local News, [1/20/22](#)]

Texas State Rep. Briscoe Cain Took Part In The Trump Campaign's Lawsuit "Alleging Widespread Issues With Mail-In Ballots" In Pennsylvania. "A conservative attorney who volunteered to help former President Donald Trump's legal team as it attempted to overturn the outcome of the 2020 election will take the lead on election issues in the Texas House this year. With Texas' Republican leadership cataloguing 'election integrity' as a top priority this legislative session, House Speaker Dade Phelan on Thursday named state Rep. Briscoe Cain, R-Deer Park, as the chair of the House Elections Committee. [...] Cain, who previously served on the committee, traveled to Pennsylvania in the days after Election Day to work with the Trump campaign. The campaign eventually filed a lawsuit alleging widespread issues with mail-in ballots in the state." [Texas Tribune, [2/4/21](#)]

- **A Federal Judge Dismissed The Lawsuit And Said That The Claims Of Voter Fraud Were "Without Merit And Speculative Accusations' That Were Not Supported By Evidence."** "A federal judge threw out the lawsuit, finding the president's team provided 'strained legal arguments without merit and speculative accusations' that were not supported by evidence." [Texas Tribune, [2/4/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Efforts To Investigate The January 6th Insurrection, Hold Trump Accountable For It, And Upgrade Capitol Security In Response To It

Garcia Issued A Statement Condemning The Violence At The Capitol On Jan. 6, But "Remained Silent On Trump's Role In The Insurrection"

Garcia Issued A Statement Condemning The Violence At The Capitol On Jan. 6th, But “Remained Silent On Trump’s Role In The Insurrection”. “Santa Clarita-area Republican Rep. Mike Garcia, who said Tuesday he would join in GOP challenges to some of the Electoral College due to what he called ‘breakdowns in election integrity’ in some states, issued a statement Wednesday condemning the violence at the Capitol. ‘In this great nation, we have the freedom to freely debate our different opinions and ideas, but this must be done through civil debate -- violence has no place in a democracy,’ Garcia said. Garcia did not say whether he still plans to challenge any of the election results. He also remained silent on Trump’s role in the insurrection.” [City News Service, 1/6/21]

Garcia Flip-Flopped On Creating A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6th Insurrection

Garcia Voted For Establishing A Bipartisan, 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6th Attack As An Alternative To Impeaching President Trump In Jan. 2021...

Jan. 13, 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Establishing A Bipartisan 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6th Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 41).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up a resolution establishing a bipartisan national commission on the domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol. This proposed bipartisan commission will be tasked with examining and reporting upon the terror attack upon our Capitol that occurred last Wednesday. The commission will be bipartisan in nature, modeled after the 9/11 Commission, and will fully be empowered to undertake a full investigation and make recommendations to the President and to Congress. I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow than by ensuring a bipartisan commission reviews all evidence and reports back to us on this horrific event.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to, 221-205. [H. Res. 41, [Vote #15](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

- **Republicans Proposed The Commission As An Alternative To Impeaching Trump For His Role In The January 6th Capitol Insurrection.** “House Republicans argued Wednesday that instead of impeaching President Donald Trump, Congress should create a commission to study what happened last week. Modeled after the bipartisan commission that analyzed the 9/11 terrorism attacks, the body would recommend how to prevent attacks on the Capitol in the future. ‘I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow,’ said Oklahoma Rep. Tom Cole, the top Republican on the House Rules Committee.” [USA Today, [1/13/21](#)]

...But Voted Against Establishing The Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6th Attack Five Months Later

May 19, 2021: Garcia Voted Against A Bill Establishing A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6th, 2021 Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a national commission to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, “domestic terrorist attack” on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the commission to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to the president and Congress reports containing findings and recommendations for corrective measures that are agreed to by a majority of the commission. The commission would be composed of ten members, evenly chosen by the majority and minority parties, who have national recognition and significant experience in at least two subject areas related to the attack, such as law enforcement, intelligence, law, civil rights and counterterrorism. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize the commission to issue subpoenas and

hold hearings and specify that the commission would submit its final report by the end of 2021 and terminate 60 days after submitting the report.” The bill passed 252-175. [H R 3233, [Vote #154](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Establishing A House Select Committee To Investigate The January 6th Attack Following The Failure To Establish A Bipartisan Investigatory Commission

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Penalizing Trump’s Allies For Not Cooperating With The January 6th Congressional Investigation

Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff, Mark Meadows, To The Justice Department For His Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The House January 6th Select Committee

Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows To The Justice Department In Contempt Of Congress For Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The Select Committee Investigating The January 6th Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, that would find Mark Meadows, former White House chief of staff to President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to “take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena” and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-216) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The motion passed by a vote of 222-208. [H. Res. 851, [Vote #447](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **Mark Meadows Provided Thousands Of Documents To The January 6th Committee But Claimed Executive Privilege And Refused To Appear Before The Panel.** “Sweeping claims of executive privilege by Meadows and Trump to shield their activities on and before Jan. 6 from congressional scrutiny have been challenged in the court and by constitutional experts. Last week, Meadows backed away from cooperating with the panel just days after saying he would. He argued that the panel was pressuring him to discuss issues that the

former president said are protected by executive privilege. However, Meadows had already produced thousands of documents for the panel, including text messages and emails related to the events of the day.” [Washington Post, [12/15/21](#)]

- **January 6th Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson: The Report Referring Meadows For Criminal Contempt Was “Clear And Compelling.”** ““The select committee's report referring Mr. Meadows for criminal contempt charges is clear and compelling,’ Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson, a Democrat from Mississippi, said on Tuesday. ‘As White House chief of staff, Mr. Meadows played a role in or was witness to key events leading up to and including the January 6 assault on the United States Capitol.’ [...] Republican Rep. Liz Cheney of Wyoming, the vice chair of the select committee, said Tuesday that Meadows had received numerous text messages urging Trump to take action to stop the riot that he has produced without any privilege claim.” [CNN, [12/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Refusing To Cooperate With The January 6th Investigation

Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Not Complying With A Subpoena From The Committee Investigating The January 6th Insurrection. In October 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-152) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The bill passed by a vote of 229-202. [H.Res. 730, [Vote #329](#), 10/21/21; CQ, [10/21/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25th Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office After The Jan. 6th Insurrection

Garcia Voted Against The Resolution Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25th Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office. In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives calls on Vice President Mike Pence to use his powers under section 4 of the 25th Amendment to convene and mobilize members of the president's cabinet to declare that President Donald Trump is unable to successfully discharge the duties and powers of his office, and to transmit notice to Congress that Pence will immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting president. The resolution would state among its findings that Trump ‘widely advertised and broadly encouraged’ participation in the march on the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday, Jan. 6, which turned into a violent insurrectionary mob that resulted in 5 deaths following the storming of the Capitol building; did not appeal to his followers to exit the Capitol during the insurrection; refused to accept the results of the 2020 presidential election as legitimate; and made at least three attempts to intervene in the vote counting and certification process in the state of Georgia and to ‘coerce’ its state officials to declare him the winner of the state's electoral votes.” The resolution passed, 223-205. [H. Res. 21, [Vote #14](#), 1/12/21; CQ, [1/12/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Bill Funding And Upgrading Emergency Services And Capitol Security In Response To The Jan. 6th Insurrection

Garcia Voted Against A Bill Funding Emergency And Security Activities In Response To The Jan. 6th Attack On The U.S. Capitol And Security Upgrades For Future Prevention Of Similar Incidents. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide approximately \$1.9 billion in emergency supplemental fiscal 2021 appropriations to legislative branch and other federal entities for security activities in response to the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol, including approximately \$753 million to reimburse costs associated with responding to the attack and approximately \$990 million for legislative and judicial branch security upgrades. Within the total, it would also provide approximately \$170 million for legislative branch costs associated with the

COVID-19 public health emergency. For expenses related to the Jan. 6 attack and to prevent similar incidents, it would provide \$520.9 million for the National Guard and funding for several law enforcement agencies, including the FBI and National Park Service. It would provide \$66.8 million to the District of Columbia for public safety expenses related to terrorist threats and federal presence in the district. It would provide \$79.3 million for the Capitol Police, including specified funding for employee hazard pay and retention bonuses, the employee wellness program, agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, protective details for members of Congress, and physical protection barriers.” The bill passed 213 to 212. [H R 3237, [Vote #156](#), 5/20/21; CQ, [5/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Inciting The Jan. 6th Insurrection

Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Incitement Of Insurrection. In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Adoption of the article of impeachment that would impeach President Donald Trump for incitement of insurrection by ‘inciting violence against the government of the United States.’ Specifically, it would state that Trump ‘repeatedly issued false statements’ asserting that the results of the 2020 presidential election were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted or certified. It would state that Trump made statements at a rally on Jan. 6, 2020, that ‘encouraged -- and foreseeably resulted in -- lawless action’ at the Capitol building during the certification of electoral college votes, during which protesters entered the Capitol, attacked law enforcement personnel, ‘menaced’ members of Congress and the vice president, and engaged in other ‘violent, deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.’ It would state that Trump's conduct on Jan. 6 followed prior efforts ‘to subvert and obstruct’ the certification of 2020 presidential election results, including during a Jan. 2 phone call during which he urged Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to ‘find’ enough votes to overturn the state's presidential election results and ‘threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.’ It would state President Trump's ‘endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of government’ and that he ‘threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coordinate branch of government.’ Pursuant to the rule (H Res 41), upon adoption of the article of impeachment, the House agreed to the resolution (H Res 40) that would appoint and authorize the following impeachment trial managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Raskin, D-Md., DeGette, D-Colo., Cicilline, D-R.I., Castro, D-Texas, Swalwell, D-Calif., Lieu, D-Calif., Plaskett, D-V.I., Neguse, D-Colo., and Dean, D-Pa.” The article of impeachment was adopted, 232-197. [H. Res. 24, [Vote #17](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

Unlike Fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia Voted Against Trump’s Second Impeachment

Unlike Fellow California Republican Rep. David Valadao, Garcia Voted Against Trump’s Second Impeachment. “Rep. David Valadao was the only one of California's 11 congressional Republicans who voted Wednesday to impeach President Donald Trump — the latest distinction setting him apart from the rest of the caucus. [...] The three other Republicans who represent swing districts — Mike Garcia in Simi Valley, and Young Kim and Michelle Steel in Orange County — voted against impeachment. But Kim tried to find middle ground with an unsuccessful resolution to censure Trump, which she said would ‘unite our country and chamber, rather than divide it.’” [CALmatters, 1/14/21]

Garcia Claimed That Trump’s Second Impeachment Was Hasty And Divisive

Garcia Opposed Trump’s Second Impeachment Because He Thought It Was Too Hasty. “Garcia declined requests for an interview or to answer written questions from The Times. But in the op-ed in the Santa Clarita Valley Signal, he explained his actions in terms tailored for his purple district. He insisted he wanted an open debate about election integrity, not to overturn the election. (If the objection had been successful, it would have blocked the votes legitimately cast in Arizona and Pennsylvania.) He said he opposed Trump's impeachment because of its hastiness, but the op-ed did not address the charge that Trump incited violence.” [Los Angeles, 2/8/21]

Garcia Claimed That Trump’s Second Impeachment Was “No More Than Political Theater That Runs The Risk Of Further Dividing Us.” “Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita barely won reelection in a district that rejected President Trump and voted for Democrat Joe Biden. Yet the congressman last week voted to protect Trump from impeachment. [...] Garcia's explanation for his House vote was this: ‘With only a few days left in the Trump administration, the vote to impeach the president is no more than political theater that runs the risk of further dividing us at a time when we need to come together. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stop playing political games.’” [Los Angeles Times, 1/18/21]

Garcia Refused To Condemn Efforts To Expel Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger From The House Republican Caucus Over Their Support For Trump’s Second Impeachment

When Asked About Efforts To Expel Reps. Cheney And Kinzinger From The House Republican Caucus, Garcia Said That We Needed “To Move On From That Whole Discussion.” “The Republican National Committee's overwhelming voice vote to censure Reps. Liz Cheney of Wyoming and Adam Kinzinger of Illinois at its winter meeting in Salt Lake City culminated more than a year of vacillation, which started with party leaders condemning the Capitol attack and Trump's conduct, then shifted to downplaying and denying it. [...] The party's far-right flank has been agitating to boot Cheney and Kinzinger out of the House Republican Conference for months, a push that Rep. Kevin McCarthy of California, the minority leader, has tried to brush aside. And their formal censure is sure to stir up those efforts again. ‘We need to move on from that whole discussion and, frankly, move forward and get the House back in 2022,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R- Calif., who is facing a difficult reelection campaign in a newly configured district.” [Baltimore Sun, 2/5/22]

Capitol Police

Garcia Compared “The Capitol Police Leadership” To The Gestapo In February 2022

February 2022: Garcia Responded To A Question About The Capitol Police Surveilling Republican Congressional Offices By Saying “Capitol Police Leadership” Was “Effectively Behaving As The Gestapo.” QUESTION: “We had Congressman Matt Gaetz on earlier in the program. And we talked to him about this report that the Capitol police are coming into congressional offices in plainclothes taking pictures of oh, imagine this, Republican congressional representatives. Mike, have you heard about this?” GARCIA: “I just started hearing. There may have been a few others so it's not surprising that the guys that work in the uniformed personnel that work in that capacity are good folks. There's law enforcement that serves in that field. But the leadership is under the thumb of Pelosi. Just like every Democrat votes the same way on every piece of legislation because they fear her and her tyranny, the Capitol Police leadership does the same. They’ve been effectively behaving as the Gestapo.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/10/22](#)] (AUDIO, 11:57)

Mike Garcia’s Brother, Gus Garcia III, Was A QAnon Supporter Who Promoted Lies And Conspiracy Theories About Jan. 6th And The 2020 Election

Gus Garcia, Mike Garcia’s Brother, Donated To His Campaign And Visited Trump In The Oval Office With Him

2021: Gus Garcia Accompanied Mike Garcia On A Family Visit To The Oval Office With Trump

Pictured: Rep. Mike Garcia With His Wife And Kids And His Brother Gus Garcia With His Wife.



[Twitter, @GGarciaIII, [6/22/21](#)]

2019: Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia

Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia’s Campaign:

GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/27/2019	\$250.00	▶
GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/07/2019	\$250.00	▶
GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	04/29/2019	\$2,800.00	▶

[FEC, accessed [7/8/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Sympathized With The January 6 Insurrectionists And Doxxed A Capitol Police Officer

Gus Garcia Posted The Pictures And Name Of A Man He Claimed Was The Capitol Police Officer Who Fatally Shot Insurrectionist Ashli Babbitt, Adding That Mainstream Media Outlets Had Refused To “Run The Story”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/8/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Commented On Story About FBI Investigating Insurrectionist By Saying The FBI Was A “Joke” And “Should Be Dismantled”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Repeatedly Promoted The Big Lie And Said That Joe Biden Lost And Belonged In Prison

Gus Garcia Tweeted That The 2020 Election Was Fraudulent, And That Biden Lost And Belonged In Prison

Gus Garcia Claimed That There Was Evidence Of Systemic Election Fraud In Michigan During The 2020 Presidential Election.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/30/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Tweeted That Biden Lost The 2020 Presidential Election And Belonged In Prison.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/29/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Claimed That “Election Fraud Is #TheBigLie Is In Fact, #TheBigLie” And That And The “Corporate Media” Was Lying About Trump’s Supposed Election Victory In 2020.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [6/27/21](#)]

Garcia’s Brother Claimed That Trump Won Every State In 2020, Including California And New York

LA Magazine: Garcia’s Brother “Appear[ed] To Doubt That Biden Won Any States At All,” Retweeting A Post Claiming That If They Did An Audit Of Every State, IT Would Show Trump Won Every State Including California & New York. “While, based on his voting record, Congressman Garcia harbored doubts about the results of the election in Arizona and Pennsylvania, his bro appears to doubt that Biden won any states at all, retweeting a conservative pundit who said, ‘If they were to do a complete audit of every state, we’d find out that Trump won every state..including California & New York.’” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Was A QAnon Supporter And Has Repeatedly Posted QAnon Content Since 2018 (And As Recently As July 2021)

Garcia's Brother Was Posting In Support Of QAnon Since At Least 2018

Garcia's Brother Was Posting In Support Of QAnon Since At Least 2018. “The congressman’s brother has also been vocal on Facebook about his support for the QAnon conspiracy theory, which claims there’s a global cabal of Democrats who torture and eat children. In a post just this month, Gus Garcia said, ‘If everyone had actually read Q for themselves, there would be no controversy about it. Its [sic] just information. It was spot-on. You’d have to be a fool to dispute it at this point.’ He goes on to call nonbelievers ‘lazy sheep.’ Garcia is no Q n00b, either. His support dates back to at least 2018.” [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Shared QAnon-Inspired Slogans And Hashtags On Social Media

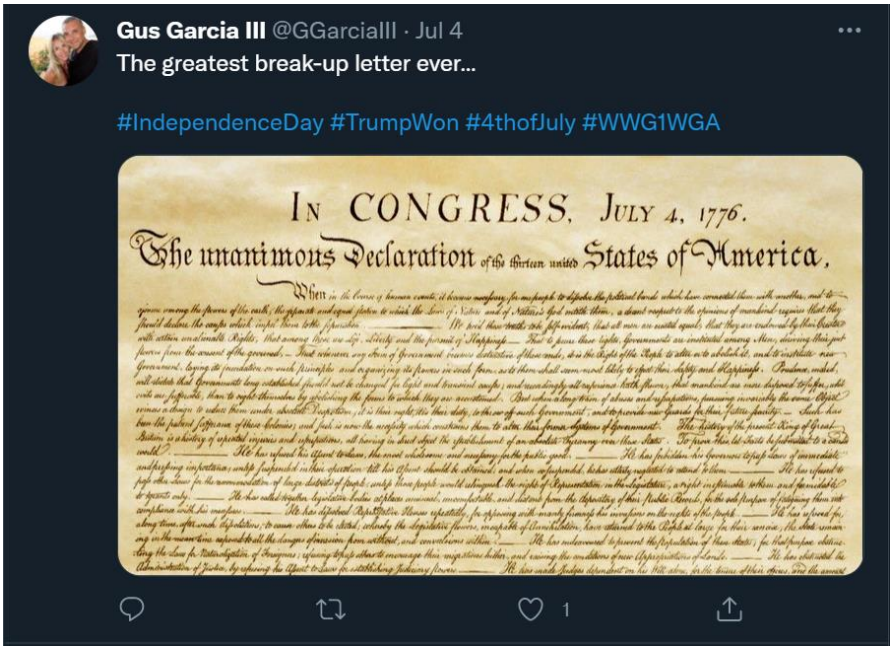
May 17, 2018: Gus Garcia Posted “WE ARE Q!” On Facebook.



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [5/17/18](#)]

- **“We Are Q” Referred To The Pro-Trump Conspiracy Theory QAnon.** “Several people wearing ‘Q’ T-shirts and holding ‘We are Q’ signs were spotted at President Trump’s rally in Florida Tuesday night. QAnon is pro-Trump conspiracy born online by an anonymous user claiming to be a government agent, which espouses the thinking that it’s Trump vs. a cabal of liberal global elites.” [WBUR, [8/2/18](#)]

July 4, 2021: Gus Garcia Tweeted The Hashtag “#WWG1WGA.”

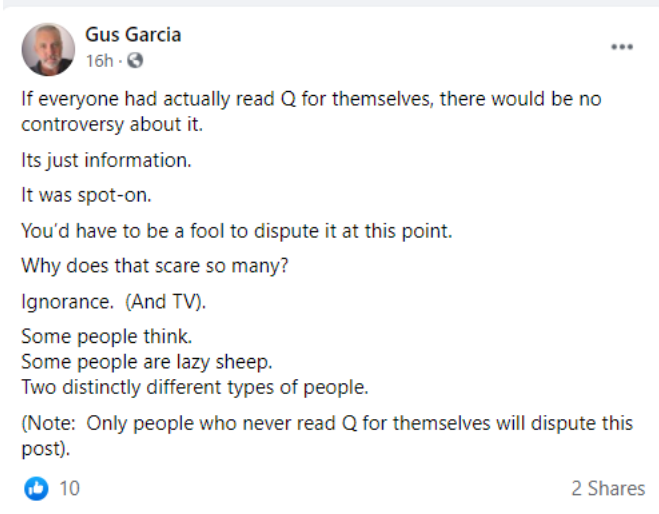
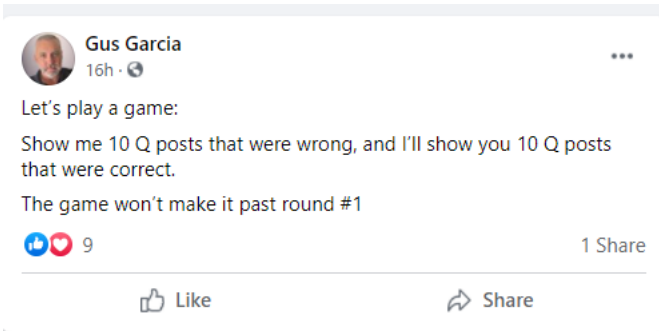


[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, 7/4/21]

- **“#WWG1WGA” Stood For “Where We Go One We Go All,” Which Was “The Most Common Term/Hashtag In Q Circles.”** “‘Where we go one we go all.’ Apart from QAnon itself, WWG1WGA is the most common term/hashtag in Q circles. It underscores the community and ‘togetherness’ element of a movement where everyone is a ‘digital soldier’ in the battle to expose the Deep State.” [ADL, [1/21/21](#)]

July 7, 2021: Garcia Said On Facebook That Everything “Q” Said Was “Correct” And “Spot On”

Gus Garcia Claimed That Q’s Posts Were “Correct” And “Spot On.”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#); [7/7/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Implied That Since The Leader Of The Proud Boys “Isn’t Even White” He Was Not A White Supremacist

Gus Garcia Retweeted A Claim That The Leader Of The Proud Boys Could Not Be A White Supremacist Because He “Isn’t Even White.”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Shared A Post That Implied He Was Calling Himself An Extremist

Gus Garcia Shared A Meme On Facebook That Implied He Was An Extremist.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [7/5/21](#)]

July 2021: Garcia Refused To Comment On His Brother's Extremism And Conspiratorial Beliefs

Gus And Mike Garcia Did Not Respond To Requests For Comment About Gus Garcia's Extreme And Conspiratorial Beliefs. "When it comes to dabbling in darker conspiracy theories about everything from the 2020 Presidential election to COVID to the January 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol, Mike Garcia is practically lukewarm compared to his brother, Gus Garcia III. [...] Gus Garcia did not respond to emails from Los Angeles requesting comment. Reps for Mike Garcia did not respond to calls and emails." [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

Trump, Garcia, And Other Republicans Accused Democrats Of Trying To Steal The California 25th Congressional District's Special Election In 2020

Trump And The RNC Claimed That Governor Newsom And Other Democrats Were Trying To Steal The CA-25 Special Election By Opening Another In-Person Voting Site—Even Though It Was Requested By A Republican Mayor

May 12, 2020: Trump Claimed That Newsom And Other Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election From Garcia By Allowing More In-Person Voting. "With a flood of tweets, President Trump has jumped into Tuesday's runoff election for a California congressional seat, accusing Gov. Gavin Newsom and other Democrats of trying to rig the election by allowing more in-person voting. 'Dems are trying to steal the Mike Garcia Congressional Race in California,' Trump tweeted early Monday, the latest in a string of presidential outbursts that began Friday dealing with a special election for a seat representing parts of Los Angeles and Ventura counties." [San Francisco Chronicle, [5/12/20](#)]

- **The In-Person Voting Site Was Opened In Lancaster Because Its Republican Mayor Requested It.** "As with the Clausen-Garcia contest 57 years earlier, the Smith-Garcia race drew national media and political attention and big infusions of political cash. Newsom decreed that it would be an all-mail election due to the coronavirus pandemic and Trump complained, without merit, that Democrats were trying to steal the election

when an in-person voting site was opened in Lancaster at the behest of its Republican mayor.” [Mercury News, 5/20/20]

Republican National Committee Chairwoman Ronna McDaniel Claimed That Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election From Garcia By Installing A Vote Center In Lancaster, California. “Following a request by the Los Angeles County Democratic Party, Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk Dean Logan announced on Friday that an in-person polling site at the Lancaster Vote Center would be available to voters in the second weekend of voting in the special election. [...] Republican National Committee Chairwoman Ronna McDaniel accused Democrats attempting to ‘steal’ the election from their candidate, tweeting: ‘Democrats are trying to steal the #CA25 special. Corrupt election official @DCLogan waited until Friday evening before the election to announce a single new voting location in a Dem-heavy area. Why? Dems demanded one. Help @MikeGarcia2020 fight back!’” [Washington Examiner, 5/9/20]

Lancaster’s Republican Mayor Requested The In-Person Voting Site To Make It Easier For The City’s Black Population To Vote

Lancaster, California’s Republican Mayor, Rex Parris, Supported The Decision To Open A New Poll Site. “Lancaster is, in fact, not the ‘most Democrat area’ in California. The city’s mayor, Rex Parris, is a Republican. Lancaster is also represented by two Republicans in the state legislature, The Washington Post noted. [...] Parris, the Republican mayor, also supported the move. ‘This is something the county should fix immediately,’ Parris told a local news outlet last week. ‘There should not be even the appearance of affecting the outcome by limiting the ability to vote.’” [Salon, 5/11/20]

Lancaster Opened A New Poll Site Due To Concerns That The Absence Of An In-Person Voting Place Would Make It Harder For The City’s Black Population To Vote. “The move to open a new polling location came after Democrats raised concerns that the area, which has a large African-American population, ‘didn’t have an in-person voting place.’ They argued that ‘voters who were more likely to vote in person on Election Day’ were thus disenfranchised, according to the outlet.” [Salon, 5/11/20]

- **Lancaster, California’s Population Was Nearly 22% African American.** “What apparently triggered Trump’s claim that Democrats ‘are trying to steal another election’ was that Los Angeles County election officials recently added a new in-person voting location in the city of Lancaster - described by Trump as ‘the most Democrat area in the State.’ This presumably is why the president has demanded these ballots cast by Americans ‘must not count.’ This is a jaw-dropping statement. The idea that a President would call for votes not to be counted simply because they are cast in a polling location that he believes favors the opposition party should alarm all Americans who believe in our democratic republic. Also deeply disturbing is that Trump is opposing making it easier for those in one of the most racially diverse cities in the district - Lancaster’s population is nearly 22% African American - to cast their ballot.” [East Bay Times, 5/11/20]

Garcia Echoed Claims That Opening The New Poll Site Was Evidence That Smith And The Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election

Garcia Echoed Trump’s Claim That Opening A New Poll Site In Lancaster, California Was Evidence That Smith And The Democrats Were Trying To Steal The Election. “The president complained on Twitter that California Gov. Gavin Newsom, a Democrat, opened up a new poll site in Lancaster, which lies just north of Los Angeles, despite calls from both parties to do so. ‘So in California, the Democrats, who fought like crazy to get all mail in only ballots, and succeeded, have just opened a voting booth in the most Democrat area in the State,’ Trump tweeted. ‘They are trying to steal another election. It’s all rigged out there. These votes must not count. SCAM!’ [...] But Trump-backed Republican Navy veteran Mike Garcia seized on the president’s baseless allegation, accusing Smith and ‘her liberal Dem allies’ of being ‘desperate and trying to change the rules to steal an election.’” [Salon, 5/11/20]

May 8, 2020: Garcia Accused Christy Smith Of “Trying To Change The Rules To Steal An Election” Because She Supported Installing A Voting Center In Lancaster, California. “The president tweeted his displeasure after county officials late Friday approved a request from Lancaster’s mayor to install a voting center in that city this weekend. The 25th Congressional District includes the Santa Clarita Valley, and portions of the northern San Fernando Valley, Antelope Valley and eastern Ventura County. [...] Garcia himself tweeted the following late Friday: ‘@ChristyforCA25 and her liberal Dem allies didn’t say anything for weeks even though the polling places were in full view of the public. Even after every voter received a ballot, they are desperate and trying to change the rules to steal an election. We can’t let them succeed!! The right to vote is sacred and something I fought to protect for nearly two decades. But our citizens should also expect a fair process free from political games.’” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

Lancaster’s Mayor, Who Supported Garcia, Requested The A Voting Center Because Another One Was Operating In A Neighboring City And Denied It Was Evidence Of A Rigged Election

Lancaster’s Mayor, Who Supported Trump And Garcia, Requested Setting Up A Voting Center Because Another One Was Operating In A Neighboring City. “In the wake of Trump’s tweet fury over the new center, Lancaster Mayor Rex Parris — who was the first L.A.-area dignitary to greet Trump on the LAX tarmac on the president’s Feb. 18 swing through L.A. — was taken aback Saturday by the Twitter feud. ‘Well, they should have called me, shouldn’t they?’ Parris said, adding that he is a strong Garcia supporter and welcomed Trump’s attention but was left in the dark about the decision to slam the new vote center in his city. Parris said that after he learned that a similar vote center was operating in neighboring Palmdale, he felt it was a good idea to have one in Lancaster, if for nothing else but for the the ‘appearance’ that the election was fair and accessible in his city, which is 48% Latino.” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

- **Lancaster’s Mayor Denied That The Vote Center Was Evidence Of A Rigged Election.** “Parris himself, in coordination with L.A County officials and Registrar Logan, wanted the vote center in the city. And it’s not rigged, he said. ‘I don’t see any indication of malicious intent,’ he said. “And I think you need that to have a rigged election.” [Orange County Register, 5/10/20]

After Garcia Was Elected In A Nearly All-Mail 2020 Election, The Republican National Committee Claimed That Garcia First Won Despite Democrats’ Supposed Attempts At Stealing The Election

Republican National Committee Chairwoman, Ronna McDaniel, Claimed Mail-In Voting Would Destroy Election Integrity Despite Garcia Winning A Nearly All-Mail Congressional Runoff Election. “GOP doubles down on fight against mail voting, despite California win: Republican Mike Garcia won a nearly all-mail congressional runoff election in California last week, but GOP leaders are nonetheless fighting efforts to expand voting by mail nationwide. On Monday, Ronna McDaniel, the chairwoman of the Republican National Committee, accused Democrats of using the coronavirus pandemic as an excuse to file lawsuits that would ‘destroy the integrity of our elections.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

The Republican National Committee Continued To Oppose Attempts To Expand Voting By Mail Even Though Garcia Won A Nearly All-Mail Congressional Runoff Election. “Republican Mike Garcia may have won a nearly all-mail congressional runoff election in California last week, but that’s not stopping GOP leaders from fighting efforts to expand voting by mail in states across the country.” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

- **Republican Leaders Claimed That Garcia Won Despite Supposed Attempts To Steal The Election Through Ballot Harvesting And Opening An In-Person Voting Center.** “According to GOP leaders, Garcia’s win came in the face of Democratic attempts to steal the election by allowing ballot harvesting and opening an in-person voting center at the last minute in a largely minority area of Lancaster Los Angeles County. Democrats pointed out that it was requested by Lancaster’s mayor, a Republican, and that the decision to open the center was made by a nonpartisan county official. ‘Mike Garcia won despite the Democrats’ best efforts to turn the election in their favor,’ said Mandi Merritt, a spokeswoman for the Republican National



Committee. ‘These efforts were clearly done with partisan intentions, and underscore exactly why we are fighting back.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 5/19/20]

Budget Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ In a candidate questionnaire, Garcia said he would cut “entitlement programs” and “download funding” for the Department of Education to local authorities to balance the budget.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would invest in child-care, healthcare, clean energy, and lower prescription drug prices.
 - ✓ The Build Back Better Act would invest in child-care, which would create jobs and allow parents to get back to work.
 - ✓ The Build Back Better Act would invest in clean electricity and energy efficiency, reducing energy costs by \$500 per year for the average household.
 - ✓ The Build Back Better Act would lower drug prices for seniors by reducing co-pays and establishing a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit in Medicare Part D.
- ✓ Garcia voted five times against funding the government, which risked shutting down the government.
 - ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia voted against a Continuing Resolution that would fund the government through March 11, 2022.
 - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted against a short-term continued government funding package that included \$7 billion for Afghan refugee assistance and \$1.6 billion for shelter and services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border.
 - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted against funding the government from Dec. 2021 to Feb. 2022.
 - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against a short-term government funding extension that included \$28.6 billion for natural disaster relief and \$6.3 billion for Afghan refugees.
 - ✓ Feb. 2021: Garcia voted against establishing the Congressional Budget for the United States government for Fiscal Year 2021 and the appropriate budgetary levels for Fiscal Years 2022 through 2030.
- ✓ Garcia voted against continuing short-term government funding to avoid a government shutdown twice.
 - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against providing continuing funding for the government through December 3, 2021.
 - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted for providing continuing funding for the government through December 11, 2020.
 - ✓ Government shutdowns cost taxpayers billions of dollars, lead to higher unemployment and lower economic growth, and disrupt important government services.
- ✓ In July 2021, Garcia voted against making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies through Sept. 30th, 2022.

- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$124.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$97.6 billion for the Veterans Health Administration, with increases for mental health and opioid abuse prevention programs.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$119.8 billion for HHS, including \$10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$102.8 billion for the Education Department” and \$36.8 billion in grants “to schools serving low-income students.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$105.8 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$500 million for Election Assistance Commission Election Security Grants to improve the administration of federal elections.”
- ✓ The appropriations package Garcia voted against included “\$11.6 billion for employment and training programs and approximately \$2 billion for worker protection agencies.”
- ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted for authorizing \$77.9 billion through Fiscal Year 2026 for the National Science Foundation.
- ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against \$1.3 trillion in government spending for Fiscal Year 2021.
 - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted to cut \$9.9 billion in funding for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.
- ✓ Garcia voted against an appropriations bill that included removing Confederate statues from the Capitol building.
- ✓ Garcia voted three times against raising the debt limit. Failing to raise the debt limit could spark a “cataclysmic” economic crisis destroying up to 6 million jobs and \$15 trillion in household wealth.
- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to increase small business participation in government contracts.

Garcia Said He Would Cut “Entitlement Programs” And Slash Funding From The Department Of Education To Balance The Budget

In A Candidate Questionnaire, Garcia Said He Would Cut “Entitlement Programs” And “Download Funding” For The Department Of Education To Local Authorities To Balance The Budget

Garcia Said In Response To The iVoterGuide Questionnaire That He Would Cut “Entitlement Programs” To Balance The Budget. “What government spending would you reduce in order to balance the budget?” GARCIA: ‘Entitlement programs.’” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

- **Garcia Said He “Would Download Funding For Federal Dept Of Education To Local School Boards And Schools Themselves.”** “GARCIA: ‘I would download funding for Federal Dept of Education to local school

boards and schools themselves. The local school districts are more effective and efficient than the federal government.” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Build Back Better Act

Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Invest In Child-Care, Healthcare, Clean Energy, And Lower Prescription Drug Prices

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

- **Roosevelt Institute: The Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Child Care, Creating Jobs And Allow Parents To Get Back To Work.** “Convenient, affordable childcare is a major obstacle for working parents, illuminated even more so by school and daycare closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disproportionately impacted women’s labor force participation. Increasing the capacity of industries in order to curb inflation of specific prices requires increasing the supply of labor. The Build Back Better Act invests in existing and new childcare facilities in underserved areas and provides subsidies to make childcare more

affordable for qualifying households. Together, these investments would increase the supply of childcare, create new jobs, and allow parents to get back to work. [Roosevelt Institute, Fact Sheet, [9/28/21](#)]

- **Center For American Progress: The Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Clean Electricity And Energy Efficiency, Reducing Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household.** “Build Back Better helps break the United States’ dependence on fossil fuels—an industry that’s particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, which has and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change—consumer energy costs will be reduced. Specifically, proposed investments in clean electricity and energy efficiency will make energy costs more affordable, saving the average household approximately \$500 a year in reduced energy costs. This much-needed investment in clean energy would come at a time when energy prices have pushed up inflation for consecutive months.” [Center for American Progress, [11/16/21](#)]
- **E&E News: The Budget Resolution Set “The Stage For Unprecedented Investments To Tackle Climate Change And Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions.”** “Senate Democrats unveiled a \$3.5 trillion budget resolution this morning, setting the stage for unprecedented investments to tackle climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” [E&E News, [8/9/21](#)]
- **The Build Back Better Act Would Lower Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit in Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]
- **FactCheck.Org: “In The First Year Of Biden’s Proposed Budget, 2022, Nearly Nine Out Of 10 Households Would See A Tax Cut.”** “In the first year of Biden’s proposed budget, 2022, nearly nine out of 10 households would see a tax cut, according to the Tax Policy Center.” [FactCheck.org, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget

Garcia Voted Against The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 774), as amended, that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376) containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions. The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Yarmuth, D-Ky., manager's amendment to HR 5376 that would increase from \$72,500 to \$80,000 the raised annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030, but reinstate the original cap of \$10,000 in 2031; modify provisions related to maximum fair prices negotiations for prescription drugs, including to clarify that negotiated prices would apply nine years after a drug's approval, or 13 years after approval for biologics, and specify that average price calculations would be based on 2021 prices; provide \$250 million for the General Services Administration's technology modernization fund, \$200 million for the GSA's citizen services fund, and \$50 million for Office of Management and Budget's information technology oversight and reform fund; and make various technical corrections. The rule would also authorize through Dec. 3, 2021, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #372](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “On the question of consideration of the resolution (H Res 774) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376)

containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions.” The question was agreed to by a vote of 215-212. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #368](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

Funding And Budgets

Garcia Voted Five Times Against Funding The Government

In Feb. 2022, Garcia Voted Against A Continuing Resolution That Would Fund The Government Through March 11, 2022

Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Postal Service Reform Act And The Continuing Resolution That Would Fund The Government Through March 11. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 912) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Postal Service Reform Act (HR 3076) and the fiscal 2022 third continuing resolution (HR 6617). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and provide for floor consideration of a Maloney, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 3076. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 69) that would provide for a joint session of Congress for President Joe Biden's State of the Union address on March 1, 2022. It would prohibit former members from entering the House chamber during the address, intended to comply with COVID-19 safety protocols.” Adopted by a vote of 221-211. [HR 6614, [Vote #36](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Short-Term Continued Government Funding Package In Dec. 2021 That Included \$7 Billion For Afghan Refugee Assistance And \$1.6 Billion For Shelter And Services For Unaccompanied Minors Who Have Crossed The U.S. Border

Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Feb. 18, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide \$7 billion in emergency funding for Afghan evacuee assistance, as well as \$1.6 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to provide shelter and services to unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border. Within funding to support Afghan evacuees, it would provide \$4.3 billion for Defense Department assistance to refugees on U.S. military installations; \$1.3 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.3 billion for the State Department, including \$1.2 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States and \$80.3 million for related diplomatic activities and additional evacuations. It would require the Office of Management and Budget to submit a report on the strategy and transition plan for concluding Afghan resettlement initiatives. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities previously extended by a prior continuing resolution (PL 117-43 / HR 4350), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies; the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; and the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$13 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. Among other provisions, it would extend through Dec. 31, 2021, a waiver making supportive living facility residents eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and increase from \$100 million to \$200 million annual funding the president may direct for immediate foreign military assistance to respond to an unforeseen emergency.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-212. [H. R. 6119, [Vote #399](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

- **The Funding Package Garcia Voted Against Included \$7 Billion For Afghan Refugee Assistance And \$1.6 Billion For Shelter And Services For Unaccompanied Minors Who Have Crossed The U.S. Border.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Feb. 18, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide \$7 billion in emergency funding for Afghan evacuee assistance, as well as \$1.6 billion for the Health

and Human Services Department to provide shelter and services to unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border.” [H. R. 6119, [Vote #399](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Funding The Government From Dec. 2021 To Feb. 2022

Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule ((H Res 829) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution (HR 6119). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. The rule would allow proceedings on motions offered on Nov. 30 or Dec. 1, 2021, to suspend the rules and consider certain measures to be postponed through Dec. 10. It also would authorize through Jan. 21, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. Finally, the rule would provide for the House to convene the second session of the 117th Congress on Jan. 10, 2022, by authorizing the speaker to dispense with organizational and legislative business on any legislative day of the second session prior to that date.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-208. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #396](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Short-Term Government Funding Extension In Sept. 2021 That Included \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief And \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** “It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees.** “It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Allowed Expiring Programs And Authorities To Continue.** “It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities,

including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Government Funding Through December 3, 2021 Was Agreed To By Senate Republicans After Removal Of The Provision To Raise The Debt Ceiling.** “Lawmakers reached a deal on the spending legislation after Democrats agreed to strip out a provision that would have raised the federal government’s ability to continue borrowing funds through the end of 2022. Senate Republicans blocked an initial funding package on Monday over its inclusion, refusing to give the majority party any of the votes needed to move ahead on a bill to avert a first-ever federal default in the coming weeks. The legislation keeps the government fully funded through Dec. 3, giving lawmakers additional time to reach consensus over the dozen annual bills that dictate federal spending.” [New York Times, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen Warned The United States Could Default On Its Debt If The Debt Ceiling Was Not Raised By October 18, 2021.** “Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen warned lawmakers that the federal government will likely run out of cash and extraordinary measures by October 18 unless Congress raises the debt ceiling. The new estimate from Yellen raises the risk that the United States could default on its debt in a matter of weeks if Washington fails to act. A default would likely be catastrophic, tanking markets and the economy, and delaying payments to millions of Americans. ‘It is uncertain whether we could continue to meet all the nation’s commitments after that date,’ Yellen wrote in a letter, adding the projection is based on estimated tax payments.” [CNN, [9/28/21](#)]

Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Establishing The Congressional Budget For The United States Government For Fiscal Year 2021 And The Appropriate Budgetary Levels For Fiscal Years 2022 Through 2030

Garcia Voted Against Establishing The Congressional Budget For The United States Government For Fiscal Year 2021 And The Appropriate Budgetary Levels For Fiscal Years 2022 Through 2030. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended, that would set annual budgetary levels for federal revenues, new budget authority, outlays, deficits and public debt for fiscal years 2021 through 2030, including to outline annual levels of new budget authority and outlays for each of the 20 major budget function categories. The concurrent resolution would direct 12 House committees to make recommendations within their respective jurisdictions for budget reconciliation legislation that combined could increase the deficit by up to \$1.9 trillion through fiscal 2030, intended to be used as a vehicle for further COVID-19 relief. It would require the committees to report their recommendations to the House Budget Committee by Feb. 16, 2021, and specify amounts by which each committee’s recommendations could increase the total deficit, including \$940.72 billion for the Ways and Means Committee, \$357.08 billion for the Education and Labor Committee, \$350.7 billion for the Oversight and Reform Committee and \$188.5 billion for the Energy and Commerce Committee. The concurrent resolution would include two reserve funds for the House Budget Committee to revise committee allocations and other budgetary levels for budget reconciliation legislation within the deficit limits established by the concurrent resolution, and for any other legislation that would not increase the deficit for a five-year time period through fiscal 2025 or a ten-year time period through fiscal 2030. Among other provisions, it would authorize the House and Senate Appropriations committees to receive a separate discretionary budget allocation for administrative expenses related to the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service, and it would continue for fiscal 2021 certain existing limitations on advance appropriations.” The resolution passed 218 to 212. [H Con Res 11, [Vote #21](#), 2/3/21; CQ, [2/3/21](#)]

FY2021

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 3, 2021

Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

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

- **The Funding Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$1.2 Billion For Small Business Administration Disaster Loans.”** “In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels [...] \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans.” [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]
- **The Funding Package Garcia Voted Against Included \$5.7 Billion For The Army Corps Of Engineers And “\$895 Million For Navy And Air Force Facility Repairs.”** “In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels [...] \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response [...] \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs.” [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#), CQ [9/21/21](#)]

FY2020**Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020**

Garcia Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 11, 2020, at fiscal 2020 levels and extend authorizations for a number of expiring programs and entities. It would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including FEMA disaster relief, Navy shipbuilding, Small Business Administration loans and the 2020 census. Among other provisions, it would extend for one year authorizations for the National Flood Insurance Program and federal highway and transit transportation programs. It would transfer \$13.6 billion to the Highway Trust Fund and \$14 billion to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. It would extend through fiscal 2021 a number of pandemic-related nutrition benefits, including waivers for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It would expand certain benefits to provide meals for children affected by reduced hours at schools or child care center closures. It would provide for the reimbursement of funds to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation to continue providing aid to farmers, and it would prohibit the use of such funds for payments to any fossil fuel refiner or importer. It would also provide \$49 million for activities related to the presidential transition and the January 2021 inauguration; extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of Medicare and Medicaid programs and other health-related Health and Human Service Department programs; limit the maximum increase in Medicare Part B premiums; extend for two years a number of programs for veterans related to healthcare and housing; and permit the Citizenship and Immigration Services Agency to increase fees for expediting certain immigration applications to use for adjudication and naturalization services.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 359 - 57. [HR 8337, [Vote #198](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

Government Shutdowns Cost Taxpayers Billions Of Dollars, Lead To Higher Unemployment And Lower Economic Growth, And Disrupt Important Government Services

Sept. 2019: The Senate Permanent Subcommittee On Investigations Found That The Past Three Government Shutdowns Cost Taxpayers Nearly \$4 Billion At Minimum. “It may be counterintuitive, but government shutdowns are expensive. A government shutdown pauses programs and government operations, only for them to eventually start up again, and that has costs. [...] A report issued in September 2019 by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations found that the ‘last three government shutdowns cost taxpayers nearly \$4 billion — at least \$3.7 billion in back pay to furloughed federal workers, and at least \$338 million in other costs associated with the shutdowns, including extra administrative work, lost revenue, and late fees on interest payments.’ That assessment is an underestimate because it excluded substantial costs associated with several government agencies (including the Department of Defense), which were unable to provide complete estimates to the Subcommittee.” [Peter G. Peterson Foundation, [10/28/19](#)]

Government Shutdowns Can Increase Unemployment And Decrease The Growth In Gross Domestic Product (GDP). “Government shutdowns can harm economic growth and certainty. A 2013 Macroeconomic Advisors paper found that government shutdowns can impose costs on the economy such as increased unemployment rate, lowering the growth in gross domestic product (GDP), and raising the cost of borrowing. The Bureau of Economic Analysis estimated that the government shutdown in October 2013 reduced fourth-quarter GDP that year by 0.3 percentage points. An S&P Global analysis found that a government shutdown in 2017 could have reduced real fourth-quarter GDP growth by \$6.5 billion per week. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the partial government shutdown that lasted from December 22, 2018 until January 25, 2019 reduced real GDP by \$11 billion over the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019 (although they assumed that much of that reduction would have been made up later in the year).” [Peter G. Peterson Foundation, [10/28/19](#)]

Government Shutdowns Have Disrupted “Disrupted Scientific Research, Services For Veterans And Seniors, And Health And Safety Inspections” By The FDA And Other Government Agencies. “While programs such as Social Security and Medicare would remain largely unaffected by a government shutdown, other programs and services could be interrupted by the temporary furlough of ‘nonessential’ government staff. In 2013, OMB showed that the shutdown that year disrupted scientific research, services for veterans and seniors, and health and safety inspections by the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the National Transportation Safety Board, among other programs.” [Peter G. Peterson Foundation, [10/28/19](#)]

Government Spending

Garcia Voted Against Funding The Departments Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, And Related Agencies Through September 30th, 2022

July 2021: Garcia Voted Against Making Appropriations For The Departments Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, And Related Agencies Through Sept. 30th, 2022. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including \$239.6 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; \$26.6 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$53.2 billion for the the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$29.1 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies; \$45.9 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; \$124.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; and \$84.1 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$119.8 billion for HHS, including \$10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; \$102.8 billion for the Education Department, including \$36.8 billion for Title I and other grants to schools serving low-income students; and \$14.7 billion for the Labor Department, including \$11.6 billion for employment and training programs and approximately \$2 billion for worker protection agencies. The bill would provide nearly \$140 billion for domestic food programs, including \$105.8 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; \$4.7 billion for rural development and infrastructure programs, including programs to support broadband access and provide housing loans and guarantees; and \$38.5 billion for agriculture, farm production and conservation programs. It would provide \$45.1 billion for the Energy Department, including \$20.2 billion for nuclear security activities and \$3.8 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities. It would provide \$15.4 billion for the Treasury Department, including \$13.6 for the Internal Revenue Service, \$330 million for community development financial institutions and \$190.5 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; \$500 million for Election Assistance Commission election security grants to improve the administration of federal elections; and \$300 million for General Services Administration procurement of zero-emission and electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. It would provide \$11.3 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, including \$3.2 billion for state revolving funds for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure grants; \$15.6 billion for the Interior Department; and \$5.7 billion for wildfire management. It would provide \$268.6 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$97.6 billion for the Veterans Health Administration, with increases for mental health and opioid abuse prevention programs; and \$10.9 billion for military construction activities. It would provide \$105.7 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the Transportation Department, including \$2.7 billion for Amtrak and \$248 million for payments to air carriers providing essential air service; and \$56.5 for HUD, including \$39.4 billion for public and Indian housing programs. Across various titles, the bill would provide over \$1.9 billion for cybersecurity activities.” The bill passed, 219-208. [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$124.5 Billion For The Veterans Affairs Department, Military Construction, And Related Agencies.”** “In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$124.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$97.6 Billion For The Veterans Health Administration, With Increases For Mental Health And Opioid Abuse Prevention Programs.”** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$268.6 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$97.6 billion for the Veterans Health Administration, with increases for mental health and opioid abuse prevention programs; and \$10.9 billion for military construction activities.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$119.8 Billion For HHS, Including \$10.6 Billion For The Centers For Disease Control And Prevention.”** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$119.8 billion for HHS, including \$10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$102.8 Billion For The Education Department” And \$36.8 Billion In Grants “To Schools Serving Low-Income Students.”** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$102.8 billion for the Education Department, including \$36.8 billion for Title I and other grants to schools serving low-income students.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$105.8 Billion In Mandatory Spending For The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.”** In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] nearly \$140 billion for domestic food programs, including \$105.8 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$500 Million For Election Assistance Commission Election Security Grants To Improve The Administration Of Federal Elections.”** “In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$500 million for Election Assistance Commission election security grants to improve the administration of federal elections.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]
- **The Appropriations Package Garcia Voted Against Included “\$11.6 Billion For Employment And Training Programs And Approximately \$2 Billion For Worker Protection Agencies.”** “In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including [...] \$14.7 billion for the Labor Department, including \$11.6 billion for employment and training programs and approximately \$2 billion for worker protection agencies.” [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

June 2021: Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$77.9 Billion Through Fiscal Year 2026 For The National Science Foundation

June 2021: Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$77.9 Billion Through Fiscal Year 2026 For Existing And New National Science Foundation Activities. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$77.9 billion through fiscal 2026 for existing and new National Science Foundation activities and require a number of NSF actions related to research integrity and STEM workforce development. It would establish a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change; global competitiveness in critical technologies; cybersecurity; national security; social and economic inequality; and education and

workforce development in science, technology, engineering and math. Among other provisions, it would require the NSF to award grants to higher education institutions or nonprofit organizations to establish national and regional clearinghouses to coordinate STEM research; develop resources to connect new scientific discoveries to practical uses; align STEM education and workforce needs and conduct research on graduate education programs; and improve participation of historically underrepresented groups in STEM. It would require the NSF to maintain an office to coordinate research security and policy across the agency; facilitate public access to NSF-supported projects, including data, software and code; require any grant applicants to submit an ethics statement that specifies any foreseeable or quantifiable risks to society as a result of the proposed research; and appoint a chief diversity officer to establish diversity goals for the agency and advise on issues of diversity in STEM fields. It would authorize \$38 million for a pilot program to award grants to help research institutions secure federally funded research data.” The motion passed, 345-67. [HR 2225, [Vote #186](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In Government Spending For Fiscal Year 2021

Garcia Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In FY 2021 Funding For The Departments Of Defense, Commerce, Justice, Energy, Treasury, Labor, Health And Human Services, Education, Transportation, And Housing And Urban Development. In July 2020 ,Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” The bill passed 217-197. [HR 7617, [Vote #178](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Garcia Voted To Cut \$9.9 Billion In Funding For The Departments Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education

Garcia Voted For Reducing The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Appropriation Bill By 5 Percent Or \$9.9 Billion. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 219 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding provided by the Labor-HHS-Education title of the bill.” The amendment was rejected 123-292. [HR 7617, [Vote #176](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

- **The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Bill Was \$198 Billion.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” [CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Appropriations Bill That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building

Garcia Voted Against Considering A Six Bill Appropriations Package With A Manager’s Amendment That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building And Requiring U.S. Armed Forces Carrying Out Law Enforcement Action To Wear Visible Identification. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1067) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package (HR 7617). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 340 amendments to the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment that would strike from the bill a division making fiscal 2021 appropriations for the Homeland Security Department. It would require the Treasury Department to instruct U.S. executive directors at international financial institutions to push for policies to help world economies respond to the COVID-19

pandemic, including by suspending all debt service payments to such institutions and encouraging the International Monetary Fund to issue at least 2 trillion special drawing rights for countries to obtain additional resources for pandemic response. It would direct the Architect of the Capitol to remove from public areas of the U.S. Capitol all statues commemorating individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy and certain statues of individuals who defended slavery or white supremacy. It would also prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to support or carry out any law enforcement action by members of the U.S. armed forces or a Defense Department employees unless they wear visible identification including their name, title, and agency; to fund the salary of any federal employee Would also highlight a few choice items from these funding votes that we can say he voted against, like anything to do with m that responds to a public gathering or protest unless a number of conditions are met, including that the employee's agency enforces a policy prohibiting the use of deadly or less-lethal force at such gatherings and that the employees' clothing clearly identifies the agency; or to enforce 2018 Health and Human Services Department rules allowing employers to seek moral and religious exemptions from requirements that they provide health insurance plans for employees that include contraceptive coverage.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-182. [H R 7327, [Vote #169](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

Debt Limit

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

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

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

- **HEADLINE: “House Passes Debt Ceiling Increase, Sending It To Biden To Avoid Default Hours Before Deadline.”** [CNBC, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Congress Passed A Debt Limit Increase Early The Day The Debt Limit Would Have Been Reached.** “Congress early Wednesday voted to raise the nation's debt limit by \$2.5 trillion, officially staving off default and the economic peril that would come if the U.S. were unable to pay its bills. [...] Lawmakers managed to get the measure passed just in time to avoid an economic scare. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen told lawmakers she estimated the United States would reach its debt ceiling by Wednesday. If lawmakers didn't address the debt limit by then, the U.S. would have defaulted on its debts for the first time, which could lead to a global recession, Treasury Department officials and experts said.” [USA Today, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Considering Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 852) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution to increase the debt limit (S J Res 33). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #446](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Replacing Democrats’ FY 2022 Spending Plan With Deficit Reduction Legislation.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider an amendment to the Democrats' fiscal year 2022 budget resolution to replace the socialist \$5 trillion tax-and-spend reconciliation instructions with new instructions for authorizing committees to produce legislation to reduce the deficit to combat runaway inflation currently fueling the highest price spike in 40 years and to get Americans back to work.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #445](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

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

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

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

Moody’s Analytics: If Congress Failed To Raise The Debt Limit, The U.S. Economy Would Lose 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth And The Unemployment Rate Would Surge To 9 Percent. “The United States could plunge into an immediate recession if Congress fails to raise the debt ceiling and the country defaults on its payment obligations this fall, according to one analysis released Tuesday. Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody’s Analytics, found that a prolonged impasse over the debt ceiling would cost the U.S. economy up to 6 million jobs, wipe out as much as \$15 trillion in household wealth, and send the unemployment rate surging to roughly 9 percent from around 5 percent.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Moody’s Analytics: “This Economic Scenario Is Cataclysmic. ... The Downturn Would Be Comparable To That Suffered During The Financial Crisis” Of 2008.** “This economic scenario is cataclysmic. ... The downturn would be comparable to that suffered during the financial crisis’ of 2008, said the report, written by Zandi and Bernard Yaros, assistant director and economist at Moody’s Analytics.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

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

Government Contracts

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Small Business Participation In Government Contracts

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Small Business Participation In Government Contracts. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Mfume, D-Md., amendment no. 26 that would increase government-wide goals for small business participation in federal contracts.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 202. [HR 4350, [Vote #277](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

COVID-19 And Pandemic Relief

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia said he supported COVID-19 relief initiatives, but also said that they were a “two month trial subscription to socialism.”
- ✓ Garcia opposed the HEROES Act, which was a \$3 Trillion COVID relief bill.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed the HEROES Act because it contained “too many extras” and would “give money to illegal immigrants and defund the police.”
 - ✓ The HEROES Act would provide \$3 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19
- ✓ Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which provided \$1,400 direct payments, aid to state and local governments, schools, and small businesses, an expanded Child Tax Credit, and vaccine distribution funds.
 - ✓ Individuals in California Received Over \$29.6 billion in third round economic impact payments of up to \$1,400 through the American Rescue Plan.
 - ✓ According to estimates from the Joint Economic committee made using state-level data from the Treasury, CA-25 had received \$38.4 million in Child Tax Credit payments as of August 2021.
 - ✓ As of August 2021, CA-25 had received over \$27 billion in Restaurant Revitalization Funding to help restaurants keep their doors open as part of the American Rescue Plan.
 - ✓ As of December 2021, California Had received nearly \$2.1 billion in Shuttered Venues Operators Grants to help live venues, museums, and theaters stay open as part of the American Rescue Plan.
 - ✓ California received over \$15 billion in Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief through the American Rescue Plan to help safely reopen schools.
 - ✓ California received over \$27 billion in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery funds as part of the American Rescue Plan to help governments respond to the pandemic and bring back jobs.
 - ✓ Los Angeles and Ventura Counties received over \$2.1 billion in Coronavirus state and local fiscal recovery funds thanks to the American Rescue Plan.
 - ✓ The American Rescue Plan provided \$350 billion in state and local funding to hire law enforcement officials, pay overtime for community policing, and restore law enforcement to pre-pandemic levels.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act, a program that would extend “grants for states to provide family care for essential workers” in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Child Care is Essential Act, which would create a \$50 billion childcare stabilization fund to provide grant funding to childcare providers.

- ✓ Garcia voted against \$200 billion in housing relief in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ Garcia voted against bipartisan legislation increasing accountability and transparency of Coronavirus relief funds.
- ✓ Garcia opposed COVID-19 vaccine mandates.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that vaccine mandates were unnecessary and based on faulty science.
 - ✓ Garcia said that “vaccines should not be mandatory.”
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that vaccine mandates made unvaccinated people “second class citizens.”
 - ✓ Garcia opposed a Los Angeles ordinance requiring attendees for most indoor public spaces to show proof of full COVID-19 vaccination.
 - ✓ Garcia supported the Supreme Court ruling overturning the workplace vaccine mandate.
 - ✓ Garcia said requiring cops to get the vaccine was insane and tyrannical and said he opposed vaccine mandates because “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
 - ✓ Garcia vowed to would campaign against any school board member in his district who voted to mandate COVID-19 vaccines for students.
- ✓ Garcia opposed mask mandates and cast doubt on masking’s ability to curtail COVID-19.
 - ✓ Garcia held rallies without masks during the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed mask mandates and cast doubt on masking’s ability to curtail COVID-19.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that mask mandates were just “virtue signaling” and political ploys by progressives to distract from other issues.
 - ✓ Garcia falsely claimed that calls for universal masking were not based on science.
 - ✓ Garcia opposed mask mandates in schools.
- ✓ Garcia opposed COVID stay-at-home orders in California.
- ✓ Garcia said COVID-19 safety protocols encroached upon the Constitution, and Democrats used them for their political agenda.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$400 million for activities and grants to improve immunization information systems.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Global Health Security Act, which codified American investments in public health emergency preparedness, while 90 other House Republicans voted for it.
 - ✓ The Global Health Security Act increased public health interagency coordination and codified American investments in public health emergency preparedness.
- ✓ Garcia voted to require schools to resume in-person learning in order to receive federal funding.

- ✓ Garcia voted against directing the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide grants to states for COVID-19 testing infrastructure.
- ✓ Garcia spread disinformation about COVID and raised “unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs.”
 - ✓ Punchbowl News criticized Garcia for spreading misinformation after “raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs”
 - ✓ Garcia criticized vaccine and mask mandates and falsely claimed the virus had low infection rates.
- ✓ Mike Garcia’s brother, Gus Garcia III, promoted lies and conspiracy theories about COVID.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia, Mike Garcia’s brother, donated to his campaign and visited Trump in the Oval Office with him.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia called Dr. Fauci a Nazi and repeatedly promoted conspiracy theories about COVID-19, vaccines, and masks.
 - ✓ July 8, 2021: Gus Garcia called Dr. Fauci a Nazi.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia repeatedly posted conspiracy theories about the efficacy of masks, whether COVID-19 was real, and that COVID-19 vaccines were “a top 50 cause of death in the country.
 - ✓ Gus Garcia speculated that the President of Haiti was assassinated because big pharma was angry that no one in the country had been vaccinated.
 - ✓ July 2021: Garcia refused to comment on his brother’s extremism and conspiratorial beliefs.
- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against condemning all forms of anti-Asian sentiment as related to COVID-19.
- ✓ Garcia opposed spending \$25 billion to help the U.S. Postal Service deal with increased volume during the Coronavirus pandemic.
 - ✓ Garcia said that the \$25 billion in emergency funding for the U.S. Postal Service was “superfluous.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Delivering for America Act, a bipartisan emergency funding bill for the U.S. Postal Service.
 - ✓ Without this funding, older Americans might not have gotten their Social Security checks on time, small businesses struggling to remain available during the pandemic could have been harmed, veterans’ prescription deliveries could have been late, and 2020 general election vote-by-mail ballots could have been delayed and not gotten counted.

Garcia Said He Supported COVID-19 Relief Initiatives, But Also Said That They Were A “Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism”

Garcia Referred To The Government Response To COVID-19 As A “Two Month Trial Subscription To Socialism” That Was “Ugly.” “And we can't blame the youth, right? Because they haven't seen firsthand how these things evolve. They've started to see a glimpse of it. I think we had a two month trial subscription to socialism during COVID-19. And it was ugly and none of us liked it. I don't think so. It's up to the parents. It's up to the parents to instill the values and explain why capitalism is good. Explain why competition is good.” [Reagan Foundation Virtual Event With Mike Garcia, 38:39, [6/12/20](#)]

Garcia Said He Supported The COVID-19 Initiatives That Added \$3 Trillion To The Debt, Even Though It Was A “Pill” To “Unfortunately, Swallow.” “Yeah, and unfortunately, you know, we were we were compelled to aggravate that, obviously with the COVID-19 case. And in that environment, I obviously supported the initiatives that the addition of \$3 trillion was it was a pill we had, unfortunately, swallow. Look it to me the besides the two bears outside of the 10th that we were talking about the national debt is probably our Achilles tendon more than anything else. If we don't start addressing that, in some form or fashion and take the time to mitigate it and ultimately eradicate the debt, it will be the bane of us. And in some form or fashion, we can't just keep pushing this off. What I think is happening with our party, it's both parties, frankly, it's it's all hands that are probably guilty on this is, it's hard.” [Reagan Foundation Virtual Event With Mike Garcia, 23:32, [6/12/20](#)]

Paycheck Protection Program

Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Small Business Administration (SBA) To Make Information Related To The Paycheck Protection Program In Response To COVID-19 Publicly Available. In May 2020, Garcia voted against: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Small Business Administration, within 30 days of enactment, to make certain information related to the Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program publicly available and searchable online. Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans. The bill would also effectively separate the authorization cap for the Paycheck Protection Program from other SBA 7(a) small business loan guarantee programs.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 269 to 147. [HR 6782, [Vote #113](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

- **The Bill Would Require Public Disclosure Of Recipients Of Disbursements Over \$2 Million And The Amount Of Assistance Given To “Socially And Economically Disadvantaged Individuals, Women, And Veterans.”** “Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Garcia Called For Paycheck Protection Program Funds To Flow Through Cities And Chambers Of Commerce Rather Than Through Banks. “Garcia, a former Navy fighter pilot, argued money in the Paycheck Protection Program should flow through cities and chambers of commerce rather than through banks. ‘Do it through a lower level government entity that has no dog in the fight,’ he said in a forum hosted by the Santa Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce, reacting to reports that much of the initial \$349 billion in funding didn't go to area small businesses starved of funding.” [Ventura County Star, 4/26/20]

Garcia Opposed The HEROES Act, Which Was A \$3 Trillion COVID Relief Bill

Garcia Claimed That The HEROES Act Would “Give Money To Illegal Immigrants And Defund The Police.” “Garcia has gotten a front-row seat to that logjam in the five months since his stunning special election

win over Smith in May to fill out the remainder of Hill's term. [...] Even while railing against partisan toxicity and his intention to not put party over patriotism, he points to House Speaker Nancy Pelosi as the reason. 'She's wanting to give money to illegal immigrants and defund the police ... in this latest HERO's version,' he said, referring to federal aid legislation the Democrats have put on the table. 'There's some true poison pills that aren't good for the country and frankly are being added for political showmanship rather than actually helping anyone. She's catering to her base rather than the care of the nation.'" [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/12/20]

Garcia Opposed The HEROES Act Because It Contained "Too Many Extras." "Garcia favors an infrastructure bill, but not an increase in the federal gas tax. He favors another COVID relief package, but in the range of \$750 billion to \$1 trillion, not the \$3 trillion package supported by House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, which he said has 'too many extras' in it. Garcia also favors another round of Paycheck Protection Loans for businesses now feeling the strain of supply chain disruptions during the pandemic." [San Gabriel Valley Tribune, Editorial, 9/17/20]

The HEROES Act Would Provide \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19

The HEROES Act Would Provide \$3 Trillion In Funding To Further Address The Health And Economic Effects Of COVID-19. According to Congressional Quarterly, the HEROES Act "would provide roughly \$3 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including almost \$1 trillion for direct aid to state and local governments; \$200 billion for a fund to provide hazard pay for essential workers; \$75 billion for a national testing program; and funding for state and federal response related to health care, education, housing, and food supply. It would extend federal funding of expanded unemployment compensation benefits." The bill passed 208 to 199. [HR 6800, [Vote #109](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The American Rescue Plan, Which Provided \$1,400 Direct Payments, Aid To State And Local Governments, Schools, And Small Businesses, An Expanded Child Tax Credit, And Vaccine Distribution Funds

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Concurring In The Senate Amendment To The American Rescue Plan Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: "Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$362 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$53.6 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits through Sept. 6, 2021; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; and extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums. The bill would provide direct assistance of \$195.3 billion for states and \$130.2 billion for local governments, as well as \$10 billion for grants to states to support capital projects, such as broadband access. It would provide \$122.8 billion for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund; \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions; \$3 billion for education programs for individuals with disabilities and \$2.75 billion for non-public schools. It would provide \$39 billion for child care block grants to states. It would provide \$27.8 billion for emergency rental assistance and housing vouchers, \$10 billion for homeownership assistance and \$5 billion for assistance to individuals experiencing homelessness. It would continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide over \$92 billion for the Health and Human Services Department, including \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement; \$7.6 billion to expand the public health workforce; \$7.6 billion for community health centers; \$6.1 billion for Native American health programs; and \$3 billion for substance abuse and mental health block grant programs. It would provide \$50 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster relief fund; \$14.5 billion for veterans' health care services; \$10 billion for emergency medical supply production under the Defense Production Act; \$8.7 billion for COVID-19 health response efforts overseas; and \$200 million for Labor Department worker protection activities, including at least half for the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits of \$300 per week through Sep. 6, 2021. It would provide an additional tax rebate of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less, increased by \$1,400 for each dependent. It would expand eligibility and increase the maximum earned income tax credit for childless adults and increase the child tax credit to \$3,000 per child. It would expand and extend through September 2021 paid sick and family leave tax credits for employers. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would provide for full federal subsidies of individual COBRA premiums and require the VA to waive health treatment copayments through September 2021. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide for temporary increases in federal medical assistance percentages for certain services and eliminate the Medicaid drug rebate cap beginning in 2023. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$28.6 billion for restaurants and \$7.25 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program. It would provide \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-211. [HR 1319, [Vote #72](#), 3/10/21; CQ, [3/10/21](#)]

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

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

Economic Impact Payments

Individuals In California Received Over \$29.6 Billion In Third Round Economic Impact Payments Of Up To \$1,400 Through The American Rescue Plan. California received \$29.6 billion in Third Round Economic Impact Payments through The American Rescue Plan Act: “The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) released state-by-state data through early June for the 163.5 million Economic Impact Payments (EIPs) totaling nearly \$390 billion received by individuals through the American Rescue Plan Act. With this round of payments, the IRS and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS) have delivered more EIPs and more total direct relief than in any previous round of direct relief. All 50 states saw more total relief with this round of payments than in previous rounds. [...] The EIPs under the American Rescue Plan included payments of up to \$1,400 per qualifying dependent, a significant increase over the \$500 and \$600 per qualifying child from the first and second rounds of payments, respectively.” [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [6/29/21](#)]

Child Tax Credit

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

- **JEC Analysis Showed The CTC Had Dramatically Reduced Food Insecurity And Financial Hardship, And Was Expected To Inject Nearly \$19.3 Billion Into Local Economies Each Month.** “JEC analysis of data from the Census Bureau show the expanded CTC is already having a major impact on family budgets, with dramatic declines in food insufficiency and financial hardship, and the JEC estimates that monthly CTC payments will inject nearly \$19.3 billion into local economies each month. The expanded CTC will generate nearly \$19.3 billion in spending in local economies across the U.S. each month. Family finances improved significantly following the first monthly expanded CTC payments in July. Data from the Census Bureau show that following the July payments, there were significant declines in the share of households with children reporting financial hardship and food insufficiency. Families are using the expanded CTC payments to meet the needs of their household. Among those who responded to the Census Bureau’s survey: 47% spent their CTC payment on food, 28% spent it on internet and other utilities, 26% spent it on school expenses, and 17% of those with at least one child under age 5 spent it on child care.” [Joint Economic Committee, [9/9/21](#)]

As Of August 2021, California Had Received Nearly \$1.8 Billion In Child Tax Credit Payments As Part Of The American Rescue Plan. As of August 2021, California had received nearly \$1.8 billion in Child Tax Credit payments: “The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service announced today that more than \$15 billion were paid to families that include roughly 61 million eligible children in the second monthly payment of the expanded and newly-advanceable Child Tax Credit from the American Rescue Plan passed in March. [...] Eligible families received a payment of up to \$300 per month for each child under age 6 and up to \$250 per month for each child age 6 to 17. This tax relief is having a real impact on the lives of America’s children. According to the Census Bureau’s Household Pulse Survey data released earlier this week, parents reported having less trouble covering the costs of food and other household expenses after receiving their first CTC payment. The share of families reporting that they sometimes or often did not have enough to eat in the past week dropped to the lowest percentage since the pandemic began. Parents are using their CTC payments to pay for basics for their kids.” [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [8/13/21](#)]

- **Parents Reported Having Less Trouble Covering The Costs Of Food And Other Household Expenses After Receiving Their First Child Tax Credit Payment.** “According to the Census Bureau’s Household

Pulse Survey data released earlier this week, parents reported having less trouble covering the costs of food and other household expenses after receiving their first CTC payment. The share of families reporting that they sometimes or often did not have enough to eat in the past week dropped to the lowest percentage since the pandemic began. Parents are using their CTC payments to pay for basics for their kids.” [Department of the Treasury, Press Release, [8/13/21](#)]

Small Business Support – Restaurant Revitalization Funding

As Of August 2021, CA-25 Had Received Over \$27 Billion In Restaurant Revitalization Funding To Help Restaurants Keep Their Doors Open As Part Of The American Rescue Plan. As of August 2021, California’s 25th Congressional District had received over \$27 billion in Restaurant Revitalization Funding as part of The American Rescue Plan: “The American Rescue Plan Act established the Restaurant Revitalization Fund (RRF) to provide funding to help restaurants and other eligible businesses keep their doors open. This program will provide restaurants with funding equal to their pandemic-related revenue loss up to \$10 million per business and no more than \$5 million per physical location. Recipients are not required to repay the funding as long as funds are used for eligible uses no later than March 11, 2023.” [U.S. Small Business Administration, RRF FOIA, [8/18/21](#); U.S. Small Business Administration, accessed [9/7/21](#)]

- **As Of June 2021, California Had Received \$5.7 Billion In Restaurant Revitalization Funding As Part Of The American Rescue Plan.** [U.S. Small Business Administration, RRF Report, [6/30/21](#)]

Small Business Support – Shuttered Venue Operators Grants

As Of December 2021, California Had Received Nearly \$2.1 Billion In Shuttered Venues Operators Grants To Help Live Venues, Museums, And Theaters Stay Open As Part Of The American Rescue Plan. As of December 2021, California had received nearly \$2.1 billion in Shuttered Venues Operators Grants as part of the American Rescue Plan Act: “The Shuttered Venue Operators Grant (SVOG) program was established by the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act, and amended by the American Rescue Plan Act. The program includes over \$16 billion in grants to shuttered venues, to be administered by SBA’s Office of Disaster Assistance. Eligible applicants may qualify for grants equal to 45% of their gross earned revenue, with the maximum amount available for a single grant award of \$10 million. \$2 billion is reserved for eligible applications with up to 50 full-time employees. [...] Eligible entities include: live venue operators or promoters, theatrical producers, live performing arts organization operators, museum operators, motion picture theater operators (including owners), talent representatives.” [SBA Shuttered Venue Operators Grant Program Reports, [12/27/21](#), SBA accessed [9/8/21](#)]

Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief

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

Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

California Received Over \$27 Billion In Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds As Part Of The American Rescue Plan To Help Governments Respond To The Pandemic And Bring Back Jobs. California received over \$27 billion in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds as part of the American Rescue Plan: “The American Rescue Plan will deliver \$350 billion for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to respond to the COVID-19 emergency and bring back jobs. [...] Recipients may use these funds to: support public health expenditures, by, for example, funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff, address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency, including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector, replace lost public sector revenue, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic, provide premium pay for essential workers, offering additional support to those who have and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors, invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet, within these overall categories, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. [Department of the Treasury, Allocation for States, accessed [9/8/21](#); Department of the Treasury, accessed [9/8/21](#)]

- **Los Angeles And Ventura Counties Received Over \$2.1 Billion In Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds As A Result Of The American Rescue Plan.** [Department of the Treasury, [May 2021](#)]

Coronavirus State And Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – Law Enforcement

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

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

Biden: “The American Rescue Plan, Which We Passed In The First 100 Days Of My Administration, Is Providing Much-Needed, Historic Relief To Bring Back Those Law Enforcement Jobs.” President Biden: “The American Rescue Plan, which we passed in the first 100 days of my administration, is providing much-needed, historic relief to bring back those law enforcement jobs and social service jobs. Much of this relief has already arrived. The rest is on its way. And we’re now providing more guidance on how they can use the \$350

billion nationally that the American Rescue Plan has available to help reduce crime and address the root causes. For example, cities experiencing an increase in gun violence were able to use the American Rescue Plan dollars to hire police officers needed for community policing and to pay their overtime. Mayors will also be able to buy crime-fighting technologies, like gunshot detection systems, to better see and stop gun violence in their communities. They can use the funding to scale up wraparound services for the residents as well, including substance abuse and mental health services that we know will make a difference in prevention of crime.” [White House, [6/23/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic

Garcia Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic. In June 2020 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize a number of housing assistance grants and programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It would authorize \$100 billion for Housing and Urban Development Department emergency housing assistance grants to support state and local rental assistance programs for individuals at risk of homelessness. It would authorize \$75 billion for a Treasury Department homeowner assistance fund to support state housing finance agency assistance to help homeowners avoid mortgage defaults, foreclosures and loss of utility services. It would prohibit all tenant evictions through March 2021, prohibit all foreclosures for six months after enactment and allow any homeowner facing financial hardship to request mortgage forbearance. It would also require the Federal Reserve to establish a program to provide low-cost loans to residential rental property owners. The bill would authorize over \$24 billion for a number of HUD housing and homelessness assistance programs, including \$11.5 billion for HUD grants supporting state and local homeless assistance activities; \$3 billion for a tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes rent for low-income families; \$2 billion for a public housing operating fund; \$715 million for supportive housing programs for elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities and individuals with AIDS; \$100 million for housing counseling services; and \$14 million for programs and grants related to fair housing initiatives. It would also authorize \$309 million for Agriculture Department rural rental assistance.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-180. [HR 7301, [Vote #128](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

- **The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act Was Spearheaded By Rep. Maxine Waters To Provide Housing And Rental Relief To Those Most Affected By The Pandemic Economic Downturn.** “Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), who is the Chairwoman of the U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, is sounding the alarm on what she says will be an eviction crisis in the U.S. after the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] But the resulting economic shutdown has led to over 40 million people filing for unemployment — over 20 percent of the U.S. labor force. On June 29, nearly 60 days ago, Rep. Waters introduced H.R. 7301, the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020. However, typical of the state of play with a U.S. House run by Democrats and a U.S. Senate run by Republicans, Waters’ legislation remains stalled by Republican Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell. Speaking on the House floor, Waters said, ‘this bill includes several provisions that were included in the Heroes Act and independently led by a number of Members of the Financial Services Committee. Some people hearing about this bill won’t understand what we are trying to do in this bill today. As I said, this was part of the Heroes Act that passed this House, but we have been waiting on the Senate to take up the Heroes Act. They are not taking it up, they don’t seem to care, they don’t seem to understand that there are people out there who are going to be evicted, and so we have pulled it out of the Heroes Act and we are taking it up independently so that we can send a message to the Senate that we want this measure heard and so we have a number of Members who participated in putting this legislation together and who had independent bills to do so.’” [Seattle Medium, [8/28/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Bipartisan Legislation Increasing Accountability And Transparency Of Coronavirus Relief Funds

Garcia Voted Against The TRUTH Act. “This bill requires the Small Business Administration (SBA) to make information regarding economic relief measures implemented in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) publicly available. Specifically, with respect to the Paycheck Protection Program and economic injury

disaster loans and emergency grants, the SBA must publish (1) the identity of each recipient of assistance and an explanation of the decision-making process underlying such disbursement; (2) the number of employees of each recipient and the date on which such assistance was disbursed; (3) an identification of each lender or intermediary through which assistance was disbursed; and (4) the amount of assistance disbursed to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [HR 6782, Vote #113 [5/28/20](#), CQ [5/8/20](#)]

The TRUTH Act Aimed To “Make Information Regarding Economic Relief Measures Implemented In Response To COVID-19 (I.E., Coronavirus Disease 2019) Publicly Available.” “This bill requires the Small Business Administration (SBA) to make information regarding economic relief measures implemented in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) publicly available. Specifically, with respect to the Paycheck Protection Program and economic injury disaster loans and emergency grants, the SBA must publish (1) the identity of each recipient of assistance and an explanation of the decision-making process underlying such disbursement; (2) the number of employees of each recipient and the date on which such assistance was disbursed; (3) an identification of each lender or intermediary through which assistance was disbursed; and (4) the amount of assistance disbursed to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans.” [HR 6782, Vote #113 [5/28/20](#), CQ [5/8/20](#)]

Vaccines

Garcia Opposed COVID-19 Vaccine Mandates

Garcia Claimed That Vaccine Mandates Were Unnecessary And Based On Faulty Science

July 28, 2021: Garcia Claimed That Mask And Vaccine Mandates Were “Arbitrary And Capricious.”



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Vaccine Mandates Were “Based On Unpublished Studies That Have Not Been Subjected To Peer Review” And “Simply Not Warranted.” “In L.A. County, the war shifted weeks ago. The decision to revive masking indoors sparked pushback from many, however. ‘With the success of Operation Warp Speed, we’ve seen an immense decrease in rates of serious illness and death,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Saugus, earlier in the week. ‘Sweeping government mandates on vaccination and mask wearing, like those we’ve seen from Sacramento, the city of Los Angeles and the CDC, based on unpublished studies that have not been subjected to peer review are simply not warranted — especially when it could cost Americans their jobs and livelihoods. When will it end?’” [San Gabriel Valley Tribune, 7/31/21]

August 18, 2021: Garcia Said That “No Government Entity Should Ever Mandate The Vaccine” And Said That Public Health Officials Had A “Myopic” Approach. “The current COVID death rates in LA & Ventura County are now at or below death rates associated with the seasonal flu. We cannot afford to cannibalize our economy again & kill more small businesses forcing more Californians to leave our beautiful state... As the county officials deliberate which next steps and protocols LA and Ventura County will be taking, I’m calling on the

County Supervisors to consider all elements that go in to this decision and not rely solely on the inputs of the public health officials. Their...perspective is myopic and doesn't account for the mental health, economic health and overall condition of our nation that suffers as a result of mask and vaccine mandates. No government entity should ever mandate the vaccine. From day one, our elected officials have given...too much authority and power to the CDC (federal level) and the Public Health Department (county level) and have not cared enough about the impacts on business owners, workers, parents, children and our Constitution. The elected officials have a responsibility to weigh all...elements and do the right thing accordingly. Operation Warp Speed was very successful, and as a result, the COVID death rates are extremely low. I encourage everyone to have a discussion with their doctors about the vaccine. Get the facts from medical professionals, not...social media or word of mouth." [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/18/21](#)]

August 19, 2021: Garcia Said That Mask And Vaccine Mandates Were “Unwarranted.” “I met w/ the Director of @lapublichealth, Dr. Ferrer, & Area Coordinator Dr. Alvarez to discuss the reasoning behind their guidance for additional shutdowns & mask mandates. We need to balance how much power we give to health care officials making these unwarranted mandates. While there is a safe and effective vaccine available thanks to #operationwarpspeed, which I received after consulting with my doctor, I will continue to advocate for individual choice & support our local business community. No government entity should mandate the vaccine.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/19/21](#)]

Garcia Said That “Vaccines Should Not Be Mandatory”

July 27, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That “Vaccines Should Not Be Mandatory.”



Mike Garcia ✓
@ElectMikeGarcia



This is why people fear government, Mr Biden:

- A. Vaccines should not be mandatory.
- B. People should not have to worry about potentially losing their jobs because of their personal medical decisions.
- C. The vaccine is readily available in the US. Anyone who wants it, can get it...



Cecilia Vega ✓ @CeciliaVega · Jul 27, 2021

Breaking @POTUS tells @ABC @sarahkolinovsky that requiring all federal employees to be vaccinated is under consideration

8:13 PM · Jul 27, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/27/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Vaccine Mandates Made Unvaccinated People “Second Class Citizens”

August 10, 2021: Garcia Said That LA County Was Looking To Make Unvaccinated People “Second Class Citizens.” “LA politicians are looking to make unvaccinated residents second-class citizens over personal medical

decisions. Americans have the right to make their own choices regarding their health, & such radical, punitive restrictions have no place in this country.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [8/10/21](#)]

Garcia Opposed A Los Angeles Ordinance Requiring Attendees For Most Indoor Public Spaces To Show Proof Of Full COVID-19 Vaccination

Garcia Opposed A Los Angeles Ordinance Requiring Attendees For Most Indoor Public Spaces To Show Proof Of Full COVID-19 Vaccination. “Patronizing indoor restaurants, bars, gyms, shopping centers, entertainment venues and personal care establishments in Los Angeles will soon require proof of full COVID-19 vaccination under an ordinance approved today by the City Council and signed by Mayor Eric Garcetti. [...] The ordinance applies to establishments that serve food or beverages, gyms and fitness venues, entertainment and recreation venues, including movie theaters, shopping centers and personal care establishments. Retail establishments such as grocery stores and pharmacies are not included in the ordinance. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia also criticized the ordinance.” [Los Angeles Sentinel, 10/6/21]

- **Garcia Claimed That The Ordinance Would “Kill Struggling Businesses And Effectively Remove 30 Percent Of LA Residents From Public Life.”** “‘Hospitalizations and deaths are down 45% from last month, but the City is now putting in place the most radical measures yet,’ Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, tweeted. ‘These restrictions will kill struggling businesses and effectively remove 30 percent of LA residents from public life. This is absolutely discriminatory and unconstitutional! Let the lawsuits fly!’” [Los Angeles Sentinel, 10/6/21]

Garcia Supported The Supreme Court Ruling Overturning The Workplace Vaccine Mandate

Garcia Praised The Supreme Court Ruling Overturning The Workplace Vaccine Mandate. "A victory for employers & workers across the country. It's become clear that vaccine mandates are ineffective, and SCOTUS confirmed today what I've been saying from the beginning: They're unconstitutional. It is & always should be an individual's right to make their own health decisions without the fear of losing their job. And we should never erode guaranteed rights in the Constitution. To recover from this pandemic, we need less restrictions on businesses and individuals, not more." [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [1/13/22](#)]

Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical

Garcia Said Requiring Cops To Get The Vaccine Was Insane And Tyrannical. GARCIA: “We’re now firing good cops because they didn’t want to get the vaccine which is absolutely insane. It is the tyranny of the very far left.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 49:40)

Garcia Said He Opposed Vaccine Mandates Because “All Union Members Deserve Leadership And Protection”

Nov. 1, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That He Opposed Vaccine Mandated Because “All Union Members And Workers Deserve Leadership And Protection.”



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

Garcia Vowed To Would Campaign Against Any School Board Member In His District Who Voted To Mandate COVID-19 Vaccines For Students

August 19, 2021: Garcia Said He Would Campaign Against Any School Board Member In His District Who Voted To Mandate COVID-19 Vaccines In Schools. “I will actively and publicly campaign against any local school board member within CA-25 district lines who votes to support mandatory COVID vaccines for our kids.”

[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [8/19/21](#)]

Masks And Mitigation

Garcia Held Rallies Without Masks During The Coronavirus Pandemic In 2020

Garcia Held Rallies Without Masks During The 2020 Election. “With a resurgent coronavirus raging across California and anti-racism rallies and protests a near-daily occurrence, there's a brand-new focus as candidates gear up for the fall campaign.[...] Assemblywoman Christy Smith, D-Santa Clarita (Los Angeles County), argued in a fundraising email last month that with Trump and GOP Rep. Mike Garcia, whom she will face in November, holding rallies without masks, ‘an outside observer might think that the pandemic is coming to an end. They'd be wrong. Dead wrong.’” [San Francisco Chronicle, 7/3/20]

Garcia Opposed Mask Mandates And Cast Doubt On Masking's Ability To Curtail COVID-19

Garcia Claimed That Mask Mandates Were Just “Virtue Signaling” And Political Ploys By Progressives To Distract From Other Issues

July 20, 2021: Garcia Said That LA County's Mask Mandate Was “Virtue Signaling.” “LA County's move to reinstate the mask mandate, including for vaccinated folks, goes against the science & Biden's own CDC. We must stop imposing restrictions that are simply meant to virtue signal and are not backed by data. Californians are tired of it!” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/20/21](#)]

July 29, 2021: Garcia Claimed That Mask Mandates Were A Ploy By Progressives To Distract From Other Issues. “With half the country vaccinated, overall rates of death and serious illness from COVID have plummeted. Progressives aren't bringing back restrictions to keep us safe – they're trying to distract from rising inflation, spiking crime rates...out-of-control spending and the crisis at the border.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/29/21](#)]

Garcia Falsely Claimed That Calls For Universal Masking Were Not Based On Science

Garcia Claimed That Universal Masking And Other COVID-19 Restrictions “That Have Been Implemented By Progressive Politicians Throughout The Pandemic Have Seldom Been Based On The Science.” ““There is consensus among all leading authorities — including the CDC, CDPH and the American Academy of Pediatrics — that universal masking is the safest and surest approach to full in-person instruction,’ according to the CDC. But that consensus has not come without major pushback in a society polarized over masks and vaccinations. ‘The arbitrary restrictions that have been implemented by progressive politicians throughout the pandemic have seldom been based on the science, and the recent resurgence of these measures is further proof,’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Saugus, in a statement reacting to the measures. ‘It is time to stand up to government overreach, allow Americans to choose for themselves how best to protect their health and get our communities back to normal.’” [Pasadena Star-News, 7/29/21]

- **Physicians And Public Health Experts, Including The CDC, Affirmed That Masking And Vaccinations Remained The Best Tools To Deal With COVID-19.** ““There is consensus among all leading authorities — including the CDC, CDPH and the American Academy of Pediatrics — that universal masking is the safest and surest approach to full in-person instruction,’ according to the CDC. [...] But in L.A. County, many physicians and public health experts say masking and vaccinations remain the top tools they have to deal with a mutant strain of COVID-19 that threatens millions who have not gotten their shots.” [Pasadena Star-News, 7/29/21]

Garcia Opposed Mask Mandates In Schools

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

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

Garcia Opposed COVID Stay-At-Home Orders In California

May 29, 2020: Garcia Called On Gov. Newsom To Allow Santa Clarita, Lancaster, And Palmdale To End COVID-19 Stay-At-Home Orders Sooner Than Other Parts Of L.A. County. “Mike Garcia, the newly elected congressman representing the northeastern part of Los Angeles County, is urging Gov. Gavin Newsom to grant a variance to cities in northern L.A. County to allow them to reopen sooner than other areas after months of coronavirus shutdowns. In his Wednesday letter to Newsom, Garcia wrote that ‘our local cities should be enabled to make informed decisions so long as their individual plans use criteria that ensure protection of the public health.’ [...] Given that diversity, Garcia urged that the governor approve requests from Santa Clarita, Lancaster and Palmdale to develop their own regional reopening plans, rather than to follow the county’s Safer at Home order.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/29/20]

- **Garcia Claimed That “The Geography, Size And Population Diversity Of The County Run Counter To A One-Size-Fits-All Approach To Lifting Stay-At-Home Orders In The County.”** “Garcia [...] noted that the geography, size and population diversity of the county run counter to a one-size-fits-all approach to lifting stay-at-home orders in the county.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/29/20]
- **L.A. County’s Stay-At-Home Order Closed Restaurants, Movie Theaters, Gyms, Nail Salons And Sports And Entertainment Venues To In-Person Attendance.** “That order, in effect since March, has been eased gradually but more drastically in recent days. The county has moved to allow in-store retail shopping, in-house worship services, swap meets, offices, drive-in theaters. But restaurants remain closed to in-house dining in the county, and other ‘high-risk’ hubs such as movie theaters, gyms, nail salons and sports and entertainment venues also remain shuttered.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/29/20]
- **Garcia Claimed That California’s Response To The Coronavirus Was “Disproportionately Devastating” To Cities In His District.** “Garcia said the impacts of the state’s response to the pandemic have been ‘disproportionately devastating’ to cities in his district even though as of May 19, he said, the total of COVID-19 cases in Lancaster, Palmdale and Santa Clarita reached 1,668 — only 4.2% of the county’s total — which at that time was 39,573, he wrote. Garcia’s letter echoed a full-court press among multiple local leaders to reopen L.A. County — or at the very least let the county’s cities that have met the state’s criteria to open sooner.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 5/29/20]

Garcia Claimed That California Politicians Who Called For Additional Restaurant Closures And Curfews To Curtail The Spread Of COVID-19 Were Weak. “‘CA politicians calling for additional restaurant closures and curfews is a sign of weak leadership!’ said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Saugus, in a recent tweet. ‘When will our local and state officials have the courage to realize lockdowns hurt us more than help us? Open schools, open restaurants, social distance and take real measures ...’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 11/28/20]

Garcia Said COVID-19 Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution, And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda

Garcia Said COVID Safety Protocols Encroached Upon The Constitution And Democrats Used Them For Their Political Agenda. GARCIA: “In the last two years we have encroached upon our own Constitution under this guise of public safety when in reality it’s for political agenda.” [Sara Carter Podcast, [2/15/22](#)] (AUDIO, 52:10)

Garcia Voted Against \$400 Million For Activities And Grants To Improve Immunization Information Systems

Garcia Voted Against \$400 Million For Activities And Grants To Improve Immunization Information Systems. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$400 million for the Health and Human Services Department to conduct activities and award grants to expand and improve immunization information systems administered by state and local

governments and used by health care providers and public health departments, including for grants to improve the quality and security of immunization-related data collection; train health care providers in settings where immunizations are provided; support the standardization of immunization information systems and their interoperability with health information technology; and support rapid identification of immunization coverage gaps. It would require the department to designate data and technology standards for grant recipients; submit to Congress a plan to carry out activities required by the bill; and submit to Congress a report describing barriers to implementing interoperable immunization information systems and assessing immunization coverage gaps in medically underserved areas.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 294-130. [H.R. 550, [Vote #388](#), 11/30/21; CQ, [11/30/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act, Which Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness, While 90 Other House Republicans Voted For It

Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act. In June 2021, Garcia voted against a bill that “directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda, an initiative launched by nearly 30 nations to address global infectious disease threats. The council's responsibilities include (1) providing policy recommendations on agenda-related goals, objectives, and implementation; (2) helping federal agencies with implementation; and (3) reviewing the progress and challenges in achieving U.S. commitments, including assistance to help other countries meet agenda targets. The bill also directs the federal agencies involved with the agenda to prioritize its implementation and to take certain steps to achieve that goal. The President shall also appoint a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security to coordinate and report on the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies.” The bill passed 307 to 112. [HR 391, [Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

- **90 House Republicans Voted For The Global Health Security Act.** [[Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

The Global Health Security Act Increased Public Health Interagency Coordination And Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness

The Global Health Security Act, Which Had Bipartisan Support, Created A “Permanent Designated Official Responsible For Coordinating The Interagency Response To A Global Health Security Emergency.”

“Congressman Steve Chabot (R-OH), a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Congressman Gerry Connolly (D-VA), President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, reintroduced the Global Health Security Act. The legislation, which passed the House in September 2020, reaffirms the United States’ commitment to promoting global health security and is crucial to combatting the current coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak. The legislation is cosponsored by 55 members of the House. The Global Health Security Act seeks to address two main issues – that U.S. global health security staffing and activities are largely reliant on an executive order and not specifically supported in law, and that the U.S. needs a permanent designated official responsible for coordinating the interagency response to a global health security emergency. These issues are particularly urgent in light of the threat posed by the rapid spread of COVID-19 across the globe.” [Rep. Steve Chabot, Press Release, [1/21/21](#)]

The Global Health Security Act Codified American Investments In Public Health Emergency Preparedness.

“The Global Health Security Act codifies U.S. investments in the ability to prepare for and respond to public health threats and reduce or prevent their spread across borders. In particular, this bill bolsters U.S. commitments under the Global Health Security Agenda, which is a multilateral initiative to build countries’ capacity to manage infectious disease threats and elevate health security as a global priority.” [Rep. Steve Chabot, Press Release, [1/21/21](#)]

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

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

Garcia Voted Against Directing The Department Of Health And Human Services To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure

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

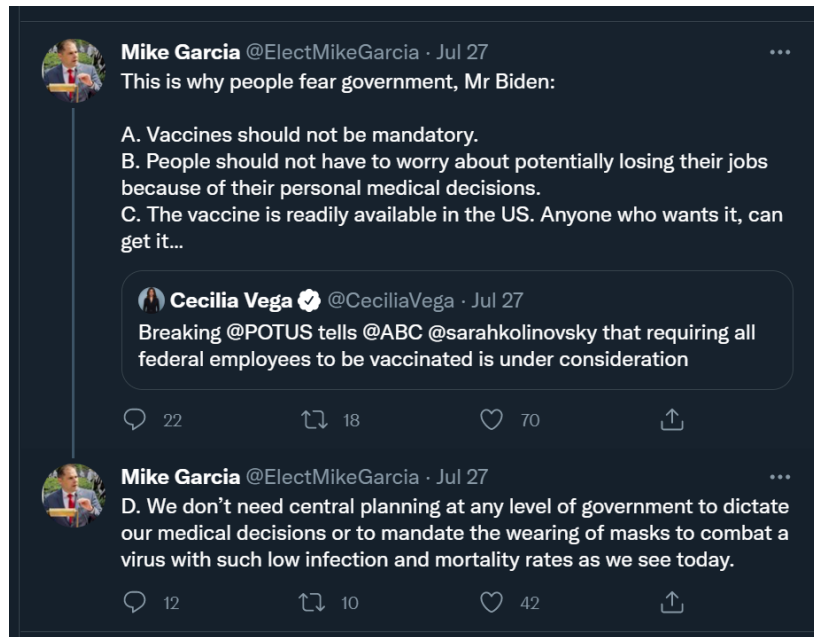
Garcia Spread Disinformation About COVID And Raised “Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”

Punchbowl News Criticized Garcia For Spreading Misinformation After “Raising Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”

July 21, 2021: Punchbowl News Called Out Garcia For Spreading Misinformation After “Raising Unfounded Fears About Vaccine Outreach Programs”. “With U.S. vaccine drive slowing, House GOP pushes misinformation It's truly stunning how many House Republicans are raising unfounded fears about vaccine outreach programs. If you listen to some GOP lawmakers, federal agents are going door-to-door demanding Americans take the Covid-19 vaccine or they're going to take their guns and Bibles away. Or something like that. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Calif.) on Twitter in response to Biden’s comments: ‘This is dangerous. At this point, infection & transmission rates are extremely low & virtually all Americans have access to the vaccine. Everyone who wants to be vaccinated can be. We can’t continue to infringe upon people’s Constitutional rights under the guise of public health.’” [Punchbowl News, [7/21/21](#)]

Garcia Criticized Vaccine And Mask Mandates And Falsely Claimed The Virus Had Low Infection Rates

July 27, 2021: Garcia Criticized Vaccine And Mask Mandates And Falsely Claimed The Virus Had Low Infection Rates.



[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [7/27/21](#)]

Mike Garcia's Brother, Gus Garcia III, Promoted Lies And Conspiracy Theories About COVID

Gus Garcia, Mike Garcia's Brother, Donated To His Campaign And Visited Trump In The Oval Office With Him

2021: Gus Garcia Accompanied Mike Garcia On A Family Visit To The Oval Office With Trump

Pictured: Rep. Mike Garcia With His Wife And Kids And His Brother Gus Garcia With His Wife.



[Twitter, @GGarciaIII, [6/22/21](#)]

2019: Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia

Gus Garcia Donated \$3,300 To Mike Garcia’s Campaign:

GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/27/2019	\$250.00	▶
GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	06/07/2019	\$250.00	▶
GARCIA III, GUS	MIKE GARCIA FOR CONGRESS	CA	RYDELL AUTOMOTIVE	04/29/2019	\$2,800.00	▶

[FEC, accessed [7/8/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Called Dr. Fauci A Nazi And Repeatedly Promoted Conspiracy Theories About COVID-19, Vaccines, And Masks

July 8, 2021: Gus Garcia Called Dr. Fauci A Nazi

Gus Garcia Said That Dr. Fauci Was Nazi For Saying That People Should Get Over Their Vaccine Hesitancy.



[@GGarciaIII, Twitter, [7/8/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Repeatedly Posted Conspiracy Theories About The Efficacy Of Masks, Whether COVID-19 Was Real, And That COVID-19 Vaccines Were “A Top 50 Cause Of Death In The Country”

Gus Garcia Claimed That Nearly 7,000 Americans Had Died From The COVID Vaccine.



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/8/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Claimed That The Emergence Of The Lambda And Epsilon COVID Variants Meant That The “COVID Narrative” Was “Disproven.”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Claimed That Masking Was A Scam Designed To Give “Meaning To People With Meaningless Lives.”



[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [6/5/21](#)]

Gus Garcia Speculated That The President Of Haiti Was Assassinated Because Big Pharma Was Angry That No One In The Country Had Been Vaccinated

Gus Garcia Claimed That Haiti's President Was Assassinated After He Protected Haiti's "People From Globalists And Big Pharma."



Gus Garcia

1d · 🌐



Haiti was protecting its people from globalists and Big Pharma.
Their President was slaughtered in his home last night.
Draw your own conclusions...

York Times. For a population of about 11.5 million, that's still relatively low, but [many experts](#) believe the number is an undercount because testing capacity is severely limited and many cases remain unreported.

And Haiti's government has yet to administer a single dose of any vaccine.

Carissa Etienne, the director of the Pan American Health Organization, described the situation in Haiti as "a cautionary tale in just how quickly things can change with this virus." At a news conference this month, she called for rapid escalation of

[Gus Garcia, Facebook, [7/7/21](#)]

July 2021: Garcia Refused To Comment On His Brother's Extremism And Conspiratorial Beliefs

Gus And Mike Garcia Did Not Respond To Requests For Comment About Gus Garcia's Extreme And Conspiratorial Beliefs. "When it comes to dabbling in darker conspiracy theories about everything from the 2020 Presidential election to COVID to the January 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol, Mike Garcia is practically lukewarm compared to his brother, Gus Garcia III. [...] Gus Garcia did not respond to emails from Los Angeles requesting comment. Reps for Mike Garcia did not respond to calls and emails." [LA Mag, [7/28/21](#)]

Anti-Asian Racism

Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19

Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: "Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives to condemn all manifestations of expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance, and specifically to call on public officials to condemn and denounce all forms of anti-Asian sentiment. It would recognize that the health and safety of all Americans is of "utmost priority" and call on law enforcement officials to investigate reports of hate crimes and threats against the Asian American community, document any increase in incidents due to COVID-19, and hold perpetrators accountable. It would also recommit U.S. leadership to building more 'inclusive, diverse, and tolerant' societies to

prioritize language access and inclusive communication practices and to combat misinformation and discrimination that put Asian Americans at risk.” The motion passed by a vote of 243-164. [H Res 908, [Vote #193](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Funding

Garcia Opposed Spending \$25 Billion To Help The U.S Postal Service Deal With Increased Volume During The Coronavirus Pandemic

Garcia Opposed Spending \$25 Billion To Help The U.S Postal Service Deal With Increased Volume During The Coronavirus Pandemic. “The U.S. Postal Service has come under scrutiny in recent weeks after a series of media reports describing challenges it faces in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Such challenges include delays in mail delivery due to increased volume, salary cutbacks for postal workers and the dismantling of infrastructure like the decommissioning of mail sorting machines and the removal of blue mailboxes. Meanwhile, Republicans like Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, whose congressional district includes Simi Valley and borders Brownley's, oppose the emergency funding. Congress is set to vote Saturday on providing \$25 billion in relief funding for the Postal Service, as well as demanding the agency revert back to service levels equivalent to Jan. 1.” [Ventura County Star, 8/22/20]

- **Garcia Said That The \$25 Billion In Emergency Funding For The U.S. Postal Service Was “Superfluous.”** “Garcia said in a statement he does not support the emergency funding bill and called the \$25 billion expenditure unnecessary. ‘I believe that we, as elected representatives of the people, have an obligation and a responsibility to safeguard taxpayer dollars,’ Garcia said. ‘While I cannot support this superfluous legislation, I continue to support and stand with the men and women of the USPS who are entrusted with our nation's mail.’” [Ventura County Star, 8/22/20]

Garcia Voted Against The Delivering For America Act, A Bipartisan Emergency Funding Bill For The U.S. Postal Service

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

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

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

“House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on

overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19." [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

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

... Small Businesses Struggling To Remain Available During The Pandemic Could Have Been Harmed ...

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

Small Businesses Rely On The Postal Service To Get Their Products To Consumers. “Delays in mail delivered by the United States Postal Service have impacted veterans waiting to receive their medication and threatened mail-in voting in November. They're also hurting America's small businesses. The Postal Service has tried to reduce costs in recent months with changes such as cutting staff hours and eliminating overtime pay. The moves have resulted in mail delays around the country. President Donald Trump has also said he opposes much-needed funding for the agency because he doesn't want to see it used for mail-in voting in the November elections. The delays have been devastating to small businesses that have come to rely on the post office to get their products to consumers. The Postal Service is the most commonly-used delivery carrier among businesses with fewer than five employees, according to the National Small Business Association, a trade group. A Postal Service Inspector General report in 2019, found that 70% of businesses with fewer than 10 employees said they had used the Postal Service in the prior six months.” [CNN, [8/20/20](#)]

The Postal Service Is The Most “Commonly-Used Delivery Carrier Among Businesses With Fewer Than Five Employees.” “Delays in mail delivered by the United States Postal Service have impacted veterans waiting to receive their medication and threatened mail-in voting in November. They're also hurting America's small businesses. The Postal Service has tried to reduce costs in recent months with changes such as cutting staff hours and eliminating overtime pay. The moves have resulted in mail delays around the country. President Donald Trump has also said he opposes much-needed funding for the agency because he doesn't want to see it used for mail-in voting in the November elections. The delays have been devastating to small businesses that have come to rely on the post office to get their products to consumers. The Postal Service is the most commonly-used delivery carrier among businesses with fewer than five employees, according to the National Small Business Association, a trade

group. A Postal Service Inspector General report in 2019, found that 70% of businesses with fewer than 10 employees said they had used the Postal Service in the prior six months.” [CNN, [8/20/20](#)]

... Veterans' Prescription Deliveries Could Have Been Late ...

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Veterans Reported Longer Wait Times To Receive Mail Order Prescription Drugs. “Policy changes that slow delivery at the U.S. Postal Service are taking a toll on military veterans, who are reporting much longer wait times to receive mail-order prescription drugs, according to Democratic senators. In a letter Friday, the 31 senators take aim at new Postmaster General Louis DeJoy, a GOP fundraiser who took the post in June and has since imposed several operational changes that have led to mail backlogs across the United States. His cost-cutting measures have come as President Donald Trump rails against increases in mail-in voting and says he may hold up postal funding to impede the balloting in November.” [ABC News, [8/14/20](#)]

... And 2020 General Election Vote-By-Mail Ballots Could Have Been Delayed And Not Gotten Counted

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Delays In Mail Delivered By The USPS Threatened Mail In Voting In November. “Delays in mail delivered by the United States Postal Service have impacted veterans waiting to receive their medication and threatened mail-in voting in November. They're also hurting America's small businesses. The Postal Service has tried to reduce costs in recent months with changes such as cutting staff hours and eliminating overtime pay. The moves have resulted in mail delays around the country. President Donald Trump has also said he opposes much-needed funding for the agency because he doesn't want to see it used for mail-in voting in the November elections. The delays have been devastating to small businesses that have come to rely on the post office to get their products to consumers. The Postal Service is the most commonly-used delivery carrier among businesses with fewer than five employees,

according to the National Small Business Association, a trade group. A Postal Service Inspector General report in 2019, found that 70% of businesses with fewer than 10 employees said they had used the Postal Service in the prior six months.” [CNN, [8/20/20](#)]

Consumer Issues & Regulations

Significant Findings

- ✓ July 2021: Garcia voted against authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to take legal action against entities that violated consumer protection law.
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the Protecting Your Credit Score Act, which required all consumer reporting agencies to give consumers free access to credit reports and other resources.

Federal Trade Commission (FTC)

July 2021: Garcia Voted Against Authorizing The FTC To Take Legal Action Against Entities That Violated Consumer Protection Law

July 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Consumer Protection And Recovery Act, Authorizing The Federal Trade Commission To Take Legal Action Against Any Person, Partnership Or Corporation That Violated Consumer Protection Law In The Preceding 10 Years. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize certain legal action by the Federal Trade Commission for legal violations under its jurisdiction and redress for such violations. Specifically, it would authorize the agency to take legal action in federal court against a person, partnership or corporation that has violated consumer protection law in the preceding 10 years. It would allow the FTC to seek in such cases restitution for losses, contract rescission or reform, money refund or property return, and disgorgement, or legally mandated repayment, of unjust enrichment that a person, partnership or corporation obtained from such a violation.” The bill passed 221 to 205. [HR 2668, [Vote #214](#), 7/20/21; CQ, [7/20/21](#)]

Protecting Your Credit Score Act

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act, Which Required All Consumer Reporting Agencies To Give Consumers Free Access To Credit Reports And Other Resources. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a number of requirements for consumer reporting agencies to provide credit information and resources to consumers. The bill would require all consumer reporting agencies to jointly develop an online portal to give consumers free access to credit reports and other resources, including the ability to initiate a credit dispute process and to place or remove a security freeze on their credit. It would prohibit agencies from requiring consumers to waive any rights to access the portal and prohibit the portal from containing advertising or other solicitations. It would require consumer reporting agencies to follow "reasonable procedures" to verify credit report information, including matching all nine digits of a consumer's social security number. It would require the agencies to provide additional information to consumers during a credit dispute process, maintain a sufficient number of personnel to conduct reinvestigations of disputes and notify consumers of options available to them after a reinvestigation. It would require such agencies to automatically notify consumers if they receive notification regarding an adverse action against or a less favorable offer of credit made to a consumer, and to disclose the credit report upon which such decisions were based. The bill would formally grant the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau supervisory authority over consumer reporting agencies and require the CFPB to establish certain data privacy standards for such agencies; establish a credit reporting ombudsperson to help resolve credit reporting errors that are not promptly addressed by agencies; and establish a public registry of all consumer reporting agencies.” The bill passed by 200-179. [HR 5332, [Vote #126](#), 6/29/20; CQ [6/29/20](#)]



Education Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia voted against broadening Pell Grant eligibility even though students in Garcia's district received \$25,225,040 in Pell Grants from 2019 to 2020.
- ✓ Garcia twice voted against increased student debt relief.
 - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against requiring the Treasury Department from making payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans.
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted to keep a Betsy DeVos Education Department rule that narrowed the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.
- ✓ Garcia said he would only support taxpayer-funded student loan relief for students who served in the military.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$130 billion in funding for high-poverty schools with facilities that endangered student and educator health.
- ✓ Garcia voted against awarding grants to school districts that implement plans to reduce educational disparities.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the "Child Care for Economic Recovery Act," which would extend "grants for states to provide family care for essential workers" in response to COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Child Care is Essential Act, which would create a \$50 billion Child Care Stabilization Fund to provide grant funding to child-care providers.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have created universal pre-kindergarten.
- ✓ Garcia voted to curtail the teaching of Critical Race Theory in schools.
- ✓ Garcia supported the CONFUCIUS Act, which, according to Sen. Grassley, would "protect free speech at U.S. colleges" and reduce "Chinese Communist Party's influence on U.S. colleges."
- ✓ Garcia voted against blocking consideration of the Parents Bill of Rights Act to increase transparency and parental involvement in education.
 - ✓ The Cato Institute claimed that the Parents' Bill of Rights Act was unconstitutional because the Constitution did not grant the federal government power over education policy.

College Affordability

Pell Grants

Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Broadening Pell Grant Eligibility

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

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

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

Student Debt

Garcia Twice Voted Against Increased Student Debt Relief

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

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

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

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

- **House Democrats Failed To Override Trump’s Veto Of A Bill To Overturn The Secretary Of Education’s New Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness.** “The House of Representatives failed to override President Donald Trump’s veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill. In a big win for Education Secretary Betsy DeVos, House Democrats failed to override Trump’s veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill by a vote of 238-173. A two-thirds majority is required to override a presidential veto. Last month, Trump vetoed congressional legislation that would have overturned a key student loan forgiveness rule drafted by DeVos and the U.S. Education Department. In March, the U.S. Senate voted 53-42 to overturn a new student loan forgiveness rule that critics say would limit student loan forgiveness for

students when a college closes due to fraud. [...] DeVos rewrote the rules—which were drafted during the Obama administration—to narrow the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.” [Forbes, [6/27/20](#)]

Garcia Said He Would Only Support Taxpayer-Funded Student Loan Relief For Students Who Served In The Military

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

School Funding

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

Garcia Voted Against HR 2 In July 2020

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2. “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for "green" transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China. Passed 233-188. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. 30 members voted remotely by proxy, pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965 during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 2, Vote #138 [7/1/20](#), CQ [6/11/20](#)]

HR 2 Would Have Invested \$130 Billion Targeted At High-Poverty Schools With Facilities That Endanger The Health And Safety Of Students And Educators

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

Reducing Educational Disparities

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

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

Child Care

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

Garcia Voted Against The “Child Care For Economic Recovery Act,” A Program To Extend “Grants For States To Provide Family Care For Essential Workers.” “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and

cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” [HR 7327, Vote #172 [7/29/20](#), CQ [7/29/20](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a “maximum fair price” for insulin and select Medicare-

eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

Build Back Better Would Cap Child Care Costs And Ensure Universal Access To Child Care

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

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

Build Back Better Would Provide Child Care For 2.2 Million Children In California Between Ages 0 And 5. “The Build Back Better framework will: [...] Provide access to affordable child care. Child care is a major strain for families in California, where the average annual cost of a child care center for an infant is \$17,384, meaning that a California family with two young children would on average spend 30% of their income on child care for one year. The lack of affordable options also makes it difficult for parents, and especially mothers, to remain in their jobs, contributing to the 26.2% gender gap in workforce participation between mothers and fathers in California. The Build Back Better framework will enable California to provide access to child care for over 2.2 million young children (ages 0-5) per year from families earning under 2.5 times the California median income (about \$233,758

for a family of 4), and ensure these families pay no more than 7% of their income on high-quality child care. The plan will cover the families of 9 in 10 young children in the state.” [White House, accessed [5/6/22](#)]

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

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

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

Critical Race Theory

Garcia Voted To Curtail The Teaching Of Critical Race Theory In Schools

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Aimed At Curtailing The Teaching Of Critical Race Theory In Schools. In July 2021, voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4698 for immediate consideration. This bill addresses the growing problem in American schools of educators pushing their own ideology onto students by forcing them to use the pedagogy of critical race theory.” *A vote for the motion was a block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to 217 to 201. [HR 555, [Vote #222](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#); Congressional Record, [7/27/21](#)]

College Campuses

Garcia Supported The CONFUCIUS Act, Which, According To Sen. Grassley, Would “Protect Free Speech At U.S. Colleges” And Reduce “Chinese Communist Party’s Influence On U.S. Colleges”

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The CONFUCIUS Act. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1067) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package (HR 7617).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up S. 939, the CONFUCIUS Act, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent...” *A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The previous question passed 230 to 181. [H RES 1067, [Vote #168](#), 7/29/20; Congressional Record, [7/29/20](#); CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

- **According To Sen. Grassley, The CONFUCIUS Act Would “Protect Free Speech At U.S. Colleges” And Reduce “Chinese Communist Party’s Influence On U.S. Colleges.”** “The Senate passed the Concerns Over Nations Funding University Campus Institutes in the United States (CONFUCIUS) Act by unanimous consent, legislation supported by Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa) and introduced by Sen. John Kennedy (R-La.). This legislation works to address concerns about Confucius Institutes’ suppressing free speech on American college campuses. At universities across the U.S., the Chinese government is waging an influence war through its Confucius Institutes. Though ostensibly designed to promote cultural studies on college campuses, Confucius Institutes receive direct funding from the Chinese government. The CONFUCIUS Act reduces the Chinese Communist Party’s influence on U.S. colleges and universities by granting full managerial authority of Confucius Institutes to the universities that host them.” [Sen. Grassley, Press Release, [6/11/20](#)]

Parents’ Bill Of Rights

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Parents Bill Of Rights Act To Increase Transparency And Parental Involvement In Education

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Parents Bill Of Rights Act To Increase Transparency And Parental Involvement In Education. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment on the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 6056, the Parents Bill of Rights Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #395](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/2/21](#)]

- **The Bill’s Sponsors Said That It Would Reinforce Parents’ “Right To Be Heard,” “Right To See Curriculums,” And “Right To Be Updated On Any Violent Activity That Happens On Their Children’s Campus.”** “House Republicans understand that not only do parents matter, but their involvement is critical to a child’s academic success. That is why today, Education and Labor Committee Republican Leader Virginia Foxx (R-NC), House Republican Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-CA), Rep. Julia Letlow (R-LA), Rep. Burgess Owens (R-UT), and Republican Study Committee Chairman Jim Banks (R-IN), officially rolled out a Parents Bill of Rights to ensure parents have the influence and transparency they deserve. The Members stated: [...] ‘Our Parents Bill of Rights will protect parental involvement by reinforcing their right to be heard, their right to see curriculums, and their right to be updated on any violent activity that happens on their children’s campus. America’s parents should never be made to feel powerless – they should be empowered and protected when it comes to having an influence in their own children’s education.’” [House Committee on Education and Labor Republicans, [11/17/21](#)]

The Cato Institute Claimed That The Parents’ Bill Of Rights Act Was Unconstitutional Because The Constitution Did Not Grant The Federal Government Power Over Education Policy

Cato Institute: That The Parents’ Bill Of Rights Act Was Unconstitutional Because The Constitution Did Not Grant The Federal Government Power Over Education Policy. “Parents are having a moment. With the Virginia gubernatorial race seen as having turned on Democratic candidate Terry McAuliffe pronouncing, “I don’t think parents should be telling schools what they should teach,” and parent indignation-filled school board meetings making headlines nationwide, it feels like parents are mad as hell and not going to take it anymore. Enter the congressional GOP’s Parents Bill of Rights Act (PBORA). [...] Overall, the PBORA has some nice ideas, some fluff, and some stuff that seems awfully specific. (Two mandated parent-teacher meetings each year?) But before considering any of that, it suffers from a fundamental flaw: It is not constitutional. Look at the specific, enumerated powers given to the feds, and you won’t see anything about education, much less authorizing library transparency and parent-teacher conference mandates.” [Cato Institute, [11/18/21](#)]

Election Law & Campaign Finance Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia opposed the For the People Act and said he was committed to stopping policies like it.
 - ✓ The For the People Act would make elections fairer and more secure, including by strengthening fundraising transparency, expand voting rights, and end partisan gerrymandering.
- ✓ Garcia attacked partisan gerrymandering in blue states while voting against legislation that would outlaw it nationwide.
 - ✓ Garcia accused Democrats of using partisan gerrymandering to remain in power while voting against the For the People Act, which would end partisan gerrymandering nationwide.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would allow the DOJ to overturn discriminatory state and local voter suppression laws.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against considering the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act in Aug. 2021 and Jan. 2022 and voted against the bill itself in Aug. 2021 and Jan. 2022.
 - ✓ The bill would combat discriminatory voter suppression efforts by reversing a 2013 Supreme Court decision that tossed out a key part of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would strengthen democracy by preventing Presidential abuse of power.
 - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would strengthen democracy by preventing Presidents from abusing the powers of their office to enrich or benefit themselves or their family members.
 - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would strengthen congressional oversight of the Executive Branch.
 - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would protect the Justice Department from political interference.
 - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would increase penalties for government officials engaging in political activities prohibited under the Hatch Act.
 - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would require major party Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates to disclose ten years of their tax returns.
 - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would strengthen protections against foreign interference in American elections.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting Our Democracy Act, which would strengthen protections against foreign interference in American elections.
 - ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would require political campaigns and candidates report certain foreign contacts to the FBI and FEC.

- ✓ The Protecting Our Democracy Act would ban political campaigns and candidates from receiving information for political advantage from foreign sources.
- ✓ Garcia voted against requiring disclaimers on online material distributed on behalf of a foreign entity and requiring polling locations to operate for four hours outside of business hours.
- ✓ Garcia voted against creating a national strategy to protect democratic institutions from cyber-attacks and disinformation campaigns.
- ✓ Garcia cosponsored legislation that would impose nationwide voter I.D. laws and prohibit automatic voter registration.
 - ✓ Garcia cosponsored the Save Democracy Act, which would impose voter I.D. laws nation-wide and prohibit automatic voter registration for federal elections.
 - ✓ Garcia praised a Florida law instituting voter ID and limiting drop boxes and mail-in ballots and said it all needed to be done at the national level.
- ✓ Garcia denounced ballot harvesting, whereby ballots could be picked up by third parties and dropped off at election sites on behalf of consenting voters, even though he engaged in ballot harvesting when he ran for Congress in 2020.
 - ✓ Garcia said in May 2020 that ballot harvesting is “legal because it’s legal.”
 - ✓ In May 2020, Rep. Devin Nunes said Garcia was in “good shape to hold onto” his seat “as long as we have a robust ballot harvest operation in November.”
 - ✓ Garcia criticized the practice of “ballot harvesting” soon after he was elected to Congress.
 - April 2021: Garcia claimed ballot harvesting eroded Californians’ trust in the election process.
 - July 2021: Garcia praised the Supreme Court’s decision upholding Arizona’s ban on “ballot harvesting” and referenced his work “co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that Biden’s Executive Order promoting voter registration was a “blatant overreach.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against requiring early voting locations on college campuses and reserving voter registration grants for HBCUs.
- ✓ Garcia voted against preventing the U.S. Postal Service from restricting delivery of voting materials.
- ✓ Garcia voted against adapting elections materials to local language preferences.
- ✓ Garcia voted against funding the U.S. Postal Service and prohibiting it from interfering in election mail procedures.
- ✓ Garcia said that public financing of campaigns was a “dangerous far-left” policy.
- ✓ Garcia supported congressional term limits told Breitbart that it was one of the primary issues he was running on in 2020.

For The People Act

Garcia Opposed The For The People Act And Said He Was Committed To Stopping Policies Like It

Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws. In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: “The [For The People Act] seeks ‘to expand Americans’ access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.’ The bill’s language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Said He Was Committed To “Stopping Policies Like H.R. 1, Which Further Erode American’s Confidence In The Election Process.” “One of Garcia’s top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California’s failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public’s trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California’s failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American’s confidence in the election process.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

The For The People Act Would Make Elections Fairer And More Secure, Including By Strengthening Fundraising Transparency, Expand Voting Rights, And End Partisan Gerrymandering

HEADLINE: “House Democrats Just Passed A Slate Of Significant Reforms To Get Money Out Of Politics.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

- **The For The People Act Established A Match Program For Candidates Who Raised Money From Small Dollar Donors, Funded By A Fee On Criminal And Civil Fines By Banks And Corporations.** “Establishing public financing of campaigns, powered by small donations. Under the vision of the bill’s main sponsor, Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD), the federal government would provide a voluntary 6-1 match for candidates for president and Congress, which means for every dollar a candidate raises from small donations, the federal government would match it six times over. The maximum small donation that could be matched would be capped at \$200. The most substantial change to HR 1 is this program now won’t be funded by taxpayer dollars as originally planned; instead, it will come from adding a 2.75 percent fee on criminal and civil fines, fees, penalties, or settlements with banks and corporations that commit corporate malfeasance (think Wells Fargo).” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]
- **The For The People Act Supported An End To Citizens United And Increased Disclosure Of The Funders Of “Dark Money” Groups And Online Political Ads.** “Supporting a constitutional amendment to end Citizens United. Passing the DISCLOSE Act, pushed by Rep. David Cicilline and Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, both Democrats from Rhode Island. This would require Super PACs and ‘dark money’ political organizations to make their donors public. Passing the Honest Ads Act, championed by Sens. Amy Klobuchar (MN) and Mark Warner (VA) and introduced by Rep. Derek Kilmer (WA) in the House, which would require Facebook and Twitter to disclose the source of money for political ads on their platforms and share how much money was spent.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

- **The For The People Act Created National Automatic Voter Registration, Made Election Day A Federal Holiday, Ended Partisan Gerrymandering, And Increased Election Security.** “Creating new national automatic voter registration that asks voters to opt out rather than opt in, ensuring more people will be signed up to vote. Early voting, same-day voter registration, and online voter registration would also be promoted. Making Election Day a holiday for federal employees and encouraging private sector businesses to do the same [...] Ending partisan gerrymandering in federal elections and prohibiting voter roll purging. The bill would stop the use of non-forwardable mail being used as a way to remove voters from rolls. Beefing up election security, including requiring the director of national intelligence to do regular checks on foreign threats. Recruiting and training more poll workers ahead of the 2020 election to cut down on long lines at the polls.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

Partisan Gerrymandering

Garcia Attacked Partisan Gerrymandering In Blue States While Voting Against Legislation That Would Have Outlawed It Nationwide

Garcia Accused Democrats Of Using Partisan Gerrymandering To Remain In Power...

Garcia Claimed That Partisan Redistricting In Blue States Like California Was Proof That Democrats Change Election Rules In Order To Maintain Power. GRANT: “Let me just ask you as we come up with the end of this segment. You're getting redistricted. We're facing this problem really across the country. And what I'm trying to issue is a wakeup call to Republicans that in Democrat blue states, this is where now the Democrats have a plot and scheme to keep the House of Representatives. We're seeing Republicans in New York get redistricted out of office. We're seeing Republicans in California get redistricted out of office quietly, these blue states are going to add more Democrat congress people to offset the losses they're going to have around the country.” [...] GARCIA: “This is how Pelosi has been trying to maintain power. They change the rules, they change the way we have elections [...] They change the rules and then message it as pro-democracy, but it's actually for the continuation of their power [...] we can't fall for it.” [AM 870, The Morning Answer with Jen and Grant, [2/3/22](#)] (AUDIO, 17:37)

...But Voted Against The For The People Act, Which Would End Partisan Gerrymandering Nationwide

Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws. In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: “The [For The People Act] seeks ‘to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.’ The bill's language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

HEADLINE: “House Democrats Just Passed A Slate Of Significant Reforms To Get Money Out Of Politics.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

- **The For The People Act Created National Automatic Voter Registration, Made Election Day A Federal Holiday, Ended Partisan Gerrymandering, And Increased Election Security.** “Creating new national automatic voter registration that asks voters to opt out rather than opt in, ensuring more people will be signed up to vote. Early voting, same-day voter registration, and online voter registration would also be promoted. Making Election Day a holiday for federal employees and encouraging private sector businesses to do the same [...] Ending partisan gerrymandering in federal elections and prohibiting voter roll purging. The bill would stop the use of non-forwardable mail being used as a way to remove voters from rolls. Beefing up election security,

including requiring the director of national intelligence to do regular checks on foreign threats. Recruiting and training more poll workers ahead of the 2020 election to cut down on long lines at the polls.” [Vox, [3/8/19](#)]

John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act

Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, Which Would Allow The DOJ To Overturn Discriminatory State And Local Voter Suppression Laws

Jan. 2022: Garcia Voted Against The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act

Jan. 12, 2022: Garcia Voted Against The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act. In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Butterfield, D-N.C., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 5746) with a further House amendment containing an election integrity and voting rights package. Among other provisions related to voter access and election security, the bill would require states to allow online and same-day registration, automatically register eligible voters, allow early voting at least 15 days before election day, carry out a program to track and confirm receipt of all absentee ballots, require voting via paper ballots, and accept certain alternate forms of voter identification. It would establish uniform criteria for states' congressional redistricting plans to prevent partisan gerrymandering and protect political participation of minority groups. It would prohibit any attempt to prevent an individual from registering to vote, prohibit certain practices related to voter intimidation and harassment of election workers, and prohibit states from restricting the provision of food and nonalcoholic beverages at polling locations. It would make Election Day a federal holiday and include provisions to improve voter access for individuals with disabilities. Among other provisions related to campaign finance, the bill would modify or establish public financing mechanisms for presidential and congressional election campaigns that would match 600% of each contribution of up to \$200 for candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than \$1,000 per individual donor and do not use more than \$50,000 of the candidate's personal funds. It would create a public financing voucher pilot program in three states, under which each eligible voter could donate \$25 in public funding credit to House candidates. It would expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions. Among other provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices, the bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations in the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for preclearance before implementation. It would require states and localities to review election practices to identify any practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group and subject any such practices to federal preclearance. It would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections. It would require states and localities to provide public notice regarding any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election, and regarding updated demographic data following any electoral district boundary changes.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-203. [HR 5746, [Vote #9](#), 1/13/22; CQ, [1/13/22](#)]

Jan. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act

Jan. 12, 2022: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act. In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 868) that would provide for floor consideration of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 5746) for voting rights legislation. It would provide for up to one hour of debate on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-202. [H. Res. 868, [Vote #8](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

Aug. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act

Aug. 24, 2021: Garcia Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would include a number of provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices. The bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would establish an "administrative bailout" provision allowing jurisdictions to apply for exemptions to preclearance requirements if they meet eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether they include certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group, such as changes to impose stricter voter identification requirements; changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority populations; and changes that prohibit the provision of food or drinks to individuals waiting to vote. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance. It would codify or expand various requirements for court evaluation of "vote denial" and "vote dilution" discrimination claims and other voting rights violations, including to provide for violations in the case of voting practices that have the purpose or will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, including rules that have not yet been implemented. It would expand certain voting rights enforcement authorities, including to allow courts to grant injunctions or require judicial preclearance for changes to voting practices in response to any federal voting rights law prohibiting racial or language discrimination. Among other provisions, it would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections, including bilingual election requirements. It would require states and localities to provide public notice of any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election and to provide public notice of updated demographic data within ten days of any change to electoral district boundaries. It would require the department to make grants to small jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 or less to help them comply with public notice requirements related to voting practices.” The motion was agreed to 219-212. [H Res 4, [Vote #260](#), 8/24/21, CQ [8/24/21](#)]

Aug. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act

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

The Bill Would Combat Discriminatory Voter Suppression Efforts By Reversing A 2013 Supreme Court Decision That Tossed Out A Key Part Of The 1965 Voting Rights Act

Roll Call: “The Chief Aim” Of The John Lewis VRAA Was To Restore DOJ’s “Ability To Preclear [...] Election Law Changes In Jurisdictions That Have A History Of Discriminatory Voting Practices.” “The chief

aim of the bill is to bring back and update the Justice Department's ability to preclear, or give the OK to, election law changes in jurisdictions that have a history of discriminatory voting practices against minority voters. Congress is responding to the Supreme Court's 2013 *Shelby County v. Holder* decision, which invalidated the mechanism the Justice Department had previously used, which was a provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965." [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

Roll Call: The Bill Would Subject Voter ID And Voter Purge Laws To Preclearance In A Wider Range Of Jurisdictions. "The bill would also subject certain proposed laws to preclearance, even potentially in jurisdictions that would not otherwise fall under the 25-year lookback criteria. The bill's Section 6 would set out several practices, including changes to voter identification needed to vote and maintenance of voter rolls, that could be subject to preclearance. 'All those that have been shown to be discriminatory would need to be precleared,' Spaulding said." [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

Protecting Our Democracy Act

Garcia Voted Against A Bill To Strengthen Democracy By Preventing Presidential Abuse Of Power

Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act, Which Included Provisions To Strengthen Checks On Presidential Powers And Executive Branch Oversight. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to strengthen checks on presidential powers and the executive branch and prohibit foreign influence. Among provisions related to presidential and executive branch accountability and oversight, the bill would void any pardon the president issues to himself or herself. If the president grants a pardon for offenses arising from investigations involving the president or their family members, administration members or campaign employees, it would require the Justice Department to share all materials related to the investigation with Congress. It would exempt the duration of a president or vice president's tenure from the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by that person prior to or during their tenure. It would include various provisions to limit national emergency powers, including to automatically terminate emergency declarations after 20 congressional session days unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval and to specify that the president's national emergency powers may not be used to authorize or fund any activity not authorized or funded by Congress. It would require the Justice Department to maintain a log of communications between DOJ and White House officials relating to civil or criminal investigations and require the department's inspector general to review the log for any improper communications. It would specify a list of causes for which the president or an agency head may remove an inspector general. It would strengthen enforcement and penalties under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities, including to authorize the Office of Special Counsel to investigate potential violations without first receiving an allegation and clarify that White House senior officials are subject to the Hatch Act. It would expand federal whistleblower protections, including to prohibit retaliation against federal employees who disclose waste, fraud and abuse. Among provisions relating to spending and other Congressional powers, the bill would require appropriated funding to be made available for obligation no later than 90 days before its availability would expire, and prohibit the rescission or deferral of funds in such 90-day period. It would require executive agencies to make public documents used in apportioning appropriations and add congressional notification and reporting requirements related to spending activity. It would statutorily require witnesses subpoenaed by Congress to testify and provide the requested information unless prohibited by federal law or the Constitution. It would affirm Congress' ability to enforce subpoenas through civil lawsuits and require courts to expedite such lawsuits. Among provisions related to elections and foreign influence, it would require major-party candidates for president and vice president to submit their tax returns from the past 10 years to the Federal Election Commission, require the FEC to make such returns public and require the same disclosures annually for the sitting president and vice president. It would require political committees to notify the FBI within one week of any foreign contact by a candidate, or a candidate's family members or employees. It would prohibit political campaigns from accepting opposition research, polling or other non-public information relating to a candidate from a foreign entity. It would expressly prohibit federal officers, including the president and vice president, from accepting gifts from foreign entities without Congressional authorization. It establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising and

prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate.” Passed by a vote of 220-208. [HR 5314, [Vote #440](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Democracy By Preventing Presidents From Abusing The Powers Of Their Office To Enrich Or Benefit Themselves Or Their Family Members

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Restrict Presidents’ Ability To Pardon Themselves Or Their Family Members. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Prevent Abuse of the Pardon Power: Requires the Department of Justice to provide materials to Congress concerning any self-serving presidential pardon or commutation in cases involving the President or his/her relatives, contempt of Congress, or obstruction of Congress; clarifies that the President and Vice President are ‘public officials’ and pardons are ‘official acts’ and ‘things of value’ for purposes of the federal bribery statute; and prohibits self-pardons by the President.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Suspend The Statute Of Limitations For Any Federal Offense Committed By A Sitting President Or Vice President. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Ensure No President is Above the Law: Suspends the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by a sitting president or vice president, whether it was committed before or during their terms in office, to ensure that presidents and vice presidents can be held accountable for criminal conduct just like every other American and not use their offices as a shield to avoid legal consequences.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Prevent Presidents From Using Their Office To Personally Profit From Foreign Or Domestic Sources. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Enforce the Foreign and Domestic Emoluments Clauses of the Constitution: Codifies the Constitution’s Foreign and Domestic Emoluments Clauses by prohibiting federal officials from accepting of foreign emoluments without Congress’s consent and prohibiting the President from accepting domestic emoluments; strengthens the process for civil actions brought by Congress for violations of the Foreign Emoluments Clause; enhances financial disclosure requirements related to emoluments; and provides enhanced enforcement mechanisms for Congress and for entities within the Executive Branch.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Congressional Oversight Of The Executive Branch

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Congress’ Ability To Enforce Subpoenas. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Enforce Congressional Subpoenas: Strengthens Congress’ tools to enforce lawfully-issued subpoenas while preserving the accommodations process; codifies a cause of action for Congress to enforce its subpoenas, including those issued to government officials; expedites the judicial process for congressional subpoena enforcement actions; empowers courts to levy fines on government officials who willfully fail to comply with congressional subpoenas; and specifies the manner in which subpoena recipients must comply.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Congressional Oversight Over The Budget And Presidential Emergency Declarations. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Reassert Congressional Power of the Purse: Strengthens Congress’ power of the purse by enhancing the Impoundment Control Act (ICA), including by adding penalties for failure to comply; increasing transparency and reporting requirements for the Executive Branch; and strengthens congressional budget oversight tools under the ICA and Antideficiency Act (ADA) to prevent federal agencies from misusing federal funds. Strengthen Congressional Oversight of Presidential Emergency Declarations: Imposes a limit on Presidential declarations of emergencies and any powers triggered by such declarations unless extended by a vote of the Congress; requires the President to provide all Presidential Emergency Action Documents (PEADs) to Congress.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Protect The Justice Department From Political Interference

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require The Justice Department’s Inspector General To Report To Congress Any Improper Political Interference In The Justice Department. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Provide Security from Political Interference in Justice: In order to limit political interference in criminal and civil enforcement matters, requires the Attorney General to maintain a log of certain communications between the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the White House; requires the Attorney General to provide the log to the DOJ Inspector General (DOJ IG) bi-annually; and requires the DOJ IG to report to Congress any inappropriate communications or communications evidencing improper political interference.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Prohibit Presidents From Firing Inspectors General (IG) Without Just Cause. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Protect Inspector General Independence: Permits the President or the head of an agency to only remove an Inspector General (IG), including IGs of the Intelligence Community (IC), for cause; clarifies that IGs of the IC have sole authority to determine matters of urgent concern, which include foreign interference in our elections; enhances congressional reporting requirements when an IG is removed; requires the President or an agency head to give 30 days’ notice before placing an IG on administrative leave; and requires the President to provide to Congress documentation of cause before removing an IG.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Increase Penalties For Government Officials Engaging In Political Activities Prohibited Under The Hatch Act

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Hatch Act Enforcement And Penalties. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Strengthen Hatch Act Enforcement and Penalties: Strengthens the Office of Special Counsel’s (OSC) ability to investigate violations of the Hatch Act; clarifies that employees of the Executive Office of the President and the Office of the Vice President can be investigated and disciplined for Hatch Act violations; authorizes Merit Service Protection Board (MSPB) to issue fines for Hatch Act violations committed by senior political appointees; and increases the maximum fine for Hatch Act violations by senior political appointees to \$50,000.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Major Party Presidential And Vice-Presidential Candidates To Disclose Ten Years Of Their Tax Returns

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Major Party Presidential And Vice-Presidential Candidates To Disclose Ten Years Of Their Tax Returns. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Presidential and Vice-Presidential Tax Transparency: Requires the president and Vice President, or major party candidates for those offices, to provide ten years of tax returns to the Federal Elections Commission (FEC), who is required to make them public. If a covered person does not provide their tax records, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to provide them to the FEC.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Strengthen Protections Against Foreign Interference In American Elections

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Political Campaigns And Candidates To Report Certain Foreign Contacts To The FBI And FEC. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Ensure Reporting of Foreign Interference in Elections: Requires that political committees report to the FBI and the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) certain foreign contacts; requires that each political candidate and immediate family member of a candidate notify a designated campaign committee official of certain foreign contacts; requires the FBI to report to the congressional intelligence committees any reporting received pursuant to these provisions.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Ban Political Campaigns And Candidates From Receiving Information For Political Advantage From Foreign Sources. “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Prevent Foreign Interference in Elections: Clarifies that the definition of a ‘thing of value’ in the Federal Election Campaign Act prohibition on foreign donations to political campaigns and candidates includes information sought or obtained for political advantage; enhances criminal penalties for violations of such prohibition; requires that political campaigns certify that they understand the prohibition.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

Foreign Election Interference

Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act, Which Would Strengthen Protections Against Foreign Interference In American Elections

Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to strengthen checks on presidential powers and the executive branch and prohibit foreign influence. Among provisions related to presidential and executive branch accountability and oversight, the bill would void any pardon the president issues to himself or herself. If the president grants a pardon for offenses arising from investigations involving the president or their family members, administration members or campaign employees, it would require the Justice Department to share all materials related to the investigation with Congress. It would exempt the duration of a president or vice president's tenure from the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by that person prior to or during their tenure. It would include various provisions to limit national emergency powers, including to automatically terminate emergency declarations after 20 congressional session days unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval and to specify that the president's national emergency powers may not be used to authorize or fund any activity not authorized or funded by Congress. It would require the Justice Department to maintain a log of communications between DOJ and White House officials relating to civil or criminal investigations and require the department's inspector general to review the log for any improper communications. It would specify a list of causes for which the president or an agency head may remove an inspector general. It would strengthen enforcement and penalties under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities, including to authorize the Office of Special Counsel to investigate potential violations without first receiving an allegation and clarify that White House senior officials are subject to the Hatch Act. It would expand federal whistleblower protections, including to prohibit retaliation against federal employees who disclose waste, fraud and abuse. Among provisions relating to spending and other Congressional powers, the bill would require appropriated funding to be made available for obligation no later than 90 days before its availability would expire, and prohibit the rescission or deferral of funds in such 90-day period. It would require executive agencies to make public documents used in apportioning appropriations and add congressional notification and reporting requirements related to spending activity. It would statutorily require witnesses subpoenaed by Congress to testify and provide the requested information unless prohibited by federal law or the Constitution. It would affirm Congress' ability to enforce subpoenas through civil lawsuits and require courts to expedite such lawsuits. Among provisions related to elections and foreign influence, it would require major-party candidates for president and vice president to submit their tax returns from the past 10 years to the Federal Election Commission, require the FEC to make such returns public and require the same disclosures annually for the sitting president and vice president. It would require political committees to notify the FBI within one week of any foreign contact by a candidate, or a candidate's family members or employees. It would prohibit political campaigns from accepting opposition research, polling or other non-public information relating to a candidate from a foreign entity. It would expressly prohibit federal officers, including the president and vice president, from accepting gifts from foreign entities without Congressional authorization. It establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising and prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate.” Passed by a vote of 220-208. [HR 5314, [Vote #440](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

- **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Require Political Campaigns And Candidates To Report Certain Foreign Contacts To The FBI And FEC.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Ensure Reporting of Foreign Interference in Elections: Requires that political committees report to the FBI and

the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) certain foreign contacts; requires that each political candidate and immediate family member of a candidate notify a designated campaign committee official of certain foreign contacts; requires the FBI to report to the congressional intelligence committees any reporting received pursuant to these provisions.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

- **The Protecting Our Democracy Act Would Ban Political Campaigns And Candidates From Receiving Information For Political Advantage From Foreign Sources.** “Specifically, the Protecting Our Democracy Act will: [...] Prevent Foreign Interference in Elections: Clarifies that the definition of a ‘thing of value’ in the Federal Election Campaign Act prohibition on foreign donations to political campaigns and candidates includes information sought or obtained for political advantage; enhances criminal penalties for violations of such prohibition; requires that political campaigns certify that they understand the prohibition.” [Rep. Adam Schiff, Press Release, [9/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity And Requiring Polling Locations To Operate For Four Hours Outside Of Business Hours

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity And Requiring Polling Locations To Operate For Four Hours Outside Of Business Hours. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, require conspicuous disclaimers when any informational material on an online platform is distributed on behalf of a foreign entity; require online platforms to generate a public record of political advertisements; require states to run polling locations that are open for at least four hours outside of the period between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and require the Government Accountability Office's to assess the extent to which the small-contribution public financing program established by the bill increases opportunities for candidates of diverse racial, gender and socioeconomic backgrounds.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223 - 208. [HR 1, [Vote #58](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

Election Security

Garcia Voted Against Creating A National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns

Garcia Voted For Removing A Provision To Create National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., amendment no. 19 that would strike from the bill a section that would require the creation of a national strategy to protect against cyber attacks, influence operations, disinformation campaigns and other activities that could undermine the security and integrity of U.S. democratic institutions, and that would establish a commission to counter efforts to undermine democratic institutions within the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207 – 218. [HR 1, [Vote #54](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Voter Suppression

Garcia Cosponsored Legislation That Would Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration

Garcia Cosponsored A Bill To Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration For Federal Elections

Garcia Co-Sponsored The So-Called Save Democracy Act. “Representative Mike Garcia (CA-25) co-sponsored the Save Democracy Act, which would enhance federal election integrity by addressing key issues, including voter registration, the casting of ballots, and tabulation of ballots. ‘The integrity of our elections is crucial to maintaining

the sanctity of our democracy,' said Garcia. 'It is imperative that we have free, fair, and accurate elections so that everyone's voice can be heard. That is why I am proud to co-sponsor the Save Democracy Act, which would protect our federal republic. We must restore the public's faith in our election system and uphold the sanctity of our voting process. This is something that all citizens in the United States should want regardless of party. By requiring more authentication checks we will ensure that the voting process stays fair and reputable.'" [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Save Democracy Act, Among Other Provisions, Would Impose Nationwide Voter I.D. Laws And Prohibit Automatic Voter Registration For Federal Elections.** "Background on the Save Democracy Act: [...] Requires a voter I.D. for registration and voting. [...] Prohibits automatic voter registration for federal elections. [...] Prohibits states from sending out unrequested absentee ballots for federal elections. [...] Prohibits use of public ballot collection boxes in federal elections. [...] Requires that absentee ballots be received by the close of election day for federal elections. [...] Maintains current protections for military and overseas voters. [...] Requires that at least two representatives of each Presidential campaign in a general election be permitted to observe polls and vote counting operations." [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/3/21](#)]

2021: Garcia Also Wanted To Take Florida's Voter Suppression Laws Nationwide

Garcia Praised A Florida Law Instituting Voter ID And Limiting Drop Boxes And Mail-In Ballots And Said It All Needed To Be Done At The National Level. "While progressive DC politicians are looking to eliminate voter ID & secure public funding for their campaigns, @GovRonDeSantis's Florida bill ensures election integrity for the state by making sure voter ID is enforced & banning ballot harvesting... This needs to be done at the national level. That's why I support the Save Democracy Act." [Twitter, Mike Garcia, [5/6/21](#)]

Ballot Harvesting Hypocrisy

Garcia Engaged In "Ballot Harvesting" When He Ran For Congress In 2020

2020 Special Election: Garcia "Successfully" Used Ballot Harvesting, Whereby Ballots Could Be Picked Up By Third Parties And Dropped Off At Election Sites On Behalf Of Consenting Voters

2020: Garcia Planned To Deploy "Ballot Harvesting," In Which Ballots Can Be Picked Up From Voters By Campaigns And Dropped Off At Election Sites, During The 2020 Election. "At the tavern, Garcia told his supporters his path to victory includes energizing new voters such as evangelicals who have been sitting out elections, along with driving a strong turnout in Republican-rich Simi Valley. He also plans to deploy widespread 'ballot harvesting' that was used by Democrats with great effect in 2018, in which ballots can be picked up from voters by campaigns and dropped off at election sites, much like a piece of mail." [NBC - 10 WSLs, 2/2/20]

Washington Examiner: Garcia "Successfully" Used Ballot Harvesting, Which Involved A Third Party Collecting And Casting Ballots For Consenting Voters Who Already Filled Out Their Own Ballots, During The 2020 Special Election. "After losing seven seats in the last midterm election, California Republicans have built up their get-out-the-vote operations to avoid another wipeout. This included establishing a 'ballot harvesting' or 'ballot collection' operation to compete with Democrats, who have proven better at the campaign, which involves a third party collecting and casting ballots for consenting voters who already filled out their own ballots. This process became legal in the state in 2016, and the Garcia campaign used it successfully during the special election. According to Garcia, their campaign followed all regulations during their own ballot collection deployments." [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

Garcia: Ballot Harvesting Is "Legal Because It's Legal"

Garcia: Ballot Harvesting Is "Legal Because It's Legal." "'In the wake of stay-at-home orders, we've been very focused on staying compliant, and so we [had] not been doing the door-to-door canvassing, but we were in a

position to do so, and that was obviously a lesson learned from 2018,' Garcia told the Washington Examiner in an interview Monday, just before he beat Democratic Assemblywoman Christy Smith to serve out the remainder of the term of former Rep. Katie Hill, a Democrat who resigned in November. 'The value of the volunteers is that you do have an army to help you now go door to door. You have an army to make phone calls to get the vote out,' Garcia said. 'So the bottom line is, it's legal, and because it's legal, we need to be able to operate on that coordinate system on that playing field just as well as the Democrats have been able to do it in previous elections.'" [Washington Examiner, 5/14/20]

In May 2020, Rep. Devin Nunes Said Garcia Was In "Good Shape To Hold Onto" His Seat "As Long As We Have A Robust Ballot Harvest Operation In November"

Nunes: "Even Though We Don't Like" Ballot Harvesting "We Are Forced To Have To Ballot Harvest Because It's The Only Way To Win." "Mr. Trump pointed to California, which allows a practice known as 'ballot harvesting' in which volunteers can collect other people's absentee ballots, as a prime example. Rep. Devin Nunes said on Wednesday that Democrats have forced the GOP to adopt the tactic or get left behind. 'Even though we don't like it, we don't want to, but we are forced to have to ballot harvest because it's the only way to win,' the California Republican said on Fox News." [Washington Times, 5/15/20]

- **Nunes: Garcia Was In Good Shape To Win Re-Election In 2020 If He Had A Good Ballot Harvesting Operation.** "Republican Mike Garcia defeated Democrat Christy Smith in a special congressional election in California this week that was conducted largely by mail. 'As long as we have a robust ballot harvesting operation in November, and I hate saying that because it's illegal in 49 states, I think Mike Garcia is in good shape to hold onto that seat,' Mr. Nunes said." [Washington Times, 5/15/20]

2021: Garcia Criticized The Practice Of "Ballot Harvesting" Soon After He Was Elected To Congress

April 2021: Garcia Claimed Ballot Harvesting Eroded Californians' Trust In The Election Process

April 2021: Garcia Said "California's Failed Election Policies" Including "Ballot Harvesting" Had Of "Eroded The Public's Trust In The Election Process." "One of Garcia's top priorities in Congress is working to restore election integrity as he has seen how California's failed election policies, such as no I.D. required to vote, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting have eroded the public's trust in the election process. H.R. 1 would upload California's failed election policies to the federal level and would also use taxpayer dollars to fund political campaigns. Garcia is committed to working to provide real solutions to election integrity and stopping policies like H.R. 1, which further erode American's confidence in the election process." [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [4/6/21](#)]

July 2021: Garcia Praised The Supreme Court's Decision Upholding Arizona's Ban On "Ballot Harvesting" And Referenced His Work "Co-Chairing The Election Integrity Caucus"

Garcia Praised The Supreme Court's Decision Upholding Arizona's Ban On "Ballot Harvesting." "Today's decision by the Supreme Court upholding AZ's ban on ballot harvesting is the right one. I'm co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress because it is imperative that we safeguard our elections and ensure states are able to... administer their own electoral systems. The last thing we need is a federal takeover of our electoral process."



Mike Garcia 
@ElectMikeGarcia



Today's decision by the Supreme Court upholding AZ's ban on ballot harvesting is the right one. I'm co-chairing the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress because it is imperative that we safeguard our elections and ensure states are able to...



washingtonexaminer.com

Supreme Court upholds Arizona voting rules, including ballot-harvesting ban
The Supreme Court on Thursday upheld two Republican-supported Arizona voting laws they say are intended to ensure election integrity.

1:06 PM · Jul 1, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

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Mike Garcia 
@ElectMikeGarcia · Jul 1, 2021



Replying to @ElectMikeGarcia

administer their own electoral systems. The last thing we need is a federal takeover of our electoral process.



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[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [7/1/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Executive Order Promoting Voter Registration Was A “Blatant Overreach”

Garcia Signed A GOP Letter Asking OPM To Look Into Biden’s Executive Order To Promote Voter Registration, Which They Called A “Blatant Overreach.” "More than two dozen House Republicans are urging the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget to provide documents related to an executive order issued by President Joe Biden that could require federal officials to participate in electioneering activities. The executive order, issued March 7, 2021, requires all executive department and agency heads to 'evaluate ways in which the agency can, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, promote voter registration and voter participation.' The order lists the distribution of voter registration materials, application assistance, and the promotion of third-party organizations as potential options for agency heads. The Republicans, led by North Carolina Rep. Ted Budd, question the need for the effort and argue that it is an infringement on the rights of states to conduct their own elections. 'It makes no sense for agencies that do not enforce federal voting laws to engage in election-related activities. Commanding every federal agency to develop a plan to engage in this kind of election activity is a blatant overreach of power and authority,' they write." [Daily Caller, [1/19/22](#)]

Early Voting

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require states to ensure that polling places that allow early voting be located on campuses of higher education institutions; require the Education Department to ensure that 25 percent of funds for certain student voter registration grants to higher education institutions be reserved for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions; require states to ensure that in counties with at least 20,000 registered voters at least one drop box is open to accept ballots for 24 hours a day; and require the Election Assistance Commission to conduct a study on the 2020 elections and compile a list of recommendations to help states transition to or improve their current vote-by-mail system.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218 – 210. [HR 1, [Vote #52](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Postal Voting

Garcia Voted Against Preventing The U.S. Postal Service From Restricting Delivery Of Voting Materials

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Changes To U.S. Postal Service That Would Restrict Delivery Of Voting Materials. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would, among other provisions, bar the U.S. Postal Service from carrying out any new operational change within 120 days before a federal election that would restrict the delivery of voting materials; direct the Election Assistance Commission to appoint a senior cyber policy advisor to be the primary policy advisor to the commission on cybersecurity matters for federal elections; require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations; prohibit taxpayer funds from being deposited into a public campaign fund created by the bill; apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories; and permit the placement of statues honoring citizens of each U.S. territory in Statuary Hall.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221 - 207. [HR 1, [Vote #55](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Adapting Elections Materials To Local Language Preferences

Garcia Voted Against Adapting Elections Materials To Local Language Preferences. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would, among other provisions, bar the U.S. Postal Service from carrying out any new operational change within 120 days before a federal election that would restrict the delivery of voting materials; direct the Election Assistance Commission to appoint a senior cyber policy advisor to be the primary policy advisor to the commission on cybersecurity matters for federal elections; require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations; prohibit taxpayer funds from being deposited into a public campaign fund created by the bill; apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories; and permit the placement of statues honoring citizens of each U.S. territory in Statuary Hall.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221 - 207. [HR 1, [Vote #55](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

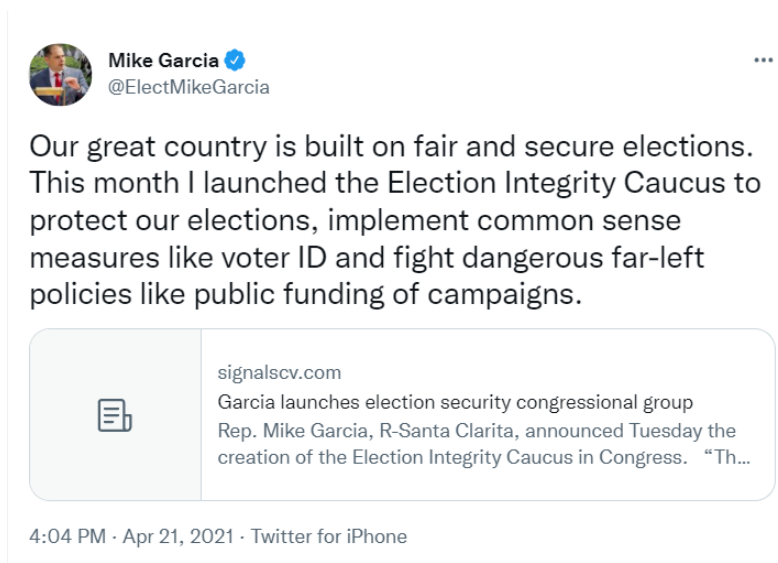
Garcia Voted Against Funding The U.S. Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures


Garcia Voted Against Funding The U.S. Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures. In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail.” The bill passed 257-150. [HR 8015, [Vote #182](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

Campaign Finance Reform


Garcia Opposed Public Financing Of Campaigns

Garcia Said That Public Financing Of Campaigns Was A “Dangerous Far-Left” Policy.



Mike Garcia 
@ElectMikeGarcia

Our great country is built on fair and secure elections. This month I launched the Election Integrity Caucus to protect our elections, implement common sense measures like voter ID and fight dangerous far-left policies like public funding of campaigns.

 signalscv.com
Garcia launches election security congressional group
Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, announced Tuesday the creation of the Election Integrity Caucus in Congress. “Th...

4:04 PM · Apr 21, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [4/21/21](#)]

Term Limits

Garcia Supported Congressional Term Limits

Garcia Supported Congressional Term Limits To Prevent Representatives From Losing “Touch With Their Constituency.” “Garcia supports term limits because it’s time to get rid of the career politicians in both parties. Washington, DC truly is a swamp, filled with career politicians who are more concerned with their next election than making tough decisions. The Founding Fathers wanted citizens to step up and serve their community in office for a brief period and then make way for new representation before they lost touch with their constituency.” [Mike Garcia U.S. Congress, accessed [5/6/22](#)]

Garcia Told Breitbart That Congressional Term Limits Was One Of The Main Issues He Was Running On In 2020

Garcia Told Breitbart That Congressional Term Limits Was One Of The Primary Issues He Was Running On In 2020. “‘If not me, who?’ Mr. Garcia asks in his campaign message, noting that national security, term limits and pushing back on socialist agenda are among his primary issues. ‘I think people are realizing just how far this Democrat Party has gone, and the fact that House Speaker Nancy Pelosi is the moderate in the room should scare the heck out of the entire country,’ the candidate told Breitbart News.” [Washington Times, 5/12/20]

Energy & Environment Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia said he believed human activity had only “some implications” to climate change.
- ✓ Garcia voted against American participation in U.N. efforts to fight climate change.
- ✓ Garcia voted for striking the rule exempting climate legislation from spending caps and pay-go rules from the 2021 House rules package.
- ✓ Garcia denied that California’s forest fires were a result of climate change and called for more deforestation.
- ✓ Garcia promised to propose a plan that would increase funding to fight wildfires in California but voted to cut funding for the Department of the Interior, which oversees wildfire suppression operations, fire facilities, and provides rural fire assistance.
- ✓ Garcia voted against increased health and environmental regulations for PFAS twice.
 - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against an amendment to require the Defense Department to provide training to medical providers on PFAS.
 - ✓ July 2021: Garcia voted against revising environmental laws and requiring the EPA to regulate PFAS.
 - ✓ Scientists found links between PFASs and kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid disease, liver damage, high cholesterol, and other diseases.
- ✓ Garcia voted against congressional disapproval of the Trump Administration’s Methane Rule and reinstating the Obama Administration’s methane emission standards.
 - ✓ In 2016, The EPA adopted a rule that required oil and gas companies to limit methane leaks and emissions, which was later reversed by the Trump Administration.
 - ✓ The measure restored requirements on companies to check every six months for methane leaks from equipment installed after 2015—and they were required to ensure leaks were fixed within 30 days of being detected.
- ✓ Garcia did not vote on establishing a grant program to assist states and tribal organizations in preventing carbon monoxide poisoning.
- ✓ Garcia supported prohibiting the president from declaring a moratorium on fracking without congressional authorization.
- ✓ Garcia voted against blocking Trump’s proposed overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations making it faster and easier to approve oil and gas pipelines.
 - ✓ The Trump Administration proposed an overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act regulations to make it faster and easier to approve the construction of pipelines and highways.

- ✓ Garcia voted to cut EPA funding by \$564 million.
- ✓ Garcia voted to preserve the Trump Administration’s EPA rule that would maintain existing particulate quality standards rather than enforce greater emissions cuts.
- ✓ Garcia repeatedly voted against funding for clean and renewable energy.
 - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against a 50% increase in renewable energy funding through Fiscal Year 2025.
 - ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against investing \$135 billion in renewable energy research and energy efficiency.
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against \$20 billion for financing clean energy projects.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the ‘Build Back Better’ budget reconciliation bill, which included \$555 billion for renewable energy and clean transportation incentives.
- ✓ May 2022: Garcia voted against the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, which would strengthen the President and Federal Trade Commission’s ability to crack down on fuel price gouging.
 - ✓ The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act would authorize the President “to issue an energy emergency proclamation that would make it unlawful for companies to increase fuel prices to ‘unconscionably excessive’ levels.”
 - ✓ The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act would allow “the Federal Trade Commission to investigate alleged price gouging” in the energy industry.
- ✓ Garcia voted against authorizing increased funding for nuclear fusion energy research.
- ✓ Garcia voted against designating 1.4 million acres of federal lands and protected rivers in California, Colorado, and Washington.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia and other California Republicans attacked Gov. Newsom for not declaring a statewide drought emergency.

Climate Change

Garcia Said He Believed Human Activity Had Only “Some Implications” On Climate Change

Garcia Said That He Believed That Human Activity Had “Some Implications” On Climate Change.

GARCIA: “I think there are some implications of manmade products, um, to the climate. And again, this is one of those issues where maybe I’m not as far right as you would think. I think what it boils down to is we need to keep looking at it, we need to keep analyzing the data. When you look at 10, 20, 30 years, the margin of error on our predictions is off the chart. The bottom line is that I don’t think we should do anything that derails our economy. The Green New Deal is, I mean good lord, that would have torpedoed our economy. I think that short-sighted sort of pandering is completely useless. But I do think we have to keep an eye on it, and continue to gather the information.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] [AUDIO]

Garcia Voted Against American Participation In U.N. Efforts To Fight Climate Change

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Rescind U.S. Participation In The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 184 that would rescind U.S. participation in the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-235. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #27](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Striking A Spending Caps And Pay-Go Exemption For Climate Legislation From House Rules

Garcia Voted For Striking The Rule Exempting Climate Legislation From Spending Caps And Pay-Go Rules From The 2021 House Rules Package. In January 2021, Garcia voted for a “Smith, R-Mo., motion to recommit the rules package for the 117th Congress to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the resolution a provision that would authorize the House Budget Committee chair to exempt legislation addressing the economic, environmental or public health consequences of climate change from certain budgetary requirements, including discretionary spending caps and pay-as-you-go rules.” The motion was rejected, 203-217. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #7](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change And Called For More Deforestation

Garcia Denied That California’s Forest Fires Were A Result Of Climate Change, And Said They Were “Man Made” And A Result Of “Bad Leadership.” GARCIA: “The fires are not a result of climate change. They are usually man made. These power shutdowns and what Edison is doing [...] It is not Climate Change. It is man made and bad leadership and bad policy. I think it is a cop out to say it is climate change and there are defiantly concrete things we can do.” [YouTube, joycemediainc, [12/10/19](#)] (VIDEO)

Garcia Blamed Forest Fires In California On Poor Forest Management Rather Than Climate Change. “Climate change is real,’ said Smith, linking the issue to the spate of blazes. ‘What we are experiencing here in California, everything from sea level rise to the significant wildfires where there is devastating property damage, has a real economic impact. And we are at a huge loss if we don’t begin to address the root causes, as well as the possible solutions.’ Garcia accused his opponent of ‘burying her head in the sand’ by attributing the fires to climate change. [...] ‘What we’re experiencing here is the end result of Sacramento, and frankly, the federal government, not investing in deforestation programs, not getting rid of the dead brush and the leaves that have been accumulating over the last 40 years,’ Garcia said.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

- **Garcia Called For Deforestation In Response To Wildfires Even Though He Admitted That Climate Change Was Real.** “Garcia [...] said that the planet is warming and that he drives an electric car to reduce emissions, but also called for deforestation in response to the wildfires. ‘What we’re experiencing here is the end result of Sacramento, and frankly, the federal government, not investing in deforestation programs, not getting rid of the dead brush and the leaves that have been accumulating over the last 40 years,’ Garcia said.” [Los Angeles Times, 10/30/20]

Wildfires

Garcia Voted To Cut Funding For The Department That Oversees Efforts To Fight Wildfires After Promising To Increase Funding To Fight Wildfires

Garcia Promised To Propose A Plan That Would Increase Funding To Fight Wildfires In California...

May 2020: Garcia Said He Would Soon Unveil A Plan To Help “Bolster” Efforts To Fight Wildfires In California. “While I believe being on the front lines in D.C. is important, my primary focus is here in Southern California helping our small businesses and their workers, working with our local community leaders ensuring they are receiving all the federal assistance available during this pandemic, helping California secure the necessary federal resources during wildfire season and protecting our national security. Getting people access to their federal representative is critical, which is why I am quickly establishing offices in each of the district’s valleys – Antelope, Santa Clarita and Simi. Wildfire season for California is quickly approaching. Our federal government must do more to aide our battle against these wildfires, and I will soon unveil a plan that will bolster our efforts on that front.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Garcia Editorial, [5/23/20](#)]

- **Garcia Said He Planned To Ensure California Received The “Necessary Federal Resources During Wildfire Season.”** “While I believe being on the front lines in D.C. is important, my primary focus is here in Southern California helping our small businesses and their workers, working with our local community leaders ensuring they are receiving all the federal assistance available during this pandemic, helping California secure the necessary federal resources during wildfire season and protecting our national security. Getting people access to their federal representative is critical, which is why I am quickly establishing offices in each of the district’s valleys – Antelope, Santa Clarita and Simi. Wildfire season for California is quickly approaching. Our federal government must do more to aide our battle against these wildfires, and I will soon unveil a plan that will bolster our efforts on that front.” [Santa Clarita Valley Signal, Garcia Editorial, [5/23/20](#)]

...But Voted To Cut Funding For The Department Of The Interior, Which Oversees Wildfire Suppression Operations, Fire Facilities, And Provides Rural Fire Assistance

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Aimed At Reducing Discretionary Funding For The Departments Of The Interior And Environment By 5%. “At the end of division C (before the short title), insert the following: Sec. _____. Each amount made available by this Act (other than an amount required to be made available by a provision of law) is hereby reduced by 5 percent. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1060, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Allen) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia. Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, this bill that we are debating here is a partisan travesty and spends entirely more than this government can afford. That is why I rise again today to offer an amendment to cut spending to the Interior and Environment portion of the bill. In addition to its overspending, this bill attempts to delegitimize President Trump's replacement for the Obama administration's overreaching WOTUS rule. The farmers and landowners in my district will tell you how devastating that would be.” [H.Amdt. 849, No. [62](#), Vote #162, [6/24/20](#)]

The Dept. Of The Interior Oversees The “Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.” “ In addition to the amounts provided under the heading “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” for wildfire suppression operations, \$310,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” and “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: Provided further, That amounts may be transferred to the “Wildland Fire Management” accounts in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

The Dept. Of The Interior Oversees “Wildland Fire Management” And The Budget Sought To Increase Spending On “Rural Fire Assistance” And Updating “Fire Facilities.” “For necessary expenses for fire

preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$991,479,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$18,427,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$227,895,000 is for fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$20,470,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further [...]" [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

The Budget Allowed For The “Forest Service” To Transfer “Discretionary Funds” To Be Used For “The Purposes Of Hazardous Fuels Management And Urgent Rehabilitation Of Burned-Over National Forest System Lands And Water.” “Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2024: Provided, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That this section does not apply to funds derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.” [H.R.7608 - State, Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Rural Development, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2021, [7/30/20](#)]

PFAS

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Defense Department To Provide Training To Medical Providers On PFAS

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Defense Department To Provide Training To Medical Providers On PFAS. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Slotkin, D-Mich., amendment no. 15 that would require the Defense Department to provide department medical providers with mandatory training with respect to the potential health effects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 186. [HR 4350, [Vote #272](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

July 2021: Garcia Voted Against Revising Environmental Laws And Requiring The EPA To Regulate PFAS

Garcia Voted Against The PFAS Action Act, Authorizing The EPA To Address The Impacts Of Per- And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) On Drinking Water. In February 2015, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to take a number of regulatory actions and establish grant programs to address the impacts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS. Specifically, it would require the EPA to designate certain PFAS -- perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, as well as perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts -- as hazardous chemicals under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and determine whether all PFAS should be designated as such within five years of

enactment. It would require the EPA to issue a national primary drinking water regulation for maximum contaminant levels of certain PFAS, within two years of enactment, and issue health advisories for PFAS not subject to the regulation. It would authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2026 for an EPA infrastructure assistance grant program for community water systems affected by PFAS to implement water treatment technologies that can remove all detectable amounts of PFAS from drinking water. It would require the EPA to establish effluent limits and pretreatment standards for PFAS in wastewater and authorize \$200 million annually through fiscal 2026 for an EPA grant program to help publicly owned treatment works implement such standards. It would authorize \$100 million annually through 2026 for an EPA grant program to test for and install and maintain water filtration systems to address PFAS in school drinking water. Among other provisions, it would require the EPA to add certain PFAS to lists of hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act; issue rules to require toxicity testing on all PFAS by manufacturers; create a public risk-communication strategy regarding PFAS hazards; update voluntary labeling requirements for certain consumer products, including cooking implements, carpets and clothing, to certify that they do not contain any PFAS; and issue guidance on reducing the use of firefighting foam and related products that contain PFAS by first responders.” The bill passed 241 to 183. [HR 2467, [Vote #217](#), 7/21/21; CQ, [7/21/21](#)]

Scientists Found Links Between PFASs And Kidney And Testicular Cancer, Thyroid Disease, Liver Damage, High Cholesterol, And Other Diseases

Scientists Found Links Between PFASs And Kidney And Testicular Cancer, Thyroid Disease, Liver Damage, High Cholesterol, And Other Diseases. “Because of their widespread use, release and disposal over the decades, PFASs show up virtually everywhere: in soil, surface water, the atmosphere, the deep ocean—and even the human body. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Web site says that the agency has found PFASs in the blood of nearly everyone it has tested for them, ‘indicating widespread exposure to these PFAS in the U.S. population.’ Scientists have found links between a number of the chemicals and many health concerns—including kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid disease, liver damage, developmental toxicity, ulcerative colitis, high cholesterol, pregnancy-induced preeclampsia and hypertension, and immune dysfunction.” [Scientific American, [1/22/21](#)]

Pollution

Methane Rule

Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards

Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2020 Environmental Protection Agency rule that reversed 2012 and 2016 rules establishing emission standards -- or new source performance standards -- to limit the amount of methane and volatile organic compounds that can be released in the production, processing, transportation and storage of oil and natural gas. Specifically, the 2020 rule rescinded the methane-specific standards and rescinded the applicability of all standards to transportation and storage activities. The rule also required the EPA, before promulgating new air pollutant standards, to determine that the pollutant causes or contributes significantly to dangerous air pollution. The rule took effect on September 14, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2020 rule would have no force or effect, and the Obama-era emission standards would be effectively reinstated.” The resolution passed, 229-191. [SJ Res 14, [Vote #185](#), 6/25/21; CQ, [6/25/21](#)]

- **In 2016, The EPA Adopted A Rule That Required Oil And Gas Companies To Limit Methane Leaks And Emissions, Which Was Later Reversed By The Trump Administration.** “This is a really encouraging step because methane is such an important greenhouse gas to reduce,’ Drew Shindell, an earth science professor

at Duke University, said of Wednesday’s vote. ‘It sends a signal that the administration is serious about this.’ In 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a rule requiring oil and gas companies to curb methane leaks and emissions from their operations. Late last summer, the Trump administration undid it.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]

- **The Measure Restored Requirements On Companies To Check Every Six Months For Methane Leaks From Equipment Installed After 2015—And Must Ensure Leaks Are Fixed Within 30 Days Of Being Detected.** “If enacted, the measure would restore requirements on companies to check every six months for methane leaks from pipelines, storage tanks and other equipment installed after 2015 — and plug any leak within 30 days after it is detected.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]

Garcia Did Not Vote On Establishing A Grant Program To Assist States And Tribal Organizations In Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Garcia Did Not Vote On Establishing A Grant Program To Assist States And Tribal Organizations In Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. In April 2021, Garcia did not vote on: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a grant program to assist states and tribal organizations with carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities, including for public education activities and to purchase and install alarms in public housing and facilities that serve children and the elderly.” The motion was agreed to 362-49. [H R 1460, [Vote #105](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

Oil & Gas

Fracking

Garcia Supported Prohibiting The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protecting American Energy Production Act, Which Would Prohibit The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “DeSaulnier D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 508) that would provide for floor consideration of a total of 149 amendments to a five-year surface transportation and ten-year water infrastructure authorization bill (HR 3684).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Jeff Duncan stated: “Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question, so that we can amend the rule to immediately consider H.R. 751, the Protecting American Energy Production Act. Now, my bill is straightforward. It prohibits the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, unless Congress authorizes the moratorium. It further expresses the sense of Congress that States should maintain authority for the regulation of oil and natural gas production on State and private lands.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219 to 188. [H. Res. 508, [Vote #198](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/21](#)]

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Trump’s Proposed Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations Making It Faster And Easier To Approve Oil And Gas Pipelines

Garcia Voted Against Adopting The Democratic En Bloc Amendment Of Forty Amendments On The Appropriations Bill. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2, consisting of 40 amendments.” The amendment was adopted 223-194: Democrats 220-9, Republicans 3-184, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #160](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Democratic En Bloc Amendments To H.R. 7608 Included Blocking The Trump Administration’s Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations.** “Lawmakers in a series of July 23 votes approved the riders as amendments to H.R. 7608, an FY21 appropriations measure that would fund EPA and several other agencies, with a final vote on passage expected on July 24. [...] Other policy riders approved through a series of en bloc amendments would block the implementation, administration and enforcement of the White House Council on Environmental Quality’s overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations as well as preventing funds from being used for the centralization process established in EPA’s update to its Freedom of Information Act regulations published in the Federal Register June 26, 2019.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

The Trump Administration Proposed An Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve The Construction Of Pipelines And Highways

Trump Proposed Overhauling National Environmental Policy Act Regulations To Make It Faster And Easier To Approve Construction Of Pipelines And Highways. “President Trump announced a ‘top to bottom overhaul’ of the regulations that govern one of the nation’s most significant environmental laws. The aim is to speed up approval for major projects like pipelines and highways [...] The administration’s new regulations are expected to reduce the types and number of projects that will be subject to review under the NEPA, shorten the timeline for reviews, and drop a requirement that agencies consider the cumulative environmental effects of projects, such as their contribution to climate change.” [NPR, [7/15/20](#)]

- **Buccino: Trump’s Regulatory Overhaul Would Deny Communities Who Have Been Most Impacted By Pollution A Say In What Projects Get Built In Their Neighborhoods.** “But environmental groups warn the new rules will sideline the environmental effects of pipelines, highways and other projects. ‘What the Trump administration is doing is fundamentally changing those regulations and really gutting them,’ says Sharon Buccino, a senior attorney at the Natural Resources Defense Council. What’s more, Buccino says the law was designed to give a voice to communities long hurt by pollution from highways, pipelines and chemical plants that are disproportionately located in their neighborhoods. ‘NEPA gives poor and communities of color a say in the projects that will define their communities for decades to come. Rather than listen, the Trump administration’s plan aims to silence such voices,’ says Buccino.” [NPR, [7/15/20](#)]

EPA**Garcia Voted To Cut EPA Funding By \$564 Million**

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment no. 102 that would decrease by \$564 million funding for EPA environmental programs and management expenses including travel expenses, hire of passenger motor vehicles, operation of aircraft, purchase of library memberships and other administrative costs.” The motion failed 155 to 256. [HR 7608, [Vote #164](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

Garcia Voted To Preserve The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Defund A Trump Administration EPA Rule On Air Quality Standards For Particulate Matter. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tonko, D-N.Y., for Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce an April 30, 2020, EPA rule related to air quality standards for particulate matter.” The amendment was adopted 233-176. [H R 7608, [Vote #163](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Amendment Would Defund The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts.** “Among the provisions voted on is a prohibition on EPA's use of funds to finalize, implement or enforce the agency's proposal to maintain the existing particulate matter (PM) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) instead of tightening it to force greater PM emissions cuts. The amendment says the proposal ‘fails to protect, within an adequate margin of safety, communities of color from harmful air pollution during a global public health pandemic, where those communities are experiencing a disproportionately high death rate made worse by decades of exposure to toxic pollution.’ The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY), appeared to prevail on a voice vote, but Tonko requested a recorded vote that had not yet occurred at press time.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

Renewable Energy

Garcia Repeatedly Voted Against Funding For Clean And Renewable Energy

Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against A 50% Increase In Renewable Energy Funding Through Fiscal Year 2025

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50 Percent Annually Through FY 2025. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Haaland, D-N.M., amendment no. 32 that would increase energy efficiency and renewable energy funding authorization levels by 50% annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department research and development activities related to solar, wind, and water energy. It also would add authorization totals for research, development, demonstration, and commercialization activities under the Energy Department's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy through fiscal 2025, authorizing \$3.2 billion in fiscal 2021 increasing incrementally to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2025.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 173. [HR 4447, [Vote #203](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Sept. 2020: Garcia Voted Against Investing \$135 Billion In Renewable Energy Research And Energy Efficiency

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act, Adopting A Manager’s Amendment On That Bill, Considering The Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, And Allowing Debate On The Continuing Resolution. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act (HR 4447) and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act (HR 6270). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 98 amendments for HR 4447 and one hour of general debate for HR 6270. It would also provide for one hour of general debate on a continuing resolution (HR 8319) to provide short-term appropriations through Dec. 11, 2020, which is not expected to be considered after the House passed a similar measure (HR 8337) under suspension of the rules Tuesday, Sept. 22. Finally, it would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to HR 4447. Among other provisions, the amendment would authorize, through fiscal 2025, \$65 million annually for the Labor and Energy departments to implement two energy industry workforce development programs, including \$50 million for grants to fund wages of individuals receiving training. It would expand eligibility for and authorize \$32 million annually through fiscal 2025 for an Energy Department loan guarantee program for projects using new technologies to reduce air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. It would modify Energy Department programs related to methane hydrates reauthorized under the bill, including to limit development activities and add public notice and comment and reporting requirements for research. It would require the EPA to develop a proposal to assess and address cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with climate change. It would strike language requiring revenues from wind or solar energy leases on public lands to be paid to states and counties and to a renewable energy resource conservation fund for federal lands. It would codify a Commerce Department agreement limiting importation of uranium from Russia. It would provide for a dispute resolution process with regard to eminent

domain for surveying land to be used for natural gas pipelines.” The bill passed 229 to 187. [HR 1129, [Vote #200](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/21/20](#)]

- **The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act Invested \$135 Billion In Renewable Energy Research And Energy Efficiency.** “On September 24, the House passed H.R. 4447, the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act, by a vote of 220-185. The \$135 billion package includes several clean energy and workforce bills from the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Natural Resources Committee, and Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The bill would authorize major investments in Department of Energy (DOE) research and development programs, including for wind, solar, geothermal, carbon capture, and hydropower. The bill also includes several energy efficiency provisions from the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitive Act of 2019 (H.R. 3962), which the American Public Power Association supports.” [American Public Power Association, [9/25/20](#)]

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$20 Billion For Financing Clean Energy Projects

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

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill, Which Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives

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

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

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

Build Back Better Included \$555 Billion For Renewable Energy And Clean Transportation Incentives For Over A Decade

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

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

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

Price Gouging

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

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

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

Nuclear Power

Garcia Voted Against Authorizing Increased Funding For Nuclear Fusion Energy Research

Garcia Voted Against Adding Amendments To Authorize Increased Funding For Fusion Energy Research And Give Special Considerations To Minority-Serving Institutions When Awarding Solar Energy Research Grants. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Stevens, D-Mich., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, authorize \$976 million for fiscal 2021 and incrementally increase funds each year thereafter to \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2025 for fusion energy research activities; require the Energy Department to give special consideration to applications from minority-serving institutions when awarding solar energy research and development grant funding; require a wind energy program established by the bill to focus on the research, development, demonstration and commercial application of modeling and simulation tools to more efficiently design, site, permit, manufacture, construct, operate, maintain and decommission wind energy systems; and authorize \$1.5 million in fiscal 2021 to establish a nonprofit corporation within the Energy Department to advance collaboration with energy researchers, higher education institutions, industry and nonprofit and philanthropic organizations to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies.” The amendments were adopted 235 to 172. [HR 4447, [Vote #202](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Public Lands

Garcia Voted Against Designating 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Designate 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 7 that would insert the text of a bill (HR 2546) that would designate approximately 1.4 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas and designate approximately 1,221 river miles in California and Washington as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. Among other provisions, it would establish a public-private partnership to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations and protect a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, including to provide for continued military activities such as helicopter overflights.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 837, [Vote #146](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Drought

April 2021: Garcia And Other California Republicans Attacked Gov. Newsom For Not Declaring A Statewide Drought Emergency

April 21, 2021: Gov. Newsom Declared A Drought Emergency For Mendocino And Sonoma Counties. “On Wednesday, Gov. Gavin Newsom declared a drought emergency for Mendocino and Sonoma counties, both in Northern California. Kern County lawmakers and farmers asked the governor to declare a statewide drought emergency two weeks ago, which would trigger new flexibility in how California's limited water supply is distributed. Following Newsom's Wednesday announcement, some local and regional lawmakers commented on the matter.” [The Bakersfield Californian, 4/21/21]

- **Garcia And Other California Republicans Attacked Gov. Newsom For Not Declaring A Statewide Drought Emergency.** “Governor Newsom's irresponsible decision to declare a state of emergency in only two counties is an absolute outrage. Mendocino and Sonoma face drought conditions that warrant State action. But far more than two counties in California are in desperate need of water. The Central Valley is responsible for putting food on the table for the rest of the nation, and farmers and ranchers simply cannot grow the food we need without reliable access to water. Our local economies are crippled by water scarcity, and by ignoring the needs of the Central Valley, the lack of action by Governor Newsom in addressing this crisis is a failure to lead. Agriculture groups, farmers, elected officials, and community leaders at every level on both sides of the aisle have repeatedly requested Governor Newsom issue a statewide declaration of emergency due to the dire drought conditions, and he has made it clear that he is not listening.’ — Joint statement from Rep. David Valadao, R-Hanford, Rep. Kevin McCarthy, R-Bakersfield, and fellow state Republicans Ken Calvert, Mike Garcia, Darrell Issa, Young Kim, Doug LaMalfa, Devin Nunes and Michelle Steel.” [The Bakersfield Californian, 4/21/21]

Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against combatting age discrimination in the workplace twice.
 - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against protections against age discrimination for job applicants.
 - ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted against the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act.
- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted to exempt employers at religious entities from offering accommodations to pregnant workers.
- ✓ Sept. 2020: Garcia voted against treating unintentional discrimination the same as intentional discrimination under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted against the Paycheck Fairness Act.
 - ✓ The Paycheck Fairness Act aimed “to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.”
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia opposed establishing a Department of Labor task force to coordinate efforts to enforce equal pay laws.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted for an amendment granting “safe harbor” for employers facing legal action for pay discrimination if they took “reasonable steps” to correct the disparities.
- ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against creating a national paid leave program that would give all workers at least four weeks of paid leave when he voted against Build Back Better.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against removing the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.
 - ✓ Removing the 1982 ratification deadline would enshrine the Equal Rights Amendment into the Constitution since enough states have voted to ratify it.
- ✓ Garcia voted to weaken the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) twice.
 - ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted to weaken the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) by diverting limited EEOC resources away from combating discrimination and delayed cases.
 - ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted against requiring the EEOC to submit annual reports to Congress detailing employment claims brought under the commission.
- ✓ April 2021: Garcia voted against establishing the District of Columbia as the 51st state in the Union.

Garcia Voted Against Combatting Age Discrimination In The Workplace Twice

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

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Exempt Employers At Religious Entities From Providing Accommodations To Pregnant Workers. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back

immediately with an amendment that would exempt certain employers considered to be ‘religious entities’ under current employment law from the bill's provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 177-226. [HR 2694, [Vote #194](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

September 2020: Garcia Voted Against Treating Unintentional Discrimination The Same As Intentional Discrimination Under The 1964 Civil Rights Act

Garcia Voted Against The Equity and Inclusion Enforcement Act, Which Treats Unintentional Discrimination As Equally Enforceable As Intentional Violations Under Title VI Complaints Of The 1964 Civil Rights Act. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow individuals to file civil discrimination lawsuits with regard to disparate impacts -- or unintentional discriminatory effects -- as a result of federal policies, enforceable to the same extent as intentional violations under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. It would require all school districts and colleges that receive federal education funding to designate an employee to oversee compliance with Title VI requirements and investigate complaints of noncompliance. It would also establish a special assistant for equity and inclusion within the Education Department to promote, coordinate, and evaluate equity and inclusion programs consistent with Title VI, including the dissemination of information, technical assistance, and coordination of research activities.” The bill passed 232 to 188. [H R 2574, [Vote #192](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

Equal Pay

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

April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act

April 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would narrow the legal defense an employer may use in a lawsuit alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. Specifically, it would require employers to demonstrate that a difference in pay between employees is based on a business-related ‘bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience’ as opposed to being based on ‘any factor other than sex.’ It would prohibit employers from retaliating against employees involved in lawsuits under fair labor standards law; prohibit employers from relying on a prospective employee's wage history for hiring or wage determinations; increase employers' liability for compensatory or punitive damages related to pay discrimination violations; and provide for automatic inclusion of all affected individuals in class action lawsuits related to pay discrimination. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a new Labor Department grant program for public and private entities to carry out negotiation skills training programs to address pay disparities. It would establish an annual national award for an employer that made a ‘substantial effort to eliminate pay disparities between men and women.’ It would require the Labor Department to conduct a number of studies on sex-based pay disparities and require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect compensation data disaggregated by employees' sex, race and national origin. It would require the Labor Department and EEOC to provide technical assistance for small businesses to comply with the bill's provisions. It would add a definition of ‘sex’ with respect to federal fair labor standards law, which would include sexual orientation or gender identity.” According to CNBC, the Paycheck Fairness Act “aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.” The bill passed 217 to 210. [HR 7, [Vote #108](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#); CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

- **The Paycheck Fairness Act Aimed “To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women.”** “The Paycheck Fairness Act, which aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday in a 217-210 vote [...] Biden added that a full passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act by Congress would address the wage gap by ‘closing loopholes that have allowed employers to justify gender pay disparities, strengthening

provisions for holding employers accountable for systemic pay discrimination, and helping level the playing field for women and people of color by making it easier for workers to challenge pay disparities as a group. Additionally, he said the Paycheck Fairness Act would make it illegal for employers to ask employees about their salary history in the hiring process and promote pay transparency by requiring more employers to report pay data to the government. Right now, at least 18 states already have laws in place that ban employers from asking about salary history.” [CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made

According To The National Women’s Law Center, Women In California Made 88.1 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made. [National Women’s Law Center, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

caregiving hours in any given week is required in order to receive a benefit for that week.” [New America, [11/12/21](#)]

Equal Rights Amendment

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

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

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

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

June 2021: Garcia Voted To Weaken The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) By Diverting Limited EEOC Resources Away From Combating Discrimination And Delayed Cases

Garcia Voted Against Reversing A Trump Administration Rule That Changed What Information The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Would Share With Companies Accused Of Discrimination. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a January 2021 rule modifying requirements for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission conciliation process, by which the agency is required to attempt to settle unfair employment practice claims with an employer prior to taking legal action against the employer, including through an agreement that the employer will eliminate the practice and provide affirmative relief. The rule went into effect on Feb. 16, 2021, and requires the EEOC to present employers with certain information related to a claim, including to provide a written summary of the legal basis for its determination that there is reasonable cause to believe an unlawful practice occurred; identify individuals who filed the claim unless they requested anonymity; and explain its decision-making related to the basis for affirmative relief and the legal designation for the case. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the January 2021 rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed, 219-210. [SJ Res 13, [Vote #183](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

- **The Trump Administration Rule Required The EEOC To Provide Information To Employers When Initiating A Settlement Process Including A Summary Of The Case Facts, Identities Of Witnesses And Victims, And The Legal Basis For Discrimination Findings.** “The January rule would have required the

EEOC to provide information to employers upon initiating the settlement, or "conciliation," process, including a summary of the facts of a case, the identities of witnesses and alleged victims, and the legal basis for a finding that discrimination has occurred. The Republican-led commission said the changes would encourage settlements by allowing employers to weigh the merits of bias complaints early on in the process." [Reuters, [7/1/21](#)]

- **Opponents Of The January Rule Argued That It Diverted Limited EEOC Resources Away From Combating Discrimination And Delayed Cases.** "But many Democrats and worker advocates said it would divert the EEOC's limited resources away from combating discrimination and delay cases, including by creating a new avenue for time-consuming appeals. In a statement issued last month, the White House criticized the rule's 'onerous and rigid new procedures,' and said it would increase the risk of retaliation against workers who file complaints or participate in discrimination investigations." [Reuters, [7/1/21](#)]

June 2021: Garcia Voted Against Requiring The EEOC To Submit Annual Reports To Congress Detailing Employment Claims Brought Under The Commission

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission To Submit Annual Reports To Congress Detailing Employment Claims Brought Under The Commission. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: "Adoption of the Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit an annual report to Congress on the number of age discrimination in employment claims brought with the commission under the bill's provisions. It would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit to Congress a report, within two years of the bill's enactment, that contains analysis of any disparities faced by individuals with characteristics protected under existing anti-discrimination law in pursuing employment discrimination relief under the mixed-motive evidentiary standard." The amendment was adopted, 231-192. [HR 2062, [Vote #178](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

D.C. Statehood

April 2021: Garcia Voted Against D.C. Statehood

April 2021: Garcia Voted Against Establishing The District Of Columbia As The 51st State In The Union. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill that would provide for the establishment of most of the current District of Columbia as the 51st state in the Union, to be known as Washington, Douglass Commonwealth. It would require, within 30 days of enactment, an election for two senators and one representative for the state in Congress. It would then require the president to issue a proclamation announcing the election results, at which point the state would be admitted into the Union. The bill would define the territory and boundaries of a revised District of Columbia, which would remain under federal control -- including the White House, Capitol building, Supreme Court, and federal office buildings located adjacent to the National Mall and Capitol. All other territory of the current district would be part of the new state. It would provide that district executive, legislative and judicial officers at the time of admission would serve in the respective offices of the state; the state would be considered the legal successor to the district in continued judicial proceedings; and the federal government would retain control of lands currently held for defense or Coast Guard purposes. It would prohibit federal law enforcement agencies from enforcing state laws without state authorization. It would also allow residents of the new federal district to vote in federal elections by absentee ballot in their last state of residence and provide for the repeal of the 23rd amendment to the Constitution, which granted District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections." The bill passed 216 to 208. [HR 51, [Vote #132](#), 4/22/21; CQ, [4/22/21](#)]

FEMA & Disaster Relief Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Sept 2021: Garcia voted against \$28.6 billion for natural disaster relief.

Disaster Relief

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** “It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

Financial Protections & Wall Street

Significant Findings

- ✓ June 2021: Garcia voted against disapproving the Trump Administration’s third-party lending rule, which left consumers vulnerable to predatory “rent-a-bank” schemes.
- ✓ May 2021: Garcia voted against passage of the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act.
 - ✓ The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act banned debt collectors from threatening servicemembers’ livelihoods.
 - ✓ The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act banned debt collectors from contacting consumers by email or text message without a consumer’s consent.
 - ✓ The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act protected consumers from egregious debt collection fees.

Financial Protections

June 2021: Garcia Voted Against Disapproving The Trump Administration’s Third-Party Lending Rule, Which Left Consumers Vulnerable To Predatory “Rent-A-Bank” Schemes

June 2021: Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Third-Party Lending Rule. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of an October 2020 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency rule stating that national banks are considered the ‘true lender’ of a loan if, at the date of the loan's origination, the bank funds the loan or is named as lender in the loan agreement, including in the case of loans issued in partnerships between banks and third parties, such as online financial firms. The rule went into effect on Dec. 29, 2020, and effectively allows nonbank lenders to offer loans not subject to higher state interest rate caps by originating loans in partnership with a national bank in another state. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the October 2020 rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed, 218-208. [SJ Res 15, [Vote #181](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

- **Opponents Of The Rule Argued That It Left Consumers Vulnerable To Predatory “Rent-A-Bank” Schemes That Exploited Regulatory Loopholes.** “But Democrats — along with a coalition of consumer protection and faith groups — have fiercely opposed the rule, claiming it leaves customers vulnerable to predatory ‘rent-a-bank’ schemes. ‘States are taking measures to protect their constituents their consumers against these end-runs around their laws designed to prohibit these predatory practices. But last October, in the middle of the pandemic, when many working families were plunged into economic uncertainty and turmoil, the Trump administration gave these rent-a-bank schemes a free pass to exploit these loopholes,’ said Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.), sponsor of the resolution to repeal the rule.” [The Hill, [5/11/21](#)]
- **“Rent-A-Bank” Schemes Were When “A Lender Temporarily Partners With A Bank To Evade Interest Rate Caps And Then Severs The Partnership After Taking Ownership Of The Loan.”** “The OCC clamped down during the 2000s on rent-a-bank schemes, in which a lender temporarily partners with a bank to evade interest rate caps and then severs the partnership after taking ownership of the loan. Critics of the true lender rule say it will allow such schemes to flourish, particularly as nonbank online lenders make up a larger portion of the financial system.” [The Hill, [5/11/21](#)]

May 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act

May 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would make numerous modifications to existing law related to consumer protections against debt collection practices, including to extend protections related to electronic communications by debt collectors, student loan and medical debt, debt collection from servicemembers and debt collection by government contractors. The bill would prohibit debt collectors from contacting consumers by email, text message or social media without the consumer's consent. It would authorize the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to issue rules requiring debt collectors to allow consumers to opt out of any method of communication and prohibit the agency from issuing rules allowing debt collectors to send unlimited electronic communications to consumers. It would require lenders to discharge private education loans when a student borrower dies or is permanently disabled, including for any cosigners of the loan. It would prohibit attempts to collect debt arising from medical services until two years after the date the first payment is due and prohibit the inclusion of debt arising from a medically necessary procedure on a credit report. It would prohibit debt collectors from using certain aggressive debt collection tactics against active-duty or recently discharged servicemembers, including threatening a servicemember with a reduction in rank, having their security clearance revoked or prosecuting them under the military justice system. It would extend existing prohibitions on unfair or excessive debt collection tactics to apply to debt collectors hired as contractors by federal, state or local governments; require federal agencies to wait at least 90 days after a debt becomes delinquent and notify consumers at least three times before transferring or selling such debt to a debt collector; and prohibit the Treasury Department from contracting debt collectors to recoup Federal Emergency Management Agency aid overpayments, unless they occurred because of fraud or deceit of the recipient. It would increase civil penalties and authorize courts to award injunctive relief for violations of debt collection practices law; specify that such law applies to entities engaging in non-judicial foreclosures; and restrict the use of written agreements in connection with commercial loans or other credits that include a confession of judgment or other waiver of rights in relation to a legal suit. Among other provisions, it would require numerous Government Accountability Office studies and reports to Congress, including on debt collection practices experienced by servicemembers and debt collection practices during the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would take effect 180 days after its enactment.” The bill passed 215 to 207. [H R 2547, [Vote #141](#), 5/13/21; CQ, [5/13/21](#)]

- **The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act Banned Debt Collectors From Threatening Servicemembers’ Livelihoods.** “H.R. 2547 enhances consumers’ rights and increases the accountability of debt collectors. Specifically, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act amends the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) and other federal laws to [...] Protect Servicemembers [...] Prohibits debt collectors from threatening a servicemember with reducing their rank, revoking their security clearance, or prosecuting them under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.” [Rep. Terri Sewell, Press Release, [5/13/21](#)]
- **The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act Banned Debt Collectors From Contacting Consumers By Email Or Text Message Without A Consumer’s Consent.** “H.R. 2547 enhances consumers’ rights and increases the accountability of debt collectors. Specifically, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act amends the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) and other federal laws to [...] Protect Consumers Against Debt Collection Harassment: [...] Prohibits a debt collector from contacting a consumer by email or text message without a consumer’s consent to be contacted electronically.” [Rep. Terri Sewell, Press Release, [5/13/21](#)]
- **The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act Protected Consumers From Egregious Debt Collection Fees.** “H.R. 2547 enhances consumers’ rights and increases the accountability of debt collectors. Specifically, the Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act amends the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA) and other federal laws to [...] Protect Consumers with Government-Owned Debts: [...] Protect Consumers from Egregious Debt Collection Fees.” [Rep. Terri Sewell, Press Release, [5/13/21](#)]

Foreign Policy Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia claimed that Putin invaded Ukraine because Biden showed weakness on the global stage.
 - ✓ Jan. 2022: Garcia accused Biden of giving Putin a “green light” to invade Ukraine.
 - ✓ Jan. 2022: Garcia claimed that Biden’s failure “to demonstrate the fortitude to act as a meaningful deterrent to Putin” led to Russia’s aggression towards Ukraine.
 - ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia blamed Russia’s invasion of Ukraine on Biden showing weakness on the world stage and our adoption of “pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.”
 - ✓ April 2021: Garcia criticized Biden’s decision to call for a summit with Putin while simultaneously sanctioning Russia over its military buildup along the Ukrainian border.
- ✓ Garcia claimed in Jan. 2022 that “the scenario of Russia imminently annexing Ukraine” was a distraction from the threat posed by China.
- ✓ Garcia opposed pulling American troops out of Afghanistan and attacked Biden for doing so.
 - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 that would establish a policy framework for the accelerated withdrawal of U.S. forces from Afghanistan.
 - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia called on Biden to rescind the August 31st deadline for withdrawing troops from Afghanistan and accused him of making “some sort of drug deal with the Taliban.”
 - ✓ Aug. 2021: Garcia claimed Biden’s decision to pull American troops from Afghanistan emboldened terrorist organizations and called for him to resign.
- ✓ Garcia voted to provide \$1 billion in funding for Israel’s Iron Dome in Sept. 2021.
- ✓ Garcia voted against prohibiting an American military presence in Syria in Sept. 2021.
- ✓ Garcia said in Aug. 2021 that he supported the Iraq War “given the intelligence that the administration had at the time” and would still support it today knowing what he knew now.
- ✓ Garcia voted against prohibiting arms sales or transfers to Saudi Arabia for 120 days.
- ✓ Garcia voted against ending American support for Saudi Arabia’s War in Yemen.
- ✓ Garcia said that he was in favor of Trump’s Iran policies after Iran shot down a U.S. drone over an “international border” in Aug. 2019 but warned “if things aren’t done correctly, we could walk into war with Iran.”
- ✓ Garcia said that the operation to kill General Soleimani was “a massive success,” and “very well executed.”

- ✓ Garcia voted twice against creating a State Department office to monitor and combat Islamophobia around the world, and voted against funding State Department's international security, military, diplomatic, and peacekeeping programs.

Ukraine/Russia

Garcia Claimed That Putin Invaded Ukraine Because Biden Showed Weakness And Adopted “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security”

Garcia Accused Biden Of Giving Putin A “Green Light” To Invade Ukraine

Jan. 2022: Garcia Accused Biden Of Giving Putin A “Green Light” To Invade Ukraine. "Biden drew widespread criticism for saying Wednesday that retaliating for Russian aggression in Ukraine would depend on the details. 'It's one thing if it's a minor incursion and then we end up having a fight about what to do and not do,' he said. [...] 'A greenlight for Putin,' said Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of California, one of many to use that phrase." [Associated Press, [1/21/22](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Failure “To Demonstrate The Fortitude To Act As A Meaningful Deterrent To Putin” Led To Russia’s Aggression Towards Ukraine

Jan. 2022: Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Failure “To Demonstrate The Fortitude To Act As A Meaningful Deterrent To Putin” Led To Russia’s Aggression Towards Ukraine. “What is happening in the Ukraine is the product of Democratic nations failing to establish and maintain adequate strategic partnerships for three decades in the wake of the Cold War AND the current administration in our White House now failing to demonstrate the fortitude to act as a meaningful deterrent to Putin as he seeks to invade Ukraine. [...] Unfortunately, as a result of our recent abandonment, Afghanistan will also ultimately suffer the same fate that Ukraine will experience imminently. This is what Crimea also experienced in 2014 when Putin annexed that nation. The conquering of nations by leaders like Putin is the end state of neglect and weakness by leaders of democracies. We won the Cold War on the back of committing to and maintaining strategic partnerships before the wars started, or before troops amassed on the borders.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

- **Garcia Claimed That A “Lack Of Leadership” From The Biden Administration Could Lead To The Demise Of The U.S.** “We need the current administration to work to re-establish our role as a super power on the world stage: To build partnerships and invest in our military. Otherwise, the damage and lack of leadership from the last 12 months may in fact lead to our own nation’s demise.” [Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

Garcia Blamed Russia’s Invasion Of Ukraine On Biden Showing Weakness On The World Stage And Adopting “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security”

Feb. 2022: Garcia Blamed Russia’s Invasion Of Ukraine On Biden Showing Weakness On The World Stage And The Adoption Of “Pretentious, Progressive Ideals That Don’t Promote True National Security.”

“Representative Mike Garcia (CA-25) released the following statement in response to Russian President Vladimir Putin’s military operation against Ukraine: [...] ‘For over a year, I have been stating that President Biden has been giving hope to the ‘bad guys.’ Tonight, one of the most dangerous leaders on the planet, Vladimir Putin, is taking advantage of our weaknesses. [...] This new war started by Putin is a product of the Biden administration not creating a stronger deterrence and failing to demonstrate to the world that the United States and our allies are to be respected. In the last year, we as a nation have turned our back on our allies, opened our own borders, and have adopted pretentious, progressive ideals that don’t promote true national security.’” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [2/23/22](#)]

Garcia Claimed In Jan. 2022 That “The Scenario Of Russia Imminently Annexing Ukraine” Was A Distraction From The Threat Posed By China

Jan. 2022: Garcia Claimed That “The Scenario Of Russia Imminently Annexing Ukraine” Was A Distraction From The Threat Posed By China. “The scenario of Russia imminently annexing Ukraine is the high and slow snowball that is thrown up to distract us from the line drive coming at our forehead, called China. While all eyes are on Eastern Europe this month, China has been escalating its incursions against Taiwan and its airspace. China continues to grow in strength, capacity and resolve. Chairman Xi and Putin have most certainly been coordinating their efforts to test our resolve.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/26/22](#)]

April 17, 2021: Garcia Criticized Biden’s Decision To Call For A Summit With Putin While Simultaneously Sanctioning Russia Over Its Military Buildup Along The Ukrainian Border

April 17, 2021: Garcia Criticized Biden’s Decision To Call For A Summit With Putin While Simultaneously Sanctioning Russia Over Its Military Buildup Along The Ukrainian Border. “Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Mark Milley initially called his Russian counterpart to question Moscow's buildup, later deemed by Kremlin officials as regular military exercises. Biden called Putin Tuesday, but in a surprise move, offered him something of a concession, a legitimizing summit between the two leaders, with the U.S. leader betting on his own ability to change his counterpart's aggressive behavior in a one-on-one setting. Biden also appears to have called off a naval show of force in the Black Sea. ‘Personally, I question the tactic of applying sanctions concurrently with a request for a summit,’ freshman California Republican and former Navy pilot Rep. Mike Garcia told the Washington Examiner. ‘We should be alarmed but not surprised at Russia’s buildup of military force on the Ukraine border,’ he added. ‘The fact is, Russia was never held accountable for the invasion of Ukraine and Crimea.’” [Washington Examiner, 4/17/21]

Afghanistan**July 2020: Garcia Voted Against Establishing A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan**

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Establish A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Omar, D-Minn., amendment no. 5 that would state U.S. policy that the president shall complete the accelerated transition of U.S. combat and military operations to the government of Afghanistan by April 29, 2021, and implement the February 2020 U.S.-Taliban peace agreement regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces.” The amendment was rejected 129-284. [HR 6395, Amendment 835, [Vote #144](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Aug. 2021: Garcia Called On Biden To Rescind The August 31st Deadline For Withdrawing Troops From Afghanistan And Accused Him Of Making “Some Sort Of Drug Deal With The Taliban”

Aug. 2021: Garcia Called On Biden To Rescind The August 31 Deadline For Withdrawing American Troops From Afghanistan. “On Varney & Co, Garcia highlighted the urgent need to disregard the August 31 withdrawal date and stay in the country until all Americans and Afghan allies are evacuated, not just the majority. ‘What I want is for this President to be a little more upset over the fact that we just lost 13 U.S. military personnel. What I want is for him to be little more upset about the fact that we have thousands of Americans stranded in Afghanistan—and we still do not know the exact number to this date. I want him to revoke the 8/31 pull out date,’ said Garcia on Varney & Co.” [Mike Garcia, Press Release, [8/27/21](#)]

- **Garcia Accused The Biden Administration Of Making “Some Sort Of Drug Deal With The Taliban” By Agreeing To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan By August 31, 2021.** “Mr. Garcia said the deadline set by the White House further raises his suspicion of how the administration has handled the withdrawal. ‘That’s literally painting us into a corner,’ he said. ‘My suspicion and my worst fear is that we have made some sort of drug deal with the Taliban. And when [August] 31 comes and goes, we’re going to be in a more precarious position. And not knowing how many people to get out is a tall order right now, especially with so few days before [August] 31.’” [Washington Times, 8/24/21]

Aug. 2021: Garcia Claimed Biden’s Decision To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan Emboldened Terrorist Organizations And Called For Him To Resign

Garcia Claimed That Biden’s Decision To Pull American Troops From Afghanistan Emboldened Terrorist Organizations. “As the Taliban takes over Afghanistan with little resistance, California lawmakers, like many Americans, have watched, stunned at the rapid fall of a government the U.S. spent 20 years trying to stabilize. [...] Rep. Mike Garcia (R-Santa Clarita) [...] ‘As someone who has personally fought that mission and served in combat in the Middle East, I understand the situation at hand and why withdrawing our troops unconditionally with a set date was a reckless, deadly decision. I know the important role that our allies in Afghanistan played in protecting U.S. troops and journalists. I am heartbroken to see the devastation the ill-planned withdrawal has caused. Not only did the Biden administration’s decision cost lives and embolden terrorist organizations, but the administration has woefully failed to mitigate the foreseeable devastation the botched withdrawal caused.’” [Los Angeles Times, 8/20/21]

HEADLINE: “Afghanistan Catastrophe Cause For Biden To Resign, According To Congressman Mike Garcia.” “Rep. Mike Garcia demanded that President Biden resign over the crisis in Afghanistan. His comments came ahead of the explosions in Kabul on Thursday that led to an unknown number of casualties, but injured at least three U.S. Marines. [...] ‘There’s going to be blood on his hands that are Americans, the blood of our allies,’ Garcia told Fox News during a Tuesday interview that was not previously released. ‘We’re unfortunately likely not going to get everyone out, and the Taliban is going to take over and kill those folks that we do leave behind.’ ‘This falls on the commander in chief’s desk,’ the California Republican continued.” [Fox News, [8/26/21](#)]

Garcia Accused Biden Of Not Knowing How Many Americans Were Left To Evacuate From Afghanistan. “Lawmakers say the Biden administration does not know how many Americans are left to evacuate from Afghanistan as it nears the end-of-month deadline for a full troop withdrawal. The White House reported late Monday that the U.S. has evacuated approximately 48,000 people since full-scale evacuation efforts began from the Hamid Karzai International Airport in Kabul on Aug. 14. But some lawmakers question whether the administration grasps the total number left to evacuate. ‘I don’t think this administration knows, that’s part of the problem,’ Rep. Mike Garcia, California Republican, told The Washington Times. ‘I think part of what they are trying to do right now is characterize how many people are on the ground. We’re actively filling out spreadsheets, as members of Congress, to help sort of funnel all this data up into one story for the State Department. But the short answer is they don’t know.’” [Washington Times, 8/24/21]

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against \$6.3 Billion In Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees.** “It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military

installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

Israel

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted To Provide \$1 Billion In Funding For Israel’s Iron Dome

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted To Provide \$1 Billion In Funding For Israel’s Iron Dome. In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide \$1 billion in emergency funding for the Defense Department to provide assistance to the government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats. The funding would remain available through Sept. 30, 2024.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-9. [HR 5323, [Vote #275](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Syria

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting An American Military Presence In Syria

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit U.S. Military Presence In Syria. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Bowman, D-N.Y., amendment no. 25 that would prohibit U.S. military presence in Syria without congressional approval, beginning one year after the bill's enactment.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141 to 286. [HR 4350, [Vote #276](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Iraq

August 2019: Garcia Said That He Supported The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time” And Would Still Support It Today Knowing What He Knew Now

Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Iraq War “Given The Intelligence That The Administration Had At The Time.” GARCIA: “Yes, I think, given the state of affairs there, given the intelligence that the administration had at the time. For folks who aren’t aware, this was a weapon of mass destruction debate. Are there chemicals there, nukes there? Biochemical warfare...and, it was, a president acting on the information that he had. And he’s a human being, so, in the end...Sadam Hussein was a terrible person, right.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That He Would Still Support The Iraq War Today Knowing What He Knew Now. HOST: “Knowing what you know now, though, would you support the war? Going into Iraq was a good idea?” GARCIA: “Yes, the timing is always debatable, the method of how you go in is always debatable, it’s easy to be a Monday morning quarterback and throw stones and critique the way the war was born. You can go back to Gettysburg and go, wow, General Lee, you really screwed that one up. Which he did, he screwed it up. It’s easy to do that, we all do that. So, um, first of all, the thing I have a lot of respect for and am very cautious about is when someone asks

you, why how do you feel about this, if you don't have access to the full picture and you can't see all of the data that went into that decision, it's interesting what you think and feel. Even me now, I obviously don't have all of the data that went into the president's decision matrix back in 2003. But, there's a lot of briefs at a lot of different levels, and that paints the full picture. That's why they're there to make those decisions. Sometimes they're right, sometimes they're wrong, and you know, it's a difficult call." [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Voted For Repealing The 2002 Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq

Garcia Voted For Repealing The Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution Of 2002. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: "Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq, which authorizes the use of force to defend U.S. national security against 'the continuing threat posed by Iraq' and enforce relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions." The bill passed, 268-161. [HR 256, [Vote #172](#), 6/17/21; CQ, [6/17/21](#)]

Saudi Arabia

Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Arms Sales Or Transfers To Saudi Arabia For 120 Days

Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting For 120 Days, Any Arms Sale Or Transfer From The U.S. To The Government Of Saudi Arabia. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: "Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit, for 120 days, the sale, licensing or transfer of any defense article or services from the U.S. to an intelligence, security or law enforcement agency of the government of Saudi Arabia. It would permit such activities to resume if the president certifies to Congress that Saudi Arabia, in the previous 120 days, has not forced the repatriation, intimidation or murder of dissidents in other countries; unjustly imprisoned U.S. citizens or permanent residents in Saudi Arabia; or tortured detainees in its custody. It would provide exceptions to the prohibition related to the defense of Saudi Arabia from external threats and the defense of U.S. personnel and facilities in Saudi Arabia. The bill would also require multiple reports to Congress related to intimidation or harassment of Saudi nationals in the United States, including on whether Saudi diplomatic officials in the U.S. used diplomatic credentials or facilities to facilitate harm to or monitoring, surveillance, or harassment of other Saudi nationals in the country; whether any Saudi official engaged in a consistent pattern of intimidation or harassment against journalist Jamal Khashoggi or other individuals in the U.S.; and whether and how the U.S. intelligence community fulfilled its duty to warn Khashoggi of threats against him." The motion was agreed to 350-71. [HR 1392, [Vote #130](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Ending American Support For Saudi Arabia's War In Yemen

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Suspend Saudi Air Force Support. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Meeks, D-N.Y., amendment no. 30 that would suspend U.S. maintenance support for Saudi air force units determined to be responsible for airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties in Yemen." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #279](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To End Military Support For Saudi Involvement In Yemen. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: "Khanna, D-Calif., amendment no. 28 that would terminate U.S. military logistical support and transfer of spare parts to Saudi warplanes conducting aerial strikes against the Houthis in Yemen. It would also permanently end intelligence sharing that enables offensive strikes and any U.S. effort to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany Saudi-led coalition forces in the war in Yemen." The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 207. [HR 4350, [Vote #278](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Iran

2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Trump’s Iran Policies After Iran Shot Down A U.S. Drone Over An “International Border” But Warned “If Things Aren’t Done Correctly, We Could Walk Into War With Iran”

Aug. 2019: Garcia Gave Trump “Kudos For The Way” For The Way He Handled Iran After It Shot Down An American Drone Over An “International Border”

Aug. 2019: Garcia: “I Actually Do Give The President Kudos For The Way Things Have Been Handled With Iran, So Far.” GARCIA: “If things aren’t done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that’s shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia: “When You Have An Asset That’s Shot Down Right Over An International Border, It Can Go Either Way.”** GARCIA: “If things aren’t done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that’s shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia: “If Things Aren’t Done Correctly, We Could Walk Into War With Iran”

Garcia: “If Things Aren’t Done Correctly, We Could Walk Into War With Iran.” GARCIA: “If things aren’t done correctly, we could walk into a war with Iran. But I actually do give the president kudos for the way things have been handled with Iran, so far. When you have an asset that’s shot down right over an international border, it can go either way, and the data, patience, and frankly the maturity level that he demonstrated during that, I believe was spot on.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia Said That The Operation To Kill General Soleimani Was “A Massive Success,” And “Very Well Executed”

Garcia Said That The Operation To Kill General Soleimani Was “A Massive Success,” And “Very Well Executed.” GARCIA: “We have seen examples in the past whether it was Bin Laden or other high value targets, high leadership targets in these terrorist organizations, they don’t stay put very long. When you have an opportunity to go after someone who is responsible and accountable for hundreds of American lives over the last two decades, which Soleimani was in multiple areas especially in Iraq he was responsible for 600 people, when there is opportunities like that, time is of the essence. The way this mission was carried out from what I understand from what has been public and I certainly don’t have access to classified documents, but what I can see online and what I have read is that this was a very well executed surgical strike meaning they knew what was going on. They knew what the targets where and the fact that there was minimal risk of collateral damage was or loss of civilians on the ground, when you have the stars align for you as commander in chief you need to be able to make that call and be able to make that decision. The fact of the matter is this strike was a massive success. Not just because of the way it was executed but because of who the target was and the end result of the operation.” [Sonja Schmidt Podcast, 1/7/20] (VIDEO)

International Islamophobia

Garcia Voted Twice Against Creating A State Department Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia Around The World

Garcia Voted Against The Establishment Of A State Department Office To Monitor And Combat International Islamophobia. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would

create an Office to Monitor and Combat Islamophobia within the State Department, headed by a presidentially-appointed special envoy, to monitor and combat ‘acts of Islamophobia and Islamophobic incitement’ in foreign countries and coordinate related reporting activities. It would expand requirements for annual department reports related to human rights and religious freedom to include information regarding Islamophobia, including to describe the nature and extent of instances of physical violence and harassment against Muslims; instances of propaganda promoting or justifying ‘racial hatred’ or violence against Muslims; government actions to protect religious freedoms and promote tolerance of Muslims; and instances of forced labor, reeducation or concentration camps such as those targeting Uyghurs in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China. It would also prohibit funds made available pursuant to the bill from being used to promote or endorse the ideology of the Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions movement against Israel or to promote or endorse a ‘Muslim ban,’ such as former President Trump’s order restricting travel from certain Muslim-majority countries.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [H.R. 5665, [Vote #448](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **The Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia Was Modeled After A Similar Office To Combat Anti-Semitism.** “The Omar-led bill would establish an office within the State Department, led by a presidential appointee, to monitor and report Islamophobia worldwide — modeled on a similar State Department office that combats anti-Semitism globally.” [POLITICO, [12/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Establishment Of The Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia In The State Department. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 849) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would create a State Department office to monitor and combat international Islamophobia (HR 5665). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of the Meeks, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill that would make technical corrections to accurately refer to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-213. [H. Res. 849, [Vote #444](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

State Department

Garcia Voted Against Funding The State Department’s International Security, Military, Diplomatic, And Peacekeeping Programs

Garcia Voted Against Funding The State Department’s International Security, Military, Diplomatic, And Peacekeeping Programs. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$62.2 billion in discretionary funding for the State Department and related agencies. Among other provisions, it would provide over \$9 billion for international security assistance, including \$3.3 billion in military assistance for Israel. It would provide \$1.9 billion for international peacekeeping activities; over \$1.6 billion for implementation of U.S. diplomatic and defense strategy in the Indo-Pacific region, including activities to counter Chinese influence in developing countries; and \$1.8 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development. It would provide \$4.6 billion for global health programs, including \$760 million for family planning and reproductive health programs. It would provide over \$3 billion to address climate change and other environmental issues, including \$1.6 billion for a multilateral Green Climate Fund to help developing countries address climate change, \$269 million for renewable energy programs, and \$125 million to combat wildlife trafficking.” The bill passed 217-212. [H R 4373, [Vote #243](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

Gun Issues

Significant Findings


- ✓ The NRA endorsed Garcia and gave him an “A” rating.
- ✓ Nov. 2019: Garcia said that he opposed “new” restrictions on guns.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against extending the timeframe for FBI notification on background checks to 20 days, from three days under current law.
- ✓ March 2021: Garcia voted against expanding background checks to include most gun sales, including those between private parties.
- ✓ Garcia said that no “law in the world” could have prevented the shooting at Saugus High School.
- ✓ Garcia responded to the Uvalde school shooting by offering prayers “for the victims and their families.”
 - ✓ Garcia said he and his wife were “heartbroken” by the Uvalde school shooting and that they were “praying for the victims and their families.”
 - ✓ Garcia said in response to the Uvalde school shooting that “prayer does matter, especially for these young souls and their families.”

NRA

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

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

US HOUSE - 27TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

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

Gun Reform Measures

Nov. 2019: Garcia Said That He Opposed Common Sense Gun Reforms

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

Background Checks And Loopholes

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Closing The Charleston Loophole

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Extending The Timeframe For FBI Notification On Background Checks To 20 Days, From Three Days Under Current Law. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require a licensed gun dealer to wait up to 20 business days, as opposed to three under current law, for notification from the FBI regarding an individual’s background check before completing the sale or transfer of a firearm. Specifically, it would allow a prospective gun purchaser to petition the Justice Department to complete the sale after 10 days if no determination on their eligibility has been made through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and allow the dealer to complete the transaction an additional 10 days after the petition

is submitted. It would also require the Government Accountability Office, FBI and Justice Department to submit a number of reports regarding the bill's effectiveness and implementation, including on the number of petitions not adjudicated within the second 10-day period and the bill's effect on the safety of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault." The bill passed by a vote of 219-210. [HR 1446, [Vote #77](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

- **HR 1446 Would Extend The Period For Gun Background Checks From 3 Days Under Current Law To Close The “Charleston Loophole,” Named For The 2015 Mass Shooting There.** “The House passed two bills Thursday that would tighten gun sales regulations, sending the measures to a divided Senate. H.R. 8 would expand background checks on individuals seeking to purchase or transfer firearms, and the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021 would close the ‘Charleston loophole,’ a gap in federal law that lets gun sales proceed without a completed background check if three business days have passed [...] The other bill passed Thursday, H.R. 1446, is linked to a shooting in 2015 in Charleston, South Carolina, where a white supremacist used the loophole to obtain firearms he used to kill nine Black people during a Bible study at Mother Emanuel AME Church.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against Closing The Gun Show Loophole

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

- **HR 8 Would Expand The Cases Where A Background Check Is Required For Gun Sales, Closing The “Gun Show Loophole.”** “H.R. 8, a background checks package meant to enhance reviews of those seeking firearms, would not create a registry or other federal mechanisms for review. Instead, the legislation would expand the cases in which a background check is required for the sale or transfer of a firearm, including for private individuals and groups, closing the ‘Gun Show Loophole.’ The requirements would apply to online sales. The bill would make it illegal for anyone who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer or dealer to trade or sell firearms to another person; current federal law requires background checks only for licensed gun dealers.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

School Shootings

Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School

Garcia Said That No “Law In The World” Could Have Prevented The Shooting At Saugus High School. GARCIA: “First of all, there wasn’t a law in the world that could have been written that would have prevented the shooting at Saugus High School. It was absolutely heartbreaking to watch the quad that I hung out, on watching kids have CPR performed on them real time on live TV, absolutely heartbreaking. We had friends that were involved in the shooting as victims as well. But unfortunately, there wasn’t a law that would have prevented that shooting.” [CBSLA, 1/9/20] (VIDEO)

- **The Gun That Was Used At The Saugus High School Shooting Was A Homemade Gun That Lacked Serial Numbers And Wasn’t Subject To A Backgrounds Check.** “Homemade guns that lack serial numbers

are sometimes called ghost guns because authorities can't track their sale or trace their ownership. The parts from which they're assembled aren't subject to a background check, and law enforcement and gun control advocates have long raised concerns that the kits could put firearms into dangerous hands." [BuzzFeed, [11/21/19](#)]

Garcia Responded To The Uvalde School Shooting By Offering Prayers “For The Victims And Their Families”

Garcia Said He And His Wife Were “Heartbroken” By The Uvalde School Shooting And That They Were “Praying For The Victims And Their Families.”

Garcia Said He And His Wife Were “Horrified” By The Uvalde School Shooting And That They Were “Praying For The Victims And Their Families.”



Mike Garcia ✓
@ElectMikeGarcia



Rebecca and I are heartbroken over the tragedy that took place in Uvalde yesterday. We're horrified by the senseless violence, and we're praying for the victims and their families.



axios.com

Remembering the victims of the Texas elementary school shooting
It's the deadliest school shooting since the Sandy Hook Elementary School attack in 2012.

10:56 AM · May 25, 2022 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [5/25/22](#)]

Garcia Said In Response To The Uvalde School Shooting That “Prayer Does Matter, Especially For These Young Souls And Their Families”

Garcia Said In Response To The Uvalde School Shooting That “Prayer Does Matter, Especially For These Young Souls And Their Families.”



Rep. Mike Garcia 
@RepMikeGarcia



The school shooting in [#Uvalde](#) is nothing less than evil. As we continue to find out more details from law enforcement on why this happened please lift up the families in your prayers as they mourn. Prayer does matter, especially for these young souls and their families.

1:00 PM · May 25, 2022 · Twitter Web App

[Rep. Mike Garcia, Twitter, [5/25/22](#)]

Health Care Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia repeatedly expressed support for repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
 - ✓ Aug 2019: Garcia believed that getting the ACA “off the books” would create a “forcing function for collectors to go out and do something.”
 - ✓ Nov. 2019: Garcia said that he was in favor of repealing the ACA.
 - ✓ May 2020: Garcia said that supported repealing the ACA.
- ✓ One of Garcia’s first actions in Congress, five months into the Coronavirus pandemic, was to support a taxpayer funded lawsuit to repeal the ACA.
 - ✓ May 19, 2020: Garcia was first sworn into Congress.
 - ✓ July 30, 2020: Garcia voted against an amendment to prevent the Department of Justice from litigating to defund the ACA.
 - ✓ If successful, this suit would have caused more than 4.2 million Californians to lose their health insurance and gut protections for more than 6 million Californians with pre-existing conditions.
- ✓ Garcia voted against multiple bills aimed at expanding the ACA and lowering health insurance premiums.
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which would expand enrollment in ACA health insurance marketplaces and eligibility for insurance subsidies.
 - ✓ February 2021: Garcia voted against the American Rescue Plan, which expanded the Affordable Care Act’s health insurance tax credits and subsidies and led to 2.5 million more Americans enrolling on the health insurance exchanges.
 - ✓ The American Rescue Plan expanded health insurance tax credits and subsidies to all Americans with incomes up to 400% of the federal poverty line.
 - ✓ The American Rescue Plan increased enrollment in the ACA health insurance marketplaces by 2.5 million people.
 - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would help nine million Americans save an average of \$600 annually on their health insurance premiums through the ACA marketplace.
- ✓ Garcia opposed multiple measures to reduce the cost of prescription drugs while also taking more than \$40,000 in campaign contributions from the pharmaceutical industry.
 - ✓ April 2019-May 2022: Garcia received \$44,017 in campaign contributions from the pharmaceutical industry since he first ran for Congress.

- ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would reduce prescription co-pays and limit out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors, and cap insulin prices at \$35 a month.
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, a bill to authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare.
- ✓ Garcia supported repeal of the ACA, which would increase the cost of prescription drugs by \$1,000 per year for 5 million California seniors.
- ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax Scam, which gave drug companies billions in tax giveaways.
 - ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican tax Scam and called for making them permanent.
 - ✓ Pharmaceutical companies used savings from the tax bill to benefit shareholders, rather than to bring down the cost of drugs or invest in new research and development.
- ✓ Garcia said he was “not a big fan of” Medicaid, even though 15% of adults in his district benefitted from the program.
 - ✓ Garcia said that he was open to block granting Medicaid, which would cut federal funding for states’ Medicaid programs and threaten recipients’ coverage and benefits.
 - ✓ Garcia said that he was “not necessarily opposed to block grants for Medicaid” and claimed that “block grants, block chain technologies usually do work if they’re tended to well.”
 - ✓ The Commonwealth Fund estimated on March 6, 2020, that block granting would cut Medicaid funding for the median state by 10.5% by 2025.
 - ✓ These Medicaid funding cuts “would require states to cut coverage, reduce benefits, increase cost-sharing, lower provider payment rates, or otherwise reduce Medicaid expenditures.”
 - ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, which incentivized Medicaid expansion by states.
- ✓ Garcia supported Medicare only at “some levels” and opposed a plan to expand Medicare
 - ✓ When discussing how much of a social safety net he thought the government ought to provide, Garcia said he supported Medicare “at some levels.”
 - ✓ Nov. 2021: Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have extended Medicare coverage to hearing services
- ✓ Garcia said he didn’t want the federal government to be a safety net.
 - ✓ Aug. 2019: Garcia said that “there should be safety nets, but I don’t want the federal government to be the safety net.”
 - ✓ Garcia said he wanted “the churches,” “the local community nonprofits,” and “our neighbors to be the safety net” rather than the federal government.

Affordable Care Act (ACA)

Garcia Repeatedly Expressed Support For Repealing The Affordable Care Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 19, 2020: Garcia Was First Sworn Into Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179. [HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

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

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

Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act

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

The American Rescue Plan Enabled People With Incomes Up To 150% Of The Federal Poverty Line To “Get Silver Plans For Zero Premium With Vastly Reduced Deductibles”

The American Rescue Plan Enabled People With Incomes Up To 150% Of The Federal Poverty Line To “Get Silver Plans For Zero Premium With Vastly Reduced Deductibles.” “Under ARP, ACA marketplace premium subsidies are substantially enhanced for people at every income level and, for the first time, offered to those with income above 4 times the federal poverty level (FPL). People up to 150% FPL can now get silver plans for zero premium with vastly reduced deductibles. Previously, marketplace premium subsidies were partial; no matter how poor, people had to contribute something toward the cost of the benchmark silver plan (i.e., the second lowest cost silver plan in their area). [...] Now under ARP, the benchmark marketplace plan will be fully subsidized for people earning up to 150% FPL. Cost sharing subsidies were already most generous at this income level (the average silver plan deductible for people at 150% FPL is \$177 this year). As a result, low income people now can qualify for premium-free silver plans with modest deductibles for covered health benefits.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [3/17/21](#)]

The American Rescue Plan Expanded Health Insurance Tax Credits And Subsidies To All Americans With Incomes Up To 400% Of The Federal Poverty Line

The American Rescue Plan Expanded Health Insurance Tax Credits And Subsidies To All Americans With Incomes Up To 400% Of The Federal Poverty Line. “Under ARP, ACA marketplace premium subsidies are substantially enhanced for people at every income level and, for the first time, offered to those with income above 4 times the federal poverty level (FPL). [...] Premium subsidies will also increase for people at higher income levels among those currently eligible for help with incomes up to 400% of the poverty level. Premium tax credits will increase for people at every income level. (Figure 1) People with income of 200% FPL had been required to contribute \$1,664 toward the cost of the benchmark marketplace plan this year; now under the ARP they will have to contribute just \$510. At income of 400% FPL, people were required to contribute up to \$5,017 toward the benchmark plan premium, now they will be required to contribute no more than \$4,338 toward that plan.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [3/17/21](#)]

The American Rescue Plan Increased Enrollment In The Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplaces By 2.5 Million People

The American Rescue Plan Increased Enrollment In The Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplaces By 2.5 Million People. “The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 made pivotal investments in the nation’s recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis, including by making health coverage more affordable and accessible. Building on the Affordable Care Act (ACA), ARPA contributed to record-high enrollment of 14.5 million people in the marketplaces—a 2.5 million increase over the year prior—and significant reductions in uninsurance.” [Center for American Progress, [4/19/22](#)]

November 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Help Nine Million Americans Save An Average Of \$600 Annually On Their Health Insurance Premiums Through The ACA Marketplace

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a “maximum fair price” for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded

eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

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

Prescription Drugs

As Of May 2022, Garcia Had Received \$44,017 In Campaign Contributions From The Pharmaceutical Industry During His Political Career

Garcia Received \$44,017 In Campaign Contributions From The Pharmaceutical/ Health Products Industry Throughout His Congressional Career. [Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [5/18/22](#)]

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

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

- **The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit in Medicare Part D.** "Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: 'For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today's agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.' She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors' expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said." [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]
- **The Build Back Better Act Would Cap Insulin Prices At \$35 Per Month.** "President Biden, citing the "outrageously expensive" cost of insulin and other prescription drugs in the U.S., called on Congress Monday to pass his Build Back Better bill, which contains provisions to lower drug prices. In brief remarks at the White House, the president pointed to the cost of insulin needed to treat Type 1 diabetes, which Biden says affects some 1.5 million Americans, who pay anywhere from \$375 to \$1,000 per month for the drug. The House-passed measure would cap insulin prices at \$35 per month." [NPR, [12/6/21](#)]

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

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

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

2019: Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of Repealing The Affordable Care Act. “Another Republican in the contest is former Navy combat pilot Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, now an executive at Raytheon. Like Knight, Garcia opposes abortion and new restrictions on guns, and he supports repeal of the Affordable Care Act.

Underwood Jacobs, a bank executive, says she'll champion fiscal restraint, border security and military strength.” [LA Times, 11/16/19]

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Repealing The ACA Would Increase The Cost Of Prescription Drugs By \$1,000 Per Year For 5 Million California Seniors

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

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

Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Scam And Called For Making Them Permanent

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

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

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

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Gave U.S.-Based Drug Companies A One-Time Tax Reduction On Profits Earned And Kept Abroad In Countries With Lower Corporate Tax Rates

The 2017 Republican Tax Cut Gave U.S.-Based Drug Companies A One-Time Tax Reduction On Profits Earned And Kept Abroad, Which Was A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers.” “The bill, H.R. 1 (115), lowers the corporate tax rate and would offer a one-time reduction on profits U.S.-based multinational

companies earn and keep abroad. The repatriation provision is seen as a major victory for pharma manufacturers who store boatloads of cash in countries where tax rates are lower.” [Politico, [12/4/17](#)]

- **Pharmaceutical Companies Were “One Of The Biggest Beneficiaries” Of The Provision, And Were Seen As Likely To Return Money To Their Shareholders, Rather Than Invest In Research And Innovation.** “U.S. drugmakers will be one of the biggest beneficiaries of the repatriation portion of the bill. They’ve been sitting on billions of dollars in overseas earnings and can now bring home that cash at a reduced rate. While the tax bill has been promoted by Republicans as a job creator, the reality is that drug companies are more likely to return the money to shareholders, or use it to make acquisitions.” [Bloomberg, [12/20/17](#)]
- **Tax Bill Was Estimated To Save Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies \$42.7 Billion.** “The tax proposal supported by President Donald Trump and congressional Republicans would give five top pharmaceutical corporations a \$42.7 billion tax break.” [Public Citizen and ITEP, [11/20/17](#)]

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

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

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

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

Medicaid

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

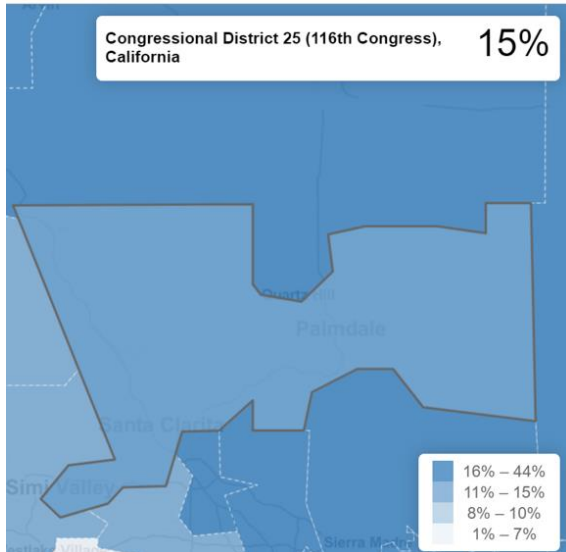
Aug. 2019: Garcia Was “Not A Big Fan Of” Medicaid

Aug. 2019: Garcia Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid, Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” And Said He Opposed Food Stamps On A Philosophical Level. “HOST: “Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?” GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure.” HOST: “What about food stamps?” GARCIA: “Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves.” HOST: “Medicare?” GARCIA: “At some levels yes, as well.” HOST: “Medicaid?” GARCIA: “Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments

that we as citizens have invested in. We've put that money in and it's a contract with the government." [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Block Granting Would Cap Federal Medicaid Spending And Give “States A Set Amount Of Money For Their Medicaid Programs.” “Congressional Republicans have consistently tried to alter the current Medicaid payment structure; two of their long-standing proposals have been to adopt a block grant and a per-capita cap structure. [...] A block grant program would cap total federal spending on the program and fix federal funding to a preset formula determined by previous cost estimates that include projected growth and inflation. [...] Both the proposed block grant program and per-capita caps undermine funding guarantees, giving states a set amount of

money for their Medicaid programs while also likely weakening the programs' benefits and eligibility requirements." [Center for American Progress, [8/17/19](#)]

March 6, 2020: The Commonwealth Fund Estimated That Block Granting Would Cut Medicaid Funding For The Median State By 10.5% By 2025. "States that take up the block grant would see substantial reductions in Medicaid funding. Under our baseline scenario, the median state would face a reduction of 5.7 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2021; 14.6 percent in FY 2025; and 10.5 percent over the 2021–2025 period. The five-year median reduction in funding would be significantly larger if per enrollee spending growth is 1 percentage point above projections (13.9%), if enrollment grows at recent historical levels rather than projections (19.7%), or if a state reduces expenditures to capture "shared savings" (27.6%). Under all scenarios, the vast majority of Medicaid savings resulting from the funding reductions accrue to the federal government." [Commonwealth Institute, [3/6/20](#)]

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

Garcia Voted Against Incentivizing Medicaid Expansion By States

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Incentivized Medicaid Expansion By States

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS "navigator" program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-

name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans.” The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Medicare

Garcia Said He Supported Medicare “At Some Levels”

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

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

Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for Insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program’s debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It

would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

- **Build Back Better Would Add Coverage Of Hearing Services To Medicare Part B.** “Section 30901 of the Build Back Better Act would add coverage of hearing services to Medicare Part B, beginning in 2023. Coverage for hearing care would include hearing rehabilitation and treatment services by qualified audiologists, and hearing aids. Hearing aids would be available once per ear, every 5 years, to individuals diagnosed with moderately severe, severe, or profound hearing loss. Hearing services would be subject to the Medicare Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. Hearing aids would be covered similar to other Medicare prosthetic devices and would also be subject to the Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. For people in traditional Medicare who have other sources of coverage such as Medigap or Medicaid, their cost sharing for these services might be covered. Payment for hearing aids would only be on an assignment-related basis. As with other Medicare-covered benefits, Medicare Advantage plans would be required to cover these hearing benefits.” [Kaiser Family Foundation, [11/23/21](#)]

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

Garcia Said That “There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don’t Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net”

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

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

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

Housing Issues

Significant Findings

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

Homelessness

Garcia Said That “Free Market Capitalism” And Private Charities Could Solve Homelessness

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

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

Garcia Opposed Investing \$500 Million In Homelessness Assistance Grants

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

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

Investments In Affordable Housing

Garcia Voted Against Investing \$100 Billion In Affordable Housing

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against HR 2. “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for "green" transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China. Passed 233-188. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. 30 members voted remotely by proxy, pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965 during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 2, Vote #138 [7/1/20](#), CQ [6/11/20](#)]

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Included \$170 Billion For Affordable Housing And About 300,000 New Housing Vouchers**Nov. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill**

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

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

Immigration & Border Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against providing DREAMers with a pathway to citizenship.
 - ✓ Garcia voted against the Dream and Promise Act, which would provide residency status for undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as children or from TPS-designated nations.
- ✓ Garcia falsely claimed that DACA recipients were not subject thorough vetting including a criminal background check.
 - ✓ Garcia complained that a “40-year-old convicted felon” could be protected under DACA.
 - ✓ DACA renewals underwent vetting for “issues of national security, criminality or public safety” through background checks.
- ✓ Garcia support building a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border and repeatedly voted in favor of doing so.
 - ✓ Dec. 2021: Garcia voted to resume construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
 - ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against blocking the Border Security for America Act, which would resume construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
 - ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted to fund construction of the U.S.-Mexico border wall.
 - ✓ Aug. 2019: Garcia said he supported “fully” funding building a wall “across the entire” the U.S.-Mexico border.
- ✓ Garcia claimed Biden was hiding data “clearly indicating that our open borders are actually a more serious problem than the average American understands right now.”
- ✓ Garcia voted to block payments to immigrant families separated under the Trump Administration.
- ✓ Garcia strongly opposed sanctuary cities.
 - ✓ Garcia said that he “actually abhor the idea of having sanctuary states and sanctuary cities.”
 - ✓ Garcia suggested that sanctuary cities and states should be cut of federal funding.
 - ✓ When Trump threatened to cut federal funding for so-called sanctuary cities, funding for law enforcement was imperiled.
 - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored legislation that would make it easier for people to sue sanctuary cities.
 - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored a bill allowing crime victims in a sanctuary city to sue the city if an undocumented immigrant committed the crime and the city ignored a detainer request.

- ✓ Garcia voted against condemning the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures in ICE detention centers after a group of women alleged they were subject to nonconsensual gynecological procedures while in custody.
- ✓ Garcia voted to cut \$15 million in funding for providing legal representation for asylum seekers at the southwest U.S. border.
- ✓ Garcia voted against requiring the Department of Homeland Security to provide counsel to people seeking entry to the United States when subject to a secondary inspection.
 - ✓ Customs And Border Protection (CBP) conduct secondary inspections to verify the information of immigrants who do not have “all of the required documentation” when entering the U.S.
- ✓ Garcia suggested undocumented immigrants were “sucking up our precious tax dollars” and “degrading our quality of life.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against the NO BAN Act, which would terminate a number of Trump’s Executive Orders and proclamations restricting access into the U.S. from certain Muslim-majority countries.
- ✓ Garcia voted against \$6.3 billion in funding for Afghan refugee resettlement.
- ✓ Garcia voted against allowing undocumented farm workers to apply for residency status.
- ✓ Garcia said that providing “free healthcare and education” to “illegal immigrants” was a “quintessential socialist position.”

DACA, DAPA & The DREAM Act

Garcia Voted Against Providing DREAMers With A Pathway To Citizenship

Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The U.S. As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals.” The bill passed 228 to 197. [HR 6, [Vote #91](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Provide A Path To Citizenship For Immigrants Who Were Brought Into The Country Illegally As Children. “Reps. David Valadao, R-Hanford, voted to approve the Dream and Promise Act, which would provide a path to citizenship for immigrants who were brought into the country illegally as children, known as Dreamers. It also grants a path to citizenship for immigrants in the country with temporary protected status or other protections. [...] Other battleground district California Republicans, such as Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, voted against the bill. Garcia said while he ‘sympathized’ with dreamers, Congress should focus instead on comprehensive immigration reform. ‘Providing amnesty to dreamers while ignoring the crisis at the border is like cleaning up spilled water before fixing the broken pipe,’ Garcia said in a floor speech Thursday. ‘If Congress fails to reform our immigration system and fails to secure our borders, future migrants will be subjected to the same situation in which dreamers today find themselves.’” [Sacramento Bee, 3/18/21]

Garcia Falsely Implied That DACA Recipients Were Not Subject To Thorough Vetting, Including A Criminal Background Check

Garcia Complained That A “40-Year-Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA

Garcia Complained That A “40-Year-Old Convicted Felon” Could Be Protected Under DACA. GARCIA: “Yeah, DACA people are a subset, which is okay, let’s have a debate about that, but it goes beyond that. There’s no age limit. You can be a 40-year-old convicted felon and you fell under the auspices of the Hope and DREAM Act and that’s one of the problems. They create these acts and they use the language and it’s a political thing, right, so probably both parties are guilty of it in the same way. You give it a name that sounds like what everyone wants-- the American Promise Act or the PATRIOT Act. And that’s one of the problems we’re seeing on that right now. The House is writing bills that at first blush don’t look that offensive and the natural reaction is ‘Senator McConnell, why don’t you bring this up for debate,’ but when you read through it, you find Easter eggs. Things like no age stipulation. A 40-year-old pedophile would fall under the act.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 1:03:00, [8/8/19](#)] (VIDEO)

DACA Renewals Underwent Vetting For “Issues Of National Security, Criminality Or Public Safety” Through Background Checks

DACA Renewals Underwent Vetting For “Issues Of National Security, Criminality Or Public Safety” Through Background Checks. “USCIS’ current goal is to process DACA renewal requests within 120 days. You may submit an inquiry about the status of your renewal request after it has been pending more than 105 days. To submit an inquiry online, please visit egov.uscis.gov/e-request. Please Note: Factors that may affect the timely processing of your DACA renewal request include, but are not limited to: Failure to appear at an Application Support Center (ASC) for a scheduled biometrics appointment to obtain fingerprints and photographs. No-shows or rescheduling appointments will require additional processing time. Issues of national security, criminality or public safety discovered during the background check process that require further vetting. Issues of travel abroad that need additional evidence/clarification. Name/date of birth discrepancies that may require additional evidence/clarification. The renewal submission was incomplete or contained evidence that suggests a requestor may not satisfy the DACA renewal guidelines and USCIS must send a request for additional evidence or explanation.” [US Citizenship and Immigration Services, DACA Renewal, Accessed [8/21/20](#)]

Border Wall

Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted To Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

Dec. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Resuming Construction On The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Raskin D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for the additional consideration of H.R. 2729, the Finish the Wall Act, authored by Representative Higgins.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 848, [Vote #441](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

Sept. 2021: Garcia Supported The Border Security For America Act, Which Would Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Blocking The Border Security For America Act. In August 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4828, the Border Security for America Act, for

immediate consideration.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H Res. 667, [Vote #263](#), 9/21/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [9/21/21](#)]

- **The Border Security For America Act Of 2021 Would Resume Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall.** “In response to the ongoing, record-breaking crisis at the nation’s southern border, Rep. John Katko (R-NY), lead Republican of the House Committee on Homeland Security, joined by Homeland Security Republicans, American Security Task Force members, House Border Caucus members, and House Republican leadership, proposed a multi-faceted solution to secure our borders and prioritize the safety of Americans. The Border Security for America Act of 2021 would require that the federal government secure our nation’s international borders through the renewal of border wall construction contracts, investments in advanced technologies, and bolstering support for federal law enforcement officers and specialists.” [House Homeland GOP, Press Release, [7/29/21](#)]

July 2020: Garcia Voted To Fund Construction Of The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall

July 2020: Garcia Voted For Adopting The Republican En Bloc Amendment Of 16 On The Appropriations Bill. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 3, consisting of 16 amendments.” The amendment failed 187-230: Democrats 3-228, Republicans 184-1, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #161](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Republican En Bloc Amendment To The Spending Bill Contained Amendments To Protect Border Wall And Police Funding And To Fund Gas Industry Innovation.** Congresswoman Carol Miller said, “Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of three amendments I have submitted in the Republican en bloc. An amendment to stop my colleagues across the aisle from cutting funding for our border wall. We still have a crisis on our southern border, and we need to stop illegal drugs from entering our country. An amendment to support innovation in the gas industry. American energy is clean, affordable, and efficient. We must capitalize on our American energy dominance to rebuild our economy, expand trade, and create stable jobs. And an amendment to make sure our police remain funded. We cannot let our liberal colleagues defund the police. This overcorrection will lead our country to a dark place. Our police officers protect our communities and keep us safe. I am proud to support our police.” [Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

Aug. 2019: Garcia Supported “Fully” Funding Building A Wall “Across The Entire” The U.S.-Mexico Border

Aug. 2019: Garcia Said He Was In Favor Of Fully Funding The Construction Of A Southern Wall “ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER.” “I visited the US Mexico border and border patrol facilities near Yuma, Arizona in July. I wanted to see the situation on the ground first hand and get the facts and data straight from the experts. This video is focused on the border barrier itself. (See full video on Facebook @ElectMikeGarcia) I was surprised to learn that there are 4 different types of ‘walls’ within a few miles on the border. The old structures are ineffective. But I was encouraged to see the new 3 layer system making good progress: This section of the border has yet to be penetrated with the new system in place. Wherever the triple layered fence has been built, illegal drug traffic has dropped to ZERO. THIS NEEDS TO BE FULLY FUNDED AND COMPLETED ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER! @repkatiehill is for open borders and turning California into a sanctuary state. I firmly stand behind securing the border and enforcing our laws!” [mikegarcia2020, Instagram, [8/26/19](#)]

Biden’s Immigration And Border Policies

Garcia Claimed Biden Was Hiding Data “Clearly Indicating That Our Open Borders Are Actually A More Serious Problem Than The Average American Understands Right Now”

Garcia Accused The Biden Administration Of Hiding Data “Clearly Indicating That Our Open Borders Are Actually A More Serious Problem Than The Average American Understands Right Now.” “More Biden hidin’ ensued when the delegation attempted, but were refused, access to the El Paso (TX) Intelligence Center (EPIC), a government agency that provides ‘tactical intelligence (on the southern border) to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies on a national scale.’ The weeks-long effort to view by members of the House Appropriations Committee EPIC’s facility fits a pattern: Hiding things that would reflect poorly on the Biden/Harris agenda, accomplishments and ‘transparency.’” ‘You can make conjecture about why it is they don’t want us in there, but my opinion is they have data that they’re gathering in this intelligence center which is clearly indicating that our open borders are actually a more serious problem than the average American understands right now.’ (Rep. Garcia)” [Red Bluff Daily News, 6/1/21]

Family Separation

Garcia Voted To Block Payments To Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Preventing Settlement Payments For Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Illegal Immigrant Payoff Prohibition Act, introduced by Mr. MCCLINTOCK. This bill will prevent the Attorney General from making settlement payments to individuals and families who have entered the country illegally for claims arising out of the illegal entry.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #371](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#); Congressional Record, [11/5/21](#)]

Sanctuary Cities

Garcia Said That He Strongly Opposed Sanctuary Cities

Garcia Said He Supported Fully Funding President Trump’s Border Wall And Opposed Sanctuary Policies. “I visited the US Mexico border and border patrol facilities near Yuma, Arizona in July. I wanted to see the situation on the ground first hand and get the facts and data straight from the experts. This video is focused on the border barrier itself. (See full video on Facebook @ElectMikeGarcia) I was surprised to learn that there are 4 different types of ‘walls’ within a few miles on the border. The old structures are ineffective. But I was encouraged to see the new 3 layer system making good progress: This section of the border has yet to be penetrated with the new system in place. Wherever the triple layered fence has been built, illegal drug traffic has dropped to ZERO. THIS NEEDS TO BE FULLY FUNDED AND COMPLETED ACROSS THE ENTIRE BORDER! @repkatiehill is for open borders and turning California into a sanctuary state. I firmly stand behind securing the border and enforcing our laws!” [mikegarcia2020, Instagram, [8/26/19](#)]

Garcia: “I Actually Abhor The Idea Of Having Sanctuary States And Sanctuary Cities”

Garcia: “I Actually Abhor The Idea Of Having Sanctuary States And Sanctuary Cities.” GARCIA: “My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds.” [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 1/4/20]

Garcia Suggested That Sanctuary Cities And States Should Be Cut Of Federal Funding

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When Trump Threatened To Cut Federal Funding For So-Called Sanctuary Cities, Funding For Law Enforcement Was Imperiled

Trump’s Executive Order Withheld Federal Funds From The Department Of Justice And Homeland Security For So-Called “Sanctuary Cities.” “Trump’s Jan. 25 executive order asked the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security to withhold ‘federal funds, except as mandated by law’ from sanctuary cities. This unclear wording that puzzled elected officials and municipal attorneys. Homeland Security funds could include money allocated to cities for counterterrorism.” [Washington Post, [1/18/17](#)]

- **CNN: “The Bulk Of The Funds” Threatened By The Executive Order Went To Police And Corrections Departments.** “Across the nation, so-called ‘sanctuary cities’ are scrambling to assess what they stand to lose if the Trump administration carries out a threat to take away federal funds from jurisdictions it says do not comply with immigration laws. What’s at stake? [...] New York received about \$53 million from the Justice Department in fiscal 2017, according to city officials. That’s a small fraction of its total budget. The bulk of the funds went to the police and corrections departments for crime lab equipment, drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs. About \$17.5 million were for the purchase of new ballistic helmets and vests for the country’s largest police force, city officials say.” [CNN, [4/21/17](#)]

Threatened Funding Paid For Crime Lab Equipment, Protective Equipment, Drug And Gang Task Forces, Crime Prevention And Domestic Violence Programs. “The bulk of the funds went to the police and corrections departments for crime lab equipment, drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs. About \$17.5 million were for the purchase of new ballistic helmets and vests for the country’s largest police force, city officials say.” [CNN, [4/21/17](#)]

Garcia Co-Sponsored Legislation That Would Make It Easier For People To Sue Sanctuary Cities

Garcia Co-Sponsored A Bill Allowing Crime Victims In A Sanctuary City To Sue The City If An Undocumented Immigrant Committed The Crime And The City Ignored A Detainer Request. “A congressman representing parts of northern Los Angeles County announced today he is co-sponsoring a bill that would allow victims of crimes committed by immigrants in the country without legal permission in Los Angeles and other so-called ‘sanctuary cities’ to sue the city if it did not honor an immigration detainer request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, said in a statement he is co-sponsoring the Justice for Victims of Sanctuary Cities Act to hold cities ‘accountable for their inactions.’ The bill was first introduced in the Senate by Sen. Thom Tillis, R-North Carolina, in July 2019.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]

- **Sanctuary Cities Limited Local Authorities’ Cooperation With Federal Law Enforcement On Immigration Enforcement.** “The term sanctuary city generally applies to municipalities that limit cooperation with federal authorities on immigration enforcement. California has been a sanctuary state since 2017, when then-Gov. Jerry Brown signed a bill stopping local and state agencies from cooperating with Immigration and

Customs Enforcement regarding undocumented immigrants who have committed misdemeanors.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]

- **A Department Of Homeland Security Detainer Request Called For Local Authorities To Detain An Undocumented Immigrant Before Deciding Whether To Take The Person Into Federal Custody.** “Victims would be able to sue a sanctuary city if it ignored an immigration detainer from DHS. A detainer, or ‘immigration hold’ is used by ICE agents to apprehend immigrants in the country without legal permission who come into contact with local law enforcement agencies. It is a written request for a local jail or agency to detain a person for an additional 48 hours to give ICE agents time to decide if they will take the person into federal custody, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]
- **Garcia’s Bill Would Deny Certain Federal Grants To States Who Did Not Allow Individuals To Sue Sanctuary Cities In Federal Court.** “Because the U.S. Constitution’s 11th Amendment is often interpreted as preventing individuals from suing states in federal court without consent, the bill would require states and their political subdivisions to give consent for being sued as a condition of receiving certain federal grants, according to the National Immigration Forum, an immigrant advocacy group based in Washington, D.C.” [City News Service, 2/8/21]

Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures In ICE Detention Centers After A Group Of Women Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual Gynecological Procedures While In Custody

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE’s Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga. In October 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their full, informed consent -- particularly with regard to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga. It would express that ‘everyone deserves to control their own reproductive choices and make informed choices about their bodies’ and that further accountability and transparency is necessary to protect people in custody of ICE. The resolution would call on the Homeland Security Department to pause the removal of individuals who experienced any medical procedure at the Irwin County Detention Center; allow individuals who may have experienced an unnecessary or nonconsensual procedure to have immediate access to appropriate medical treatment; comply with investigation and records requests related to the detention center; ensure that impacted individuals are able to participate in investigations; and hold individuals involved accountable.” The resolution passed 232-157. [HR 1153, [Vote #217](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

- **A Group Of Immigrant Women Detained By ICE Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual And Invasive Gynecological Procedures While In Custody.** “A group of immigrant women detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is seeking a class-action lawsuit against the agency, alleging they received subpar gynecological care — or faced retaliation for speaking out about it — while being held at a facility in Georgia. A complaint filed Monday in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia cites sworn testimony from at least 35 detainees at Irwin County Detention Center, who say they were subject to nonconsensual and invasive procedures by Mahendra Amin, a physician in Ocilla, Ga.” [Washington Post, [12/22/20](#)]

Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers

Garcia Voted To Cut \$15 Million In Funding For Providing Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border

Garcia Voted For Decreasing \$15 Million In DOJ Funding Intended To Help Provide Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Aderholt, R-Ala., motion to recommit the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would decrease by \$15 million, the full amount provided, funding for a Justice Department grant program for nonprofits to provide legal representation to immigrants arriving at the southwest U.S. border seeking asylum or other legal protection. It would increase by the same amount funding for DOJ state and local law enforcement assistance grants.” The motion was rejected 179-219. [HR 7617, [Vote #177](#); 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The United States When Subject To A Secondary Inspection

Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The United States When Subject To A Secondary Inspection And Allow Them Time To Consult With Counsel During The First Hour Of That Inspection. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title II of the bill. Title II would require the Homeland Security Department to provide access to counsel for all individuals subject to a secondary inspection when seeking admission to the United States. Specifically, it would require the department to allow such individuals to consult with legal representation and a relative, petitioner or other connection within the United States, within the first hour of a secondary inspection. It would also prohibit the department from accepting paperwork from lawful permanent residents subject to secondary inspection that would give up such individuals' legal immigration status without providing them the opportunity to seek advice from counsel.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231 to 184. [H R 2486, [Vote #154](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

Customs And Border Protection (CBP) Conduct Secondary Inspections To Verify The Information Of Immigrants Who Do Not Have “All Of The Required Documentation” When Entering The U.S.

Customs And Border Protection (CBP) Conduct Secondary Inspections To Verify The Information Of Immigrants Who Do Not Have “All Of The Required Documentation” When Entering The U.S. “If the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer at the port of entry cannot verify your information, or if you do not have all of the required documentation, a CBP officer may direct you to an interview area known as ‘secondary inspection.’ Secondary inspection allows inspectors to conduct additional research in order to verify information without causing delays for other arriving passengers. The inspector will first attempt to verify your status by using SEVIS. In the event that the CBP officer needs to verify information with your school or program, we strongly recommend that you have the name and telephone number of the designated school official (DSO) at your school. If you will arrive during non-business hours (evening, weekends, holidays), you should also have an emergency or non-business hour phone number available for this official.” [Department of Homeland Security, accessed [5/25/22](#)]

Xenophobic Statements**Garcia Suggested Undocumented Immigrants Were “Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars” And “Degrading Our Quality Of Life”**

Garcia Said That His Opposition To Sanctuary Cities “Has Got To Do With People Who Are Breaking The Laws, Committing Felonies, Coming Into Our Country, Sucking Up Our Precious Tax Dollars That We Are All Investing In, Using Up Our Infrastructure, And Degrading Our Quality Of Life.” GARCIA: “My father immigrated here in 1959. I am the son of an immigrant. It has got nothing to do with race. It has got nothing to do with prejudice. It has got to do with people who are breaking the laws, committing felonies, coming into our

country, sucking up our precious tax dollars that we are all investing in, using up our infrastructure, and degrading out quality of life. We should all be offended. We should all be acting on and voting out politicians who support giving them more free stuff in exchange for that sanctuary. [...] I think any city, any state, that becomes a sanctuary city or state is subject to the full force of the federal government and that means potentially cutting off any federal funds.” [Simi Valley Republican Party Office Opening, 23:39, [1/4/20](#)]

Trump Muslim Ban

Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Which Would Terminate A Number Of Trump’s Executive Orders And Proclamations Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries

Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Prohibiting The President From Banning Individuals Seeking Immigrant Visas Based On Their Religion. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking immigrant visas, nonimmigrant visas or other entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would require the State and Homeland Security departments to notify Congress prior to the issuance of any such restriction and provide information regarding its justification and planned duration; brief Congress within 48 hours of its issuance; and report Congress every 30 days during the restriction on its continued justification and how visa applicants are impacted. It would terminate the restriction, absent intervening congressional action, if the briefing or reports are not provided. The bill would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek declaratory or injunctive relief through a U.S. district court. It would also require the State and Homeland Security departments to submit a report to Congress describing the implementation of proclamations by former President Donald Trump that restricted the entry of individuals from certain countries, including the number of refugees admitted and the number of visa applicants admitted or rejected, disaggregated by country and visa category.” The bill passed 218 to 208. [HR 1333, [Vote #127](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Terminating A Number Of Executive Orders And Proclamations By The President Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would terminate a number of executive orders and proclamations by the president restricting entry into the United States from certain countries, including Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek relief. Title I would also prohibit drug manufacturers from engaging in ‘product hopping’ in which drug manufacturers make small changes to a drug so as to receive a new period of patent protection and impede the entry of generic or biosimilar products. It would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to impose penalties or bring suit against manufacturers in violation of the prohibition. It would also restrict the practice of ‘patent thickening’ in which manufacturers file additional unused patents that they assert are being infringed by generic and biosimilar products, by limiting the number of such patents a manufacturer may file.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-183. [HR 2486, [Vote #153](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The NO BAN Act Would Vacate Trump’s Existing Travel Bans On Countries His Administration Deemed To Be Threats To National Security And Put Measures In Place To Prevent Similar Bans In The Future.** “The No Ban Act would vacate Trump’s existing travel bans on countries his administration deems to be threats to national security, as well as put in place measures to prevent future such bans. Under the first

version of Trump’s travel ban, unveiled in January 2017, citizens of seven majority-Muslim countries, including those who held US green cards and dual US citizenship, were held for questioning for many hours at airports across the country and were denied entry to the US. A de facto ‘Muslim ban,’ the policy appeared to be the execution of Trump’s call on the campaign trail for a ‘total and complete shutdown’ of Muslims entering the US and sparked widespread protests throughout the country. [...] The No Ban Act would dial back the president’s authority to issue such bans under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which was ‘not intended to provide carte blanche authority to the president to ban large categories of individuals without justification, or to rewrite immigration laws with which he disagrees,’ Chair Jerrold Nadler said on the House floor Wednesday.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The NO BAN Act Would Amend Current Law To Require That Any Travel Ban Be Temporary, Based On Credible Evidence, Subject To Congressional Oversight, And Be Created Only In Response To Specific Actions Foreign Entities Have Taken To Threaten The U.S.** “The No Ban Act would amend the current law to require that any travel ban be temporary, based on credible evidence, subject to congressional oversight, and be created only in response to specific actions foreign entities have taken to threaten the US. The bill also states that a ban must also advance a compelling government interest in the least restrictive way possible.” [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

Refugees

Garcia Voted Against \$6.3 Billion In Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement

Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees.** “It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

Undocumented Farm Workers

Garcia Voted Against Allowing Undocumented Farm Workers To Apply For Residency Status

Garcia Voted Against The Farm Workforce Modernization Act, Allowing Undocumented Agricultural Workers To Apply For Residency Status. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would allow certain undocumented agricultural workers in the United States to apply for certified agricultural worker status and subsequently permanent residency status. It would also overhaul the H-2A nonimmigrant visa program for temporary agricultural workers and replace the E-Verify employment status verification system with a similar

system for use by the agricultural sector; and authorize funding for certain Agriculture Department housing programs.” The bill passed 247 to 174. [HR 1603, , 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

Social Services

Garcia Said That Providing “Free Healthcare And Education” To “Illegal Immigrants” Was A “Quintessential Socialist Position”

Garcia Said That Providing “Free Healthcare And Education” To “Illegal Immigrants” Was A “Quintessential Socialist Position.” GARCIA: “First of all, on the illegal immigration. Hopefully we can talk more about that, I just went to the border last week so that’s a good thing. You know, saying that you’re gonna give free healthcare and education to illegal immigrants is a quintessential socialist position. That’s hard-earned tax revenue that’s at the federal levels and the federal coffers that’s coming from our district.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/18] (VIDEO)

Infrastructure & Transportation Issues

Significant Findings

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

- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to reauthorize funding for the EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects.

Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act – National Funding

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

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

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

August 2021: Garcia Voted Against Considering The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package

Garcia Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package. In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$7.5 Billion In Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations And \$5 Billion In Electric And Hybrid School Buses. "The bill would spend \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging stations, which the administration says are critical to accelerating the use of electric vehicles to curb climate

change. It would also provide \$5 billion for the purchase of electric school buses and hybrids, reducing reliance on school buses that run on diesel fuel.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

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

Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$66 Billion In Amtrak, The Largest Federal Investment In The Service Since Its Founding. “To reduce Amtrak’s maintenance backlog, which has worsened since Superstorm Sandy nine years ago, the bill would provide \$66 billion to improve the rail service’s Northeast Corridor (457 miles, 735 km), as well as other routes. It’s less than the \$80 billion Biden — who famously rode Amtrak from Delaware to Washington during his time in the Senate — originally asked for, but it would be the largest federal investment in passenger rail service since Amtrak was founded 50 years ago.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

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

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

Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act – Local Funding

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

Nearly 23% Of CA-25 Households Lacked Access To Wireline Broadband While 12% Lacked Any Internet Access Whatsoever

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

2017: 12.1% Of Households In California’s 25th Congressional District Did Not Have Home Internet Access Of Any Kind. [National Digital Inclusion Alliance, Congressional District Home Broadband/Internet Access Statistics from the American Community Survey, accessed [2/16/22](#)]

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

Garcia Said In Oct. 2021 That Power Grid Modernization Was Key To Address Problems Like Frequent Power Outages In Simi Valley

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

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package Included \$73 Billion For Power Grid Modernization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moving Forward Act

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

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

based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China.” The bill passed by a vote of 233 – 188. [HR 2, [Vote #138](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

- **The Moving Forward Act Would Increase Spending On Roads And Transit, Water Projects, Broadband, Schools, Hospitals, And Reducing Pollution.** “The House on Wednesday passed a \$1.5 trillion infrastructure bill that would sharply increase spending on roads and transit, push for deep reductions in pollution, direct billions to water projects, affordable housing, broadband and schools, and upgrade hospitals and U.S. Postal Service trucks. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) said Democrats were making good on a promise to rebuild America with ‘green, resilient, modern and job-creating infrastructure,’ adding that the Moving Forward Act ‘shows that everything in our country is connected, from the education of our children to the technologies of the future to the road map to get there.’ The bill is meant, in part, to address the expiration in September of a law authorizing spending on highways, transit and other transportation programs. Backers, including Transportation Committee Chairman Peter A. DeFazio (D-Ore.), said the bill represents an ambitious, years-in-the-making push to buttress and expand aging infrastructure in a sustainable way. Supporters said it marks a departure from traditional surface transportation legislation because of its emphasis on maintaining roads and bridges, building transit and reducing transportation-related pollution, the nation’s top source of greenhouse gases causing climate change.” [Washington Post, [7/1/20](#)]
- **HR 2 Delivers Better Roads And Bridges Faster With More Than \$300 Billion Of Investment.** “H.R. 2, the Moving Forward Act, is a more than \$1.5 trillion plan to rebuild American infrastructure—not only our roads, bridges, and transit systems, but also our schools, housing, broadband access, and so much more. [...] Delivers better roads and bridges faster with more than \$300 billion of investment that prioritizes fixing what we already have, including tens of thousands of structurally deficient bridges. - Invests more than \$100 billion in transit to put more zero-emission buses on the road, add new routes, and provide more reliable service, resulting in better transit options and fewer single-occupant cars clogging highways. - Modernizes infrastructure to reduce gridlock and address bottlenecks, and makes roads smarter and safer for all users, including pedestrians and bicyclists. - Invests in programs, projects, and materials that emphasize resiliency while reducing carbon pollution from the transportation sector, including \$1.4 billion in alternative fuel charging infrastructure. - Triples funding for Amtrak to \$29 billion, allowing for upgrades and expansion of the passenger rail network, and improves rail crossing safety and addresses increasingly long trains that block crossings for 10+ minutes, which impacts local traffic and emergency response times. - Keeps cargo moving by funding the essential dredging and upkeep of American harbors, ports, and channels.” [House Transportation Committee, Moving Forward Act Fact Sheet, Accessed [8/19/20](#)]

High-Speed Rail

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

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

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

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

EDITORIAL: Garcia Supported Legislation That Would End Federal Support For The California High-Speed Rail Project. “Rep. Michelle Steel, R-Costa Mesa, joined by several other California Republican members of Congress, has introduced legislation to end federal support for the boondoggle. ‘The California high-speed rail project is a failure. Costs have continued to rise, while people and businesses have lost their properties, and the

sections of the high-speed rail that do exist are inoperable,' Steel said in a statement. 'This is an unacceptable and an embarrassing waste of taxpayer dollars.' Steel is right about all of that. Appropriately, Steel's proposal is called the Stop the High-Speed Money Pit Act. Steel's effort is backed by many Southern California representatives, including Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, Rep. Young Kim, R-Brea, Rep. Ken Calvert, R-Corona, and Rep. Jay Obernolte, R-Big Bear Lake." [San Bernardino Sun, Editorial, 3/10/21]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department Of Transportation Funding

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

Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$150 Million To The Department Of Transportation Rural Communities Transportation Infrastructure Safety Program, \$30 Million For Infrastructure In Communities Along The Southern Border, And \$6 Million For Research Into The Effects Of Transportation Planning On Low-Income And Minority Communities. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: "A DeFazio, D-Ore.,

en bloc amendments no. 1 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize an additional \$150 million in total for fiscal 2023 and 2024 for the Transportation Department rural communities transportation infrastructure safety program; authorize \$10 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities near the U.S.-Mexico border; authorize \$2 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the department to research how surface transportation planning impacts low-income and minority populations; and modify a number of department grant programs related to expanding access to transit for low-income and rural areas.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 229-189. [H.R. 2, [Vote #132](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Tribal Infrastructure

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

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

Lead Pipe Replacement

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

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

Labor & Working Families Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act.
 - ✓ The PRO Act would increase fines for companies that illegally retaliated against workers seeking to unionize, expand collective bargaining rights, and weaken “right-to-work” laws.
 - ✓ The PRO Act would allow more people classified as contractors to be given employee status, allowing them to unionize.
 - ✓ Garcia said he voted against the PRO Act to protect the “flexibility and independence that makes [...] gig jobs attractive in the first place.”
- ✓ Garcia opposed the PRO Act despite stating “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
 - ✓ May 2021: Garcia attacked the PRO Act and claimed that similar legislation in California caused people to flee the state.
 - ✓ November 2021: Garcia tweeted “all union members deserve leadership and protection.”
- ✓ Garcia voted to repeal prevailing wage rules for federal-aid highway and public transportation projects.
- ✓ Garcia voted against providing whistleblower protections to employees who report labor law violations.
- ✓ Garcia voted for removing provisions to prohibit employers from replacing employees on strike and enforcing unions that require dues from all employees.
- ✓ Garcia voted against Build Back Better, which created a new federal paid family and sick leave program and increased financial penalties for Unfair Labor Practices (ULPs).
- ✓ Garcia opposed California’s Assembly Bill 5, which required businesses to reclassify gig workers as employees so they can get workplace benefits such as health insurance.
 - ✓ Garcia claimed that Assembly Bill 5 led to tens of thousands of job losses in California.
 - ✓ Garcia co-sponsored federal legislation that would preempt bills like California’s Assembly Bill
- ✓ Garcia voted against reauthorizing and expanding the Labor Department’s national apprenticeship system.

PRO Act

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

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

Garcia Voted Against The PRO Act Which Would Expand The Authority Of The National Labor Relations Board And Protect Collective Bargaining Rights. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues and to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to \$50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB to seek temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference or participation in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees' right to strike is protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. It would modify definitions of ‘employee’ and ‘supervisor,’ particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining. It would also authorize the use of collective bargaining agreements that require employees to pay fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-206. [HR 842, [Vote #70](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Said He Voted Against The PRO Act To Protect The “Flexibility And Independence That Makes [...] Gig Jobs Attractive In The First Place.” “‘Once again, the far-left is attempting to implement failed California policies at the federal level,’ said Garcia. ‘This is why I voted against the job-killing PRO Act. This act would essentially designate most gig workers as full-time employees, taking away their flexibility and independence that makes the gig jobs attractive in the first place. AB5 killed tens of thousands of jobs in California and nearly drove

out companies like Uber and Lyft and devastated the livelihoods of many individuals. The PRO Act would kill jobs and further harm our already crippled economy. We must protect the nation against further economic destruction already experienced by California.” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/9/21](#)]

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

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

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

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

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



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

Prevailing Wage Rules

Garcia Voted To Repeal Prevailing Wage Requirements For Federal-Aid Highway And Public Transportation Projects

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

Whistleblower Protections

Garcia Voted Against Providing Whistleblower Protections To Employees Who Report Labor Law Violations

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

Permanent Replacements For Strikers

Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting Employers From Hiring Permanent Replacements For Strikers

Garcia Voted For Removing Provisions To Prohibit Employers From Replacing Employees On Strike And Enforcing Unions That Require Dues From All Employees. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among provisions, strike a provision providing for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements that require all employees to contribute fees to a labor organization notwithstanding any state or territorial laws to the contrary; require unions to receive annual written consent from an employee before using his or her union dues for purposes other than collective bargaining; and strike a provision that would make it illegal for employers to permanently replace workers participating in a strike.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185 - 243. [HR 842, [Vote #68](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

Paid Family And Sick Leave

Garcia Voted Against Build Back Better, Which Created A New Federal Paid Family And Sick Leave Program

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

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

Build Back Better Created A New Federal Paid Family And Sick Leave Program

Build Back Better Invested \$205 Billion To Set Up A New Federal Paid Family And Sick Leave Program. “The Build Back Better Act tries to help workers balance caregiving responsibilities, and sick leave, with work. The \$1.85 trillion legislation boosts funding for child care, and makes a roughly \$205 billion (over 10 years) investment in a new federal paid family and sick leave program.” [Vox, [11/25/21](#)]

Unfair Labor Practices

Garcia Voted Against Tougher Financial Penalties For Illegal Union-Busting

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

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

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

Build Back Better Would Fine Employers Up To \$50,000 For Each “Unfair Labor Practice, And Up To \$100,000 In Cases Where A Worker Was Illegally Fired For Union Organizing. “Although it’s still subject to changes, the current version of the Build Back Better framework includes a potentially landmark reform to labor law: monetary penalties for union busting. The latest iteration of the bill released by House and Senate leaders Thursday would fine employers up to \$50,000 for each ‘unfair labor practice,’ and up to \$100,000 in cases where a worker was illegally fired.” [Huffington Post, [10/29/21](#)]

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

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

Gig Worker Protections

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

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

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

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

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

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

Garcia Claimed That 70,000 Jobs Had Been Lost Since Assembly Bill 5 Was Enacted. “In a mostly cordial debate, they locked horns over California’s controversial Assembly Bill 5, the law that limits employers’ use of independent contractors. Smith said the measure is aimed at correcting job misclassifications that cost the workers and the government money. Garcia said 70,000 jobs have been lost since the law was enacted. ‘Turn off AB5 right now,’ he said.” [Ventura County Star, 4/26/20]

Garcia Claimed That Assembly Bill 5 And High Taxes Were To Blame For California’s High Unemployment Rate While Smith Claimed That It Was Due To COVID. “‘AB5 has killed our economy here in California,’

Garcia said, lamenting it throughout the hour-long forum as a top reason, along with high taxes, why people and companies are leaving the state. ‘She chose not to repeal it. It was low-hanging fruit.’ Smith, who as an assemblywoman supported the bill, pushed back on Garcia, arguing that the law was an outgrowth of a California Supreme Court decision that put the burden on employers to prove that workers were not ‘employees’ but ‘independent contractors.’ It ‘left every local small business potentially exposed to frivolous misclassification lawsuits, so in fact the unemployment that is occurring right now is absolutely driven by COVID,’ she said.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 10/21/20]

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

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

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

Garcia Said He Voted Against The PRO Act To Protect The “Flexibility And Independence That Makes [...] Gig Jobs Attractive In The First Place.” “‘Once again, the far-left is attempting to implement failed California policies at the federal level,’ said Garcia. ‘This is why I voted against the job-killing PRO Act. This act would essentially designate most gig workers as full-time employees, taking away their flexibility and independence that makes the gig jobs attractive in the first place. AB5 killed tens of thousands of jobs in California and nearly drove out companies like Uber and Lyft and devastated the livelihoods of many individuals. The PRO Act would kill jobs and further harm our already crippled economy. We must protect the nation against further economic destruction already experienced by California.’” [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [3/9/21](#)]

Apprenticeships

Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The Labor Department’s National Apprenticeship System

Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The Labor Department’s National Apprenticeship System. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and expand programs and activities under the Labor Department national apprenticeship system, authorizing a total of \$3.9 billion for program administration and grants to apprenticeship programs. It would largely codify apprenticeship program standards and expand the system to include pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs. It would authorize a total of \$350 million through fiscal 2026 for the formal establishment of a Labor Department office of apprenticeship to oversee the national apprenticeship system, as well as for program research and evaluation and the establishment of an apprenticeship advisory committee. Through fiscal 2026, it would authorize a total of \$70 million for the Labor Department to carry out an agreement with the Education Department to support integration and alignment of the national apprenticeship system with the education system; \$475 million for state apprenticeship agencies; and \$3 billion for grants and agreements to support apprenticeship programs, including to expand programs in nontraditional apprenticeship industries and high-need social service industries and programs targeting individuals with barriers to employment. It would require state apprenticeship agencies and grant recipients to match 25% of federal funds received. It would establish a number of apprenticeship program quality standards; requirements for registration, planning and implementation of programs by states; and requirements for occupations to be approved as ‘apprenticeable occupations’ within the national apprenticeship

system. It would require the national office of apprenticeship to oversee such standards; establish and provide technical assistance to state offices of apprenticeship; and promote diversity within the system through recruitment, employment and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship participants, industries and occupations.” The bill passed 247 to 173. [H. R. 447, [Vote #31](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#)]

Inflation

Garcia Proposed A Bill That Would Ban Legislation That Would Cause Inflation Until The Rate Dropped Below 4.5 Percent

Garcia Introduced A Bill That He Said Would Combat Inflation By Barring Legislation That Would Cause Inflation Until The Rate Dropped Below 4.5 Percent. "Representative Mike Garcia (R-CA) introduced the Inflation Prevention Act (IPA) that would help combat inflationary spending. Americans are facing increasing costs of consumer goods because of record government spending over the last two years. In December, consumer prices rose by 7 percent, a nearly 40-year high. This bill would bar legislation that would be estimated to increase inflation until the year-over-year inflation rate drops below 4.5 percent." [Rep. Mike Garcia, Press Release, [1/20/22](#)]

LGBTQ Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Feb. 2021: Garcia voted against passage of the Equality Act, which would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity.
 - ✓ Garcia said that the Equality Act was “contrary to American ideals.”
- ✓ Feb. 2022: Garcia voted against banning entry to foreign individuals who are responsible for, or complicit in, the denial of human rights based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or sex characteristics.

Equality Act/ENDA

Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against The Equality Act

Feb. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Equality Act, Which Would Prohibit Discrimination Or Segregation Based On Sex, Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of “public accommodations” to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service or program -- including retailers, health care facilities and legal services. The bill would define “gender identity” as “gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,” regardless of designated sex at birth. It would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 224-206. [HR 5, [Vote #39](#), 2/25/21; CQ, [2/25/21](#)]

Garcia Said That The Equality Act Was “Contrary To American Ideals”

Garcia Voted Against The Equality Act Because He Claimed It Posed “A Detriment To Other Free Citizens” And Was “Contrary To American Ideals.” “One area that deeply concerns me is LGBTQ rights. On Feb. 25, Garcia voted against the federal Equality Act to protect all Americans from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The law would prohibit common forms of biased mistreatment, including harassment and discrimination, in education, employment, and housing. [...] But Garcia rejected the Equality Act, saying it poses ‘a detriment to other free citizens’ and ‘is contrary to American ideals.’ Huh? Let’s unpack that. Such abstract rhetoric seems to repeat a false talking point of extremist organizations. Some allege that safeguards against discrimination for LGBTQ people necessarily interfere with the entitlement of people in positions of authority over others to act based on their religious beliefs.” [Antelope Valley Times, Hans Johnson, Op-Ed, [7/6/21](#)]

- **The Equality Act Would Prohibit Discrimination On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity.** “The House passed sweeping legislation on Friday that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. [...] The legislation, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in both the public and private sectors, offering civil rights protections in businesses, hospitals and welfare services. It explicitly states that individuals cannot be denied access to a locker room or dressing room on the same basis.” [New York Times, [5/17/19](#)]

Global LGBT Rights

Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Banning Entry To Foreign Individuals Who Are Responsible For, Or Complicit In, The Denial Of Human Rights Based On Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, or Sex Characteristics

Feb. 2022: Garcia Voted Against Imposing Visa Sanctions Banning Entry To Foreign Individuals Who Are Responsible For, Or Complicit In, The Denial Of Human Rights Based On Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, or Sex Characteristics. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would impose visa sanctions on foreign individuals responsible for or complicit in the denial of human rights based on a person's actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics, making such individuals and their immediate family members ineligible for entry into the United States. It would require the president, within 180 days of enactment and biannually thereafter, to submit to Congress a list of individuals determined to be subject to the ban. It would require the State Department to report annually to Congress on implementation of the sanctions, including changes to the list, and any efforts by the president to coordinate with foreign countries to impose similar sanctions. It would also require the department to designate one or more officers responsible for tracking violence and the denial of human rights based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics in foreign countries, and to include related information in its annual report on human rights practices.” Passed by a vote of 227-206. [HR 3485, [Vote #43](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1 For Global LGTBQ Protection, Including 6 Amendments. In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the Cicilline, D-R.I., en bloc amendments no. 1, including six amendments to the bill that would authorize the president to exempt family members of individuals subject to sanctions under the bill's provisions if they have a reasonable fear of persecution based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, race, religion, nationality or political beliefs; specify that the bill would not allow the imposition of sanctions against any foreign person based solely upon religious belief; specify "torture" as a human rights violation subject to sanctions under the bill; specify that the State Department report on the bill's implementation would be in unclassified form but may include a classified annex; and require the State Department to submit reports to Congress regarding past risks to LGBTQI individuals, regional differences regarding those risks, and ways the department can improve coordination with foreign governments, civil society groups and the private sector to prevent human rights violations covered by the bill.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 223-207. [HR 3485, [Vote #42](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

National Defense & Security Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted for the FY 2021 And FY 2022 National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAA), but said he was opposed to the FY 2020 NDAA.
 - ✓ The House 2020 NDAA authorized a 3.1% pay increase for uniformed personnel and implemented reforms to improve military housing.
 - ✓ The NDAA prohibited new transfers to Guantanamo, reversed Trump’s transgender troop ban, and barred Trump from leaving NATO.
 - ✓ The NDAA ensured that the Department of Defense could adapt to climate change.
- ✓ Garcia said in April 2019 that his “top priority” was supporting Trump’s defense budgets, one of which contained a massive hike in the overseas contingency operations account that Trump’s own budget director called a “slush fund.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that Obama’s cuts to the military budget led to loss of life and low levels of military readiness.
- ✓ Garcia opposed cutting Pentagon spending to help pay for COVID-19 relief spending.

Garcia said Pentagon leadership was pushing a “woke” liberal agenda [...] rather than focusing on defeating an enemy.
- ✓ Garcia said Trump changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment to the NDAA for FY 2021 that would prohibit the use of funds for new nuclear testing.
- ✓ Garcia tweeted that the Biden Administration “now poses the greatest threat to our nation’s security.”
- ✓ Garcia claimed that Biden and Obama weakened America in relation to China and Russia.
 - ✓ Multiple foreign policy experts argued, however, that Trump actually weakened America relative to Russia and China.

NDAAs/Defense Funding

FY 2022 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)

Garcia Voted For The FY 2022 National Defense Authorization Act

Garcia Voted For The National Defense Authorization Act Of 2022. In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$768.1 billion in national defense spending, including \$739.8 billion for the Defense Department and \$28.2 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$147.1 billion for weapons and other procurement, \$11.7 billion for F-35

series tactical force aircraft procurement and maintenance and \$28.4 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$310 million for a hypersonic defense system and \$75 million for the development of a new homeland defense radar in Hawaii. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$20.3 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$36.8 billion for the Defense Health Program, including \$10 million for a global emerging infectious surveillance program. It would authorize \$13.4 billion for military construction. It would authorize a 2.7 percent military pay increase; remove military commanders from decisions related to the prosecution of sexual assault and other special victim crimes; establish a Countering Extremism Office within the Defense Department tasked with countering extremism in the armed forces; and establish a \$15 minimum wage for certain department contractors. It would give the mayor of the District of Columbia authority over its National Guard and establish a Space National Guard. It would authorize the president's requests of \$5.1 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$3.7 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. It would codify the position of assistant secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs. It would establish a commission to examine the war in Afghanistan and 2021 withdrawal; authorize \$500 million for Defense Department relocation assistance for Afghan evacuees; and require the department to submit a security assessment and a number of reports related to Afghanistan. For international assistance and cooperation, the bill would authorize \$470 million for cooperative programs with Israel; \$345 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; \$325 million for the Afghan security forces; and \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize over \$1 billion in cybersecurity investments and over \$1 billion for artificial intelligence-related initiatives, and require the Homeland Security Department to establish an information collaboration environment to share intelligence and data on cybersecurity risks and threats. It would authorize \$9 million for applied research on neuroprotection from brain injury; eliminate restrictions on transferring detainees from Guantanamo Bay; and prohibit federal banking regulators from penalizing financial service institutions for serving state-legal marijuana-related businesses.” The bill passed by a vote of 316-113. [HR 4350, [Vote #293](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)

Garcia Voted For The FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$731.6 billion in national defense spending, including \$704.5 billion for the Defense Department and \$26.6 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. Within the total, it would authorize \$69 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize approximately \$138.3 billion for weapons and other procurement, including \$5.5 billion for overseas contingency operations, \$7.4 billion for F-35 series joint strike fighter aircraft procurement, and \$22.3 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$8.2 billion for military construction. It would authorize \$3.6 billion in fiscal 2021 for the Defense Department to carry out a new Indo-Pacific Reassurance Initiative to optimize the presence of U.S. forces, build allied military capabilities, and improve infrastructure and asset positioning in the region. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; authorize \$1 billion to establish a Defense Department pandemic preparedness national security fund, primarily to fund biopreparedness research; and require the Defense Department to prohibit the public display of the Confederate battle flag on department property and rename any assets named after leaders of the Confederacy or any armed rebellion against the United States. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$19.9 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile, and make the Defense and Energy secretaries co-chairs of the Nuclear Weapons Council. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$3.5 billion for the Afghan security forces, \$250 million in security assistance to Ukraine, \$450 million for cooperative missile defense programs with Israel, and \$374 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries. It would authorize \$150 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the Defense Department procurement of artificial intelligence technologies and create a national artificial intelligence initiative within the Office of Science and Technology Policy. It would require the Defense Department to notify Congress on steps taken to mitigate 5G and 6G security risks posed by at-risk vendors when basing forces or a major weapons system overseas. It would include a number of provisions to assess and address cybersecurity risks within Defense and Homeland Security department operations. As amended, it would restrict presidential authorities under the Insurrection Act and prohibit the use of funding for nuclear weapons testing that

produces any yield. It would also include measures to increase corporate reporting requirements to address money laundering; designate federal lands in Colorado, California and Washington; limit mining activities on federal lands in Colorado and Arizona; and require the Treasury department to make payments of up to \$10,000 to pay down private student loans.” The bill passed by a vote of 295-125 [HR 6395, [Vote #152](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Said He Was Opposed To The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Which Authorized A 3.1% Pay Increase For Uniformed Personnel

Garcia Said That He Was Opposed to The House’s FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Because It Spent Less On The Military Than The Senate’s Version, Supposedly Cut Troops’ Pay And Benefits, And Restricted The Military’s Border Security Missions

Garcia Said That He Was Opposed to The House’s FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Because It Spent \$17 Billion Less On The Military Than The Senate’s Version. “Representative Katie Hill is lauding the passage of the House National Defense Authorization Act. This is the bill that prescribes how our military spends its funds. The reality is this Democrat bill fails to address several critical national security concerns. After 20 years of warfare, now is not the time to be cutting funding to our military. Now is the time to rebuild our equipment and reward our troops with more care and higher pay (more than this bill prescribes). Our troops are woefully underpaid. Russia and China are now peers, not near-peers! We need to evolve our technologies. Why the House NDAA is a Risk to our Security: The House version of NDAA funds our defense and national security programs at \$17 billion less than the Senate version.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/18/19](#)]

- **Garcia Said The House FY 2020 NDAA Cut “Personnel Accounts That Fund Troop Pay/Benefits By \$1.2 Billion.”** “It cuts personnel accounts that fund troop pay/benefits by \$1.2 billion (roughly \$600 per active and reserve member), cuts nuclear deterrent programs, cuts critical programs designed to deter Russia and China, including cuts to hypersonics (the biggest modern threat to the US), ship construction, and closes Guantanamo Bay to move terrorists to the U.S., along with other crucial cuts.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/18/19](#)]
- **Garcia Attacked The House FY 2020 NDAA For Putting “Severe Restrictions On The Military’s Traditional Missions In Supporting Border Security.”** “The House version creates severe restrictions on the military’s traditional missions in supporting border security. Katie Hill and her Democrat peers are using this defense budget for political messaging rather than protecting our nation and ensuring our troops are taken care of. Unacceptable!” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/18/19](#)]



Mike Garcia for Congress
July 18, 2019 · 🌐

Representative Katie Hill is lauding the passage of the House National Defense Authorization Act. This is the bill that prescribes how our military spends its funds. The reality is this Democrat bill fails to address several critical national security concerns. After 20 years of warfare, now is not the time to be cutting funding to our military. Now is the time to rebuild our equipment and reward our troops with more care and higher pay (more than this bill prescribes). Our troops are woefully underpaid. Russia and China are now peers, not near-peers! We need to evolve our technologies.

Why the House NDAA is a Risk to our Security:

The House version of NDAA funds our defense and national security programs at \$17 billion less than the Senate version. It cuts personnel accounts that fund troop pay/benefits by \$1.2 billion (roughly \$600 per active and reserve member), cuts nuclear deterrent programs, cuts critical programs designed to deter Russia and China, including cuts to hypersonics (the biggest modern threat to the US), ship construction, and closes Guantanamo Bay to move terrorists to the U.S., along with other crucial cuts. The House version creates severe restrictions on the military's traditional missions in supporting border security.

Katie Hill and her Democrat peers are using this defense budget for political messaging rather than protecting our nation and ensuring our troops are taken care of. Unacceptable!

<https://www.militarytimes.com/.../military-budget-showdown-s.../>

WHY THE HOUSE NDAA IS WEAK:
The House version of NDAA funds our defense and national security programs at \$17 billion less than the Senate version. It cuts personnel accounts that fund troop pay and benefits by \$1.2 billion (roughly \$600 per active and reserve member), cuts nuclear deterrent programs, cuts critical programs designed to deter Russia and China, including cuts to hypersonics (the biggest modern threat to the US), ship construction, and closes Guantanamo Bay to move terrorists to the U.S., along with other crucial cuts. The House version creates severe restrictions on the military's traditional missions in supporting border security.

MIKE GARCIA
FOR U.S. CONGRESS

Mike Garcia for Congress
Political Candidate

Send Message

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16 Comments 7 Shares

[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/18/19](#)]

The House 2020 NDAA Authorized A 3.1% Pay Increase For Uniformed Personnel And Implemented Reforms To Improve Military Housing

The House 2020 NDAA Authorized A 3.1% Pay Increase For Uniformed Personnel And Implemented Reforms To Improve Military Housing. “When passed, the FY20 NDAA will mark the fifty-ninth consecutive year the Congress has enacted sweeping legislation in support of a strong, comprehensive national defense. The NDAA is the primary vehicle to execute Congress’s important constitutional obligation to “provide for the common defense.” To do so, the NDAA must take care of our greatest asset: Our service members. Chairman Smith’s proposal focuses on improving the lives of our men and women in uniform, authorizing a 3.1 percent pay increase and implementing reforms to improve the quality of military housing. We expect our service members to confront unique, complex challenges and they deserve our support.” [House Armed Services Committee, Press Release, [6/10/19](#)]

The NDAA Prohibited New Transfers To Guantanamo, Reversed Trump’s Transgender Troop Ban, And Barred Trump From Leaving NATO

HEALDINE: “House Set To Pass NDAA Today.” [Politico, [7/12/19](#)]

- **The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Prohibited New Transfers Into The Guantanamo Bay Detention Facility.** “The bill would also prohibit new transfers into the Guantánamo Bay detention facility. While the Trump administration has not sent any new detainees to the facility, the White House argued the provision would force the Pentagon to ‘conduct long-term detention of such detainees in-theater or in the continental United States, repatriate them to third countries, or release detainees.’” [The Hill, [7/9/19](#)]
- **The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Reversed Trump’s Transgender Troop Ban.** “The House approved Rep. Jackie Speier’s (D-Calif.) amendment to reverse Trump’s transgender troop ban. It would permit those who can meet gender-neutral occupational standards to join the military — regardless of sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race or national origin.” [Politico, [7/12/19](#)]
- **The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Bared Trump From Leaving NATO.** “An amendment by Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D-Calif) was adopted that would bar Trump from leaving NATO.” [Politico, [7/12/19](#)]

The NDAA Ensured The Department Of Defense Was Capable Of Adapting To Climate Change

The House FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act Ensured That The Department Of Defense Was Capable Of Adapting To Climate Change. “On July 10, the House approved two amendments, introduced by Congressman Blumenauer, to the FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) that would help the Department of Defense (DoD) prepare and adapt to the impacts of climate change. One amendment would ensure the DoD is capable of adapting to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, drought, and more intense storms, by directing the DoD to identify and seek to remove barriers that hinder it from being resilient to those impacts. The other amendment would ensure America’s military infrastructure is better protected from the growing threat of sea level rise by directing the DoD to consider the impacts of current and future mean sea level fluctuations in the location and design over the lifetime of the proposed military infrastructure. As the climate continues to change, these amendments will ensure America’s military assets, operational capability, and readiness remain at the forefront in the 21st Century.” [National Resources Defense Council, [7/11/19](#)]

April 2019: Garcia Said His “Top Priority” Was Supporting Trump’s Defense Budgets, One Of Which Contained A Massive Hike In The Overseas Contingency Operations Account That Trump’s Own Budget Director Called A “Slush Fund”

April 2019: Garcia Said His “Top Priority” Was Supporting Trump’s Defense Budgets. “Garcia said that instead, he would rather focus on defense and fiscal issues. ‘That’s the top priority, supporting the president’s budgets for DoD over the next five years is critical,’ he said. ‘The second issue is supporting long term tax cuts, the temporary tax cuts were put in place a couple of years ago need to be made permanent, I think that does a lot for small business and for the average family.’” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [4/28/19](#)]

- **Trump’s 2019 Defense Budget Submission To Congress Included \$34 Billion More Than Defense Officials Had Requested, And Included Funding For Trump’s Border Wall With Mexico.** “U.S. President Donald Trump will submit a budget to Congress on Monday that includes a sizable \$750 billion for fiscal year 2020 for national defense spending, of which \$718 billion will go to the Pentagon, a U.S. defense official confirmed to Foreign Policy. That figure includes roughly \$9 billion in ‘emergency’ funds that will go toward hurricane relief and border security, the Office of Management and Budget said Monday—in other words, Trump’s long-promised border wall with Mexico. [...] Defense officials had been planning for a \$733 billion overall national defense budget, which would have been an increase of 2.4 percent over last year’s \$716 billion top line.” [Foreign Policy, [3/10/19](#)]
- **Trump’s 2019 Defense Budget Submission To Congress Included A Massive Hike In The Overseas Contingency Operations Account, Which Trump’s Own Budget Director Had Called A “Slush Fund.”**

“One significant shift in this year’s budget request is a massive hike in a controversial war account that the White House’s own budget director, former Republican Rep. Mick Mulvaney, has criticized as a ‘slush fund.’ The fund, the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account, is not subject to mandatory congressional spending limits. Of the total \$718 billion request for the Defense Department, \$165 billion will go to OCO and \$9 billion to an additional emergency account, while \$544 billion will go to the base defense budget, according to the official. CNN reported the breakdown March 8.” [Foreign Policy, [3/10/19](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Obama’s Cuts To The Military Budget Led To Loss Of Life And Low Levels Of Military Readiness

Garcia Claimed Obama’s Cuts To The Military Budget Led To Loss Of Life And Low Levels Of Military Readiness. “When Navy pilot Mike Garcia launched his F/A-18 off the USS Nimitz for dangerous missions over Iraq, he was focused on the mission, but when he was back on the carrier, all too often, he was frustrated by one thing: budget cuts to the military. [...] ‘It was painful, and we, frankly, we lost lives,’ he added. Garcia said inadequate resources due to Obama-era defense sequestrations led to record low levels of readiness and not enough resources for war fighters during a continuous, 20-year global war on terror. ‘Now what we need to focus on is modernizing, improving readiness but also modernizing our forces and giving our troops a break,’ he said.” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

- **Garcia Claimed That Obama Made The U.S. Weaker Compared To Russia And China.** “Garcia also blamed the Obama Administration for making the United States weaker compared to global rivals. ‘China and Russia are no longer just near-peer threats, they are now-peer threats,’ he said. ‘COVID-19 has manifested a weakness relative to China that maybe many of us didn’t anticipate.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

Garcia Opposed Cutting Pentagon Spending To Help Pay For COVID-19 Relief Spending

Garcia Opposed Cutting Pentagon Spending To Help Pay For COVID-19 Relief Spending. “The process is sure to be contentious after a group of 29 liberal Democrats wrote to the House Armed Services Committee chairman and ranking member Tuesday calling for defense budget cuts amid heavy coronavirus relief spending. Garcia said that is a false and dangerous choice. ‘What it sounds like is that folks are being distracted and not focusing on the national security implications that this COVID-19 has,’ he said. ‘Cutting the military to fund that right now would only subject us to another risk on a different front.’ He added that Defense Secretary Mark Esper’s call for a 3% to 5% increase to keep pace is fair, and a defense budget in the \$740 billion to \$750 billion range is ‘a good number right now.’ ‘Now’s not the time to be taking the foot off the pedal in terms of investing in our military’ he said.” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

Leadership

Garcia Said Pentagon Leadership Was Pushing A “Woke” Liberal Agenda [...] Rather Than Focusing On Defeating An Enemy

Garcia Said Pentagon Leadership Was Pushing A “Woke” Liberal Agenda [...] Rather Than Focusing On Defeating An Enemy. “Only 45% of the American people have a ‘great deal of confidence’ in the military, according to a poll released Wednesday by the California-based Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation and Institute. That amounted to a 25 percentage point drop since 2018, the year of the first National Defense Survey. [...] Mr. Garcia said Pentagon leadership is too interested in pushing forward a ‘woke’ liberal agenda, such as diversity and inclusivity training in the ranks, rather than focusing on defeating an enemy. ‘We know they should know better. These guys are failing to learn and evolve,’ he said. ‘Taking care of our troops needs to be at the forefront. We have to support the average service member.’” [Washington Times, 12/2/21]

2019: Garcia Said Trump Changed The Rules Of Engagement So That Local Commanders Can Go Finish The Mission And Do What They Need To Do”

Garcia Said Trump “Changed The Rules Of Engagement So That Local Commanders Can Go Finish The Mission And Do What They Need To Do..” GARCIA: “He’s taken troops, troop levels in four different theatres on an order of magnitude reduction in some cases of 90%. He’s changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do. If you look around, we’re in a relative state of peace on the macro geopolitical landscape.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia: “We’re In A Relative State Of Peace On The Macro Geopolitical Landscape.”** GARCIA: “He’s taken troops, troop levels in four different theatres on an order of magnitude reduction in some cases of 90%. He’s changed the rules of engagement so that local commanders can go finish the mission and do what they need to do. If you look around, we’re in a relative state of peace on the macro geopolitical landscape.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Presidential War Powers**Garcia Said He Wrote A Paper At The Naval Academy Paper Called “President Bush And His Lovely Little War,” Which Discussed A President’s Right To Go To War “With” Or “Without” Congressional Approval****Garcia Said He Wrote A Paper Called “President Bush And His Lovely Little War,” Which Discussed A President’s Right To Go To War “With” Or “Without” Congress’ Approval.”**

GARCIA: “I did get to meet Bush Sr. at one point, I wrote a paper in college at the Naval Academy about President Bush, called ‘President Bush and his Lovely Little War,’ it was a paper about a president’s rights and abilities to engage in warfare either with Congress or without Congress. All of that aside, he was coming to visit our campus one day, and I had just gotten the paper back that day, luckily I had gotten an A- on it that day. So, I had this paper about him, he comes and visits our campus., I come around the corner and I literally run into President Bush, and this is while Clinton is in office. So, he wasn’t the sitting President. All of his guards are there, and I ask, Mr. President, do you mind signing this? And he looks at it, it was a cold day, his hands were shaking, and he goes, ‘You make me look like an a-hole son?’ And I say no sir, so, I still have this paper from Bush one signed by him.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Said That “Both Bush’s Were Good Presidents.”** GARCIA: “Greatest -- I wouldn’t say greatest -- both Bush’s were good presidents, good leaders, good Americans.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Nuclear Testing**Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The NDAA That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds For New Nuclear Testing**

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds For New Nuclear Testing. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment no. 4 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized for fiscal 2021 or any previous year to conduct or make preparations for any explosive nuclear weapons test that produces any yield.” The amendment passed 227-179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 834, [Vote #142](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Biden Administration

Garcia Said That The Biden Administration Was “The Greatest Threat To Our Nation’s Security”

Dec. 28, 2021: Garcia Tweeted That The Biden Administration “Now Poses The Greatest Threat To Our Nation’s Security.”



Mike Garcia  @ElectMikeGarcia · Dec 28, 2021

China and Russia are peer threats (not near-peer threats) who now understand that our commander-in-chief lacks the backbone necessary to keep America as the world’s premier super power. We are only 1/4 through Biden’s term...



foxnews.com

Biden's Afghanistan, China, Russia policies in 2021 sparked concern o...
Repeated blunders have led foreign policy experts and lawmakers on both sides of the aisle to argue that the Biden administration's foreign ...

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Mike Garcia  @ElectMikeGarcia

and this administration now poses the greatest threat to our nation’s security.

3:20 PM · Dec 28, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

[Mike Garcia, Twitter, [12/28/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Biden And Obama Weakened America In Relation To China And Russia

Garcia Claimed That “China And Russia Are Peer Threats” And That President Biden Lacked “The Backbone Necessary To Keep America As The World’s Premier Super Power.” “China and Russia are peer threats (not near-peer threats) who now understand that our commander-in-chief lacks the backbone necessary to keep America as the world’s premier super power.” [Mike Garcia, Twitter, [12/28/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed That Obama Made The U.S. Weaker Compared To Russia And China. “Garcia also blamed the Obama Administration for making the United States weaker compared to global rivals. ‘China and Russia are no longer just near-peer threats, they are now-peer threats,’ he said. ‘COVID-19 has manifested a weakness relative to China that maybe many of us didn’t anticipate.’” [Washington Examiner, 5/19/20]

Multiple Foreign Policy Experts Argued, However, That Trump Actually Weakened America Relative To Russia And China

Former Ambassador Michael McFaul: Trump Left America “In Much Worse Shape To Compete With China And Russia In 2021 Than It Was In 2017.” “Over the last four years, many national security experts, both outside and within the Trump administration, have warned that the return of ideological competition between autocratic China and Russia and the democratic United States is the defining feature of international relations today. [...] But the greatest changes in the shifting balance of power among the U.S., China and Russia in the last four years have come not from Beijing or Moscow, but from Washington. After simultaneously weakening democracy at home and disengaging from leadership abroad, President Donald Trump is leaving behind an America in much worse shape to compete with China and Russia in 2021 than it was in 2017.” [NBC Op-Ed, Michael McFaul, [12/16/20](#)]

- **McFaul: “Trump’s Constant Berating Of Allies And Indifference To Democracy” Allowed Putin To Expand His Influence In Europe.** “In Europe, Trump’s constant berating of allies and indifference to democracy helped to divide the continent, allowing Putin to court populist, illiberal leaders and movements, including Hungary’s Viktor Orbán, Italy’s Matteo Salvini, France’s Marine Le Pen and Britain’s Nigel Farage. Trump’s attempt to leverage assistance to Ukraine for his campaign deeply damaged U.S.-Ukraine relations, another gift to Putin. NATO will welcome Biden’s return, but it will be reluctant to entrust leadership over European security to Americans. After all, another isolationist might be elected in 2024.” [NBC, Op-Ed, [12/16/20](#)]

Washington Post Columnist Ishaan Tharoor: America’s Trade Deficit With China Increased Under Trump. “There are other reasons for skepticism about Trump’s approach. For all his eagerness to unleash a trade war that was going to be ‘easy’ to win, Trump appears to have lost badly. A recent Bloomberg analysis unpacked how the U.S. trade deficit with China is currently larger than what it was in 2016, no matter Trump’s vow that he would rapidly reverse the imbalance. U.S. companies and consumers largely footed the bill for rounds of tariffs Trump slapped on Chinese goods.” [Washington Post Op-Ed, Ishaan Tharoor, [1/19/21](#)]

Sen. Chris Murphy: Trump’s Alienation Of America’s East Asian And Southeast Asian Allies Strengthened China’s Regional Influence. “In Southeast Asia, China has never been stronger. Instead of building an alliance of friendly nations to counter China’s aspirations to control the waters of the region, Trump has pushed every single regional ally further away from us. After a 21-year military partnership with the Philippines, Chinese pressure and American neglect led to President Rodrigo Duterte kicking the United States out. Trump did effectively nothing to stop it, and a critical American foothold in the Pacific is about to vanish. Japan and South Korea are more interested than ever in hedging their bets with China, as Trump threatens to pull troops out of both nations unless they quadruple their payments to the United States.” [USA Today, Sen. Chris Murphy, [5/15/20](#)]

Policing & Public Safety Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia twice voted against the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which overhauled policing laws.
 - ✓ The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act would ban chokeholds, no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, end qualified immunity for law enforcement, mandated data collection on police encounters, and create a nationwide police misconduct registry.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that having local police departments “sign up for certain conditions in order to be eligible for [federal] grants” amounted to defunding the police.
- ✓ Garcia voted against limiting the transfer of certain military equipment to local law enforcement.
 - ✓ Academic research found that more-militarized law enforcement agencies were associated with more civilians killed each year by police without reducing crime or increasing officer safety. .
- ✓ Garcia said that “we should hold politicians who supported defunding the police or marched with BLM accountable.”
- ✓ Garcia called the Black Lives Matter movement a liberal policy that compromised the integrity of law enforcement officers.
- ✓ Garcia voted against considering the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act.
 - ✓ The MORE Act would decriminalize marijuana at the federal level and expunge all non-violent marijuana related convictions from individuals’ criminal records.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the elimination of the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine.
 - ✓ Unlike Garcia, a majority of House Republicans voted to end the federal sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine.
 - ✓ The harsher sentences for crack cocaine have disproportionately impacted low-income communities and communities of color.
- ✓ Garcia said that he was in favor of the death penalty and supported initiatives to expedite executions.
- ✓ Garcia voted against condemning the “heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence” targeting Asian-owned businesses that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021.
- ✓ Garcia voted against an amendment that restricted the president’s authority to call state militias into federal service to suppress an insurrection within a state.
 - ✓ The amendment was intended to “creat[e] accountability to Congress whenever a President uses military force domestically” after Trump threatened to invoke the insurrection act during protests for racial justice.

Policing

Garcia Twice Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Which Overhauled Policing Laws

2021: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act

March 2021: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Which Overhauled Policing Laws. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a “last resort” to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or “less lethal” force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would eliminate “qualified immunity” protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting “in good faith” or the purported absence of “clearly established” law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. It would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 212. [HR 1280, [Vote #60](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Bill Banned Chokeholds, Ended Qualified Immunity For Law Enforcement, Banned No-Knock Warrants In Federal Drug Cases, Mandated Data Collection On Police Encounters, And Created A Nationwide Police Misconduct Registry.** “The [George Floyd Justice in Policing Act] would ban chokeholds and end qualified immunity for law enforcement — the legal protection for police officers that limits victims' ability to sue for misconduct. It would ban no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, mandate data collection on police encounters and create a nationwide police misconduct registry to help hold problematic officers accountable. The bill would also prohibit racial and religious profiling and redirect funding to community-based policing programs.” [NPR, [4/21/21](#)]

2020: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, To Establish Reporting And Requirements Related To Police Data And Restrict Multiple Police Practices By Federal Law Enforcement And State And Local Agencies That Receive Federal Funding. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies

and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of "no-knock warrants" to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a "last resort" to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or "less lethal" force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. It would eliminate "qualified immunity" protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting "in good faith" or the purported absence of "clearly established" law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. As amended, it would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2023 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies." The bill passed 208-181. [HR 7120, [Vote #119](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Reform Qualified Immunity And Revise Federal Law On Prosecuting Police Misconduct.** "The new bill would change one very significant word in federal law when it comes to prosecuting police: 'willful.' That word means prosecutors charging police have to demonstrate there was willful intent on the part of the police officer to kill or harm someone — which can be extremely difficult to prove and successfully prosecute. The bill would change that word to the phrase 'knowingly or with reckless disregard.' It would also define a 'death resulting' as any act that was a 'substantial factor contributing to the death' of an individual. In addition, the bill changes something called qualified immunity, which courts have interpreted to give police officers and other public officials broad immunity from being sued in civil court if they have violated the constitutional rights of an individual. The bill would make it easier for plaintiffs to recover damages against police officers if the officer is sued and found guilty." [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Create Federal Bans On Chokeholds And No-Knock Warrants.** "The Democratic bill would ban these kinds of no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, but also condition federal funding for state and local law enforcement agencies on prohibiting their use as well [...] The legislation would put a federal ban in place on the use of police chokeholds, which is defined by the bill as an act putting pressure on an individual's throat or windpipe that impedes their ability to breathe. Such bans have already been supported by localities across the country including, most recently, Minneapolis. A federal chokehold ban would further condemn the use of this tactic by police and give the Justice Department more power to levy charges against law enforcement officers who use this maneuver." [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Establish A National Registry Of Misconduct By Law Enforcement Officers.** "There's currently very little data available about police misconduct, making it difficult to pin down past offenders and ensure that they don't receive jobs in new places. According to a USA Today report, punishment for misconduct also varies at the state level, with some requiring police to decertify while others are far less punitive. Creating a national registry about misconduct would enable lawmakers to better understand its frequency and craft targeted responses to combat it." [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require States To Report Use Of Force To The Justice Department, And Require That Deadly Force Be Used Only As A Last Resort.** "Similarly, little is currently known about the frequency with which police officers currently use force, something the bill is striving to change. By

mandating state documentation of use of force, law enforcement agencies can begin to determine how often police engage in such actions [...] The bill would change the use-of-force standard for federal officers from ‘reasonableness’ to only when it is necessary to either prevent death or ‘serious bodily injury.’ It would require federal officers to use deescalation techniques and only resort to force as a last resort, and would condition federal funds to state and local agencies on their adoption of the same standard.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Require Police To Increase The Use Of Body And Dashboard Cameras.** “The bill would require federal police officers to wear body cameras and put dashboard cameras on all federal police vehicles. It requires state and local departments to use existing federal funds to increase body camera use, which has been on the rise since the 2014 shooting death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. However, research has shown that more cameras aren’t the whole story; police don’t always turn them on or review the footage while writing an incident report, and footage is not always made public.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]
- **The Justice In Policing Act Would Limit The Transfer Of Military Equipment To Local Police Departments.** “Currently, the military is able to distribute excess equipment including armored vehicles and ammunition to local law enforcement agencies under the 1033 program. The bill would prohibit the distribution of some ‘controlled’ military equipment by the Department of Defense, such as firearms, grenades, vehicles, and weaponized drones. There are scenarios when departments could waive this rule, however, such as when police need a vehicle for a natural disaster response.” [Vox, [6/25/20](#)]

Police Funding

Opposition To Conditioning Funding For Or Defunding The Police

Garcia Claimed That Having Local Police Departments “Sign Up For Certain Conditions In Order To Be Eligible For [Federal] Grants” Amounted To Defunding The Police

Garcia Claimed That Having Local Police Departments “Sign Up For Certain Conditions In Order To Be Eligible For [Federal] Grants” Amounted To Defunding The Police. "Garcia sits on the Appropriations Committee and the Commerce and Justice subcommittee, which funds the Department of Justice. 'Many that have reversed and sort of now rejected this defund the police movement, we still are having conversations at the federal level about defunding the police during these appropriations hearings,' Garcia said. 'They're making it so that local law enforcement agencies have to sign up for certain conditions in order to be eligible for grants that are actually contradictory to law and order and helping police officers do their job.'" [Antelope Valley Press, [1/27/22](#)]

Garcia Supported A Resolution Opposing Efforts To Defund The Police

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Republican Sponsored Resolution That Condemned Violence And Rioting In The Wake Of The Death Of George Floyd And Opposed Efforts To Defund The Police. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to provide for consideration of H. Res. 1023, a resolution by Mr. Steube.” H. Res. 1023 read: “Resolved, That the House of Representatives— (1) calls for justice for George Floyd; (2) calls for justice for officers and others who have suffered from violence at the hands of extremists; (3) strongly condemns the violence, riots, and looting in the United States; (4) recognizes that violent opportunists use the cover of legitimate protests by their fellow citizens to sow chaos; (5) recognizes that the actions of those committed to violence does not diminish the rights of other Americans to peacefully protest; (6) urges peace and order to be restored; (7) expresses that those responsible for these violent acts be held criminally responsible for their actions; (8) strongly opposes any effort to establish autonomous areas within the sovereign territory of the United States; and (9) strongly opposes efforts to defund, dismantle, or disband police forces.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 202-176. [H.Res.1017, [Vote #116](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#); Congressional Record, 6/25/20; H. Res. 1023, introduced [6/25/20](#)]

Police Militarization

Garcia Voted Against Limiting The Transfer Of Certain Military Equipment To Local Law Enforcement

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Limit The Transfer Of Certain Military Equipment To Local Law Enforcement

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Limit The Transfer Of Certain Military Equipment To Local Law Enforcement. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Johnson, D-Ga., amendment no. 36 that would restrict the Defense Department from transferring certain surplus military equipment, including controlled firearms, ammunition, grenade launchers, explosives, certain vehicles, weaponized drones and long-range acoustic devices, to federal, state or local law enforcement agencies.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198 to 231. [HR 4350, [Vote #281](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Academic Research Found That More-Militarized Law Enforcement Agencies Were Associated With More Civilians Killed Each Year By Police, Without Reducing Crime Or Increasing Officer Safety

Research By University Of Cincinnati Professor Jack Mewhirter And Stanford Senior Data Analyst Ryan Welch Found That More-Militarized Police Departments Were Associated With More Civilians Killed Each Year By Police.. “We posit that when law enforcement receives more military materials — weapons, vehicles and tools — it becomes more militarized along the other three axes as well. They use more military language, create elite units like SWAT teams, and become more likely to jump into high-risk situations. Militarization makes every problem — even a car of teenagers driving away from a party — look like a nail that should be hit with an AR-15 hammer. [...] Even controlling for other possible factors in police violence (such as household income, overall and black population, violent-crime levels and drug use), more-militarized law enforcement agencies were associated with more civilians killed each year by police. When a county goes from receiving no military equipment to \$2,539,767 worth (the largest figure that went to one agency in our data), more than twice as many civilians are likely to die in that county the following year.” [Washington Post, [6/30/17](#)]

- **Merwhirter And Welch Came To This Conclusion By Analyzing Data On Police Violence And Military Weapons Transfers To Police Departments In Connecticut, Maine, Nevada, And New Hampshire.** “The 1996 National Defense Authorization Act allows the defense secretary to give local law enforcement the Defense Department’s excess military equipment at no cost under the 1033 Program created by the act [...] Data on police violence are notoriously sparse. We took advantage of FatalEncounters.org, a project that collects data from paid researchers, public records requests, and crowdsourcing. When we began the project, Fatal Encounters had data for four states — Connecticut, Maine, Nevada, and New Hampshire — so we analyzed all counties in those states. We obtained 1033 transfer data made publicly available by The Washington Post after the newspaper’s successful Freedom of Information Act request.” [Washington Post, [6/30/17](#)]

Two Independent, Peer-Reviewed Studies Drew The Conclusion That Transferring Military Equipment To Local Police Departments Did Not Reduce Crime Or Increase Officer Safety. “Two independent studies have drawn the same conclusions: billions of dollars in surplus military equipment, including armored vehicles and high-powered rifles, that have been transferred by the federal government to thousands of U.S. police departments have not reduced crime or increased officer safety.” [ABC News, [12/8/20](#)]

- **One Study Was Conducted By A Researcher At The University Of Michigan And The Other Was Conducted By Scholars At Emory College Of Arts & Sciences And LSU.** The two peer-reviewed studies, one by a researcher at the University of Michigan and the other by scholars at Emory College of Arts &

Sciences and Louisiana State University, were both published on Monday in the London-based journal Nature of Human Behaviour.” [ABC News, [12/8/20](#)]

Black Lives Matter

Garcia Said That Politicians Who Marched With Black Lives Matter Needed To Be Held Accountable

Garcia: “We Should Hold Politicians Who Supported Defunding The Police Or Marched With BLM Accountable.”



[Twitter, Mike Garcia, [1/25/22](#)]

Garcia Called The Black Lives Matter Movement A Liberal Policy That Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement Officers

Garcia Said The Black Lives Matter Movement Compromised The Integrity Of Law Enforcement. GARCIA: “The very liberal policies...combined with open borders, defunding the police, and a BLM movement that has compromised the integrity of our law enforcement officers...is leading to a Wild West scenario.” [FOX Business, Varney & Co., [1/4/22](#)] (VIDEO, 00:19)

Marijuana

Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Marijuana At The Federal Level

Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level, Provide For The Expungement Of All Previous Cannabis-Related Arrests, And Establish The Cannabis Justice Office At The Department Of Justice, Among Other Provisions. In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for non-violent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5% for two years and gradually increasing to 8%. It would also create an annual ‘occupational tax’ of \$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust fund from tax proceeds, from which 40% would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry and 60% would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department. The new office would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related business and prohibit the denial of any federal public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Labor Statistics Bureau to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ in existing law and replace them with ‘cannabis.’” The bill passed 228 to 164. [HR 3884, [Vote #235](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

Garcia Opposed The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment And Expungement (MORE) Act, Which Would Decriminalize Marijuana And Expunge All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act. In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1244) that would provide for floor consideration of the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act (HR 3884). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill. The manager’s amendment would maintain the authority of the Transportation Department and Coast Guard to regulate and screen for the use of marijuana along with other controlled substances; specify that the expungement of federal cannabis offenses under the bill applies to non-violent offenses; specify that individuals who received increased sentences for organizing or leading criminal activity related to a cannabis offense would not be eligible for expungement; and require a Government Accountability Office study on the societal impact of recreational cannabis legalization by states to include uses of marijuana related to the health, including the mental health, of veterans.” The Rule was adopted by a vote of 225 to 160. [H.RES. 1244, [Vote #231](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

- **The MORE Act Would Decriminalize Marijuana At The Federal Level And Expunge All Non-Violent Marijuana Related Convictions From Individuals’ Criminal Records.** “Today, Assistant Speaker-elect Katherine Clark (MA-5) celebrated the passage of the Marijuana Opportunity, Reinvestment, and Expungement (MORE) Act, legislation that would decriminalize marijuana at the federal level, expunge convictions for non-violent offenses from people’s records, promote equitable participation in the legal industry, and make medical access to marijuana easier for our veterans.” [Rep. Katherine Clark, Press Release, [12/4/20](#)]

Garcia Blamed Biden's Border Policies And Calls To Defund The Police For The Rise Of California's Marijuana Black Market

Mike Garcia Op-Ed: Garcia Said The Biden Administration Failed To "Address The Crisis At The Border" Allowing For "Illegal Activity In Southern California To Grow"

Mike Garcia Op-Ed: Garcia Claimed That There Were "Thousands Of Large-Scale Illegal Marijuana Grows Run By Transnational Criminal Organizations" In Southern California. "In Southern California's high desert, there are thousands of large-scale illegal marijuana grows run by transnational criminal organizations and worked by indentured servants and illegal immigrants. These grows are bad for the environment, wasting natural resources, not regulated or taxed, funneling money to foreign nations, and a threat to citizens' livelihoods." [Washington Examiner, Mike Garcia Op-Ed, [5/24/21](#)]

- **Mike Garcia Op-Ed: Garcia Said That Biden's Failure To "Address The Crisis At The Border" Was Fueling These Illegal Marijuana Grows.** "The U.S.'s open border is the primary dynamic fueling these grows. [...] Currently, we have a presidential administration that fails to address the crisis at the border, a state that fails to enforce laws, and a reckless call by the radical Left to defund the police — a recipe for disaster. The lack of manpower paired with open borders allowing for the transnational criminal organization leaders to expand their workforce through human trafficking is only causing the illegal activity in Southern California to grow and more people to suffer." [Washington Examiner, Mike Garcia Op-Ed, [5/24/21](#)]

Garcia Claimed California's Marijuana Black Market "Significantly Worsened In Recent Months, Fueled By Both Calls To Defund The Police And The Biden Administration's Failure To Secure The Border"

Garcia Claimed California's Marijuana Black Market "Significantly Worsened In Recent Months, Fueled By Both Calls To Defund The Police And The Biden Administration's Failure To Secure The Border." "U.S. Rep. Mike Garcia, who represents a mostly rural and suburban area north of Los Angeles, used one such recent bust to make political hay. In an op-ed published by the Fox News website, Garcia included 'dope on the table' photos and characterized the black market as being a problem caused by 'Democrats' [...] He did declare, inane and with zero basis, that the problem of the illicit market has been 'significantly worsened in recent months, fueled by both calls to defund the police and the Biden administration's failure to secure the border.'" [East Bay Express, 8/11/21]

- **Garcia Did Not Mention The Federal Illegality Of Weed Nor California's High Taxes As Possible Reasons For The State's Rising Marijuana Black Market.** "He mentioned neither the federal illegality of weed, which is the main reason such grow operations exist to begin with, nor high taxes in California, which is why they continue to thrive. But he did declare, inane and with zero basis, that the problem of the illicit market has been 'significantly worsened in recent months, fueled by both calls to defund the police and the Biden administration's failure to secure the border.'" [East Bay Express, 8/11/21]

Garcia Blamed The Rise Of Criminal Activity Related To Illegal Marijuana Growing On Prosecutors Who Refuse To Charge Offenders Unless They Also Commit More Serious Crimes

Garcia And Other California Republicans Sent A Letter To The Attorney General Drawing Attention To "An Alarming Escalation In Dangerous Criminal Activity Across Southern California Related To Illegal Marijuana Grow Operations." "Legislators from California joined forces to ask the Attorney General to address the growing crisis in regard to illegal marijuana grows in Southern California. Representatives Mike Garcia (CA-25), Kevin McCarthy (CA-23), Jay Obernolte (CA-08) and Ken Calvert (CA-42) led the signatories on a letter from the California Republican Congressional Delegation to U.S. Department of Justice Attorney General Merrick Garland regarding the dangerous increase of illegal marijuana grows in southern California. The letter was drafted and sent due to an alarming escalation in dangerous criminal activity across Southern California related to illegal marijuana grow operations." [Big Bear Grizzly, 5/17/21]

- **The Letter Blamed The Rise Of Criminal Activity Related To Illegal Marijuana Growing On Prosecutors Who Refuse To Charge Offenders Unless They Also Committed More Serious Crimes.** “‘The growth is fueled in part by the knowledge that criminals who are arrested will ultimately face no consequences,’ the lawmakers wrote. ‘We have heard from local, state and federal law enforcement who are frustrated that their hard work is routinely rendered pointless by prosecutors who refuse to charge offenders unless they commit additional, ‘more serious’ crimes as well. When prosecutors wait for violent or other serious crimes to occur before charging these criminals, our constituents pay the price.’” [Big Bear Grizzly, 5/17/21]

Sentencing Disparities

Garcia Broke With The Majority Of House Republicans And Voted Against Eliminating The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine

Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine, Which Have Disproportionately Impacted Low-Income Communities And Communities Of Color

Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would eliminate the federal sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine by repealing a law that authorizes higher penalties for crack cocaine offenses compared to powder cocaine offenses, with the repeal effective retroactively. It would authorize sentencing courts to impose reduced sentences under the new guidelines for individuals convicted prior to the bill's enactment.” The motion passed by a vote of 361-66. [H.R. 1693, [Vote #297](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

- **The Harsher Sentences For Crack Cocaine Have Disproportionately Impacted Low-Income Communities And Communities Of Color.** “Crack cocaine, which is typically smoked, tends to be less expensive than powder cocaine, which is snorted in through the nose. The lower price of crack cocaine made it more easily accessible to people in lower-income communities, which subsequently meant that members of marginalized groups were more likely to face longer prison sentences compared to the lower ones for powder cocaine offenses. ‘The burden has disproportionately fallen on African American communities,’ said Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (D-N.Y.), the House Democratic caucus chairman and chief author of the bill. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, a law signed by then-President Reagan as part of the ‘War on Drugs,’ established a five-year minimum sentence for possessing at least five grams of crack, while an individual would have to possess at least 500 grams of powder cocaine to receive the same sentence.” [The Hill, [9/28/21](#)]

Unlike Garcia, A “Majority Of House Republicans” Voted To End The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine

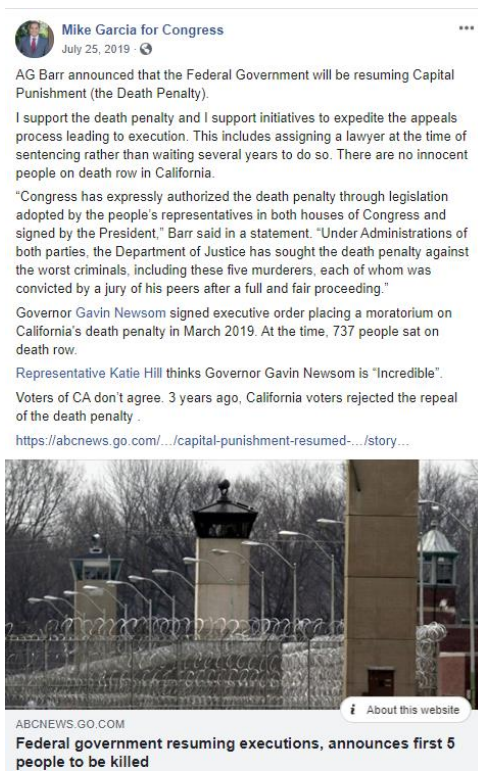
Unlike Garcia, A “Majority Of House Republicans” Voted To End The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine. “The House passed legislation on Tuesday that would eliminate the federal disparity in prison sentences for crack and powder cocaine offenses, in an effort to enact criminal justice reform on a bipartisan basis. The bill, which lawmakers passed 361-66, is meant to address a gap that its proponents say has largely fallen on Black people and other people of color. The House passed the measure handily, but the vote divided Republicans. A majority of House Republicans voted for the bill with all Democrats, but the 66 votes in opposition all came from the GOP.” [The Hill, [9/28/21](#)]

Capital Punishment

Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Death Penalty And Supported Initiatives To Expedite Executions

Garcia Said That He Was In Favor Of The Death Penalty And Supported Initiatives To Expedite Executions. “AG Barr announced that the Federal Government will be resuming Capital Punishment (the Death Penalty). I support the death penalty and I support initiatives to expedite the appeals process leading to execution. This includes assigning a lawyer at the time of sentencing rather than waiting several years to do so.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]

- **Garcia: “There Are No Innocent People On Death Row In California.”** “There are no innocent people on death row in California. ‘Congress has expressly authorized the death penalty through legislation adopted by the people’s representatives in both houses of Congress and signed by the President,’ Barr said in a statement. ‘Under Administrations of both parties, the Department of Justice has sought the death penalty against the worst criminals, including these five murderers, each of whom was convicted by a jury of his peers after a full and fair proceeding.’ Governor Gavin Newsom signed executive order placing a moratorium on California’s death penalty in March 2019. At the time, 737 people sat on death row. Representative Katie Hill thinks Governor Gavin Newsom is ‘Incredible’. Voters of CA don’t agree. 3 years ago, California voters rejected the repeal of the death penalty.” [Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]



[Facebook, Mike Garcia for Congress, [7/25/19](#)]

Hate Crimes

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” Targeting Asian-Owned Businesses That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” Targeting Asian-Owned Businesses That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the ‘heinous and

inexcusable acts of gun violence’ that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021, and any racism or sexism in the choice of the shooter to target Asian-owned businesses and kill seven women, six of whom were of Asian descent. It would also state that the House honors the memory of the victims, recognizes the ‘long and difficult’ healing process for affected communities, and reaffirms the commitment of the U.S. government to combat hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent similar acts in the future.” The resolution was passed 245 to 180. [H Res 275, [Vote #149](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

Presidential Authority During State Insurrections

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Restricted The President’s Authority To Call State Militias Into Federal Service To Suppress An Insurrection Within A State

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Restricted The President’s Authority To Call State Militias Into Federal Service To Suppress An Insurrection Within A State. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would restrict the president's authority to invoke Insurrection Act authorities to call state militias into federal service to suppress an insurrection within a state. Specifically, it would require the president and Defense Department to certify to Congress that the state is unable or unwilling to take such action and describe the mission and scope of use of force, and it would prohibit the direct participation of the U.S. armed forces in a search, seizure, arrest or similar activity unless expressly authorized by law.” The amendment was adopted 215 to 190. [HR 6395, [Vote #141](#), 7/20/20; CQ, [7/20/20](#)]

- **The Amendment Was Intended To “Creat[e] Accountability To Congress Whenever A President Uses Military Force Domestically” After Trump Threatened To Invoke The Insurrection Act During Protests For Racial Justice.** “Congresswoman Escobar’s amendment closes a loophole in Congressional notification when military force is used in the United States, creating accountability to Congress whenever a President uses military force domestically. This amendment was modeled after U.S. Senator Richard Blumenthal’s (D-CT) CIVIL Act introduced on June 4, 2020, after President Trump threatened to invoke the Insurrection Act and deploy active-duty troops against the American people peacefully protesting the brutal killing of George Floyd and systemic racism.” [Rep. Veronica Escobar, Press Release, [7/20/20](#)]

Seniors' Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia said he only supported Medicare “at some levels.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against preventing sequestration cuts to Medicare.
- ✓ Garcia voted against the Build Back Better Act, which would have extended Medicare coverage to include hearing services.
- ✓ Garcia claimed that he wanted to protect Social Security even though he didn’t “want the federal government to be the safety net.”
- ✓ Garcia voted against emergency funding for the U.S. Postal Service, which threatened to prevent seniors from receiving Social Security checks in time.

Medicare

Garcia Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels”

Garcia Said He Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid And He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels”

Garcia Said He Was “Not A Big Fan” Of Medicaid, Said He Only Supported Medicare “At Some Levels,” And Said He Opposed Food Stamps On A Philosophical Level. “[27:32] Interviewer: Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that? Garcia: I believe in social security, for sure. Interviewer: What about food stamps? Garcia: Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves. [27:44] Interviewer: Medicare? Garcia: At some levels yes, as well. Interviewer: Medicaid? Garcia: Again, I’d have to look at the level of that. I’m not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We’ve put that money in and it’s a contract with the government.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)] (AUDIO)

Garcia Said He Did Not Want To Threaten Medicare “For Seniors”

Garcia Said He Did Not Want To Threaten Medicare, Saying He Did Not Think It Should Be Touched For Seniors. “[02:50] GARCIA: But as an outsider, or just as a normal citizen of the Santa Clarita Valley, I’ve always seen a requirement by government to honor its obligations to our citizens. I don’t believe in big government, I believe I believe in small government, but this is one of those very particular areas where the government has a responsibility to be good stewards of our money and then allocate it to us when we are... PANELIST: Entitled to it. [03:17] GARCIA: That’s a contract with our seniors. So I think that’s the biggest thing. I don’t want to threaten that in any way, I think don’t think Medicare as well should be touched for seniors.” [Hometown Station, The Senior Hour, [9/18/19](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare

Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare And Providing The Senate With Procedures To Increase The Debt Limit. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as

amended, that would extend from Dec. 31, 2021, to March 31, 2022, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments, and provide for payment reductions of 1 percent for the period of April 1 through June 30, 2022. As an offset, it would increase sequestration percentages above 2 percent in fiscal 2030. It would also require budget year debit for 2022 to be rolled over to the 2033 scorecards under statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, thus delaying spending cuts to Medicare and other mandatory programs subject to sequestration that would otherwise be triggered in January. It would delay a number of other Medicare payment reductions and policies, including to extend a temporary increase in payment amounts for physicians to provide a 3 percent increase for services furnished in 2022; delay for one year a provision that would phase in payment reductions for clinical diagnostic laboratory tests, prohibiting any reductions for 2021 and 2022 and prohibiting reductions greater than 15 percent for 2023 through 2025; and delay through 2022 the implementation of the Medicare radiation oncology model. It would decrease from \$165 million to \$101 million funding that may be expended from the Medicare Improvement Fund for fiscal 2021. Finally, the bill would establish procedures to expedite Senate consideration of a joint resolution to increase the debt limit by a specific dollar amount. Specifically, it would provide for a non-debatable motion to proceed to the joint resolution and, if the motion is agreed to, up to 10 hours of debate on the measure with no amendments or other motions in order, immediately followed by a vote on passage. Such procedures would be valid for consideration of one joint resolution by Jan. 16, 2022.” Passed by a vote of 222-212. [S 610, [Vote #404](#), 12/07/21; CQ, [12/07/21](#)]

Garcia Said He Would Reduce Funding For “Entitlement Programs” To Balance The Budget

Garcia Said He Would Cut “Entitlement Programs” And The Department Of Education To Balance The Budget. ““What government spending would you reduce in order to balance the budget?” GARCIA: ‘Entitlement programs. I would download funding for Federal Dept of Education to local school boards and schools themselves. The local school districts are more effective and efficient than the federal government.’” [iVoterGuide.com, accessed [3/9/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act, Which Would Have Extended Medicare Coverage To Include Hearing Services

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a “maximum fair price” for Insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for

lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement." Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

- **Build Back Better Would Add Coverage Of Hearing Services To Medicare Part B.** "Section 30901 of the Build Back Better Act would add coverage of hearing services to Medicare Part B, beginning in 2023. Coverage for hearing care would include hearing rehabilitation and treatment services by qualified audiologists, and hearing aids. Hearing aids would be available once per ear, every 5 years, to individuals diagnosed with moderately severe, severe, or profound hearing loss. Hearing services would be subject to the Medicare Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. Hearing aids would be covered similar to other Medicare prosthetic devices and would also be subject to the Part B deductible and 20% coinsurance. For people in traditional Medicare who have other sources of coverage such as Medigap or Medicaid, their cost sharing for these services might be covered. Payment for hearing aids would only be on an assignment-related basis. As with other Medicare-covered benefits, Medicare Advantage plans would be required to cover these hearing benefits." [Kaiser Family Foundation, [11/23/21](#)]

Social Security

Garcia Claimed That He Wanted To Protect Social Security Even Though He Didn't "Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net"

Garcia Said That He "[Believed] In Social Security" And That It Was "Absolutely Something We Need To Protect." HOST: "Should there be a social safety net? Do you believe in that?" GARCIA: I believe in social security, for sure." HOST: "What about food stamps?" GARCIA: "Food stamps at a low level I think is... As a purist I would say no. I think everyone should have to figure out how to fend for themselves." HOST: "Medicare?" GARCIA: "At some levels yes, as well." HOST: "Medicaid?" GARCIA: "Again, I'd have to look at the level of that. I'm not a big fan of that. Social security is not one of those things though, right. Social Security is absolutely something we need to protect. Those are investments that we as citizens have invested in. We've put that money in and it's a contract with the government." [Talk of Santa Clarita, Mike Garcia Interview, [8/9/19](#)]

Garcia On Federal Assistance Programs: "There Should Be Safety Nets, But I Don't Want The Federal Government To Be The Safety Net." "Garcia: Here's where I land on all the programs. There should be safety nets, but I don't want the federal government to be the safety net. I want the churches, I want the local community nonprofits, I want our neighbors to be the safety net because a dollar that's spent at the federal government level on food stamps – by the time it gets to the level where someone's actually using those stamps and getting merchandise as a result of that – the inefficiency lost through that whole process is staggering. There's organizations like the local Veterans Collaborative group out here. I know that when we put money into that, that money pivots right away to someone who needs that safety net. Healthcare becomes a bigger problem because of the cost and the magnitude of it." [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [8/9/19](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Emergency Funding For The U.S. Postal Service, Which Threatened To Prevent Seniors From Receiving Social Security Checks In Time

Garcia Voted Against A Bipartisan Emergency Funding Bill For The U.S. Postal Service That Helped Older Americans Get Their Social Security Checks In Time

Garcia Voted Against A Bipartisan Emergency Funding Bill For The U.S. Postal Service

Garcia Voted Against The Delivering For America Act. “House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

Without This Funding, Older Americans Might Not Have Gotten Their Social Security Checks On Time

The Delivering For America Act Provided Additional Funding For The USPS And Would Direct The Postal Service To Reverse Any Initiative Or Action That Is Causing A Delay In Mail Processing Or Delivery.

“House Vote 182 Postal Service Operations and Supplemental Appropriations — Passage Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail. Passed 257-150. Note: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” [HR 8015, Vote #182 [8/22/20](#), CQ [8/22/20](#)]

Around Half A Million People Still Receive Social Security Checks By Mail. “Longoria Bastón said, ‘Social Security beneficiaries count on the post office to get their checks.’ That’s true for some beneficiaries, but not for most. Around half a million people still receive paper checks in the mail. The vast majority — more than 63 million — get their payments electronically. The transition to electronic deposits started more than 10 years ago during the Obama administration to cut back on paper waste.” [Politifact, [8/17/20](#)]

Tax Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia supported the 2017 Republican Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, and repeatedly called for making them permanent.
- ✓ Garcia said the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was “the catalyst and the fuel that started this booming economy that is now the best economy, before the Coronavirus, that this world has ever seen.”
 - ✓ The California Budget & Policy Center estimated the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act would increase income taxes on “more than 5 million households in California.”
 - ✓ The California Franchise Tax Board estimated that 1 million households would pay more than \$12 billion in additional taxes under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.
 - ✓ Tax experts said the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act increased incentives for companies to move jobs overseas.
 - ✓ The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act would lead to more expensive health insurance and 13 million more uninsured Americans.
 - ✓ The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act Increased the federal debt – and Republicans planned to pay for it with cuts to Medicare.
- ✓ Garcia’s income bracket received the biggest tax benefit from the 2017 Republican tax cut.
 - ✓ Average income earners of over \$347,940 received the biggest benefit from the Tax Cuts & Jobs Act and Garcia reported \$476,500 in earned income in 2019.
 - ✓ Garcia reported \$325,000 in earned income from Raytheon and the House of Representatives in 2020.
- ✓ Garcia voted against Build Back Better, which would cut taxes for working families and stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs overseas.
 - ✓ Build Back Better would cut taxes for middle class and working families by extending increases in the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit.
 - ✓ Build Back Better would “adopt a 15% country-by-country minimum tax on foreign profits of U.S. corporations, so that they no longer receive massive tax benefits from” shipping jobs overseas.
 - ✓ Build Back Better would close tax loopholes and “apply a 5 percent rate above income of \$10 million, and an additional 3 percent above income of \$25 million.”
- ✓ While Garcia said he supported removing the SALT Deduction Cap, he voted against Build Back Better, which raised the SALT Deduction Cap from \$10,000 to \$80,000.
 - ✓ Garcia supported the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act even though it capped the State and Local Tax (SALT) Deduction at \$10,000 and double-taxed Californians.

- ✓ Garcia falsely claimed there was a mass exodus from California because Californians were “being frankly overtaxed and over-regulated.”
 - ✓ A University of California Survey from 2021 found that there was no evidence of a California exodus.
- ✓ Garcia said that California’s taxes was one reason it was “the most underachieving state in the nation.”

Tax Cuts And Jobs Act

Garcia Supported The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts And Jobs Act And Claimed It Created “The Lowest Unemployment” And “Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time”

Garcia Said That He Was A Supporter Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. GARCIA: “I don’t think it was Obama hitting a home run and Trump running the bases. What I think the president has done is take off the handcuffs off of a lot of economic stimulus that was always there, levers that we could have been pulled.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Said That The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act “Translated Into The Lowest Unemployment-- The Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time.”** “The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2018 (TCGA) was a big deal and it has translated into the lowest unemployment-- the highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

Garcia: The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts Were “The Catalyst And The Fuel That Started This Booming Economy That Is Now The Best Economy, Before The Coronavirus, That This World Has Ever Seen.” “Trump’s name was never mentioned, though Garcia echoed a favorite presidential talking point when he praised the 2017 tax cut as ‘the catalyst and the fuel that started this booming economy that is now the best economy, before the coronavirus, that this world has ever seen.’” [Los Angeles Times, 5/10/20]

Garcia Repeatedly Called For Making The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts Permanent

April 2019: Garcia Said He Would Make Trump’s Tax Plan Permanent, Calling It His Second Highest Priority. “Garcia said that instead, he would rather focus on defense and fiscal issues. ‘That’s the top priority, supporting the president’s budgets for DoD over the next five years is critical,’ he said. ‘The second issue is supporting long term tax cuts, the temporary tax cuts were put in place a couple of years ago need to be made permanent, I think that does a lot for small business and for the average family.’” [Santa Clarita Valley Proclaimer, [4/28/19](#)]

July 2019: Garcia Said He Would Vote To Make The Tax Cuts Permanent. [6:15] “Now, there were parts of it that were not beneficial to Californians and New Yorkers in particular. The state and local tax deduction limits of \$10,000 was meant to target Californians and New Yorkers, and we felt that. I felt it personally, and we were capped at that as a family. So that’s something that needs to be negotiated. And those 2017 tax cuts are not permanent, they’re coming up for a vote in the next few years. So the congress that will be in place there will determine what that looks like, and I don’t think a Democrat congress will negotiate a better deal for Californians. And I don’t think Representatives, if they’re Democrats from California, are going to be able to negotiate a better deal under this administration. So I think for us as the 25th District, Santa Clarita, Antelope Valley and Simi Valley, to be able to get someone to represent them and ideally make permanent the tax cuts, but also tailor the tax cuts so we’re not being punished for being Californians.” [KHTS, [7/22/19](#)]

April 2020: Garcia Said That We Need To Make The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts Permanent. “The candidates did battle over fiscal policy, with Garcia suggesting California state government has overtaxed its residents, specifically citing gas tax hikes. He pointed at the need to protect sweeping federal tax legislation passed in 2017.

‘We need to make the tax cuts permanent,’ he said, contending the legislation played a pivotal role in a pre-pandemic U.S. economy that he called the best ‘the world has ever seen.’” [Ventura County Star, 4/26/20]

November 2020: Garcia Called For Making The 2017 Republican Tax Cuts Permanent. “Garcia touts himself as a defender of the free market, deregulation and low taxes. He sees a future of pushing to keep the Trump 2017 tax cuts permanent, and he’s recently backed legislation that would prevent legislation like AB 5 from becoming federal law. He agrees that there needs to be a more unified response to the COVID-19 pandemic and has pushed for federal aid to local cities. And while he acknowledged not everyone likes Trump’s ‘style,’ he agrees with his administration’s policies.” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 11/4/20]

Garcia Claimed That The Tax Scam Bill Benefitted CA-25, But It Increased Taxes For More Than 5 Million California Households

Garcia Claimed That The Tax Scam Bill Benefitted California...

Garcia Claimed That The Tax Scam Bill Benefitted California’s 25th Congressional District. GARCIA: “The 2017 tax cuts were overall a good thing for this district. People debate about how much they saved, or whether or not their refund was bigger or less; but there was empirical data shows that in this district especially we did benefit from the tax cuts.” [KHTS, 7/22/19] (VIDEO)

...But The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased Taxes For More Than 5 Million California Households

California Budget & Policy Center: The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Increase Income Taxes On “More Than 5 Million Households In California.” “This week, the US House of Representatives is expected to vote on federal tax legislation proposed by House Republican leaders, with the support of President Trump, that calls for significant cuts to the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). ... Reducing or eliminating the SALT deduction, then, would result in double taxation, thereby increasing the income taxes paid by millions of households in the US, including more than 5 million households in California.” [California Budget & Policy Center, [11/15/17](#)]

Los Angeles Times: The Trump Tax Plan “Hits Many Middle-Income Residents Hard In California.” “President Trump again indicated this week he might be open to revisiting the controversial new limit on state and local tax deductions that hits many middle-income residents hard in California and other high-tax, Democratic states. Even so, don’t count on any changes to the Republican tax bill that went into effect last year happening any time soon.” [Los Angeles Times, [2/16/19](#)]

The California Franchise Tax Board Estimated That 1 Million Households Would Pay More Than \$12 Billion In Additional Taxes Under The Trump Tax Plan. “While millions of California families saw their federal taxes fall this tax season, the Jarvis family is among an estimated 1 million households who are paying more—actually some \$12 billion more, according to the Franchise Tax Board. That’s because the cap on state and local tax (SALT) deductions disproportionately impacted progressive states with high taxes by limiting the amount residents used to be able to deduct from their federal filings.” [Cal Matters, [4/10/19](#)]

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Cut Taxes On The Wealthy While Raising Them On The Middle Class, Increased Incentives To Offshore Jobs, Raised Health Insurance Costs, And Threatened Funding For Medicare

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Benefitted The Wealthy, Corporations, And Special Interests...

Washington Post: Final Tax Bill Included A “Significant Tax Break For The Very Wealthy” And “A Massive Tax Cut For Corporations.” “A new tax cut for the rich: The final plan lowers the top tax rate for top earners. Under current law, the highest rate is 39.6 percent for married couples earning over \$470,700. The GOP

bill would drop that to 37 percent and raise the threshold at which that top rate kicks in, to \$500,000 for individuals and \$600,000 for married couples. This amounts to a significant tax break for the very wealthy, a departure from repeated claims by Trump and his top officials that the bill would not benefit the rich. [...] A massive tax cut for corporations “A massive tax cut for corporations: Starting on Jan. 1, 2018, big businesses’ tax rate would fall from 35 percent to just 21 percent, the largest one-time rate cut in U.S. history for the nation’s largest companies.” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

...While Millions Of Americans Would Pay More In Taxes

PolitiFact: GOP Tax Bill Would Raise Taxes For The Middle Class After Individual Tax Cut Provisions Expired In 2025. “Gillibrand said the Republican ‘tax [plan] raises middle-class taxes.’ That’s not true during the first years of the new tax provisions. If not for the sunset for the tax changes for individuals, we likely would have rated Gillibrand’s statement False or perhaps Mostly False. Middle-income taxpayers will either benefit or see no change in their tax liability through 2025. But her claim could hold up after the bill’s individual provisions expire that year. There’s no guarantee a future Congress will extend those parts of the bill.” [PolitiFact, [12/22/17](#)]

- **Tax Policy Center: In 2018, 5 Percent Of Taxpayers Would Pay More In Taxes Under The GOP Tax Bill, But Would Increase To 53 Percent Of Taxpayers In 2027.** “Some taxpayers would pay more in taxes under the proposal in 2018 and 2025 than under current law: about 5 percent of taxpayers in 2018 and 9 percent in 2025. In 2027, however, taxes would increase for 53 percent of taxpayers compared with current law.” [Tax Policy Center, [12/18/17](#)]

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Increase Incentives To Move Jobs Overseas

Tax Experts Said The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased Incentives For Companies To Move Jobs Overseas. “What happened to the workers in Clinton, tax experts say, will probably happen to more Americans if the Republican tax overhaul becomes law. The legislation fails to eliminate long-standing incentives for companies to move overseas and, in some cases, may even increase them, they say. ‘This bill is potentially more dangerous than our current system,’ said Stephen Shay, a senior lecturer at Harvard Law School and former Treasury Department international tax expert in the Obama administration. ‘It creates a real incentive to shift real activity offshore.’” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Lead To More Expensive Health Insurance And 13 Million More Uninsured Americans

The Final Tax Bill Eliminated Central Affordable Care Act Provision, Leading To 13 Million Fewer Americans With Insurance. “The individual mandate is part of the Affordable Care Act, and removing it was a top priority for Trump and congressional Republicans. The Congressional Budget Office projects the change will increase insurance premiums and lead to 13 million fewer Americans with insurance in a decade, while also cutting government spending by more than \$300 billion over that period.” [Washington Post, [12/15/17](#)]

The Republican Tax Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Rise, And Could Lead Insurers To Drop Out Of Regional Markets. “The final GOP plan will repeal the Affordable Care Act’s individual insurance mandate, which would allow young and healthy people to leave the insurance pool, forcing insurers to compensate by raising prices due to the higher costs of insuring only less-healthy people. Not only would premiums likely rise, but many insurers could drop out of regional markets.” [Newsweek, [12/18/17](#)]

- **HEADLINE: Republican Tax Plan Will Make Health Insurance More Expensive** [Newsweek, [12/18/17](#)]

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased The Federal Debt – And Republicans Planned To Pay For It With Cuts To Medicare And Social Security

The Official CBO Estimate Found That The Final Tax Bill Would Increase The Federal Deficit By \$1.9 Trillion. “The GOP’s signature tax law is projected to increase the national debt by \$1.9 trillion between 2018 and 2028, according to a new report by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). According to the report, the tax law would cost the government \$2.3 trillion in revenues, but economic growth would offset that figure by about \$461 billion.” [The Hill, [4/9/18](#)]

After Passing A Tax Bill That Added Trillions To The Deficit, Speaker Ryan Said Medicare And Medicaid Would Need To Be “Reformed” In Order To Decrease The Deficit. “With his dream of tax reform now realized, Ryan is hoping to make progress on two other issues he’s targeted during his two-decade career in Washington: entitlement and welfare reform. ‘We’re going to have to get back next year at entitlement reform, which is how you tackle the debt and the deficit,’ Ryan, a former Budget Committee chairman, said in a recent interview this month on the Ross Kaminsky radio talk show. Medicare and Medicaid are the ‘big drivers of debt,’ Ryan said, suggesting Republicans could once again use the budget reconciliation process to avoid a Democratic filibuster. Medicare is the ‘biggest entitlement that’s got to have reform,’ Ryan added.” [The Hill, [12/27/17](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “After Tax Overhaul, GOP Sets Sights on Medicare, Social Security”.** [US News, [12/7/17](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “Ryan Says Republicans To Target Welfare, Medicare, Medicaid Spending In 2018.”** [Washington Post, [12/6/17](#)]

Garcia Personally Benefitted From The 2017 Republican Tax Cut

Garcia’s Income Bracket Received The Biggest Tax Benefit From The 2017 Republican Tax Cut

2019: Garcia Reported \$476,500 In Earned Income

2019: Garcia Reported \$476,500 In Earned Income From Raytheon And The US Government. [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019 Garcia Earned Income		
Source	Type	Amount
Raytheon	Full time employment	\$475,000
US Government	VA Disability	\$1,500

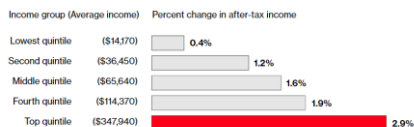
[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Average Income Earners Of Over \$347,940 Received The Biggest Benefit From The Tax Cuts & Jobs Act

Average Income Earners Of Over \$347,940 Received The Biggest Benefit From The Tax Cuts & Jobs Act. [Bloomberg, [12/18/18](#)]

Distribution of Trump Tax Cuts Favors Wealthiest

On average, in 2018, taxes declined for everyone, but top groups got the biggest benefit



Source: Tax Policy Center estimates

Note: Average federal tax (includes individual and corporate income tax, payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare, the estate tax, and excise taxes) as a percentage of average expanded cash income.

[Bloomberg, [12/18/18](#)]

2020: Garcia Reported \$325,000 In Earned Income

2020: Garcia Reported \$325,000 In Earned Income From Raytheon And The House Of Representatives.

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/10/21](#); Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2020 Garcia Earned Income		
Source	Type	Amount
Raytheon	Full time employment	\$150,000
House of Representatives	Full time employment	\$175,000

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/10/21](#); Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

Build Back Better

Garcia Voted Against Build Back Better, Which Would Cut Taxes For Working Families, Make The Ultra-Wealthy And Corporations Pay Their Fair Share, And Stop Rewarding Corporations For Shipping Jobs Overseas

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill

Garcia Voted Against The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one

percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

Build Back Better Would Cut Taxes For Middle Class And Working Families By Extending Increases In The Child Tax Credit And The Earned Income Tax Credit

Build Back Better Would Lower Taxes On Middle Class And Working Families By Extending Increases In The Child Tax Credit And The Earned Income Tax Credit. “Cut taxes for families and workers. Prior to the pandemic, 8% of children under the age of 18 in Kansas lived in poverty. The Build Back Better framework will bolster financial security and spur economic growth in Kansas by reducing taxes on the middle class and those striving to break into it. The framework will extend Child Tax Credit (CTC) increases of \$300/month per child under 6 or \$250/month per child ages 6 to 17. This will continue the largest one-year reduction in child poverty in history. And critically, the agreement includes permanent refundability for the Child Tax Credit, meaning that the neediest families will continue to receive the full Child Tax Credit over the long-run. The framework will also provide a tax cut of up to \$1,500 in tax cuts for 163,700 low-wage workers in Kansas by extending the American Rescue Plan’s Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) expansion.” [White House, accessed [4/22/22](#)]

Build Back Better Would “Adopt A 15% Country-By-Country Minimum Tax On Foreign Profits Of U.S. Corporations, So That They No Longer Receive Massive Tax Benefits From” Shipping Jobs Overseas

Build Back Better Would “Adopt A 15% Country-By-Country Minimum Tax On Foreign Profits Of U.S. Corporations, So That They No Longer Receive Massive Tax Benefits From” Shipping Jobs Overseas. “President Biden is announcing a framework for the Build Back Better Act. [...] Stop rewarding corporations for shipping jobs and profits overseas. President Biden has led the world to stop the race to the bottom in corporate taxes, while also calling for an end to incentives that encourage corporations to ship jobs and profits overseas. That’s why the President won an agreement among 136 countries on a 15% global minimum tax. This framework will help finish the job. Consistent with that agreement, it’d adopt a 15% country-by-country minimum tax on foreign profits of U.S. corporations, so that they no longer receive massive tax benefits from shifting profits and jobs abroad. And, these reforms would ensure that other countries abide by the agreement by imposing a penalty rate on any foreign corporations based in countries that do not. Other countries will not be able to take advantage by pursuing a race to the bottom.” [White House, [10/28/21](#)]

Build Back Better Would Close Tax Loopholes And “Apply A 5 Percent Rate Above Income Of \$10 Million, And An Additional 3 Percent Above Income Of \$25 Million”

Build Back Better Would Close Tax Loopholes And “Apply A 5 Percent Rate Above Income Of \$10 Million, And An Additional 3 Percent Above Income Of \$25 Million.” “The Build Back Better framework includes a new surtax on the income of multi-millionaires and billionaires – the top 0.02 percent of Americans. It would apply a 5 percent rate above income of \$10 million, and an additional 3 percent above income of \$25 million. The Build Back Better framework will also close the loopholes that allows some wealthy taxpayers to avoid paying the 3.8 Medicare tax on their earnings.” [White House, accessed [6/5/22](#)]

State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction

Garcia Said The SALT Deduction Needed To Be Negotiated

July 2019: Garcia Said The SALT Deduction Needed To Be Negotiated. [6:15] “Now, there were parts of it that were not beneficial to Californians and New Yorkers in particular. The state and local tax deduction limits of \$10,000 was meant to target Californians and New Yorkers, and we felt that. I felt it personally, and we were capped at that as a family. So that’s something that needs to be negotiated. And those 2017 tax cuts are not permanent, they’re coming up for a vote in the next few years. So the congress that will be in place there will

determine what that looks like, and I don't think a Democrat congress will negotiate a better deal for Californians. And I don't think Representatives, if they're Democrats from California, are going to be able to negotiate a better deal under this administration. So I think for us as the 25th District, Santa Clarita, Antelope Valley and Simi Valley, to be able to get someone to represent them and ideally make permanent the tax cuts, but also tailor the tax cuts so we're not being punished for being Californians." [KHTS, [7/22/19](#)]

Garcia Supported Removing The SALT Deduction Cap

The First Bill That Garcia Introduced In Congress Would Have Repealed The SALT Deduction Cap. "GOP Rep. Mike Garcia of Santa Clarita, a swing-seat Los Angeles County lawmaker, introduced a bill to repeal the SALT deduction cap as his first act after a controversial vote to support efforts that would have overturned November's presidential election results." [San Francisco Chronicle, 2/2/21]

Garcia Said That Removing The SALT Cap "Would Put Thousands Of Dollars Of People's Hard-Earned Money Back In Their Pockets." "Prior to the 2017 tax plan championed by House Republicans and President Donald Trump, Americans had been able to deduct any amount they paid in state and local taxes, also known as SALT, from their federal incomes. The 2017 law capped those deductions at \$10,000, even for married couples filing jointly. [...] But many Republicans who won House seats in Southern California did so, in part, by promising to repeal the SALT cap. And now they're pitching legislation and supporting talks to possibly reverse the \$10,000 deduction limit as part of President Joe Biden's planned \$2 trillion-plus infrastructure bill. 'In our state, a middle-class married couple can quickly hit the cap if they work and own a home,' said Rep. Mike Garcia, R-Santa Clarita, whose first piece of legislation after taking office Jan. 7 calls for reversing the SALT deduction limit. 'Removing the cap would put thousands of dollars of people's hard-earned money back in their pockets.'" [Orange County Register, 4/13/21]

Garcia Voted Against Build Back Better, Which Raised The SALT Deduction Cap From \$10,000 To \$80,000

Garcia Voted Against The 'Build Back Better' Budget Reconciliation Bill. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9 billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood

Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” Passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21, CQ [11/19/21](#)]

- **The Build Back Better Bill Raised The SALT Deduction Cap From \$10,000 To \$80,000** “The U.S. House of Representatives took a major step toward repealing the SALT cap Friday when it passed the Build Back Better bill. The House voted to dramatically increase the cap, which limits the deductibility of state and local taxes. [...] The House raised the SALT deduction from \$10,000 to \$80,000.” [CBS2, [11/19/21](#)]

Garcia Supported The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Even Though It Capped The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction At \$10,000 And Double-Taxed Californians

Garcia Supported The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act And Claimed It Created “The Lowest Unemployment” And “Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time”

Garcia Said That He Was A Supporter Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. GARCIA: “I don’t think it was Obama hitting a home run and Trump running the bases. What I think the president has done is take off the handcuffs off of a lot of economic stimulus that was always there, levers that we could have been pulled.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

- **Garcia Said That The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act “Translated Into The Lowest Unemployment-- The Highest GDP That We’ve Seen In A Long Time.”** “The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2018 (TCJA) was a big deal and it has translated into the lowest unemployment-- the highest GDP that we’ve seen in a long time.” [Talk of Santa Clarita, 8/8/19] (VIDEO)

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Capped The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction At \$10,000, Which Cost The Average California Taxpayer About \$5,500

The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Reduce State And Local Tax Deduction (SALT), Resulting In Double Taxation. “This week, the US House of Representatives is expected to vote on federal tax legislation proposed by House Republican leaders, with the support of President Trump, that calls for significant cuts to the federal deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). ... Reducing or eliminating the SALT deduction, then, would result in double taxation, thereby increasing the income taxes paid by millions of households in the US, including more than 5 million households in California.” [California Budget & Policy Center, [11/15/17](#)]

PolitiFact: “Residents In Higher-Tax States Like California Will Be Hurt By” The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Capping State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction At \$10,000. “The tax bill, signed into law by Trump in December 2017, cuts corporate taxes across as well as income taxes for many Americans. But residents in higher-tax states like California will be hurt by changes to the state and local tax deduction. Previously, California residents could deduct the amount they pay in state and local taxes from their federal tax bill. As part of the 2017 tax bill, deductions will be capped at \$10,000. The provision is set to end after 2025.” [PolitiFact, [9/7/18](#)]

- **The Average Taxpayer In California Who Itemized SALT Would Face A Tax Increases Of Around \$5,500 Thanks To The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** “The average deduction in California, New York and New Jersey are all over \$17,000. If the state and local tax deduction were eliminated, ‘an average taxpayer in New York who currently itemizes SALT (state and local tax) would face a tax increase of almost \$5,500.’ That figure wouldn’t be far off for a decent chunk of Californians.” [PolitiFact, [9/7/18](#)]

California Taxes

Garcia Falsely Claimed That Taxes And Regulations Were Causing A “Mass Exodus From California”

July 2021: Garcia Claimed There Was A Mass Exodus From California Because Californians Were “Being Frankly Overtaxed And Over-Regulated.” “Garcia, R-Saugus, said his ‘focus from a legislative perspective, is trying to make sure we can try to keep Californians in California.’ Garcia added that a much-discussed mass exodus from California is ‘a symbol of folks being frankly overtaxed and over-regulated.’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 7/10/21]

- **July 2021: A University Of California Survey Found That There Was No Evidence Of A California Exodus.** “A recent survey by the University of California — which drew on public opinion data, the U.S. Census, consumer credit histories, home ownership rates, venture capital investments and information from the Franchise Tax Board — showed that despite the fact that the state is losing a congressional seat for the first time in history due to slow population growth, there’s no evidence of a ‘California exodus.’” [Daily News of Los Angeles, 7/10/21]

Garcia Claimed Taxes In California Were “Out Of Control”

Garcia Said He Was Running For Congress “Because Taxes In California Are Out Of Control.” “Garcia announced his candidacy on April 10, 2019, slightly more than two months after Hill took office. ‘I am running for office because taxes in California are out of control,’ Garcia told City News Service. ‘Southern Californians simply cannot afford more taxes and we cannot take liberal Sacramento policies to Washington.’” [City News Service, 5/12/20]

Garcia Said That California’s Taxes Was One Reason It Was “The Most Underachieving State In The Nation”

Garcia Said That California’s Taxes Was One Reason It Was “The Most Underachieving State In The Nation.” “Republican Rep. Mike Garcia of California, who won a special election in May and then squeaked out a win on Nov. 3, said his state is ‘the most underachieving state in the nation’ with high taxes and fuel prices and low-ranked public education. He said he is moving his staff away from liberal-oriented internet platforms to new alternatives.” [Washington Times, 5/10/21]

Trade & Outsourcing Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Garcia voted against the America COMPETES Act, aimed at increasing the U.S.'s global competitiveness, which...
 - ✓ ... authorized \$45 billion to bolster the supply chain and increase U.S. manufacturing of “critical” goods.
 - ✓ ... invested \$3 billion in solar manufacturing to reduce the U.S.'s reliance on China.
 - ✓ ... invested \$52 billion in domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors to decrease the U.S.'s technological dependence on Asia.
 - ✓ ... funded an aid program for workers impacted by increased imports and invested in STEM education programs.
 - ✓ ... included provisions to hold China accountable for human rights violations.
 - ✓ ... included provisions to “offset China’s market-distorting trade practices.”
 - ✓ ... authorized \$10 billion to help developing countries address climate change.

Supply Chain Issues

Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Aimed At Increasing The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness

Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act, Aimed At Increasing The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, comprising a package of provisions related to scientific research and development and international competitiveness, including provisions to authorize more than \$135 billion over five years for federal investment in scientific research and development programs; provide more than \$52 billion in supplemental appropriations for the U.S. semiconductor industry; and require various actions related to U.S. technological competitiveness and foreign policy, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would authorize \$78 billion through fiscal 2026 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$13.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support use-inspired research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change, global competitiveness in critical technologies, cybersecurity, national security, social and economic inequality, and education and workforce development in science and technology. It would authorize \$50.2 billion through fiscal 2026 for Energy Department science activities, including research and development related to climate issues, alternative energy sources and quantum technologies. It would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2026 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST functions to include information security and cybersecurity research and development activities. Among supply chain provisions, it would provide \$52.7 billion through fiscal 2026 in supplemental appropriations to fund a program to incentivize research, development and workforce development related to the production of semiconductors, established by the fiscal 2021 defense authorization law. It would establish a Commerce Department office to lead federal efforts to strengthen supply chains and domestic

manufacturing in critical industries, and it would authorize \$45 billion through fiscal 2027 for grants and loans under the office. It would appropriate \$1.5 billion through fiscal 2031 to support 5G wireless network development. Among foreign policy provisions, it would require the president and State Department to develop diplomatic engagement strategies to address global economic and security development, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence and economic coercion. It would authorize more than \$2 billion in bilateral and regional foreign assistance and \$1.25 billion for diplomatic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region for fiscal 2022, as well as over \$1 billion through fiscal 2026 for foreign military financing and security programs in the region. It would include various provisions related to global action on climate change, including to establish an interagency task force to monitor climate change in relation to national security risks and authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund. It would extend a wide range of duty reductions and suspensions; update certain trade policies to include standards related to environmental, labor, human rights and intellectual property protections; and establish a U.S. Trade Representative committee to review and potentially block overseas investments in foreign adversary nations that could impact U.S. critical capabilities. Among workforce and economic development provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Labor Department national apprenticeship system; authorize several new or expanded NSF programs related to expanding science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, workforce development and participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; create a new class of nonimmigrant ‘W’ visas for entrepreneurs associated with U.S. start-up companies; and reauthorize and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support individuals and communities that have been adversely impacted by international trade.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #31](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

- **The America COMPETES Act Authorized \$45 Billion To Bolster The Supply Chain And Increase U.S. Manufacturing Of “Critical” Goods.** “The House bill would provide \$45 billion over six years in grants and loans to improve the nation's supply chains and to boost American manufacturing of goods deemed critical for national security and the US economy -- like products for public health, communications technology and food - - according to a summary of the bill provided by House Democrats. Similar to the Senate bill, it would create a new initiative within the Department of Commerce to help promote the resiliency of the nation's supply chains. The House bill would establish an office that would monitor supply chains, identify vulnerabilities and designate which products are critical. The agency would also be tasked with building up stockpiles to prevent shortages of goods in the event of a future supply chain shock.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Invested \$3 Billion In Solar Manufacturing To Reduce The U.S.’s Reliance On China.** “The House legislation would set aside billions of dollars to bolster research and manufacturing. [...] It would set aside another \$3 billion for the nation's solar manufacturing supply chain, aiming to reduce the country's reliance on China for parts.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Invested \$52 Billion In Domestic Manufacturing And Research Of Semiconductors To Decrease The U.S.’s Technological Dependence On Asia.** “The House voted Friday to pass the America COMPETES Act, a bill that aims to increase U.S. competitiveness with China and to address the country’s shortage of semiconductors by strengthening the country’s supply chain. [...] The bill includes \$52 billion to support domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors, the chips that are used in electronic devices and have faced shortages throughout the pandemic, contributing to delays and increased costs. The incentives for semiconductor production come as the U.S. has increasingly relied on imports for computer chips. Twelve percent of the world's chips are made in the U.S., down from 37% in the 1990s, according to industry officials. About 80% are made in Asia.” [USA Today, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Funded An Aid Program For Workers Impacted By Increased Imports And Invested In STEM Education Programs.** “The measure, known as the America COMPETES Act, passed 222-210 in a near-party-line vote. [...] The legislation would also fund a government program to aid workers who lost jobs or saw their pay cut as a result of increased imports, as well as boost funds for the National Science Foundation and STEM education programs.” [New York Post, [2/4/22](#)]

- **The American COMPETES Act Provided “More Than \$1 Billion Toward Increasing Diversity” In Science And Technology To Increase STEM Employment.** “Congress is aiming to reshape America’s workforce through new legislation that would direct more than \$1 billion toward increasing diversity of the scientists, researchers and technologists who drive the innovation economy. The measure includes \$900 million for grants and partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities, \$164 million to study barriers for people of color in the field and \$17.5 million to combat sexual harassment. They’re part of a expansive package of bills known as the America Competes Act, which lawmakers hope will ensure the United States continues to lead the global economy. [...] A report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine estimated the United States will need 1 million more people employed in those sectors over the next decade than it is currently on track to produce. The group said the country will not reach that goal without substantially increasing diversity in the labor force.” [CNBC, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations.** “The legislation includes provisions to strengthen US relations with Taiwan, new sanctions for officials in Xinjiang accused of ‘systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilisation, or involuntary contraceptive implantation policies and practices’ and an authorisation for millions of dollars in funding to counter Chinese government censorship and disinformation. [...] Advocacy groups supporting human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong applauded the bill. The Washington-based Hong Kong Democracy Council said it was ‘elated’, and the non-profit Uyghur Human Rights Project said it was ‘encouraged that Congress continues to put rhetoric into action’. ‘We are particularly encouraged by provisions meant to provide safe haven for Uyghurs fleeing atrocities, and to tighten scrutiny on Chinese companies complicit in these abuses,’ said Uyghur Human Rights Project executive director Omer Kanat.” [South China Morning Post, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The America COMPETES Act Included Provisions To “Offset China’s Market-Distorting Trade Practices.”** “The U.S. House of Representatives on Friday narrowly passed a multibillion-dollar bill aimed at increasing American competitiveness with China and boosting U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, despite Republican opposition. [...] It includes changes to U.S. trade rules intended to offset China's market-distorting trade practices, including by strengthening anti-dumping rules.” [Reuters, [2/4/22](#)]
- **The American COMPETES Act Authorized \$10 Billion To Help Developing Countries Address Climate Change.** “The bill also authorizes \$8.8 billion this year for Energy Department research and development programs, with that amount increasing each year through fiscal 2026. And it authorizes as much as \$8 billion to help developing countries address climate change over the next two years and another \$2 billion annually to help developing countries deploy clean energy technologies, expand zero-emission vehicles, promote sustainable land use, and adapt to the effects of climate change.” [Bloomberg, [2/4/22](#)]

Veterans & Military Family Issues

Significant Findings

- ✓ Sept. 2021: Garcia voted against strengthening consumer protections for service members.
- ✓ July 2020: Garcia voted against \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies.
- ✓ June 2020: Garcia voted against \$3.4 billion in additional funding for Veterans Affairs construction.

Consumer Protections

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against Strengthening Consumer Protections For Service Members

Sept. 2021: Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strengthen Service Member Consumer Protections Related To Medical Debt And Credit Reporting. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 11 that would strengthen servicemember consumer protections with regard to medical debt collections and credit reporting, including by prohibiting the collection of medical debt for two years after a first payment is due and prohibiting debt arising from medically necessary procedures from ever appearing on servicemember credit reports.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 203. [HR 4350, [Vote #271](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

Veterans’ Administration

July 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$115.5 Billion For The Veterans Affairs Department, Military Construction, And Related Agencies

Garcia Voted Against \$115.5 billion For The Veterans Affairs Department, Military Construction, And Related Agencies. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment appropriations package, as amended, that would provide \$259.5 billion in discretionary funding for four of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$65.9 billion for the State Department and related agencies, \$24 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies, and \$36.8 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies. Within total funding, the bill would provide \$8.35 billion in overseas contingency operations funding and \$37.5 billion in emergency funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic, veterans’ healthcare, and infrastructure projects, not subject to discretionary spending caps.” The motion passed 224 to 189. [HR 7608, [Vote #166](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

June 2020: Garcia Voted Against \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For Veterans Affairs Construction

Garcia Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of H.R. 2, A \$1.5 Trillion Infrastructure Package As Well As \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For VA Construction, And Increasing Funding For The Forest Service And DOT Research Projects. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2). It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeFazio, D-Ore., manager’s amendment that would, among other provisions, require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet federal prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; authorize \$3.4 billion for Veterans Affairs Department construction and maintenance

efforts; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; double the cap for the U.S. Forest Service reforestation trust fund to \$60 million per fiscal year; and authorize \$30 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the Transportation Department to establish a demonstration program for advanced transportation technologies in small- and mid-sized communities. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of a total of 170 amendments to the measure, including 167 amendments contained in six en bloc packages and three standalone amendments.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-183. [H Res 1028, [Vote #131](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Appendix I – Personal Financial Disclosures

2019– Federal Personal Financial Disclosure

Net Worth

2019: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$653,012 And \$6,479,997

2019: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$653,012 And \$6,479,997. [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Earned Income

2019: Garcia Reported \$476,500 In Earned Income

2019: Garcia Reported \$476,500 In Earned Income From Raytheon And The U.S. Government. [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019 Garcia Earned Income			
Source	Type	Amount Current Year To Filing	Amount Preceding Year
Raytheon	Full-Time Employment	\$475,000.00	\$456,092.00
U.S. Government	VA Disability	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Total:		\$476,500.00	\$457,592.00

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Assets & Unearned Income

2019: Garcia Reported Between \$1,953,012 And \$7,095,000 In Assets

2019: Garcia Reported Between \$1,953,012 And \$7,095,000 Assets. [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019 Garcia Assets & “Unearned” Income									
SP/ DC /JT	Asset	Year-End Value		Type Of Income	Amount Of Income (Current Year To Filing)		Amount Of Income (Preceding Year)		Tx. > \$1,000
		Min	Max		Min	Max	Min	Max	
	2093 Charlie Chambers (Single family residence, rental house)	\$250,001	\$500,000	Rent	\$15,001	\$50,000	\$15,001	\$50,000	
JT	2311 Victoria (Beach house used for short term rentals)	\$1,000,001	\$5,000,000	Rent	\$15,001	\$50,000	\$5,001	\$15,000	
JT	Bank of America (Checking accounts)	\$1,001	\$15,000	Interest	\$1	\$200	\$1	\$200	
	Bank of America for my LLC (Rhino LLC Checking account)	\$1,001	\$15,000	Interest	\$201	\$1,000	\$1	\$200	
	Caldwell apartments sale (sold and transferred 5/10/19)	\$250,001	\$500,000	Capital Gains	\$50,001	\$100,000			
	Car 1	\$50,001	\$100,000	None					
	Car 2	\$50,001	\$100,000	None					

ETrade Brokerage Account	\$100,001	\$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$5,001	\$15,000	\$2,501	\$5,000	
Fidelity 401k (Raytheon 401k)	\$100,001	\$250,000	Capital Gains, Dividends, Interest	\$15,001	\$50,000	\$5,001	\$15,000	
Nicklaus 0-9 (Rented to Garcia's Dad)	\$100,001	\$250,000	Rent	\$5,001	\$15,000	\$5,001	\$15,000	
PWP Poulin Real Estate Investments (Interest paid on short term real estate investment notes loaned to Ed Poulin and PWP Properties)	\$50,001	\$100,000	Interest	\$5,001	\$15,000	\$15,001	\$50,000	
USAA (Personal Checking)	\$1,001	\$15,000	Interest	\$1	\$200	\$1	\$200	
Total:	\$1,953,012	\$7,095,000	Total:	\$110,210	\$296,400	\$47,509	\$150,600	

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Liabilities

2019: Garcia Reported Between \$615,003 And \$1,300,000 In Liabilities

2019: Garcia Reported Between \$615,003 And \$1,300,000 In Liabilities. [Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

2019 Garcia Transactions					
Owner	Creditor	Type	Date	Amount Of Liability	
				Min	Max
	Navy Federal Credit Union	Mortgage on Rental property (Charlie Chambers)	Jan. 2013	\$100,001	\$250,000
	Chase Bank	Mortgage on Victoria Beach House	Aug. 2018	\$500,001	\$1,000,000
	USAA	Credit Card Debt	Aug. 2018	\$15,001	\$50,000
		TOTAL:		\$615,003	\$1,300,000

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Positions

2019 Garcia Positions	
Position	Name Of Organization
Senior Director, Programs	Raytheon Company
Sole Proprietor of LLC	Rhino Estates

[Garcia 2019 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [7/29/19](#)]

Agreements

2019 Garcia Agreements		
Date	Parties To	Terms Of Agreement
Nov. 2019	Raytheon and Mike Garcia	Leave of Absence for 1 year with but will receive 2019 bonus in March of 2020. And stock options will mature while on LOA.

2020 – Federal Personal Financial Disclosure

Net Worth

2020: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$3,076,022 And \$12,839,999

2020: Garcia Had An Estimated Net Worth Between \$3,076,022 And \$12,839,999. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

Earned Income

2020: Garcia Reported \$175,000 In Earned Income

2020: Garcia Reported \$175,000 In Earned Income From His Salary As A Member Of Congress. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2021 Garcia Earned Income		
Source	Type	Amount
House of Representatives	Salary	\$175,000.00

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

Assets & Unearned Income

2020: Garcia Reported Between \$3,326,022 And \$12,940,000 In Unearned Income

2020: Garcia Reported Between \$3,326,022 And \$12,940,000 In Unearned Income. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2020 Garcia Assets & “Unearned” Income							
SP/DC/JT	Asset	Year-End Value		Type Of Income	Amount Of Income		Tx. > \$1,000
		Min	Max		Min	Max	
	Bank of America	\$15,001	\$50,000	Interest	\$1	\$200	
	Charlie Chambers Rent (Location: Hanford/Kings, CA)	\$250,001	\$500,000	Rent	\$15,001	\$50,000	
	D Living Quarters (Purchased residence in DC)	\$250,001	\$500,000	None			Yes
	Etrade Brokerage	\$50,001	\$100,000	Capital Gains, Dividends	\$2,501	\$5,000	
	Fidelity AF New Perspective	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Brock Govt Short Term	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Fixed Income Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Growth Alloc Fund	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity JH Balanced Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity NT ACWI Ex-US IDX DC	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			

	Fidelity NT Aggressive Bond Index	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity S&P Index Fund	\$15,001	\$50,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Van Real Estate Index	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Fidelity Vanguard IS ITL Fund	\$1,001	\$15,000	Tax-Deferred			
	Gamestop Corporation (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$1,001	\$15,000	None			
	iPath Series B S&P 500 VIX Short-Term Futures ETN (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$15,001	\$50,000	None			Yes
JT	Nickalaus (Location: Valencia/LA, CA)	\$100,001	\$250,000	Rent	\$5,001	\$15,000	Yes
	Primary Residence (Location: Santa Clarita/LA, CA)	\$500,001	\$1,000,000	None			
	SPDR Gold Trust (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$15,001	\$50,000	None			
	Tesla, Inc. (Subset of E*TRADE Account)	\$50,001	\$100,000	None			Yes
	Victoria Rent (Location: Oxnard/Ventura, CA)	\$1,000,001	\$5,000,000	Rent	\$5,001	\$15,000	
	Victoria Sale Gains (Location: Oxnard/Ventura, CA)	\$1,000,001	\$5,000,000	Capital Gains	\$100,001	\$1,000,000	Yes
	Total:	\$3,326,022	\$12,940,000	Total:	\$127,506	\$1,085,200	

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

Transactions

2020: Garcia Reported Between \$1,296,006 And \$5,665,000 In Transactions

2020: Garcia Reported Between \$1,296,006 And \$5,665,000 In Transactions. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2020 Garcia Transactions						
SP/DC/JT	Asset	Type	CG > \$200?	Date	Amount Of Transaction	
					Min	Max
	DC Condo	P	No	12/21/20	\$250,001	\$500,000
	iPath Series B S&P 500 VIX Short-Term Futures ETN	P	No	4/12/21	\$1,001	\$15,000
	SPDR Gold Trust	P	No	4/12/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	4/12/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Tesla, Inc.	P	No	4/28/21	\$15,001	\$50,000
	Victoria Rental Property	S	Yes	4/8/21	\$1,000,001	\$5,000,000
				TOTAL:	\$1,296,006	\$5,665,000

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

Liabilities

2020: Garcia Reported Between \$100,001 And \$250,000 In Liabilities

2020: Garcia Reported Between \$100,001 And \$250,000 In Liabilities. [Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

2020 Garcia Liabilities				
Owner	Creditor	Date Incurred	Type	Amount Of Liability
	NFCU	Jan. 2013	Mortgage on Rental Property	\$100,001-\$250,000

[Garcia 2020 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed [8/11/21](#)]

Appendix II – Campaign Finance

Items of Interest

- ✓ As of the end of Q1 2022, Garcia’s campaigns for Congress had raised \$14,383,191.67 and spent \$12,809,919.70 between 2020 and 2022.
- ✓ Garcia’s campaign committee received 82.81% of his contributions from individual contributors and 9.57% from PACs.
- ✓ Garcia’s campaign committee received almost 30% of his PAC contributions from business PACs.
- ✓ The top contributors to Garcia’s campaign committee were Raytheon Technologies, Club for Growth, and Supporting Electing American Leaders.
- ✓ Garcia’s top contributor industries were retirees, Republicans/Conservatives, and real estate.
- ✓ Garcia’s top contributor sectors were agribusiness, communications/electronics, and construction.
- ✓ Garcia’s Leadership PAC raised \$273,964.90 and spent \$223,027.92 between 2020 and 2022.
- ✓ The top contributors to Garcia’s Leadership PAC in the 2022 election cycle so far were Alliance Rental Solutions, Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co, and Alexandria Real Estate Equities.
- ✓ The top contributors to Garcia’s Leadership PAC in the 2020 election cycle were the San Francisco Giants, Applied Companies, and Hager Pacific Properties.

Campaign Committee

Garcia’s Campaign Raised \$14,383,191.67 And Spent \$12,809,919.70

Garcia 2020-2022 Congress Campaign Committee Funds									
Cycle	Total Receipts						Total Disbursements		
	Total	Indivs	Party Cmtes	Other Cmtes	Candidate Cntribtns	Loans	Total	Operating Expdts	Refunds
2022	\$4,328,029.28	\$3,362,888.60	\$0.00	\$467,643.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,131,021.64	\$2,952,819.64	\$19,432.00
2020	\$10,055,162.39	\$8,450,443.81	\$0.00	\$897,272.29	\$786.00	\$125,000.00	\$9,678,898.06	\$9,322,271.87	\$48,662.00

[FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed [3/4/22](#); FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

Garcia’s Campaign Committee Received 82.46% Of His Contributions From Individual Contributors And 9.26% From PACs

Source Of Garcia’s Career Congressional Campaign Committee Funds		
Category	#	%
Small Individual Contributions (≤ \$200)	\$5,609,316	39.32%
Large Individual Contributions	\$6,203,917	43.49%

PAC Contributors	\$1,364,916	9.57%
Self-Financing	\$786	0.00%
Other	\$1,086,030	7.62%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

Source Of Garcia's 2022 Congressional Campaign Committee Funds		
Category	#	%
Small Individual Contributions (≤ \$200)	\$1,416,638	32.93%
Large Individual Contributions	\$1,946,251	45.24%
PAC Contributors	\$467,644	10.87%
Self-Financing	\$0	0.00%
Other	\$471,926	10.97%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

Source Of Garcia's 2020 Congressional Campaign Committee Funds		
Category	#	%
Small Individual Contributions (≤ \$200)	\$4,192,678	42.08%
Large Individual Contributions	\$4,257,666	42.74%
PAC Contributors	\$897,272	9.01%
Self-Financing	\$786	0.01%
Other	\$614,104	6.16%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [3/4/22](#)]

Garcia's Campaign Committee Received \$265,000 From Corporate PACs

Over His Career, Garcia Received \$265,000 From Corporate PACs. [FEC.gov, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

Garcia's Campaign Committee Received Almost 30% Of His PAC Contributions From Business PACs

Source Of Garcia's Career Congressional Campaign Committee PAC Contributions		
Category	#	%
Business PACs	\$371,593	29.31%
Labor PACs	\$17,500	1.38%
Ideological PACs	\$878,607	69.31%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

Source Of Garcia 2022 Congressional Campaign Committee PAC Contributions		
Category	#	%
Business PACs	\$114,593	28.02%
Labor PACs	\$5,000	1.22%
Ideological PACs	\$289,260	70.75%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/2/22](#)]

Source Of Garcia 2020 Congressional Campaign Committee PAC Contributions		
Category	#	%
Business PACs	\$257,000	29.92%
Labor PACs	\$12,500	1.46%
Ideological PACs	\$589,347	68.62%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [3/4/22](#)]

Top Campaign Committee Contributors

Garcia Career Top Contributors To Campaign Committee				
Rank	Contributor	Total	Individuals	PACs
1	Raytheon Technologies	\$46,471	\$20,471	\$26,000
2	Club for Growth	\$45,976	\$45,976	\$0
3	Supporting Electing American Leaders	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000
4	General Atomics	\$34,688	\$14,688	\$20,000
5	C&R Molding	\$33,600	\$33,600	\$0
6	Majority Cmte PAC	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
7	Santa Clarita Studios	\$28,200	\$28,200	\$0
8	Harris Farms	\$26,676	\$26,676	\$0
9	Mercury Air Group	\$26,400	\$26,400	\$0
10	Eureka PAC	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
11	California Resources Corp	\$23,945	\$23,945	\$0
12	Republican Jewish Coalition	\$23,549	\$17,049	\$6,500
13	Northwest Excavating	\$22,400	\$22,400	\$0
14	Lowe Enterprises	\$21,800	\$21,800	\$0
15	Bernards	\$21,665	\$21,665	\$0
16	Park Place Group	\$21,400	\$21,400	\$0
17	Hanna Capital LLC	\$21,200	\$21,200	\$0
18	Marcus Foundation	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$0
19	Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$0
20	Jt Resources	\$20,305	\$20,305	\$0

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/3/22](#)]

Top Overall Industries

Garcia Career Top Contributors By Industry		
Rank	Industry	Total
1	Retired	\$2,234,307
2	Republican/Conservative	\$1,665,326
3	Real Estate	\$580,790
4	Leadership PACs	\$531,360
5	Securities & Investment	\$341,179
6	Lawyers/Law Firms	\$162,362
7	Candidate Committees	\$157,284
8	Health Professionals	\$135,951
9	Misc Manufacturing & Distributing	\$125,346
10	Crop Production & Basic Processing	\$120,041
11	Misc Finance	\$111,199
12	Automotive	\$109,893
13	Oil & Gas	\$93,823
14	TV/Movies/Music	\$87,947
15	Building Materials & Equipment	\$86,217
16	Pro-Israel	\$83,374
17	Air Transport	\$80,641
18	General Contractors	\$80,005
19	Defense Electronics	\$79,628
20	Non-Profit Institutions	\$70,841

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/3/22](#)]

NOTE: According to the Center for Responsive Politics, “The organizations themselves did not donate, rather the money came from the organizations’ PACs, their individual members or employees or owners, and those

individuals' immediate families. Organization totals include subsidiaries and affiliates" [Center for Responsive Politics Top Contributors, accessed [3/21/17](#)]

Top Overall Sectors

Garcia Career Top Contributors By Sector			
Sector	Total	Individuals	PACs
Agribusiness	\$207,443	\$181,350	\$26,093
Communications/Electronics	\$185,158	\$161,158	\$24,000
Construction	\$272,386	\$246,386	\$26,000
Defense	\$170,239	\$81,739	\$88,500
Energy & Natural Resources	\$140,924	\$117,924	\$23,000
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	\$1,165,309	\$1,104,809	\$60,500
Health	\$237,503	\$233,003	\$4,500
Lawyers & Lobbyists	\$201,090	\$197,090	\$4,000
Transportation	\$236,970	\$159,470	\$77,500
Misc Business	\$439,360	\$401,860	\$37,500
Labor	\$18,033	\$533	\$17,500
Ideological/Single-Issue	\$2,611,625	\$1,733,018	\$878,607
Other	\$2,450,757	\$2,450,757	\$0

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/3/22](#)]

NOTE: According to the Center for Responsive Politics, "The organizations themselves did not donate, rather the money came from the organizations' PACs, their individual members or employees or owners, and those individuals' immediate families. Organization totals include subsidiaries and affiliates" [Center for Responsive Politics Top Contributors, accessed [3/21/17](#)]

Expenditures

2022: Garcia Expenditures By Category		
Category	Amount	Percentage
Fundraising	\$1,648,564	69.70%
Strategy & Research	\$184,783	7.81%
Administrative	\$141,912	6.00%
Media	\$141,553	5.98%
Unclassifiable	\$136,104	5.75%
All Other	\$112,090	4.74%

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/3/22](#)]

Leadership PAC

As Of The End Of Q1 2022, Garcia's Leadership PAC Had Raised \$273,964.90 And Spent \$223,027.92

2020-2022: Get America Right: Community In Action Funds						
Total Contributions					Total Disbursements	
Year	Total	Indivs	Party Cmtes	Other Cmtes	Total	Operating Expdts
2022	\$131,322.84	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$140,197.61	\$67,198.61
2020	\$142,642.06	\$32,638.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$82,830.31	\$26,380.31

[FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed [3/4/22](#); FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed [6/3/22](#)]

Top Leadership PAC Contributors

2022: Garcia Leadership PAC Top Contributors				
Rank	Contributor	Total	Individuals	PACs
1	Alliance Rental Solutions	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
1	Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
3	Alexandria Real Estate Equities	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Atb Travel	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	ClearPath Action	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	General Atomics	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Irving Moskowitz Foundation	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Libiano Investments	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	Meyer Properties Lp	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
3	National Assn of Realtors	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
3	Renewed Strength Medical Group	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
13	Ca Resources	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$0
13	Spencer Enterprises	\$4,200	\$4,200	\$0
15	Probity International	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0
16	Palos Verdes Investments	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$0
17	Anqi	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$0
18	Mercury Air Group	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
19	DWO Enterprises	\$600	\$600	\$0

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [6/3/22](#)]

2020: Garcia Leadership PAC Top Contributors				
Rank	Contributor	Total	Individuals	PACs
1	San Francisco Giants	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
2	Applied Companies	\$7,200	\$7,200	\$0
3	Hager Pacific Properties	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$0
3	PIMCO	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$0
5	Alliance Rental Solutions	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Blumberg Capital	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Carewise Health Inc	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Henry Crown & Co	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	International Battery Corp	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Jana Kohl, Psyd	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Jat Carpentry	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Libiano Investments	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Lyons Magnus	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Oculus	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Peck Enterprises	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
5	Spirit Properties Ltd	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
18	Atb Travel	\$4,345	\$4,345	\$0
19	Harris Farms	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$0
20	Utility Trailer Manufacturing Co	\$3,100	\$3,100	\$0

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed [3/4/22](#)]

Appendix III – Revolving Door

Top Lines

One Of Garcia’s Staffers Entered The Revolving Door

Garcia Had One Staffer Who Later Worked As A Federal Lobbyist. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Morris L. Thomas

Thomas Worked As A Federal Lobbyist Before And After Serving As Garcia’s Chief Of Staff

March 2021-Present: Thomas Served As MLT Consulting LLC’s Principal

March 2021-Present: Thomas Served As MLT Consulting LLC’s Principal. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

May 2020-March 2021: Thomas Served As Garcia’s Chief Of Staff

May 2020-March 2021: Thomas Served As Garcia’s Chief Of Staff. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Jan. 2015-May 2020: Thomas Served As The Regional Director For McKeon Group, Inc.

Jan. 2015-May 2020: Thomas Served As The Regional Director For McKeon Group, Inc. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Jan. 2015-May 2020: Thomas Served As MLT Consulting LLC’s Principal

Jan. 2015-May 2020: Thomas Served As MLT Consulting LLC’s Principal. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

July 2012-Jan. 2015: Thomas Served As District Director For Rep. Buck McKeon

July 2012-Jan. 2015: Thomas Served As District Director For Rep. Buck McKeon. [Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Thomas Lobbied On Behalf Of Various Clients

Morris Thomas’ Clients -2016-Present	
Year	Client
2018-2020, 2021-Present	Microsemi Corp.
2017-2020	Tony Strickland Consulting Inc.
2016-2017	California Neurosurgical Institute
2016-2017	Antelope Valley (Calif.) Transit Authority

[Legistorm, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Appendix IV – Paid Media Summary

2022 Election

Smith “Good Guy” Paid Media Summary				
Date	Group	Name	Subject	Description
5/25/22	Smith	Effective	Smith’s record, Abortion, Education, Environment	Positive, Record-focused
4/1/22	LCV	Higher Profits: Rep. Garcia	Garcia’s campaign contributions from oil companies, Gas prices, Clean energy	Negative, Record-focused
12/3/21	Smith	Not Going Back	Abortion rights, Smith’s family	Positive, Focused on Smith’s personal experience with pregnancy
10/15/21	Smith	Still Loyal	Garcia’s support for Trump	Negative, Trump-focused

John Quaye Quartey “Good Guy” Paid Media Summary				
Date	Group	Name	Subject	Description
5/11/22	Quaye Quartey	Vote Quaye for Congress by June 7	Quaye Quartey’s overall agenda	Positive, Issue-focused
5/5/22	Quaye Quartey	Vote Quaye for Congress by June 7	Quaye Quartey’s own experience with gun violence, Taking on the NRA	Positive, Biographical, Issue-focused
6/3/21	Quaye Quartey	Oath	Campaign launch video	Biographical, Introductory

2020 Election

Smith “Good Guy” Paid Media Summary				
Date	Group	Name	Subject	Description
Information Unavailable	Smith	Vote Twice	Explaining the special election ballot	Positive, Informative
2/21/20	DCCC	Rules	SALT, Garcia’s Taxes, Medicare	Negative, Personal, Character-Based
2/21/20	Smith	Access	Biography, Health Care, Prescription Drug Costs	Positive, Biographical
2/21/20	Smith	Empowered	Prescription Drug Costs, Campaign Finance Reform, Corruption	Negative, Comparative
4/6/20	Smith	Lider	Health Care, Prescription Drug Costs	Comparative, Policy-Based, Highlighting Endorsements, Spanish
4/8/20	Smith	America is Hurting	COVID, Health Care	Positive, Empathetic, Uplifting
4/20/20	Smith	Garcia Trump Digital Contrast	Trump, COVID	Negative, Trump-Focused

4/29/20	Smith	Contrast	Contrasting Garcia and Smith's records on COVID	Comparative, Policy-Based, Character-Based
4/30/20	Her Time PAC	Vote May 12	GOTV	Featuring Katie Hill, Ominous
7/16/20	HMF	Essentials	Infrastructure	Negative, Record-Based, Ominous
9/7/20	Smith	Here For Us	Contrasting Garcia and Smith's records on COVID	Comparative, Policy-Based, Character-Based, Spanish
9/7/20	Smith	Leader	Health Care, Prescription Drug Costs	Comparative, Policy-Based, Highlighting Endorsements
9/8/20	DCCC	Report Card	Trump, Health Care, Child Care, COVID	Negative, Policy-Based, Spanish
9/8/20	DCCC	Fend	Garcia's Wealth, COVID, Taxes	Negative, Character-Based
9/10/20	DCCC	Broken Promises	Trump, Garcia's Record	Negative, Record-Based
9/10/20	DCCC	Politics Before Us	Trump, Garcia's Record	Negative, Record-Based
9/10/20	DCCC	Partisan Politics First	Trump, Garcia's Record	Negative, Partisan, Ideological
9/11/20	HMP	Out of Touch	Trump, Affordable Care Act, Taxes	Negative, Policy-Based, Partisan, Out of Touch with His District
9/21/20	DCCC	Pandemic	Taxes, COVID Relief, Garcia's Wealth	Negative, Policy-Based
9/22/20	Smith & DCCC	Answer to You	COVID Relief, Corruption	Comparative, Character-Based
10/2/20	HMP	Chicken Pro-Life 2	Abortion, Trump	Negative, Mocking
10/2/20	HMP	Chicken Pro-Life	Abortion, Trump, Health Care	Negative, Mocking
10/5/20	Women Vote	CA-25 Mail #1	Abortion	Negative, Policy-Based
10/5/20	Women Vote	CA-25 Mail #2	Abortion	Negative, Policy-Based
10/6/20	HMP	Fancy	Taxes, Garcia's Wealth	Negative, Personal, Character-Based
10/9/20	Women Vote	CA-25 Mail #3	Abortion, Birth Control	Negative, Policy-Based
10/20/20	Smith & DCCC	Dems in Congress	Smith's Biography, Economy	Positive, Hopeful, Biographical
10/23/20	DCCC	Pandemic	COVID Relief, Taxes, Garcia's Wealth	Negative, Personal, Policy-Based
10/23/20	Smith	Washington Republicans	COVID Relief, Corruption	Negative, Comparative, Character-Based

Garcia "Bad Guy" Paid Media Summary				
Date	Group	Name	Subject	Description
2/19/20	Garcia	Sights	Biography, Ideology	Positive, Uplifting

3/30/20	Garcia	The Call	Biography	Positive, Uplifting, Personal
3/31/20	NRCC	Imagine	Taxes, Economy, Education, Smith's Record	Negative, Record-Based
4/14/20	Garcia	Nothing	COVID, Smith's Record	Negative, Record-Based
4/17/20	NRCC	Big Lie	Taxes, Economy, Smith's Record	Negative, Record-Based
4/28/20	NRCC	Mocking Combat Veteran	Biography, Smith Mocking Garcia's War Record	Negative, Personal
4/28/20	Congressional Leadership Fund	Pockets	Education, Smith's Salary	Negative, Record-Based
9/7/20	Garcia	Served With Honor	Biography	Positive, Uplifting, Personal
9/15/20	NRCC	Shameful	Education, Smith's Record	Negative, Record-Based, Ominous
10/7/20	Congressional Leadership Fund	Hurts	Attacking Smith for voting to increase her salary and bail-out PG&E while also voting to fire teachers	Negative, Character-Based, Corruption
10/9/20	NRCC	Big Lie	Taxes, Smith's Credibility	Negative, Record-Based, Character-Based
10/14/20	Congressional Leadership Fund	Wildfires	Smith voting to bail out PG&E after they started a wildfire	Negative, Record-Based
10/14/20	Garcia	Lied	Taxes, Gig Economy	Negative, Character-Based, Record-Based
10/27/20	Congressional Leadership Fund	Running Again	Education, Police, Budget, Smith's Record	Negative, Character-Based, Record-Based

Appendix V – Bill Sponsorships & Amendments

Toplines

Garcia Sponsorship Toplines		
Congress	# of Sponsorships	# Became Law
117 th Congress (2021-2022)	6	0
116 th Congress (2019-2020)	0	0

[Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Garcia Career Sponsorships By Subject		
Subject	# Of Bills Sponsored	# Became Law
Armed Forces and National Security	1	0
Congress	1	0
Environmental Protection	1	0
Science, Technology, Communications	1	0
Taxation	1	0
Water Resources Development	1	0

[Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

117th Congress

Garcia Sponsored Six Bills, Zero Of Which Became Law

Garcia Sponsored Six Bills, Zero Of Which Became Law. [Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Garcia Sponsored No Amendments. [Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Garcia 117th Congress Sponsorships				
Date	Bill #	Title	Last Action	Last Action/ Effective Date
01/25/22	H.R.6485	Inflation Prevention Act	Referred to the Committee on Rules and the Committee on the Budget	01/25/22
08/13/21	H.R.5010	Fire Information and Reaction Enhancement (FIRE) Act	Referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	08/13/21
08/11/21	H.R.4516	Protecting and Restoring Our Trees by Enhancing Conservation and Treatments Act	Referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry	08/11/21
04/19/21	H.R.2650	Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act of 2021	Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity	07/14/21
03/03/21	H.R.1563	To extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California	Referred to the Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife	04/21/21

01/05/21	H.R.202	State and Local Taxes (SALT) Fairness Act of 2021	Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means	01/05/21
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[Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Appendix VI – Bill Co-Sponsorships

Career

Garcia Co-sponsored 119 Pieces Of Legislation; 4 Or 3% Of Which Became Law

As Of March 2022, Garcia Co-sponsored 119 Pieces Of Legislation; 4 Or 3% Of Which Became Law.
 [Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Toplines

Garcia Co-Sponsorship Toplines			
	# of Co-sponsorships	# Became Law	Percentage Became Law
117th Congress (2021 - 2022)	91	3	3%
116th Congress (2019 - 2020)	28	1	4%
TOTAL	119	4	3.36%

[Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Subject

Garcia Career Co-Sponsorships By Subject			
Subject	# Of Bills Co-Sponsored	# Became Law	Percentage Became Law
Government Operations and Politics	19	1	5%
Crime and Law Enforcement	15	0	0%
Health	13	1	8%
Armed Forces and National Security	11	2	18%
International Affairs	9	0	0%
Taxation	7	0	0%
Public Lands and Natural Resources	5	0	0%
Education	4	0	0%
Immigration	4	0	0%
Finance and Financial Sector	3	0	0%
Science, Technology, Communications	3	0	0%
Animals	2	0	0%
Civil Rights and Liberties, Minority Issues	2	0	0%
Commerce	2	0	0%
Labor and Employment	2	0	0%
Social Welfare	2	0	0%
Transportation and Public Works	2	0	0%
Water Resources Development	2	0	0%
Emergency Management	1	0	0%
Energy	1	0	0%
Families	1	0	0%

Law	1	0	0%
Sports and Recreation	1	0	0%

[Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Garcia Co-Sponsored 6 Bills With Fewer Than 10 Other Members

Garcia Co-Sponsorships With Fewer Than 10 Other Members				
Date Intro.	Bill #	Title	Sponsor	# of Cosponsors
3/1/22	H.R.6887	To prohibit the owner or operator of a port in the United States to enter into a contract with certain entities for operation or management of such port	Rep. Michelle Steel	7
10/27/21	H.R.5752	Emergency Relief for Servicemembers Act	Rep. Mike Levin	1
9/30/21	H.R.5437	Reach 871 Congressional Gold Medal Act	Rep. Ken Calvert	1
2/15/21	H.R.1075	Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act	Rep. Adam Schiff	8
1/21/21	H.R.387	Vaccinate More Americans Act of 2021	Rep. Ted Budd	1
9/17/20	H.R.8280	Gig Worker Equity Compensation Act	Rep. Patrick McHenry	6

[Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Garcia Co-Sponsored 36 Bills With Democratic Sponsors

As Of March 2022, Garcia Cosponsored 36 Bills (30%) Sponsored By A Democrat. [Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Costello Co-Sponsorships With Democratic Sponsor			
	# of Co-sponsorships	# With Dem Sponsor	% With Dem Sponsor
117 th Congress (2021 - 2022)	91	28	31%
116 th Congress (2019 - 2020)	28	8	29%
TOTAL	119	36	30%

[Congress.gov, accessed [3/1/22](#)]

Appendix VII – Office Expenditures

Career

Garcia Office Expenditures – Career								
	Franked Mail	Personnel Compensation	Travel	Rent, Comms., Utilities	Printing	Other Services	Supplies and Materials	Equipment
2021	\$11,356.54	\$723,311.05	\$24,971.91	\$94,099.42	\$26,652.11	\$37,398.00	\$14,523.92	\$9,857.67
2020	\$53,055.36	\$544,400.16	\$16,324.62	\$77,628.69	\$62,940.71	\$23,801.15	\$55,557.12	\$10,826.75
Career	\$64,411.90	\$1,267,711.21	\$41,296.53	\$171,728.11	\$89,592.82	\$61,199.15	\$70,081.04	\$20,684.42

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2020 Q2](#); [2020 Q3](#); [2020 Q4](#); [2021 Q1](#); [2021 Q2](#); [2021 Q3](#)]

Garcia Spent \$163,903.59 On Mass Mail And Communication

Garcia Mass Mail And Communication Spending – Career			
	Mass Mail	Mass Communications	Total
2021	\$30,240.96	\$19,542.31	\$49,783.27
2020	\$104,520.32	\$9,600.00	\$114,120.32
Career	\$134,761.28	\$29,142.31	\$163,903.59

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2021 Q3](#), [2021 Q2](#), [2021 Q2](#), [2020 Q4](#), [2020 Q3](#), [2020 Q2](#), [2020 Q1](#)]

Garcia Collected \$5,414.16 In Personal Reimbursements For Private Auto Mileage, Commercial Transportation, Utilities, Food & Beverage, And Taxi/Parking/Tolls

Personal Reimbursements To Garcia		
Year	Personal Reimbursements To Garcia	Subject
2021	\$2,257.57	Private Auto Mileage, Taxi/Parking/Tolls
2020	\$3,156.59	Private Auto Mileage, Commercial Transportation, Utilities, Food & Beverage, Taxi/Parking/Tolls
TOTAL	\$5,414.16	

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2020 Q2](#); [2020 Q3](#); [2020 Q4](#); [2021 Q1](#); [2021 Q2](#); [2021 Q3](#)]

2021

Toplines

Garcia Office Expenditures –2021								
	Franked Mail	Personnel Compensation	Travel	Rent, Comms., Utilities	Printing	Other Services	Supplies and Materials	Equipment
Q1	-\$40.34	\$234,297.20	\$4,421.71	\$21,997.55	\$369.71	\$13,678.00	\$7,173.52	\$517.89
Q2	\$243.63	\$236,961.10	\$7,210.45	\$33,830.28	\$5,258.14	\$11,685.00	\$3,381.40	\$517.89
Q3	\$11,153.25	\$252,052.75	\$13,339.75	\$38,271.59	\$21,024.26	\$12,035.00	\$3,969.00	\$8,821.89
TOTAL	\$11,356.54	\$723,311.05	\$24,971.91	\$94,099.42	\$26,652.11	\$37,398.00	\$14,523.92	\$9,857.67

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2021 Q1](#); [2021 Q2](#); [2021 Q3](#)]

Garcia Collected \$2,257.57 In Personal Reimbursements For Private Auto Mileage And Taxi/Parking/Tolls

Garcia Office Expenditures – 2021 Personal Reimbursements					
Quarter	Payee	Description	Voucher #	Date	Amount
Q1	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01383276	01/08/21 01/21/21	\$176.40
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01383276	01/08/21 01/21/21	\$158.14
Q1	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01395958	02/01/21 02/22/21	\$271.71
Q1	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01372197	12/10/20 12/29/20	\$129.38
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01372197	10/02/20 10/02/20	\$52.29
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01372197	11/13/20 11/18/20	\$111.15
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01372197	12/15/20 12/29/20	\$87.50
Q1	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01383276	01/02/21 01/02/21	\$25.20
Q1	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01383276	01/02/21 01/02/21	\$47.57
Q2	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01407172	03/05/21 03/26/21	\$209.27
Q2	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01407172	03/05/21 03/11/21	\$103.95
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01436566	05/04/21 05/27/21	\$28.73
Q3	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01436566	05/11/21 05/20/21	\$154.32
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01447571	06/01/21 06/19/21	\$98.95
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01452993	07/03/21 07/08/21	\$116.20
Q3	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01457466	07/31/21 07/31/21	\$64.52
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01463381	08/02/21 08/16/21	\$172.31
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01463381	08/16/21 08/31/21	\$249.98
TOTAL					\$2,257.57

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2021 Q1](#); [2021 Q2](#); [2021 Q3](#)]

2020

Toplines

Garcia Office Expenditures –2020								
	Franked Mail	Personnel Compensation	Travel	Rent, Comms., Utilities	Printing	Other Services	Supplies and Materials	Equipment
Q2	\$0	\$62,533.43	\$1,137.32	\$1,948.46	\$458.90	\$0	\$6,047.21	\$426.92
Q3	\$49,449.27	\$201,513.93	\$5,243.56	\$39,673.69	\$62,097.28	\$12,771.50	\$7,379.72	\$4,163.38
Q4	\$3,376.09	\$271,950.02	\$7,191.17	\$31,340.74	\$76.45	\$11,029.65	\$28,992.90	\$2,535.45
TOTAL	\$52,825	\$535,997.38	\$13,572.05	\$72,962.89	\$62,632.63	\$23,801	\$42,419.83	\$7,125.75

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2020 Q2](#); [2020 Q3](#); [2020 Q4](#)]

Garcia Collected \$3,156.59 In Personal Reimbursements For Private Auto Mileage, Commercial Transportation, Utilities, Food & Beverage, And Taxi/Parking/Tolls

Garcia Office Expenditures – 2020 Personal Reimbursements					
Quarter	Payee	Description	Voucher #	Date	Amount
Q2	Garcia	Commercial Transportation	01301754	05/26/20 05/29/20	\$499.80
Q2	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01301754	05/29/20 05/31/20	\$84.53
Q3	Garcia	Commercial Transportation	01308701	06/24/20 06/24/20	\$209.17
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01308701	06/18/20 06/19/20	\$82.80
Q3	Garcia	Commercial Transportation	01317529	07/03/20 07/19/20	\$964.90
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01317529	07/03/20 07/19/20	\$332.93
Q3	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01317529	07/10/20 07/22/20	\$93.16
Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01326512	07/24/20 07/31/20	\$72.45
Q3	Garcia	Taxi/Parking/Tolls	01326512	07/26/20 07/31/20	\$40.03



Q3	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01337966	08/10/20 08/14/20	\$161.58
Q3	Garcia	Utilities	01326512	08/01/20 08/01/20	\$17.00
Q3	Garcia	Food & Beverage	01308701	06/05/20 06/16/20	\$175.03
Q4	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01357159	09/04/20 09/29/20	\$173.08
Q4	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01357159	10/02/20 10/30/20	\$87.40
Q4	Garcia	Private Auto Mileage	01359980	11/10/20 11/30/20	\$162.73
TOTAL					\$3,156.59

[U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, [2020 Q2](#); [2020 Q3](#); [2020 Q4](#)]

Appendix VIII – Travel Expenditures

Official Foreign Travel Expenditures

Garcia Spent \$0 On Taxpayer Funded Travel To Zero Countries

Garcia Spent \$0 On Taxpayer Funded Travel

Garcia Spent \$0 On Taxpayer Funded Foreign Travel Between May 2020 And February 2022. [Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives: Foreign Travel Reports, accessed [3/3/22](#)]

Garcia Private Travel Expenditures

Garcia Received \$0 Worth Of Special Interests Funded Travel

Garcia Received \$0 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel

Garcia Received \$0 Worth Of Privately Funded Travel. [Legistorm, accessed [3/3/22](#)]

Garcia’s Staff Received \$1,901 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel

Garcia’s Staff Received \$1,901 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel. [Legistorm, accessed [3/3/22](#)]

Garcia’s Staff Private Travel Expenditures									
Date	Staff Member	Most Recent Position	Destination	Sponsor	Transportation	Lodging	Meals	Other Expense	Total Cost
10/13/21-10/15/21	Jenkins, Molly Grace	Communications Director	Williamsburg, VA	Congressional Institute Inc.	\$0	\$211.28	\$156.76	\$356.46 (Room Rental)	\$724.50
10/13/21-10/15/21	Turner, William Knebel (Will)	Legislative Director	Williamsburg, VA	Congressional Institute Inc.	\$0	\$211.28	\$156.76	\$356.46 (Room Rental)	\$724.50
06/18/21-06/19/21	Tennille, Alan Newton	Chief of Staff	Cambridge, MD	Congressional Institute Inc.	\$0	\$203.94	\$80.00	\$169.02 (Room Rental)	\$452.96
TOTAL EXPENDITURES									\$1,901.96

[Legistorm, accessed [3/3/22](#)]

Appendix X – Votes 117th Congress

Abortion and Women's Health Issues

Garcia Voted Against The Women's Health Protection Act. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would statutorily establish that health care providers have a right to provide and patients have a right to receive abortion services, and it would prohibit certain restrictions related to abortion services. The bill would specify that rights established by the bill may not be restricted by certain requirements or limitations related to abortion services, including prohibitions on abortion prior to fetal viability, or after fetal viability if a provider determines that continuation of a pregnancy would pose a risk to a patient's life or health; requirements that patients disclose reasons for seeking an abortion or make medically unnecessary in-person appointments; requirements that providers provide medically inaccurate information or perform specific medical tests or procedures in connection with the provision of abortion services; limitations on providers' ability to prescribe drugs based on good-faith medical judgment, provide services via telemedicine or provide immediate services when a delay would pose a risk to a patient's health; and requirements for facilities and personnel that would not apply to facilities providing medically comparable procedures. It would also prohibit requirements or limitations that are similar to those established by the bill or that impede access to abortion services and expressly or implicitly single out abortion services, providers or facilities. It would specify factors that courts may consider to determine whether a requirement or limitation impedes access to abortion services, including whether it interferes with providers' ability to provide services; poses a risk to patients' health; is likely to delay or deter patients in accessing services or necessitate in-person visits that would not otherwise be required; is likely to result in a decreased availability of services in a state or region; is likely to result in increased costs of providing or obtaining services; or imposes penalties that are not imposed on other health care providers for comparable conduct. It would require a party defending a requirement or limitation to establish that it significantly advances the safety of abortion services or patient health and that such goals cannot be advanced by a less restrictive alternative measure. It would authorize the Justice Department, health care providers and private individuals and entities to bring a civil action in U.S. district court for injunctive relief against any state or government official charged with implementing or enforcing a requirement or limitation challenged as a violation of rights established by the bill. It would authorize district courts to award appropriate equitable relief, including temporary, preliminary or permanent injunctive relief, and to award costs of litigation to a prevailing plaintiff. It would require courts to "liberally construe" provisions of the bill to effectuate its purposes.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-211. [HR 3655, [Vote #295](#), 9/24/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

- **Passage Of The WHPA Was In Response To A Restrictive Texas Abortion Law.** “Passage of the Women's Health Protection Act is a response to a Texas law that essentially bans abortion after six weeks, before most people realize they are pregnant. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to block the law from taking effect, although the decision leaves the door open for future challenges.” [NPR, [9/24/21](#)]
- **Pelosi: “This Ban Necessitates Codifying Roe V. Wade.”** “In a statement, Pelosi said the Texas statute is ‘the most extreme, dangerous abortion ban in half a century, and its purpose is to destroy Roe v. Wade, and even refuses to make exceptions for cases of rape and incest. This ban necessitates codifying Roe v. Wade.’” [NPR, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Women's Health Protection Act. In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Letlow, R-La., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-219. [HR 3755 [Vote #294](#), 9/24/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure

Act of 2021.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to, 218-209. [H Res 486, [Vote #175](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/23/21](#)]

- **The No Taxpayer Funding For Abortion And Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act Of 2021 Would Have Made The Hyde Amendment Permanent.** “H.R. 18 — the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021 — would make the long-standing Hyde Amendment permanent and keep in place similar provisions to ensure no federal dollars are used to pay for abortion and health plans that include abortion.” [Catholic News Service, [2/10/21](#)]
- **The Hyde Amendment Ensured That No Federal Dollars Were Used To Pay For Abortion And Health Plans That Include Abortion.** “H.R. 18 — the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion and Abortion Insurance Full Disclosure Act of 2021 — would make the long-standing Hyde Amendment permanent and keep in place similar provisions to ensure no federal dollars are used to pay for abortion and health plans that include abortion.” [Catholic News Service, [2/10/21](#)]

Agriculture, Animal and Food Access Issues

Garcia Voted For Food Allergy Safety, Treatment, Education, and Research Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand the definition of “major food allergen” to specifically include sesame for any food introduced into interstate commerce on or after Jan. 1, 2023. It would also require the Health and Human Services Department, within 18 months of enactment, to submit a report to Congress including information on data collection, diagnosis, prevention and treatments related to food allergies; recommendations to improve such activities; and recommendations to develop a regulatory framework to designate other food ingredients as major food allergens.” The motion passed 415-11. [S 578, [Vote #100](#), 4/14/21; CQ, [4/14/21](#)]

Big Lie & January 6th Insurrection Issues

Garcia Voted Against Referring Former Trump Chief Of Staff Mark Meadows To The Justice Department In Contempt Of Congress For Refusal To Comply With A Subpoena From The Select Committee Investigating The January 6th Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, that would find Mark Meadows, former White House chief of staff to President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to “take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena” and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-216) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The motion passed by a vote of 222-208. [H. Res. 851, [Vote #447](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **Mark Meadows Provided Thousands Of Documents To The January 6th Committee But Claimed Executive Privilege And Refused To Appear Before The Panel.** “Sweeping claims of executive privilege by Meadows and Trump to shield their activities on and before Jan. 6 from congressional scrutiny have been challenged in the court and by constitutional experts. Last week, Meadows backed away from cooperating with the panel just days after saying he would. He argued that the panel was pressuring him to discuss issues that the former president said are protected by executive privilege. However, Meadows had already produced thousands of documents for the panel, including text messages and emails related to the events of the day.” [Washington Post, [12/15/21](#)]
- **January 6th Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson: The Report Referring Meadows For Criminal Contempt Was “Clear And Compelling.”** ““The select committee's report referring Mr. Meadows for criminal contempt charges is clear and compelling,” Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson, a Democrat from Mississippi, said on Tuesday. ‘As White House chief of staff, Mr. Meadows played a role in or was witness to key events leading up to and including the January 6th assault on the United States Capitol.’ [...]

Republican Rep. Liz Cheney of Wyoming, the vice chair of the select committee, said Tuesday that Meadows had received numerous text messages urging Trump to take action to stop the riot that he has produced without any privilege claim.” [CNN, [12/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Finding Steve Bannon In Contempt Of Congress For Not Complying With A Subpoena From The Committee Investigating The January 6th Insurrection. In October 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would find Stephen Bannon, adviser to former President Donald Trump, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. It would direct the speaker of the House to ‘take all appropriate action to enforce the subpoena’ and certify the committee report (H Rept 117-152) accompanying the contempt resolution to the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for judicial action.” The bill passed by a vote of 229-202. [H.Res. 730, [Vote #329](#), 10/21/21; CQ, [10/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table A Privileged Resolution To Condemn The Refusal Of Speaker Pelosi To Seat All Five Republican Members Nominated By Minority Leader McCarthy To The Jan. 6 Select Committee. In February 2015, Garcia voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would condemn the refusal of Speaker Pelosi, D-Calif., to seat all five Republican members nominated by Minority Leader McCarthy, R-Calif., to the Jan. 6 select committee and urge Pelosi to appoint the following members: Reps. Banks, R-Ind., Jordan, R-Ohio., Davis, R-Ill., Armstrong, R-N.D., and Nehls, R-Texas.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-197. [H Res 554, [Vote #219](#), 7/26/21; CQ, [7/26/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Establishment Of The Select Committee To Investigate The January 6 Attack On The US Capitol. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would establish a special committee in the House of Representatives to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, ‘domestic terrorist attack’ on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the committee to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to Congress reports including findings and conclusions of its investigations, legislative recommendations, and recommendations for corrective measures. The resolution would authorize the speaker of the House to appoint 13 members to the committee, including five members after consultation with the minority leader. Among other provisions, it would authorize the committee chair to issue subpoenas, authorize such sums as may be necessary for committee expenses, and specify that the committee would terminate 30 days after filing its final report to Congress.” The bill passed 222 to 190. [H. Res. 503, [Vote #197](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#)]

- **The Select Committee Was Established After Senate Republicans Blocked A Vote On Creating A Bipartisan Outside Commission To Investigate The January 6th Insurrection.** “In a largely party-line vote, the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives approved legislation on Wednesday to create a select committee to launch a new inquiry into the Jan. 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol. With a larger share of Republicans voting against the plan, it marks the latest turn in a partisan fight to investigate the riot [...] Last month, Senate Republicans blocked a move to vote on an outside commission, leaving Democratic leaders with plans to move forward with a House select committee instead. But some Republicans who supported the independent commission voted against the select committee.” [NPR, [6/30/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Awarding Four Congressional Gold Medals To The US Capitol Police Who Protected The Capitol On January 6, 2021. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would provide for the presentation of four congressional gold medals to the U.S. Capitol Police and those who protected the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021. It would require the presentation of one medal each for display at the U.S. Capitol Police headquarters, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department headquarters, Smithsonian Institution and U.S. Capitol.” The motion passed 406 to 21. [H R 3325, [Vote #161](#), 6/15/21; CQ, [6/15/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Bill Funding Emergency And Security Activities In Response To Jan. 6 Attack On U.S. Capitol And Security Upgrades For Future Prevention Of Similar Incidents. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide approximately \$1.9 billion in emergency supplemental fiscal 2021 appropriations to legislative branch and other federal entities for security activities in response to the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol, including approximately \$753 million to reimburse costs associated with responding to the attack and approximately \$990 million for legislative and judicial branch security upgrades. Within the total, it would also provide approximately \$170 million for legislative branch costs associated with the COVID-19 public health emergency. For expenses related to the Jan. 6 attack and to prevent similar incidents, it would provide \$520.9 million for the National Guard and funding for several law enforcement agencies, including the FBI and National Park Service. It would provide \$66.8 million to the District of Columbia for public safety expenses related to terrorist threats and federal presence in the district. It would provide \$79.3 million for the Capitol Police, including specified funding for employee hazard pay and retention bonuses, the employee wellness program, agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, protective details for members of Congress, and physical protection barriers.” The bill passed 213 to 212. [H R 3237, [Vote #156](#), 5/20/21; CQ, [5/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Bill Establishing A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate The January 6, 2021 Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a national commission to investigate facts and causes related to the Jan. 6, 2021, “domestic terrorist attack” on the U.S. Capitol; examine and evaluate evidence developed by relevant federal, state and local governmental agencies; and build upon the investigations of other entities. It would require the commission to investigate facts and circumstances of the attack related to intelligence and law enforcement agency activities and factors contributing to the attack, including online platforms and foreign influence operations; identify and analyze the causes of and lessons learned from the attack with regard to law enforcement operations and security protocol at the Capitol; and submit to the president and Congress reports containing findings and recommendations for corrective measures that are agreed to by a majority of the commission. The commission would be composed of ten members, evenly chosen by the majority and minority parties, who have national recognition and significant experience in at least two subject areas related to the attack, such as law enforcement, intelligence, law, civil rights and counterterrorism. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize the commission to issue subpoenas and hold hearings and specify that the commission would submit its final report by the end of 2021 and terminate 60 days after submitting the report.” The bill passed 252-175. [H R 3233, [Vote #154](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Awarding Three Congressional Gold Medals To The United States Capitol Police And Those Who Protected The U.S. Capitol On January 6, 2021. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would award three congressional gold medals to the U.S. Capitol Police and those who protected the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6, 2021. It would require the presentation of one medal each to the U.S. Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia for display at their headquarters, and one medal to the Smithsonian Institution for display and research, along with a plaque listing the other law enforcement agencies that participated in protecting the Capitol.” The motion passed 413-12. [H Res 1085, [Vote #87](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Establishing A Bipartisan 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6th Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up a resolution establishing a bipartisan national commission on the domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol. This commission, modeled on the 9/11 Commission, will be charged with examining and reporting upon the facts and causes relating to the attack that occurred on January 6 of 2021 and with providing appropriate findings, conclusions, and recommendations for corrective measures. I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow, Mr. Speaker, than to ensure that a bipartisan commission reviews all evidence and reports back to us on this horrific event.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.* The motion was agreed to, 219-206. [H. Res. 21, [Vote #12](#), 1/12/21; CQ, [1/12/21](#)]

- **Republicans Proposed The Commission In Effort To “Deflect The Anger Directed At Trump” Amid Democratic Calls For Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25th Amendment And Remove Trump From The Presidency.** “The House passed on Tuesday evening a searing resolution urging Vice President Mike Pence to invoke the 25th Amendment to expel President Donald Trump for inciting the violent mob that stormed the Capitol last week [...] Republicans sought to deflect the anger directed at Trump by proposing a commission to investigate the forces and causes behind the insurrection. Rep. Tom Cole, an Oklahoma Republican, called the effort to prod Pence ‘misguided and inappropriate,’ noting that the 25th Amendment gives Congress no explicit role in suggesting a vice president to declare a president unfit.” [Dallas Morning News, [1/12/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Resolution Calling On Vice President Pence To Invoke The 25th Amendment And Remove President Trump From Office. In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives calls on Vice President Mike Pence to use his powers under section 4 of the 25th Amendment to convene and mobilize members of the president's cabinet to declare that President Donald Trump is unable to successfully discharge the duties and powers of his office, and to transmit notice to Congress that Pence will immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as acting president. The resolution would state among its findings that Trump ‘widely advertised and broadly encouraged’ participation in the march on the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday, Jan. 6, which turned into a violent insurrectionary mob that resulted in 5 deaths following the storming of the Capitol building; did not appeal to his followers to exit the Capitol during the insurrection; refused to accept the results of the 2020 presidential election as legitimate; and made at least three attempts to intervene in the vote counting and certification process in the state of Georgia and to ‘coerce’ its state officials to declare him the winner of the state's electoral votes.” The resolution passed, 223-205. [H. Res. 21, [Vote #14](#), 1/12/21; CQ, [1/12/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Establishing A Bipartisan 9/11-Style Commission To Investigate The January 6th Attack On The U.S. Capitol. In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 41).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up a resolution establishing a bipartisan national commission on the domestic terrorist attack on the United States Capitol. This proposed bipartisan commission will be tasked with examining and reporting upon the terror attack upon our Capitol that occurred last Wednesday. The commission will be bipartisan in nature, modeled after the 9/11 Commission, and will fully be empowered to undertake a full investigation and make recommendations to the President and to Congress. I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow than by ensuring a bipartisan commission reviews all evidence and reports back to us on this horrific event.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution.** The motion was agreed to, 221-205. [H. Res. 41, [Vote #15](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

- **Republicans Proposed The Commission As An Alternative To Impeaching Trump For His Role In The January 6th Capitol Insurrection.** “House Republicans argued Wednesday that instead of impeaching President Donald Trump, Congress should create a commission to study what happened last week. Modeled after the bipartisan commission that analyzed the 9/11 terrorism attacks, the body would recommend how to prevent attacks on the Capitol in the future. ‘I can think of no more appropriate path for Congress to follow,’ said Oklahoma Rep. Tom Cole, the top Republican on the House Rules Committee.” [USA Today, [1/13/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Incitement Of Insurrection. In January 2021, Garcia voted against “Adoption of the article of impeachment that would impeach President Donald Trump for incitement of insurrection by ‘inciting violence against the government of the United States.’ Specifically, it would state that Trump ‘repeatedly issued false statements’ asserting that the results of the 2020 presidential election were the product of widespread fraud and should not be accepted or certified. It would state that Trump made statements at a rally on Jan. 6, 2020, that ‘encouraged -- and foreseeably resulted in -- lawless action’ at the Capitol building during the certification of electoral college votes, during which protesters entered the Capitol, attacked law enforcement personnel, ‘menaced’ members of Congress and the vice president, and engaged in other ‘violent,

deadly, destructive, and seditious acts.’ It would state that Trump’s conduct on Jan. 6 followed prior efforts ‘to subvert and obstruct’ the certification of 2020 presidential election results, including during a Jan. 2 phone call during which he urged Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger to ‘find’ enough votes to overturn the state’s presidential election results and ‘threatened Secretary Raffensperger if he failed to do so.’ It would state President Trump’s ‘endangered the security of the United States and its institutions of government’ and that he ‘threatened the integrity of the democratic system, interfered with the peaceful transition of power, and imperiled a coordinate branch of government.’ Pursuant to the rule (H Res 41), upon adoption of the article of impeachment, the House agreed to the resolution (H Res 40) that would appoint and authorize the following impeachment trial managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Raskin, D-Md., DeGette, D-Colo., Cicilline, D-R.I., Castro, D-Texas, Swalwell, D-Calif., Lieu, D-Calif., Plaskett, D-V.I., Neguse, D-Colo., and Dean, D-Pa.” The article of impeachment was adopted, 232-197. [H. Res. 24, [Vote #17](#), 1/13/21; CQ, [1/13/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Objecting To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Pennsylvania. In January 2021, Garcia voted for the “Rep. Perry, R-Pa., and Sen. Hawley, R-Mo., objection to the counting of electoral votes from the state of Pennsylvania during the joint session of Congress, on the grounds that they were not, under all of the known circumstances, regularly given.” The objection was rejected, 138-282. [House [Vote #11](#), 1/7/21; CQ, [1/7/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Objecting To The Counting Of 2020 Electoral Votes From Arizona. In January 2021, Garcia voted for the “Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz., and Sen. Cruz, R-Texas, objection to the counting of electoral votes from the state of Arizona during the joint session of Congress, on the grounds that they were not, under all of the known circumstances, regularly given.” The objection was rejected, 121-303. [House [Vote #10](#), 1/6/21; CQ, [1/6/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Tabling The Motion To Refer The House Rules Package To A Select Committee That Would Add Provisions Changing Federal Election Administration. In January 2021, Garcia voted against a “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the Davis, R-Ill., motion to refer the resolution to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders with instructions to report it back to the House with an amendment that would require the House Administration Committee to report to the House no later than Jan. 31, 2021, a bill related to federal election administration. It would require the bill to state that states have ‘primary authority’ to conduct elections and that Congress’ ‘proper role’ is to provide support to states and ‘ensure fair administration of and voter confidence in’ the administration of federal elections. It would also require the bill to include provisions that would extend federal baseline standards for ballot signature verification, ‘promote certainty’ in election results and provide for oversight of the use of federal funds to administer federal elections.” The motion was agreed to, 214-196. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #5](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

- **Roll Call: The Motion, A “GOP Delay Tactic,” Would Have Stated The States Held “Primary Authority To Conduct Elections For Federal Office” And Congress’ Role Was “Secondary.”** “Republicans then offered a motion that would have added language on election oversight and administration that acknowledges ‘the primary authority to conduct elections for federal office is reserved to the states and that the Congress’s role is secondary’ but establishes federal oversight standards for mail-in ballots. Hoyer also moved to table that motion, which was agreed to, 214-196. ‘It’s disappointing House Democrats have completely dismissed the first opportunity to work together in the new Congress to instill voter confidence and protect the integrity of our election process,’ said House Administration ranking member Rodney Davis of Illinois, the Republican who offered the original motion. After more than two hours of GOP delay tactics that Democrats rejected, the floor debate began.” [Roll Call, [1/4/21](#)]

Budget Issues

Garcia Voted For The 2022 Third Continuing Resolution, Funding The Government Through March 11th. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Mar. 11, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities extended by prior continuing resolutions (PL

117-43 and PL 117-70), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the Health and Human Services Department's authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies; increased trafficking and sexual abuse fines; a waiver making supportive living facility residents eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits; the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; and the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$2 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. Among other provisions, it would provide \$350 million for Defense Department activities to address water contamination issues near the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility in Oahu, Hawaii, and increase from \$200 million to \$300 million annual funding the president may direct for immediate foreign military assistance to respond to an unforeseen emergency." Passed by a vote of 272-162. [HR 6617, [Vote #39](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Postal Service Reform Act And The Continuing Resolution That Would Fund The Government Through March 11. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 912) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Postal Service Reform Act (HR 3076) and the fiscal 2022 third continuing resolution (HR 6617). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on each bill and provide for floor consideration of a Maloney, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 3076. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 69) that would provide for a joint session of Congress for President Joe Biden's State of the Union address on March 1, 2022. It would prohibit former members from entering the House chamber during the address, intended to comply with COVID-19 safety protocols." Adopted by a vote of 221-211. [HR 6614, [Vote #36](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion To Fund The Government Through 2022. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the resolution that would increase the statutory limit on federal debt by \$2.5 trillion." The bill passed by a vote of 221-209. [S. J. Res. 33, [Vote #449](#), 12/15/21; CQ, [12/15/21](#)]

- **HEADLINE: "House Passes Debt Ceiling Increase, Sending It To Biden To Avoid Default Hours Before Deadline."** [CNBC, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Congress Passed A Debt Limit Increase Early The Day The Debt Limit Would Have Been Reached.** "Congress early Wednesday voted to raise the nation's debt limit by \$2.5 trillion, officially staving off default and the economic peril that would come if the U.S. were unable to pay its bills. [...] Lawmakers managed to get the measure passed just in time to avoid an economic scare. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen told lawmakers she estimated the United States would reach its debt ceiling by Wednesday. If lawmakers didn't address the debt limit by then, the U.S. would have defaulted on its debts for the first time, which could lead to a global recession, Treasury Department officials and experts said." [USA Today, [12/15/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Considering Raising The Debt Limit By \$2.5 Trillion.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 852) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution to increase the debt limit (S J Res 33). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill." The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #446](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Replacing Democrats' FY 2022 Spending Plan With Deficit Reduction Legislation.** In December 2021 Garcia voted against: "Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, "Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider an amendment to the Democrats' fiscal year 2022 budget resolution to replace the socialist \$5 trillion tax-and-spend reconciliation instructions with new instructions for authorizing committees to produce legislation to reduce the deficit to combat runaway inflation currently fueling the highest price spike in 40 years and to get Americans back to work." *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H. Res. 852, [Vote #445](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Feb. 18, 2022, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide \$7 billion in emergency funding for Afghan evacuee assistance, as well as \$1.6 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to provide shelter and services to unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border. Within funding to support Afghan evacuees, it would provide \$4.3 billion for Defense Department assistance to refugees on U.S. military installations; \$1.3 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.3 billion for the State Department, including \$1.2 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States and \$80.3 million for related diplomatic activities and additional evacuations. It would require the Office of Management and Budget to submit a report on the strategy and transition plan for concluding Afghan resettlement initiatives. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities previously extended by a prior continuing resolution (PL 117-43 / HR 4350), including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies; the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; and the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$13 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund. Among other provisions, it would extend through Dec. 31, 2021, a waiver making supportive living facility residents eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits and increase from \$100 million to \$200 million annual funding the president may direct for immediate foreign military assistance to respond to an unforeseen emergency.” The bill passed by a vote of 221-212. [H. R. 6119, [Vote #399](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering Short-Term Continued Government Funding Through February 18, 2022. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule ((H Res 829) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution (HR 6119). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. The rule would allow proceedings on motions offered on Nov. 30 or Dec. 1, 2021, to suspend the rules and consider certain measures to be postponed through Dec. 10. It also would authorize through Jan. 21, 2022, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. Finally, the rule would provide for the House to convene the second session of the 117th Congress on Jan. 10, 2022, by authorizing the speaker to dispense with organizational and legislative business on any legislative day of the second session prior to that date.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-208. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #396](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Build Back Better Act. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, that would provide approximately \$2 trillion in investments and tax cuts to address climate change and child care, health care, education, housing and other social policies intended to support families. It would establish a child care and early learning entitlement program, providing approximately \$100 billion for the program through fiscal 2024. It would provide \$18 billion through fiscal 2024 for a free universal preschool program. It would extend through 2022 the expanded child tax credit provided by prior coronavirus relief law (PL 117-2) and provide \$5 billion to administer the credit. It would establish a paid family and medical leave benefit for up to four weeks per year, beginning in 2024. It would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and select Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition. It would require manufacturers to provide rebates for single-source drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which prices increase faster than inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000 beginning in 2024. It would establish or extend expanded eligibility for certain tax credits toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums through 2025. It would establish or expand a number of tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including to expand credits for renewable energy production and facilities, carbon capture facilities, use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency improvements at residential properties; and to establish individual credits for the purchase of electric vehicles. It would raise royalty rates and fees for oil and gas drilling leases and cancel or ban certain offshore leases. It would provide \$29 billion to support the deployment of low- and zero-emission technologies, more than \$20 billion for federal climate resiliency and environmental conservation activities and \$9

billion for federal procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure. It would provide \$65 billion for public housing improvements, \$24 billion for rental assistance housing vouchers and \$15 billion for down payment assistance and loan programs for first-generation homebuyers. It would provide \$9.8 billion for local transit projects to support mobility and affordable housing access disadvantaged communities and \$9 billion for lead remediation and water line replacement projects. It would forgive all debt owed by the National Flood Insurance Program's debt, for a total of \$20.5 billion. It would provide such sums as necessary for the USDA to forgive farm loan debt for economically distressed farmers and ranchers. It would provide \$6.6 billion to the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to help underrepresented individuals with business development. It would provide \$20 billion for Labor and Education department workforce development programs and \$1.9 billion for Labor Department worker protection agencies. It would allow individuals who entered the United States prior to Jan. 1, 2011, to receive a grant of parole allowing them to remain temporarily in the country for a period of five years, but no later than Sept. 30, 2021. It would temporarily increase from \$10,000 to \$80,000 the annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030. To offset costs, it would establish or modify various taxes on corporations and high-income individuals, including to establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with an annual income exceeding \$1 billion; a one percent tax on stock buybacks by public companies; and an additional five percent tax on individual income over \$10 million and further three percent tax on income over \$25 million. It would provide \$78.9 billion to improve IRS operations and tax enforcement.” The bill passed by a vote of 220-213. [HR 5376, [Vote #385](#), 11/19/21; CQ, [11/19/21](#)]

- **Roosevelt Institute: Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Child Care, Creating Jobs And Allowing Parents To Get Back To Work.** “Convenient, affordable childcare is a major obstacle for working parents, illuminated even more so by school and daycare closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disproportionately impacted women’s labor force participation. Increasing the capacity of industries in order to curb inflation of specific prices requires increasing the supply of labor. The Build Back Better Act invests in existing and new childcare facilities in underserved areas and provides subsidies to make childcare more affordable for qualifying households. Together, these investments would increase the supply of childcare, create new jobs, and allow parents to get back to work. [Roosevelt Institute, Fact Sheet, [9/28/21](#)]
- **Center For American Progress: Build Back Better Act Would Invest In Clean Electricity And Energy Efficiency, Reducing Energy Costs By \$500 Per Year For The Average Household.** “Build Back Better helps break the United States’ dependence on fossil fuels—an industry that’s particularly vulnerable to extreme weather, which has and will continue to be exacerbated by climate change—consumer energy costs will be reduced. Specifically, proposed investments in clean electricity and energy efficiency will make energy costs more affordable, saving the average household approximately \$500 a year in reduced energy costs. This much-needed investment in clean energy would come at a time when energy prices have pushed up inflation for consecutive months.” [Center for American Progress, [11/16/21](#)]
 - **E&E News: The Budget Resolution Set “The Stage For Unprecedented Investments To Tackle Climate Change And Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions.”** “Senate Democrats unveiled a \$3.5 trillion budget resolution this morning, setting the stage for unprecedented investments to tackle climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” [E&E News, [8/9/21](#)]
- **The Build Back Better Deal Lowered Drug Prices For Seniors By Reducing Co-Pays And Establishing A \$2,000 Out-Of-Pocket Limit In Medicare Part D.** “Pelosi celebrated the drug-pricing agreement: ‘For a generation, House Democrats have been fighting to deliver real drug price negotiations that will lower costs. With today’s agreement on strong lower drug price provisions for the Build Back Better Act, Democrats have a path forward to make good on this transformational agenda for our seniors.’ She said the deal will lower drug prices for seniors, reduce their out-of-pocket co-pays and establish a \$2,000 out-of-pocket limit for seniors’ expenses in Medicare Part D. The bill would also halt price hikes above inflation, which would affect all Americans, she said.” [NBC News, [11/2/21](#)]
- **FactCheck.Org: “In The First Year Of Biden’s Proposed Budget, 2022, Nearly Nine Out Of 10**

Households Would See A Tax Cut. “In the first year of Biden’s proposed budget, 2022, nearly nine out of 10 households would see a tax cut, according to the Tax Policy Center.” [FactCheck.org, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Adopting A Manager's Amendment To The Reconciliation Bill, Striking \$2 Billion In Social Security Administration Expenses And Making Technical And Conforming Changes. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 803) that would provide for automatic adoption of a second Yarmuth D-Ky., manager's amendment during further consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376). The manager's amendment would strike language providing \$2 billion for Social Security Administration administrative expenses; modify requirements for distribution of funding provided for critical infrastructure activities in U.S. territories and U.S. Geological Survey climate adaptation centers; and make a number of technical and conforming changes.” Adopted by a vote of 220-211. [HR 5376, [Vote #383](#), 11/18/21; CQ, [11/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 774), as amended, that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376) containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions. The rule would provide for up to two hours of debate on the bill. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Yarmuth, D-Ky., manager's amendment to HR 5376 that would increase from \$72,500 to \$80,000 the raised annual cap on the deduction for state and local taxes for tax years 2021 through 2030, but reinstate the original cap of \$10,000 in 2031; modify provisions related to maximum fair prices negotiations for prescription drugs, including to clarify that negotiated prices would apply nine years after a drug's approval, or 13 years after approval for biologics, and specify that average price calculations would be based on 2021 prices; provide \$250 for the General Services Administration's technology modernization fund, \$200 million for the GSA's citizen services fund, and \$50 million for Office of Management and Budget's information technology oversight and reform fund; and make various technical corrections. The rule would also authorize through Dec. 3, 2021, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #372](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering The Rule For Considering The Build Back Better Act For The 2022 Budget.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “On the question of consideration of the resolution (H Res 774) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget reconciliation bill (HR 5376) containing a package of social safety net and climate policy provisions.” The question was agreed to by a vote of 215-212. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #368](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Extending Funding For Federal Highways And Other Surface Transportation Through October 31, 2021. In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would extend through Oct. 31, 2021, funding and authorities for federal surface transportation programs, including highway, public transit, rail and safety and research programs that expire after Sept. 30. For the extension period, it would authorize appropriations for programs funded by the highway and mass transit accounts of the Highway Trust Fund in amounts proportional to amounts authorized for such programs in fiscal 2021. It would extend expenditure authority for the fund through Nov. 1, 2021. It would require federal employees furloughed as a result of the trust fund expenditure lapse to be paid for the period of the lapse, and it would require employees required to work during the lapse to be paid at their standard rate of pay. It would increase funding levels during the extension period for nationally significant freight and highway projects grants and in-vehicle alcohol detection device research. It would also extend for approximately one month expiring authorities for Sport Fish Restoration and Boating and Leaking Underground Storage Tank trust fund expenditures and funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission and sport fishing activities. Upon enactment of the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684), it would rescind any duplicate contract authority provided by the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 365-51. [H.R. 5434, [Vote #313](#), 10/1/21; CQ, [10/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Extending Government Funding Through December 3, 2021. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide

funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels and provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 254-175. [H.R. 5305, [Vote #311](#), 9/30/21; CQ, [9/30/21](#)]

- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief.** “It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Included \$6.3 Billion For Afghan Refugees.** “It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Short-Term Government Funding Extension Allowed Expiring Programs And Authorities To Continue.** “It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” [CQ, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Government Funding Through December 3, 2021 Was Agreed To By Senate Republicans After Removal Of The Provision To Raise The Debt Ceiling.** “Lawmakers reached a deal on the spending legislation after Democrats agreed to strip out a provision that would have raised the federal government’s ability to continue borrowing funds through the end of 2022. Senate Republicans blocked an initial funding package on Monday over its inclusion, refusing to give the majority party any of the votes needed to move ahead on a bill to avert a first-ever federal default in the coming weeks. The legislation keeps the government fully funded through Dec. 3, giving lawmakers additional time to reach consensus over the dozen annual bills that dictate federal spending.” [New York Times, [9/30/21](#)]
- **Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen Warned The United States Could Default On Its Debt If The Debt Ceiling Is Not Raised By October 18, 2021.** “Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen warned lawmakers that the federal government will likely run out of cash and extraordinary measures by October 18 unless Congress raises the debt ceiling. The new estimate from Yellen raises the risk that the United States could default on its debt in a matter of weeks if Washington fails to act. A default would likely be catastrophic, tanking

markets and the economy, and delaying payments to millions of Americans. ‘It is uncertain whether we could continue to meet all the nation's commitments after that date,’ Yellen wrote in a letter, adding the projection is based on estimated tax payments.” [CNN, [9/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Extension Of The Debt Ceiling Through December 16, 2022. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended by a House substitute, that would suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [S. 1301, [Vote #310](#), 9/29/21; CQ, [9/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Raising The Debt Limit, Providing Funding For Afghan Refugee Resettlement, And \$28.6 Billion For Natural Disaster Relief. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 3, 2021, at fiscal 2021 levels; provide emergency funding for natural disaster relief and Afghan evacuee assistance; and suspend the statutory limit on federal debt through Dec. 16, 2022. It would provide \$28.6 billion in supplemental appropriations for natural disaster relief, including \$10 billion for the Agriculture Department to cover agricultural losses; \$5.7 billion for Army Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage response; \$5 billion for disaster-related community development block grants; \$2.6 billion to reimburse states and territories for damage to roads and bridges; \$1.36 billion for the Forest Service and \$636 million for the Interior Department, including for wildfire response; \$1.2 billion for Small Business Administration disaster loans; \$895 million for Navy and Air Force facility repairs; \$345 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including \$200 million for fishery disaster response; and \$22 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate building collapses. It would provide \$6.3 billion in supplemental appropriations to support Afghan evacuees, including \$2.2 billion for Defense Department assistance to Afghans under the special immigrant visa program and on U.S. military installations; \$1.7 billion for Health and Human Services Department resettlement and support services for Afghan arrivals and refugees; and \$1.8 billion for the State Department, including \$277 million for evacuation and related services, \$1.1 billion for resettlement and support services for Afghans in the United States, and \$415 million for migration and refugee assistance. The bill would also provide additional appropriations or higher spending rates for certain programs, including \$2.5 billion for Health and Human Services Department refugee assistance to support services for unaccompanied minors who have crossed the U.S. border; \$250 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for application processing and refugee program support; increased amounts for cash-value vouchers under the supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC); and increased spending for White House COVID-19 activities and the national suicide hotline. It would extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of expiring programs and authorities, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the National Flood Insurance Program; the increased federal medical assistance percentage for U.S. territories, offset by a reduction of \$96 million for the Medicare Improvement Fund; and HHS authority to appoint personnel to National Disaster Medical System positions to respond to public health emergencies. It also would extend through Jan. 28, 2022, the emergency classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances and extend through June 30, 2022, Agriculture Department authority to provide child nutrition waivers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.” The resolution passed by a vote of 220 - 211. [HR. 5305, [Vote #267](#); CQ, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Moody’s Analytics: If Congress Failed To Raise The Debt Limit, The U.S. Economy Would Lose 6 Million Jobs And \$15 Trillion In Household Wealth And The Unemployment Rate Would Surge To 9 Percent.** “The United States could plunge into an immediate recession if Congress fails to raise the debt ceiling and the country defaults on its payment obligations this fall, according to one analysis released Tuesday. Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody’s Analytics, found that a prolonged impasse over the debt ceiling would cost the U.S. economy up to 6 million jobs, wipe out as much as \$15 trillion in household wealth, and send the unemployment rate surging to roughly 9 percent from around 5 percent.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]
- **Moody’s Analytics: “This Economic Scenario Is Cataclysmic. ... The Downturn Would Be Comparable To That Suffered During The Financial Crisis” Of 2008.** ““This economic scenario is cataclysmic. ... The downturn would be comparable to that suffered during the financial crisis’ of 2008, said

the report, written by Zandi and Bernard Yaros, assistant director and economist at Moody's Analytics.”
[Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Threatened \$20 Billion In Social Security Payments For Seniors.** “If Congress fails to increase the debt limit, Treasury would be unable to pay debts as they come due. Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen said earlier this week that such a default would be unprecedented in U.S. history. Moody’s ‘best estimate’ is that this date is Oct. 20, although Treasury has not given a more precise day. At that point, Treasury officials would face excruciating choices, such as whether to fail to pay \$20 billion owed to seniors on Social Security, or to fail to pay bondholders of U.S. debt — a decision that could undermine faith in U.S. credit and permanently drive federal borrowing costs higher.”
[Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

- **Washington Post: Failing To Raise The Debt Limit Would Raise Consumer Costs And Interest Rates And Lead To A Long-Term Decline In The U.S. Dollar.** “Failure to raise the debt limit would have catastrophic impacts on global financial markets. Interest rates would spike as investors demand a higher rate of return for the risk of taking on U.S. debt given uncertainty about repayment. An increase in interest rates would ripple through the economy, raising costs not only for taxpayers but also for consumers and other borrowers. The value of the U.S. dollar would also decline long term as investors questioned the security of purchasing U.S. treasuries. The cost of auto and home loans would rise.” [Washington Post, [9/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Making Appropriations For The Department Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, And Related Agencies Through September 30th, 2022. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$602.9 billion in scored discretionary funding for seven of the twelve fiscal 2022 appropriations bills, including \$239.6 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; \$26.6 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; \$53.2 billion for the the Energy Department and federal water projects; \$29.1 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies; \$45.9 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; \$124.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; and \$84.1 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$119.8 billion for HHS, including \$10.6 billion for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; \$102.8 billion for the Education Department, including \$36.8 billion for Title I and other grants to schools serving low-income students; and \$14.7 billion for the Labor Department, including \$11.6 billion for employment and training programs and approximately \$2 billion for worker protection agencies. The bill would provide nearly \$140 billion for domestic food programs, including \$105.8 billion in mandatory spending for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; \$4.7 billion for rural development and infrastructure programs, including programs to support broadband access and provide housing loans and guarantees; and \$38.5 billion for agriculture, farm production and conservation programs. It would provide \$45.1 billion for the Energy Department, including \$20.2 billion for nuclear security activities and \$3.8 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy activities. It would provide \$15.4 billion for the Treasury Department, including \$13.6 for the Internal Revenue Service, \$330 million for community development financial institutions and \$190.5 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; \$500 million for Election Assistance Commission election security grants to improve the administration of federal elections; and \$300 million for General Services Administration procurement of zero-emission and electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. It would provide \$11.3 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, including \$3.2 billion for state revolving funds for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure grants; \$15.6 billion for the Interior Department; and \$5.7 billion for wildfire management. It would provide \$268.6 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the VA, including \$97.6 billion for the Veterans Health Administration, with increases for mental health and opioid abuse prevention programs; and \$10.9 billion for military construction activities. It would provide \$105.7 billion in mandatory and discretionary funding for the Transportation Department, including \$2.7 billion for Amtrak and \$248 million for payments to air carriers providing essential air service; and \$56.5 for HUD, including \$39.4 billion for public and Indian housing programs. Across various titles, the bill would provide over \$1.9 billion for cybersecurity activities.” The bill passed, 219-208. [HR 4502, [Vote #247](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Providing for Consideration Of A Seven Bill Appropriations Package For Fiscal Year 2022. In July 2021, voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 555) that would provide for House floor consideration of the seven-bill Labor-HHS-Education, Agriculture, Energy-Water, Financial Services, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-VA, Transportation-HUD minibuss appropriations package (HR 4502). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate and floor consideration of 229 amendments to HR 4502. It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeLauro, D-Conn., manager's amendment that would require the Agriculture Department to prohibit the purchase of agricultural land in the U.S. by companies owned in part or in full by China, Russia, Iran or North Korea; provide \$5 million, to remain available until expended, for the Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing Program to fund financing agreements executed in 2010 and require the Transportation Department to repay credit risk premiums with interest for direct loans executed in 2010, within 60 days of enactment for loans under which all obligations are met, or within 60 days after loan obligations are satisfied for loans with outstanding obligations; and rescind \$5 million from unobligated, non-emergency funding from the Maritime Security Program. It would authorize through Sept. 22 certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. Finally, the rule would authorize, through the legislative day of July 30, 2021, non-debatable motions by the majority leader or a designee to suspend the rules and consider, en bloc, measures that were previously considered under suspension of the rules on July 26 or 27. It would also allow proceedings on such measures to be postponed through Sept. 22.” The resolution was passed 218 to 207. [HR 555, [Vote #223](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$77.9 Billion Through Fiscal Year 2026 For Existing And New National Science Foundation Activities. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$77.9 billion through fiscal 2026 for existing and new National Science Foundation activities and require a number of NSF actions related to research integrity and STEM workforce development. It would establish a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change; global competitiveness in critical technologies; cybersecurity; national security; social and economic inequality; and education and workforce development in science, technology, engineering and math. Among other provisions, it would require the NSF to award grants to higher education institutions or nonprofit organizations to establish national and regional clearinghouses to coordinate STEM research; develop resources to connect new scientific discoveries to practical uses; align STEM education and workforce needs and conduct research on graduate education programs; and improve participation of historically underrepresented groups in STEM. It would require the NSF to maintain an office to coordinate research security and policy across the agency; facilitate public access to NSF-supported projects, including data, software and code; require any grant applicants to submit an ethics statement that specifies any foreseeable or quantifiable risks to society as a result of the proposed research; and appoint a chief diversity officer to establish diversity goals for the agency and advise on issues of diversity in STEM fields. It would authorize \$38 million for a pilot program to award grants to help research institutions secure federally funded research data.” The motion passed, 345-67. [HR 2225, [Vote #186](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Establishing The Congressional Budget For The United States Government For Fiscal Year 2021 And The Appropriate Budgetary Levels For Fiscal Years 2022 Through 2030. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended, that would set annual budgetary levels for federal revenues, new budget authority, outlays, deficits and public debt for fiscal years 2021 through 2030, including to outline annual levels of new budget authority and outlays for each of the 20 major budget function categories. The concurrent resolution would direct 12 House committees to make recommendations within their respective jurisdictions for budget reconciliation legislation that combined could increase the deficit by up to \$1.9 trillion through fiscal 2030, intended to be used as a vehicle for further COVID-19 relief. It would require the committees to report their recommendations to the House Budget Committee by Feb. 16, 2021, and specify amounts by which each committee's recommendations could increase the total deficit, including \$940.72 billion for the Ways and Means Committee, \$357.08 billion for the Education and Labor Committee, \$350.7 billion for the Oversight and Reform Committee and \$188.5 billion for the Energy and Commerce Committee. The concurrent resolution would include two reserve funds for the House Budget Committee to revise committee allocations and other budgetary levels for budget reconciliation legislation within the deficit limits established by the concurrent

resolution, and for any other legislation that would not increase the deficit for a five-year time period through fiscal 2025 or a ten-year time period through fiscal 2030. Among other provisions, it would authorize the House and Senate Appropriations committees to receive a separate discretionary budget allocation for administrative expenses related to the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service, and it would continue for fiscal 2021 certain existing limitations on advance appropriations.” The resolution passed 218 to 212. [H Con Res 11, [Vote #21](#), 2/3/21; CQ, [2/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring Federal Agencies To Post Budget Justifications On Public Websites. In January 2021, Garcia voted for a “Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require each federal agency to post annual budget justification materials and other budget information on its public website. It would require the Office of Management and Budget to create and regularly update a website including all agency budget justification materials submitted to Congress.” The motion was agreed to, 412-2. [HR 22, [Vote #9](#), 1/5/21; CQ, [1/5/21](#)]

Consumer Protection and Regulation Issues

Garcia Voted Against The Consumer Protection And Recovery Act, Authorizing The Federal Trade Commission To Take Legal Action Against Any Person, Partnership Or Corporation That Violated Consumer Protection Law In The Preceding 10 Years. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize certain legal action by the Federal Trade Commission for legal violations under its jurisdiction and redress for such violations. Specifically, it would authorize the agency to take legal action in federal court against a person, partnership or corporation that has violated consumer protection law in the preceding 10 years. It would allow the FTC to seek in such cases restitution for losses, contract rescission or reform, money refund or property return, and disgorgement, or legally mandated repayment, of unjust enrichment that a person, partnership or corporation obtained from such a violation.” The bill passed 221 to 205. [HR 2668, [Vote #214](#), 7/20/21; CQ, [7/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Third-Party Lending Rule. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of an October 2020 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency rule stating that national banks are considered the ‘true lender’ of a loan if, at the date of the loan’s origination, the bank funds the loan or is named as lender in the loan agreement, including in the case of loans issued in partnerships between banks and third parties, such as online financial firms. The rule went into effect on Dec. 29, 2020, and effectively allows nonbank lenders to offer loans not subject to higher state interest rate caps by originating loans in partnership with a national bank in another state. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the October 2020 rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed, 218-208. [SJ Res 15, [Vote #181](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

- **Opponents Of The Rule Argued That It Left Consumers Vulnerable To Predatory “Rent-A-Bank” Schemes.** “But Democrats — along with a coalition of consumer protection and faith groups — have fiercely opposed the rule, claiming it leaves customers vulnerable to predatory ‘rent-a-bank’ schemes. ‘States are taking measures to protect their constituents their consumers against these end-runs around their laws designed to prohibit these predatory practices. But last October, in the middle of the pandemic, when many working families were plunged into economic uncertainty and turmoil, the Trump administration gave these rent-a-bank schemes a free pass to exploit these loopholes,’ said Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.), sponsor of the resolution to repeal the rule.” [The Hill, [5/11/21](#)]
- **“Rent-A-Bank” Schemes Were When “A Lender Temporarily Partners With A Bank To Evade Interest Rate Caps And Then Severs The Partnership After Taking Ownership Of The Loan.”** “The OCC clamped down during the 2000s on rent-a-bank schemes, in which a lender temporarily partners with a bank to evade interest rate caps and then severs the partnership after taking ownership of the loan. Critics of the true lender rule say it will allow such schemes to flourish, particularly as nonbank online lenders make up a larger portion of the financial system.” [The Hill, [5/11/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Requiring The SEC To Study Disclosure Frameworks Related To Climate Or Environmental, Social And Governance Metrics Before Requiring Public Companies To Make Such Disclosures. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., amendment no. 4 that would replace the text of the bill with a requirement that the Securities and Exchange Commission conduct a study of all disclosure frameworks related to the climate or environmental, social and governance metrics that any publicly traded company could use when making disclosures to investors voluntarily or by law. It would require the SEC to report to Congress on the study's findings and any inconsistencies between such disclosure frameworks, before it could require any new ESG or climate disclosures.” The amendment was rejected 204 to 225. [H R 1187, [Vote #166](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Requiring The SEC To Study Issues Small Businesses Face Related To Environmental, Social And Governance Metrics. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Schrier, D-Wash., amendment no. 8 that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a study to identify issues small businesses face related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics and to submit a report to Congress containing the results of the study and recommendations to improve compliance with ESG disclosure requirements.” The amendment was adopted 380 to 47. [H R 1187, [Vote #167](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Bill That Established New Disclosure Standards For Publicly Traded Companies Related To Their Environmental, Social, And Governance Metrics. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish new disclosure requirements for publicly traded companies related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics; climate-related risks; political expenditures; executive pay; and tax information regarding overseas subsidiaries. It would direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to require publicly traded companies to disclose and define their ESG metrics as part of any filing that requires audited financial statements; require companies to disclose in any proxy or consent solicitation material for annual shareholder meetings a clear description of the link between ESG metrics and the company's long-term business strategy and processes used to determine the impact of such metrics on the business strategy; and require the SEC to establish a sustainable finance advisory committee to identify investment challenges and opportunities associated with sustainable finance and recommend policies to facilitate sustainable investments. It would require publicly traded companies to include in annual reports to the SEC information related to risks posed to the company by climate change, including a description of actions taken to identify and mitigate such risks and an evaluation of potential financial impacts of risk-management strategies” The bill passed by vote of 215 to 214. [H R 1187, [Vote #169](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

Garcia Did Not Vote On Establishing A Grant Program To Assist States And Tribal Organizations In Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. In April 2021, Garcia did not vote on: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish a grant program to assist states and tribal organizations with carbon monoxide poisoning prevention activities, including for public education activities and to purchase and install alarms in public housing and facilities that serve children and the elderly.” The motion was agreed to 362-49. [H R 1460, [Vote #105](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Establishing A Senior Scams Prevention Advisory Group And Creating An Office At The Bureau Of Consumer Protection To Monitor The Market For Fraud Targeting Seniors. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish a senior scams prevention advisory group to create model educational materials and make recommendations for retail, financial services and wire-transfer company employees to identify and prevent scams affecting seniors. It would also require the Federal Trade Commission to establish a senior fraud advisory office within the Bureau of Consumer Protection to monitor the market for fraud targeting seniors, disseminate related information to seniors and their caregivers, and process complaints of fraud.” The motion was agreed to 396-13. [H R 1215, [Vote #104](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against \$400 Million For Activities And Grants To Improve Immunization Information Systems. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$400 million for the Health and Human Services Department to conduct activities and award grants to expand and improve immunization information systems administered by state and local governments and used by health care providers and public health departments, including for grants to improve the quality and security of immunization-related data collection; train health care providers in settings where immunizations are provided; support the standardization of immunization information systems and their interoperability with health information technology; and support rapid identification of immunization coverage gaps. It would require the department to designate data and technology standards for grant recipients; submit to Congress a plan to carry out activities required by the bill; and submit to Congress a report describing barriers to implementing interoperable immunization information systems and assessing immunization coverage gaps in medically underserved areas.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 294-130. [H.R. 550, [Vote #388](#), 11/30/21; CQ, [11/30/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The COVID-19 Origin Act. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider S. 1867, the COVID-19 Origin Act, introduced by Senator Hawley. It has been 55 days since the Senate passed this critical bill without a single dissenting vote. Declassifying intelligence surrounding the origin of COVID-19 is imperative and key to the House Republican plan to hold China accountable for the pandemic.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-207. [H Res 535, [Vote #210](#), 7/20/21; CQ, [7/20/21](#); Congressional Record, [7/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Global Health Security Act. In June 2021, Garcia voted against a bill that “directs the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda, an initiative launched by nearly 30 nations to address global infectious disease threats. The council’s responsibilities include (1) providing policy recommendations on agenda-related goals, objectives, and implementation; (2) helping federal agencies with implementation; and (3) reviewing the progress and challenges in achieving U.S. commitments, including assistance to help other countries meet agenda targets. The bill also directs the federal agencies involved with the agenda to prioritize its implementation and to take certain steps to achieve that goal. The President shall also appoint a U.S. Coordinator for Global Health Security to coordinate and report on the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies.” The bill passed 307 to 112. [HR 391, [Vote #188](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Extending COVID-19 Bankruptcy Relief For Small Businesses. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend through March 27, 2022, certain bankruptcy relief provisions for small businesses established by the fiscal 2021 omnibus appropriations and coronavirus relief package (HR 133 / PL 116-260), including to extend protections that exclude pandemic relief payments from monthly income with respect to bankruptcy proceedings and extend a provision raising to \$7.5 million the maximum debt a business may have to be eligible for Subchapter V bankruptcy proceedings allowing a small business to restructure to pay down its debt.” The motion passed 399-14. [H Res 1651, [Vote #88](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Extending The Authorization For The Small Business Administration’s PPP Loan Program Through June 2021. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the authorization for the Small Business Administration’s Paycheck Protection Program from March 31 to June 30, 2021. It would prohibit the SBA from accepting new PPP loan applications after May 31, 2021.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415-3. [HR 1799, [Vote #80](#), 3/16/21; CQ, [3/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Concurring In The Senate Amendment To The American Rescue Plan Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including

approximately \$362 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$53.6 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits through Sept. 6, 2021; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; and extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums. The bill would provide direct assistance of \$195.3 billion for states and \$130.2 billion for local governments, as well as \$10 billion for grants to states to support capital projects, such as broadband access. It would provide \$122.8 billion for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund; \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions; \$3 billion for education programs for individuals with disabilities and \$2.75 billion for non-public schools. It would provide \$39 billion for child care block grants to states. It would provide \$27.8 billion for emergency rental assistance and housing vouchers, \$10 billion for homeownership assistance and \$5 billion for assistance to individuals experiencing homelessness. It would continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide over \$92 billion for the Health and Human Services Department, including \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement; \$7.6 billion to expand the public health workforce; \$7.6 billion for community health centers; \$6.1 billion for Native American health programs; and \$3 billion for substance abuse and mental health block grant programs. It would provide \$50 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster relief fund; \$14.5 billion for veterans' health care services; \$10 billion for emergency medical supply production under the Defense Production Act; \$8.7 billion for COVID-19 health response efforts overseas; and \$200 million for Labor Department worker protection activities, including at least half for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. It would extend federal unemployment compensation benefits of \$300 per week through Sep. 6, 2021. It would provide an additional tax rebate of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less, increased by \$1,400 for each dependent. It would expand eligibility and increase the maximum earned income tax credit for childless adults and increase the child tax credit to \$3,000 per child. It would expand and extend through September 2021 paid sick and family leave tax credits for employers. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would provide for full federal subsidies of individual COBRA premiums and require the VA to waive health treatment copayments through September 2021. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide for temporary increases in federal medical assistance percentages for certain services and eliminate the Medicaid drug rebate cap beginning in 2023. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$28.6 billion for restaurants and \$7.25 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program. It would provide \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-211. [HR 1319, [Vote #72](#), 3/10/21; CQ, [3/10/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The American Rescue Plan Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill, as amended, comprising a coronavirus relief package that would provide roughly \$1.9 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including approximately \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments; \$47.8 billion for testing and contact tracing; \$168 billion to assist educational institutions; and \$50 billion to assist small businesses. It would extend and increase federal unemployment compensation benefits for 24 weeks and increase the weekly amount to \$400; provide tax rebates of \$1,400 for individuals with incomes of \$75,000 or less; extend or expand a number of employer and individual tax credits, including credits to subsidize health insurance premiums; and gradually increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour. Among other provisions, the bill would provide \$195.3 billion for direct assistance to states and \$130.2 billion for local governments; \$128.6 billion through fiscal 2023 for an Education Department elementary and secondary school emergency relief fund and \$39.6 billion for grants to higher education institutions, including to provide emergency financial aid; and continue the 15% increase in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits through September 2021. It would provide \$47.8 billion for COVID-19 testing and contact tracing; \$7.5 billion for vaccine administration and distribution; and \$6.1 billion for vaccine and therapeutic development, manufacturing and procurement. It would require Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program to fully cover the cost of COVID-19 vaccines. It would expand eligibility in 2021 and 2022 for federal tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums, including to

fully cover premium costs for individuals earning up to 150% of the federal poverty level and cap premiums at 8.5% of household income. It would provide \$50 billion for small business assistance, including \$25 billion for restaurants. It would provide \$30.5 billion for transit, \$18 billion for airline and aviation manufacturing industry payroll support; and \$4 billion for Agriculture Department pandemic-related assistance. It would incrementally increase the federal minimum wage annually to reach \$15 per hour in 2025, including for tipped workers, teens and workers with disabilities. It would create a program to provide financial assistance to multiemployer pension plans.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [HR 1319, [Vote #49](#), 2/27/21; CQ, [2/27/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of HR 1371, The Crush The Virus Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 166) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill (HR 1319).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to strike the consideration of the Pelosi payoff bill, and instead, consider H.R.1371, the Crush the Virus Act, introduced by Representative Tom Reed, which is attached, and will provide over \$160 billion to expand the administration of vaccines and provide direct relief for the coronavirus.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The Motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-205. [H Res 166, [Vote #46](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#); Congressional Record, [2/26/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Reopen Schools Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the Reopen Schools Act.* The motion was agreed to by vote of 219 to 211. [H. Res. 147, [Vote #34](#), 2/24/21; CQ, [2/24/21](#); Congressional Record [2/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Reopen Schools Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act, to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction at elementary and secondary schools.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the Reopen Schools Act.* The motion was agreed to by vote of 220 to 210. [H. Res. 101, [Vote #26](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#); Congressional Record [2/5/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Reopen Schools Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act, to encourage local educational agencies to resume in-person instruction in elementary and secondary schools.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the Reopen Schools Act.* The motion was agreed to by vote of 219 to 207. [H Res 85, [Vote #19](#), 2/2/21; CQ, [2/2/21](#); Congressional Record, [2/2/21](#)]

Crime, Policing and Public Safety Issues

Garcia Voted For The Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would make predispute arbitration agreements, which are common in workplace and consumer contracts, invalid and unenforceable at the election of an individual alleging sexual assault or harassment, thus allowing the allegations to be heard in court. It would apply the same requirements to class action suits alleging such conduct. It would specify that the applicability of the bill's provisions to a dispute would be determined by the court, not an arbitrator.” Passed by a vote of 335-97. [HR 4445, [Vote #33](#), 2/7/22; CQ, [2/7/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Modify The Definition Of A ‘Sexual Harassment Dispute’ To Specify Conduct Alleged To Constitute Sexual Harassment Under Federal, State, Or Tribal Law. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., amendment no. 1 that would modify the definition of ‘sexual harassment dispute’ with respect to the bill’s provisions to specify a dispute relating to conduct alleged to constitute sexual harassment under applicable federal, state or tribal law.” Adopted by a vote of 427-0. [HR 4445, [Vote #32](#), 2/7/22; CQ, [2/7/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Permanently Classifying Fentanyl As A Schedule I Controlled Substance. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H.R. 6184, the HALT Fentanyl Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219-205. [H. Res. 900, [Vote #16](#), 2/2/22; CQ, [2/2/22](#); Congressional Record, [2/2/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Family Violence Prevention Act. In October 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and modify programs to address domestic, dating and family violence under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. It would authorize \$328 million annually through fiscal 2026 for new and existing programs, including \$26 million for grants to state coalitions to support local and culturally specific violence prevention efforts; \$14 million for the National Domestic Violence Hotline and \$4 million for a new National Native American Domestic Violence Hotline; \$10 million for new grants to organizations serving underserved populations; and \$3.5 million for research and evaluation activities. Among other provisions, it would prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in programs funded by state formula grants. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study and issue a report, within two years of enactment, on federal programs for violence survivors, including to analyze gaps in such programs and steps taken to ensure survivors have access to programs that support their financial stability.” The bill passed by a vote of 228 to 200. [HR 1219, [Vote #336](#), 10/26/21; CQ, [10/26/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Elimination Of The Federal Sentencing Disparity Between Crack And Powder Cocaine. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would eliminate the federal sentencing disparity between crack cocaine and powder cocaine by repealing a law that authorizes higher penalties for crack cocaine offenses compared to powder cocaine offenses, with the repeal effective retroactively. It would authorize sentencing courts to impose reduced sentences under the new guidelines for individuals convicted prior to the bill’s enactment.” The motion passed by a vote of 361-66. [H.R. 1693, [Vote #297](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Extension Of The Final Report Deadline For The Commission On Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking. In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Wild, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend by 120 days, to October 2021, the deadline for the Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking, which was established by the fiscal 2020 defense authorization bill (PL 116-92), to submit a final report to Congress on its activities and recommendations.” The motion passed by a vote of 410-14. [H.R. 4981, [Vote #298](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Limit The Transfer Of Certain Military Equipment To Local Law Enforcement. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Johnson, D-Ga., amendment no. 36 that would restrict the Defense Department from transferring certain surplus military equipment, including controlled firearms, ammunition, grenade launchers, explosives, certain vehicles, weaponized drones and long-range acoustic devices, to federal, state or local law enforcement agencies.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198 to 231. [HR 4350, [Vote #281](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of House Resolution 153 Condemning The Recent Hate Crimes Committed Against Asian Americans And Pacific Islanders. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous

question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up House Resolution 153, a resolution condemning the recent hate crimes committed against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 209. [H Res 409, [Vote #151](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#); Congressional Record, [5/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The “Heinous And Inexcusable Acts Of Gun Violence” That Killed Eight People In Georgia On March 16, 2021. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns the ‘heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence’ that killed eight people in Georgia on March 16, 2021, and any racism or sexism in the choice of the shooter to target Asian-owned businesses and kill seven women, six of whom were of Asian descent. It would also state that the House honors the memory of the victims, recognizes the ‘long and difficult’ healing process for affected communities, and reaffirms the commitment of the U.S. government to combat hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent similar acts in the future.” The resolution was passed 245 to 180. [H Res 275, [Vote #149](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring The DOJ To Designate An Employee Solely Responsible For Facilitating The Expedited Review Of Hate Crimes During And Up To One Year After The End Of The COVID-19 Public Health Emergency. In May 2021, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Justice Department to designate an employee solely responsible for facilitating the expedited review of hate crimes during and up to one year after the end of the COVID-19 public health emergency. It would require the DOJ to issue guidance for state and local law enforcement agencies on how to establish online hate crime and incident reporting; collect data disaggregated by protected characteristics; and expand public education campaigns to raise awareness and reach victims of hate crimes. It would authorize new Justice Department grants to support activities by state and local law enforcement related to hate crime reporting, prevention, and response, including to implement the National Incident-Based Reporting system and to update policies and systems, train personnel, and engage in community outreach to address hate crimes. It would require state and local governments receiving funds to report certain information to the DOJ regarding hate crimes committed and related law enforcement activities. It would also require the DOJ to make grants to states to create state-run hate crime reporting hotlines that would direct individuals to local support services and law enforcement, if appropriate. Finally, it would allow courts to require that an individual convicted in relation to a hate crime and placed on supervised release undertake educational classes or community service related to the community harmed by the offense.” The motion was agreed to 364 to 62. [S 937, [Vote #145](#), 5/18/21; CQ, [5/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Back The Blue Act, Which Would Make Killing, Attempting To Kill, Or Assaulting A Law Enforcement Officer A Federal Crime. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Bacon said, “I rise to urge defeat of the previous question so that we can immediately consider my bill to ensure that those who risk their lives to protect all of us are afforded greater protections as well. I introduced the Back the Blue Act of 2021 with Senator Cornyn in the Senate and my two original cosponsors in the House, Representatives Stivers and Johnson, during Police Week because this bill is needed now more than ever. [...] The Back the Blue Act creates a new Federal crime for killing, attempting to kill, or conspiring to kill a Federal judge, Federal law enforcement officer or a federally funded public safety officer. The offender would be subject to the death penalty and a mandatory minimum sentence of 30 years if death results. The offender would otherwise face a minimum sentence of 10 years. The bill creates a new Federal crime for assaulting a federally funded law enforcement officer with escalating penalties, including mandatory minimums based on the extent of any injury and the use of a dangerous weapon. However, no prosecution can be commenced absent certification by the Attorney General that prosecution is appropriate.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 212- 206. [HR 2547, [Vote #135](#), 5/12/21; CQ, [5/12/21](#); Congressional Record, [5/12/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Expanding Funding Sources For The Justice Department Crime Victims Fund. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand funding sources for the Justice Department Crime Victims Fund to include funds from deferred prosecution

agreements and non-prosecution agreements. It would increase from 60% to 75% the amount of grant funding provided to states for victim compensation programs and prohibit the department from requiring such programs to deduct recovery costs or restitution collections when calculating funds awarded. It would also authorize states to waive a fund matching requirement for grant recipients during and for one year after the end of a pandemic-related national emergency, or if the state establishes a policy for programs to request and receive a waiver.” The motion passed 384-38. [H Res 1652, [Vote #89](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize programs enacted under the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2026. It would also expand a number of these programs and other programs and policies aimed at addressing and assisting victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking and sex trafficking.” The bill passed 244 to 172. [HR 1620, [Vote #86](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Reducing The Length Of The Reauthorization Of The Violence Against Women Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Stefanik, R-N.Y., amendment no. 36 that would replace the bill's provisions with language to reauthorize funding for programs and activities under the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2022.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-249. [HR 1620, [Vote #85](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Extending Funding For Child Abuse Prevention Programs Through 2027. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through fiscal 2027 the programs and authorities under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. For fiscal 2022, it would authorize \$270 million for Health and Human Services Department grants to states for development and operations of certain child protective service programs and \$270 million for HHS grants for community-based programs to prevent child abuse and neglect. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary through fiscal 2027 for both grant programs and make a number of modifications to grant program requirements and administration. It would also authorize \$40 million for fiscal 2022 and such sums as may be necessary through fiscal 2027 for HHS activities to support adoption and foster care programs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 345-73. [HR 485, [Vote #81](#), 3/16/21; CQ, [3/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, Overhauling Policing Laws. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of “no-knock warrants” to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a “last resort” to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or “less lethal” force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would eliminate “qualified immunity” protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting “in good faith” or the purported absence of “clearly established” law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. It would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. Among other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing

practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 212. [HR 1280, [Vote #60](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

- **The Bill Banned Chokeholds, Ended Qualified Immunity For Law Enforcement, Banned No-Knock Warrants In Federal Drug Cases, Mandated Data Collection On Police Encounters, And Created A Nationwide Police Misconduct Registry.** “The [George Floyd Justice in Policing Act] would ban chokeholds and end qualified immunity for law enforcement — the legal protection for police officers that limits victims' ability to sue for misconduct. It would ban no-knock warrants in federal drug cases, mandate data collection on police encounters and create a nationwide police misconduct registry to help hold problematic officers accountable. The bill would also prohibit racial and religious profiling and redirect funding to community-based policing programs.” [NPR, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Passage Of Protections For Privileged Legal Communications In Prisons. In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Bureau of Prisons to create a program or system to exempt privileged electronic communications between a federally incarcerated individual and their attorney or legal representative from monitoring and state that attorney-client privilege applies to such communications. It would allow the department to retain an incarcerated individual's electronic communications until their release, accessible only under a warrant approved by a U.S. attorney to ensure that privileged communications are not accessible. It would authorize courts to suppress evidence obtained or derived from such privileged communications.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-11. [HR 546, [Vote #36](#), 2/24/21; CQ, [2/24/21](#)]

Defense and National Security Issues

Garcia Voted For Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security Report On Projects Supported By The Department's Procurement Innovation Lab That Have Used Innovative Acquisition Techniques. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to publish an annual report on projects supported by the department's Procurement Innovation Lab that have used innovative acquisition techniques to improve competition, award times, cost savings, mission outcomes or meeting the goals for small businesses to receive contracts. It would also require the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, within 45 days, to convene the Chief Acquisition Officers Council to examine best practices for acquisition innovation in federal contracting and authorize the council to establish a related interagency working group. It would require the council or working group to brief Congress and publish a report on its findings.” Motion agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 426-5. [S 583, [Vote #34](#), 2/7/22; CQ, [2/7/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For The 2022 National Defense Authorization Act. In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$768.1 billion in national defense spending, including \$740 billion for the Defense Department and \$28.2 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$146.9 billion for weapons and other procurement; \$27.3 billion for shipbuilding; and funding to support the procurement of 85 F-35 series tactical force aircraft. It would authorize \$310 million for a hypersonic defense system and \$75 million for the development of a new homeland defense radar in Hawaii. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$20.3 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$35.5 billion for the Defense Health Program. It would authorize \$13.3 billion for military construction. It would authorize a 2.7 percent military pay increase and increase parental leave for service members to 12 weeks. It would make numerous reforms to the Uniform Code of Military Justice to address sexual assault and harrasment and require independent military prosecutors, not unit commanders, to decide whether prosecution is warranted for most felonies within the military justice system, including sexual assault. It would authorize \$7.1 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$4 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. It would establish a commission to examine the war in Afghanistan and 2021

withdrawal and require the department to submit a security assessment and a number of reports related to Afghanistan. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$300 million for cooperative programs with Israel; \$345 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; and \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine. Among other provisions, the bill would over \$1.2 billion to support defense-wide cybersecurity efforts and over \$285 million for artificial intelligence-related initiatives; authorize the establishment of a national network for microelectronics research and development to support domestic microelectronics manufacturing capability and an Arctic Security Initiative; and extend prohibitions on the use of Defense Department funds to close or transfer detainees from the U.S. naval station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.” Passed by a vote of 363-70. [S 1605, [Vote #405](#), 12/07/21; CQ, [12/07/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The National Defense Authorization Act Of 2022. In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$768.1 billion in national defense spending, including \$739.8 billion for the Defense Department and \$28.2 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. The bill would authorize approximately \$147.1 billion for weapons and other procurement, \$11.7 billion for F-35 series tactical force aircraft procurement and maintenance and \$28.4 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$310 million for a hypersonic defense system and \$75 million for the development of a new homeland defense radar in Hawaii. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$20.3 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for the maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It would authorize \$36.8 billion for the Defense Health Program, including \$10 million for a global emerging infectious surveillance program. It would authorize \$13.4 billion for military construction. It would authorize a 2.7 percent military pay increase; remove military commanders from decisions related to the prosecution of sexual assault and other special victim crimes; establish a Countering Extremism Office within the Defense Department tasked with countering extremism in the armed forces; and establish a \$15 minimum wage for certain department contractors. It would give the mayor of the District of Columbia authority over its National Guard and establish a Space National Guard. It would authorize the president's requests of \$5.1 billion for the Pacific Deterrence Initiative and \$3.7 billion for the European Deterrence Initiative, primarily intended to counter aggression by China and Russia, respectively. It would codify the position of assistant secretary of Defense for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs. It would establish a commission to examine the war in Afghanistan and 2021 withdrawal; authorize \$500 million for Defense Department relocation assistance for Afghan evacuees; and require the department to submit a security assessment and a number of reports related to Afghanistan. For international assistance and cooperation, the bill would authorize \$470 million for cooperative programs with Israel; \$345 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries; \$325 million for the Afghan security forces; and \$300 million in security assistance to Ukraine. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize over \$1 billion in cybersecurity investments and over \$1 billion for artificial intelligence-related initiatives, and require the Homeland Security Department to establish an information collaboration environment to share intelligence and data on cybersecurity risks and threats. It would authorize \$9 million for applied research on neuroprotection from brain injury; eliminate restrictions on transferring detainees from Guantanamo Bay; and prohibit federal banking regulators from penalizing financial service institutions for serving state-legal marijuana-related businesses.” The bill passed by a vote of 316-113. [HR 4350, [Vote #293](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Export Of Certain Weapons Without Notifying Congress. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., amendment no. 435 that would prohibit the export of certain weapons to foreign countries unless the Commerce Department notifies the chair and ranking members of the congressional foreign issues committees before granting the export license.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 215 to 213. [HR. 4350, [Vote #292](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce And Transfer Defense Funding. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Jacobs, D-Calif., for Lee, D-Calif., amendment no. 41 that would reduce amounts authorized for defense spending in fiscal 2022 by \$23.96 billion and require the Defense Department to transfer, from amounts made available for fiscal 2022, no less than \$1.6 billion to the general fund of the Treasury.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 142 to 286. [HR 4350, [Vote #285](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Overall Defense Authorization Funding By 10%. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., for Pocan, D-Wis., amendment no. 40 that would reduce the overall funding authorization level by 10 percent, other than funding for military personnel, the Defense Department federal civilian workforce, and defense health program accounts.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 86 to 332. [HR 4350, [Vote #284](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding For Ground Based Strategic Deterrent Program. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 38 that would prohibit funding for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent program and W87-1.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 118 to 299. [HR 4350, [Vote #282](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Supplemental Appropriations For Capitol Security And Afghan Refugees. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$2.1 billion in emergency supplemental fiscal 2021 appropriations, including \$1 billion to legislative branch and other federal entities for security activities in response to the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol as well as the COVID-19 public health emergency and \$1.1 billion for Afghan humanitarian support and refugee assistance. For expenses related to the Jan. 6 attack and to prevent similar incidents, it would provide \$520.9 million for the National Guard. It would provide \$70.7 million for the Capitol Police including specified funding for employee hazard pay and retention bonuses, the employee wellness program, agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, protective details for members of Congress, and physical protection barriers. It would provide \$35.4 million for mutual aid and related training reimbursements between Capitol Police and local law enforcement partners. It would provide \$300 million for the Architect of the Capitol to upgrade windows and doors on the Capitol complex, enhance physical security structures and install security cameras in House and Senate office buildings. It would provide approximately \$42 million for legislative branch costs associated with the COVID-19 public health emergency, including \$21.9 million for the Architect of the Capitol; \$11.7 for the House of Representatives; \$7.8 million for the Senate sergeant-at-arms and \$800,000 for the Capitol Police. It would provide approximately \$1.1 billion for Afghan humanitarian support and refugee assistance, including \$500 million for Defense Department overseas aid; \$600 million for State Department emergency refugee transportation, housing and basic services; and \$25 million for Health and Human Services Department financial, medical and social services. It would increase from 26,500 to 34,500 the number of available special immigrant visas for Afghan nationals employed by the U.S. government and modify program eligibility requirements, including to decrease the required length of service to one year. It would include provisions of a House-passed bill (HR 3385) that would authorize the State and Homeland Security departments to jointly waive, for up to one year, a medical examination requirement for immigrants under the program.” The motion was passed 416 to 11. [HR 3237, [Vote #250](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Providing For An Exception To A Limitation Against Appointment Of Gen. Lloyd J. Austin III As Secretary Of Defense. In January 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would waive a statutory requirement related to date of retirement from military service for the first individual nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate as Defense secretary on or after Jan. 20, 2021. Specifically, it would make eligible such an individual who retired from active duty in the armed forces within seven years of their appointment, but not within four years. It would thus allow for the confirmation of President Joe Biden's Defense secretary nominee, retired Army Gen. Lloyd J. Austin III.” The bill passed 326 to 78. [H Res 335, [Vote #18](#), 1/21/21; CQ, [1/21/21](#)]

- **Gen Lloyd J. Austin III Needed The Waiver Because He Retired From Active Duty In The Armed Forces Less Than Seven Years Before His Appointment As Secretary Of Defense.** “The House of Representatives and Senate approved a waiver Thursday for retired Army Gen. Lloyd Austin to serve as President Biden's defense secretary. Both votes were overwhelming and bipartisan. Normally the House has no role in confirming Cabinet secretaries. But Austin retired from the military four years ago, short of the seven years required by law to take the civilian job without a waiver from both houses of Congress.” [NPR, [1/21/21](#)]

Economy and Jobs Issues

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Small Business Participation In Government Contracts. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Mfume, D-Md., amendment no. 26 that would increase government-wide goals for small business participation in federal contracts.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 202. [HR 4350, [Vote #277](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Education Issues

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Unmask Our Kids Act, Which Would Block Federal Funds From Schools That Engage In Remote Learning And Maintain Student Mask Mandates. In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “That is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6619, the Unmask Our Kids Act. This legislation would block education agencies from receiving Federal funding unless schools are open for in-person learning and school mask mandates allow parents to opt out on behalf of their children.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** Motion agreed to by a vote of 221-205. [H. Res. 912, [Vote #35](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#); Congressional Record, [2/8/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Allowing School Districts To Use Previously Reported Student Headcounts On 2023 Impact Aid Applications Due To Enrollment Changes Caused By COVID-19. In January 2022 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow local education agencies to continue using student count and federal land data from fiscal 2021 or fiscal 2022 with respect to fiscal 2023 funding eligibility for the Impact Aid Program, which provides funding to school districts containing nontaxable federal lands, intended to provide flexibility with regard to changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414-6. [S. 2959, [Vote #10](#), 1/18/22; CQ, [1/18/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill That Would Require Schools To Resume In-Person Instruction In Order To Receive Certain Federal Funds. In January 2022, Garcia voted against: “Perlmutter D-Colo. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Madam Speaker, that is why if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 682, the Reopen Schools Act.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** Motion agreed to by a vote of 219-203. [H Res. 860, [Vote #2](#), 1/11/22; CQ, [1/11/22](#); Congressional Record, [1/11/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Parents Bill Of Rights Act To Increase Transparency And Parental Involvement In Education. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment on the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 6056, the Parents Bill of Rights Act.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 829, [Vote #395](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Expansion Of Eligibility And Revision Of Verification Requirements For A Higher Education Teacher Assistance Grant Program. In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand eligibility and modify service verification requirements for the Education Department’s Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education grant program, which provides grants to undergraduate and graduate students who agree to teach for four years following graduation as full-time teachers in a high-need field serving low-income students. Among other provisions, it would allow grant recipients to serve in high-need geographic areas, in addition to high-need subject areas. It would permit recipients whose grants have been converted into loans due to failure to meet program requirements to request that they be reverted to grants, with an extended service obligation window, under certain conditions. It would extend the

service obligation window up to three years for grant recipients whose service was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.” The motion passed by a vote of 406-16. [S. 848, [Vote #302](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Direct The Holder Of A Private Education Loan To Discharge Loan In The Event Of Borrowers Death Or Disability. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Dean, D-Pa., amendment no. 5 that would direct the holder of a private education loan to discharge the loan in the event of the borrower's death or total and permanent disability.” The amendment was adopted 219 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #269](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Aimed At Curtailing The Teaching Of Critical Race Theory In Schools. In July 2021, voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4698 for immediate consideration. This bill addresses the growing problem in American schools of educators pushing their own ideology onto students by forcing them to use the pedagogy of critical race theory.” *A vote for the motion was a block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to 217 to 201. [HR 555, [Vote #222](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#); Congressional Record, [7/27/21](#)]

Election Law, Voting Rights and Campaign Finance Issues

Garcia Voted Against The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act. In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Butterfield, D-N.C., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 5746) with a further House amendment containing an election integrity and voting rights package. Among other provisions related to voter access and election security, the bill would require states to allow online and same-day registration, automatically register eligible voters, allow early voting at least 15 days before election day, carry out a program to track and confirm receipt of all absentee ballots, require voting via paper ballots, and accept certain alternate forms of voter identification. It would establish uniform criteria for states' congressional redistricting plans to prevent partisan gerrymandering and protect political participation of minority groups. It would prohibit any attempt to prevent an individual from registering to vote, prohibit certain practices related to voter intimidation and harassment of election workers, and prohibit states from restricting the provision of food and nonalcoholic beverages at polling locations. It would make Election Day a federal holiday and include provisions to improve voter access for individuals with disabilities. Among other provisions related to campaign finance, the bill would modify or establish public financing mechanisms for presidential and congressional election campaigns that would match 600% of each contribution of up to \$200 for candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than \$1,000 per individual donor and do not use more than \$50,000 of the candidate's personal funds. It would create a public financing voucher pilot program in three states, under which each eligible voter could donate \$25 in public funding credit to House candidates. It would expand disclosure requirements for large campaign contributions, require candidates and political committees to report foreign contacts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and prohibit the creation of corporations to conceal foreign election contributions. Among other provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices, the bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations in the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for preclearance before implementation. It would require states and localities to review election practices to identify any practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group and subject any such practices to federal preclearance. It would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections. It would require states and localities to provide public notice regarding any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election, and regarding updated demographic data following any electoral district boundary changes.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-203. [HR 5746, [Vote #9](#), 1/13/22; CQ, [1/13/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Freedom To Vote: John R. Lewis Act. In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 868) that would provide for floor consideration of the House amendment to

the Senate amendment to the legislative vehicle (HR 5746) for voting rights legislation. It would provide for up to one hour of debate on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-202. [H. Res. 868, [Vote #8](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Recognizing That Allowing Illegal Immigrants The Right To Vote Devalues The Franchise And Diminishes The Voting Power Of United States Citizens. In January 2022, Garcia voted against: “McGovern D-Mass. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule allowing for the immediate consideration of H. Res. 866.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* Motion agreed to by a vote of 220-201. [H. Res. 868, [Vote #7](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#); Congressional Record, [1/12/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Granting The Government Accountability Office Access To Information In The Possession Of The Intelligence Community. In December 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y, amendment no. 25 that would require the national intelligence director to ensure that Government Accountability Office personnel are provided with access to all information in the possession of the intelligence community that the GAO determines is necessary to conduct an analysis, evaluation or investigation of a program or activity of an element of the intelligence community that is requested by Congress. It would require the GAO to establish procedures to protect the confidentiality of such information.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-233. [HR 5314, [Vote #438](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For En Bloc Amendment No. 2, Striking Most Of The Protecting Our Democracy Act’s Provisions, And Requiring The President To Notify Congress And Provide Rationale Before Removing An Inspector General. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would strike a section to specify that time during a president’s or vice president’s tenure would not be included in the statute of limitations for any federal criminal offense committed by that person; and would strike the most of the bill’s provisions, except two sections related to protecting the independence of inspectors general. It also would modify the inspectors general language to require the president to notify Congress and provide a detailed rationale prior to removing an inspector general.” The amendment bloc was rejected by a vote of 211-218. [HR 5314, [Vote #437](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1, Including 31 Amendments Protecting Election Officials, Increasing Accountability In The Executive Branch, Combating Digital Misinformation, And Protecting Whistleblowers. In December 2021, Garcia voted against: “Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would include 31 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, establish protections for personally identifiable information of election officials who they have received threats related to their service; prohibit the president, vice president and cabinet members from contracting with the federal government; direct the Federal Election Commission to issue guidance for political committees on cybersecurity risks; establish an inspector general for the Office of Management and Budget; establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising; prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate; impose various limitations on national emergency powers; extend whistleblower protections to fellows or interns at federal agencies; and codify an executive order requiring all executive branch personnel to sign an ethics pledge.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 218-211. [HR 5314, [Vote #436](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act. In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would include a number of provisions to strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement authorities in relation to voting practices. The bill would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting practices in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would establish an “administrative bailout” provision allowing jurisdictions to apply for

exemptions to preclearance requirements if they meet eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether they include certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race, color or language minority group, such as changes to impose stricter voter identification requirements; changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority populations; and changes that prohibit the provision of food or drinks to individuals waiting to vote. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance. It would codify or expand various requirements for court evaluation of "vote denial" and "vote dilution" discrimination claims and other voting rights violations, including to provide for violations in the case of voting practices that have the purpose or will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color, including rules that have not yet been implemented. It would expand certain voting rights enforcement authorities, including to allow courts to grant injunctions or require judicial preclearance for changes to voting practices in response to any federal voting rights law prohibiting racial or language discrimination. Among other provisions, it would expand Justice Department authority to assign federal election observers to ensure compliance with federal voting rights protections, including bilingual election requirements. It would require states and localities to provide public notice of any changes to voting procedures made within 180 days of a federal election and to provide public notice of updated demographic data within ten days of any change to electoral district boundaries. It would require the department to make grants to small jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 or less to help them comply with public notice requirements related to voting practices." The motion was agreed to 219-212. [H Res 4, [Vote #260](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

- **Roll Call: “The Chief Aim” Of The John Lewis VRAA Was To Restore DOJ’s “Ability To Preclear [...] Election Law Changes In Jurisdictions That Have A History Of Discriminatory Voting Practices.”** “The chief aim of the bill is to bring back and update the Justice Department’s ability to preclear, or give the OK to, election law changes in jurisdictions that have a history of discriminatory voting practices against minority voters. Congress is responding to the Supreme Court’s 2013 *Shelby County v. Holder* decision, which invalidated the mechanism the Justice Department had previously used, which was a provision of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.” [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]
- **Roll Call: The Bill Would Subject Voter ID And Voter Purge Laws To Preclearance In A Wider Range Of Jurisdictions.** “The bill would also subject certain proposed laws to preclearance, even potentially in jurisdictions that would not otherwise fall under the 25-year lookback criteria. The bill’s Section 6 would set out several practices, including changes to voter identification needed to vote and maintenance of voter rolls, that could be subject to preclearance. ‘All those that have been shown to be discriminatory would need to be precleared,’ Spaulding said.” [Roll Call, [8/31/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package. In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14). It would provide for up to one hour of general debate each on HR 4 and on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684. It would require the House to consider the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684 on Sept. 27, 2021, if the motion is not offered prior to that date. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 4 that would, among other provisions, clarify and expand considerations related to court evaluation of voting rights violations, including to require that courts consider whether a voting practice was designed to and does advance a "valid and substantiated" state interest. The manager's amendment would specify that a provision related to violations in the case of voting practices that have not yet been implemented would apply to practices enacted on or after Jan. 1, 2021, and it would add an "administrative bailout" provision allowing political subdivisions to apply for exemptions to the bill's preclearance requirements for changes to voting practices if they meet certain eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H Res 601, [Vote #258](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The For the People Act, Expanding Access To Voting And Overhauling Campaign Finance And Ethics Laws. In March 2021, Garcia voted against The For The People Act. NPR described the bill: “The [For The People Act] seeks ‘to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes.’ The bill's language calls for a complete overhaul of the current system, which varies widely by state and which critics say promotes unfair barriers to voting. Included in the act is mandatory automatic voter registration, restoring voting rights to people with completed felony sentences and a reversal of state voter ID laws that would allow citizens to make a sworn statement affirming their identity if they were unable to produce an ID. [...] in politics by requiring organizations to disclose large donors, and it creates a matching system for small donations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #62](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); NPR, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Lowering The Voter Age To 16. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Pressley, D-Mass., amendment no. 37 that would lower the minimum voting age to 16 years, beginning with elections held in 2022, by prohibiting states from refusing to permit an individual to register to vote or vote in a federal election on the basis of age, if the individual will be at least 16 years old on the election date.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 125 - 302. [HR 1, [Vote #57](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Disclaimers On Online Material Distributed On Behalf Of A Foreign Entity And Requiring Polling Locations To Operate For Four Hours Outside Of Business Hours. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, require conspicuous disclaimers when any informational material on an online platform is distributed on behalf of a foreign entity; require online platforms to generate a public record of political advertisements; require states to run polling locations that are open for at least four hours outside of the period between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; and require the Government Accountability Office's to assess the extent to which the small-contribution public financing program established by the bill increases opportunities for candidates of diverse racial, gender and socioeconomic backgrounds.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223 - 208. [HR 1, [Vote #58](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Early Voting Locations On College Campuses And Reserving Voter Registration Grants For HBCUs. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require states to ensure that polling places that allow early voting be located on campuses of higher education institutions; require the Education Department to ensure that 25 percent of funds for certain student voter registration grants to higher education institutions be reserved for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions; require states to ensure that in counties with at least 20,000 registered voters at least one drop box is open to accept ballots for 24 hours a day; and require the Election Assistance Commission to conduct a study on the 2020 elections and compile a list of recommendations to help states transition to or improve their current vote-by-mail system.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218 - 210. [HR 1, [Vote #52](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Granting Voting Rights To Individuals Serving Felony Sentences. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Bush, D-Mo., amendment no. 14 [that would] strike language that would allow the denial of voting rights to individuals serving felony sentences in correctional institutions at the time of an election.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 97 - 328. [HR 1, [Vote #53](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Removing A Provision To Create National Strategy To Protect Democratic Institutions From Cyber Attacks And Disinformation Campaigns. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., amendment no. 19 that would strike from the bill a section that would require the creation of a national strategy to protect against cyber attacks, influence operations, disinformation campaigns and other activities that could undermine the security and integrity of U.S. democratic institutions, and that would establish a commission to counter efforts to undermine democratic institutions within the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207 - 218. [HR 1, [Vote #54](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Adapting Elections Materials To Local Language Preferences And Blocking Changes To USPS That Would Restrict Delivery Of Voting Materials. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would, among other provisions, bar the U.S. Postal Service from carrying out any new operational change within 120 days before a federal election that would restrict the delivery of voting materials; direct the Election Assistance Commission to appoint a senior cyber policy advisor to be the primary policy advisor to the commission on cybersecurity matters for federal elections; require election officials to take the linguistic preferences of voters in the jurisdiction into account when posting required notices at polling locations; prohibit taxpayer funds from being deposited into a public campaign fund created by the bill; apply a number of laws related to voter registration and protections to U.S. territories; and permit the placement of statues honoring citizens of each U.S. territory in Statuary Hall.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221 - 207. [HR 1, [Vote #55](#), 3/2/21; CQ, [3/2/21](#)]

Energy & Environment Issues

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Increasing Oil And Gas Production On Federal Lands If The Strategic Petroleum Reserve Is Used For A Non-Emergency. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Resenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 6235, the Strategic Production Response Act. This legislation would require the Secretary of Energy to develop a plan to increase oil and gas production on Federal lands if the President uses the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for non-emergency reasons.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-210. [H. Res. 849, [Vote #443](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

- **Energy And Commerce Committee Republicans Introduced A Bill In Reaction To Use Of The Strategic Petroleum Reserve “As A Bailout For The President’s Anti-Fossil Fuel Agenda.”** “Energy and Commerce Committee Republicans, [...] are introducing a new bill today to protect the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and strengthen our nation’s energy security. [...] ‘The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was created by Congress to respond to oil supply disruptions that may arise after a natural disaster or war. The SPR is not supposed to be tapped as a bailout for the President’s anti-fossil fuel agenda, which has led to the highest gas prices in seven years.’ Leader Rodgers said.” [republicans-energycommerce.house.gov, Press Release, [12/9/21](#)]
- **President Biden Announced Release Of Strategic Petroleum Reserve To Lower Oil And Gas Prices And Address Post-Pandemic Supply Issues.** “Today, the President is announcing that the Department of Energy will make available releases of 50 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to lower prices for Americans and address the mismatch between demand exiting the pandemic and supply.” [White House, Release, [11/23/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Using Funds Collected From Damages To U.S. Forest Service Property To Help Restore And Rehabilitate Affected Lands. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Scott, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Treasury Department to invest any funds collected in a forfeiture, judgment or settlement related to damage to U.S. Forest Service property -- including funds collected prior to enactment -- in interest-bearing accounts, with any interest earned available to the Forest Service to cover assessment, improvement, protection, restoration and rehabilitation activities on affected lands.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 385-42. [HR 4498, [Vote #410](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Study To Assess Designating Areas Along The Utah-Idaho Border As The Bear River National Heritage Area. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Interior Department to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain areas along the Utah-Idaho border as the Bear River National Heritage Area.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 399-23. [H.R. 3616, [Vote #344](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Provide An Apology On Behalf Of Congress To Those Exposed To Radiation From Nuclear Testing. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., amendment no. 241 that would provide an apology on behalf of Congress to individuals in New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and other specified states and territories who were exposed to radiation from nuclear testing.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 to 185. [HR 4350, [Vote #291](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Designate Or Expand New Wilderness Areas On Federal Land. In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 16 that would insert certain provisions from a bill (HR 803) related to designating certain federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 200. [HR 4350, [Vote #273](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Modify Land Use Authorities To Preserve Federal Land In Colorado And The Grand Canyon Region. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment no. 17 that would insert the provisions of bills (HR 577 and HR 1052) that would modify land use authorities for certain federal lands in Colorado and the Grand Canyon region of Arizona.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #274](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Defense Department To Provide Training To Medical Providers On PFAS. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Slotkin, D-Mich., amendment no. 15 that would require the Defense Department to provide department medical providers with mandatory training with respect to the potential health effects of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 186. [HR 4350, [Vote #272](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The PFAS Action Act, Authorizing The EPA To Address The Impacts Of Per- And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) On Drinking Water. In February 2015, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to take a number of regulatory actions and establish grant programs to address the impacts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS. Specifically, it would require the EPA to designate certain PFAS -- perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, as well as perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts -- as hazardous chemicals under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and determine whether all PFAS should be designated as such within five years of enactment. It would require the EPA to issue a national primary drinking water regulation for maximum contaminant levels of certain PFAS, within two years of enactment, and issue health advisories for PFAS not subject to the regulation. It would authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2026 for an EPA infrastructure assistance grant program for community water systems affected by PFAS to implement water treatment technologies that can remove all detectable amounts of PFAS from drinking water. It would require the EPA to establish effluent limits and pretreatment standards for PFAS in wastewater and authorize \$200 million annually through fiscal 2026 for an EPA grant program to help publicly owned treatment works implement such standards. It would authorize \$100 million annually through 2026 for an EPA grant program to test for and install and maintain water filtration systems to address PFAS in school drinking water. Among other provisions, it would require the EPA to add certain PFAS to lists of hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act; issue rules to require toxicity testing on all PFAS by manufacturers; create a public risk-communication strategy regarding PFAS hazards; update voluntary labeling requirements for certain consumer products, including cooking implements, carpets and clothing, to certify that they do not contain any PFAS; and issue guidance on reducing the use of firefighting foam and related products that contain PFAS by first responders.” The bill passed 241 to 183. [HR 2467, [Vote #217](#), 7/21/21; CQ, [7/21/21](#)]

- **Scientists Found Links Between PFASs And Kidney And Testicular Cancer, Thyroid Disease, Liver Damage, High Cholesterol, And Other Diseases.** “Because of their widespread use, release and disposal over the decades, PFASs show up virtually everywhere: in soil, surface water, the atmosphere, the deep ocean—and even the human body. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Web site says that the agency has found PFASs in the blood of nearly everyone it has tested for them, ‘indicating

widespread exposure to these PFAS in the U.S. population.’ Scientists have found links between a number of the chemicals and many health concerns—including kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid disease, liver damage, developmental toxicity, ulcerative colitis, high cholesterol, pregnancy-induced preeclampsia and hypertension, and immune dysfunction.” [Scientific American, [1/22/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The EPA To Issue Regulations Requiring Wastewater Infrastructure Fund Applicants To Assess The Impact Of Climate Change On Their Projects. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Lee, D-Nev., amendment no. 132 that would require the EPA, within 18 months of the bill’s enactment, to issue regulations requiring wastewater infrastructure fund applicants to assess the potential impact of climate change on the proposed project and incorporate measures to mitigate such impacts into the project design. It would require the EPA, in issuing the regulations, to consult with government agencies and stakeholders with experience in addressing climate change impacts on wastewater infrastructure projects and to identify entities to provide technical assistance to applicants to incorporate climate resilience measures.” The motion was agreed to, 220-200. [HR 3684, [Vote #206](#), 7/1/21; CQ, [7/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protecting American Energy Production Act, Which Would Prohibit The President From Declaring A Moratorium On Fracking Without Congressional Authorization. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “DeSaulnier D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 508) that would provide for floor consideration of a total of 149 amendments to a five-year surface transportation and ten-year water infrastructure authorization bill (HR 3684).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Jeff Duncan stated: “Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question, so that we can amend the rule to immediately consider H.R. 751, the Protecting American Energy Production Act. Now, my bill is straightforward. It prohibits the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, unless Congress authorizes the moratorium. It further expresses the sense of Congress that States should maintain authority for the regulation of oil and natural gas production on State and private lands.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219 to 188. [H. Res. 508, [Vote #198](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Authorizing \$50.6 Billion Through Fiscal 2026 For Programs And Activities Of The Energy Department’s Office Of Science. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would codify, expand and authorize \$50.3 billion through fiscal 2026 for programs and activities of the Energy Department’s Office of Science. Within the total, it would authorize the following amounts for each of the office’s six main research programs: \$15 billion for basic energy sciences; \$8 billion for high energy physics; \$6.5 billion for advanced scientific computing research; \$5.4 billion for fusion energy; \$5 billion for nuclear physics; and \$4.8 billion for biological and environmental research. It would also authorize specific funding for research and development related to advanced particle accelerator science, isotope production, and infectious disease response. It would expand the office’s responsibilities to include construction, operation and maintenance of facilities to support its mission, improve U.S. competitiveness, protect public health and safety and address other national priorities. Among other provisions, it would authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2026 for a DOE science laboratories infrastructure improvement program; \$40 million annually through fiscal 2026 for department education and collaborative research programs; and \$2 million annually in perpetuity for department activities to increase diversity, equity and inclusion in fields related to its mission areas.” The motion passed, 351-68. [HR 3593, [Vote #187](#), 6/28/21; CQ, [6/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Congressional Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Methane Rule And Reinstating The Obama Administration’s Methane Emission Standards. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2020 Environmental Protection Agency rule that reversed 2012 and 2016 rules establishing emission standards -- or new source performance standards -- to limit the amount of methane and volatile organic compounds that can be released in the production, processing, transportation and storage of oil and natural gas. Specifically, the 2020 rule rescinded the methane-specific standards and rescinded the applicability of all standards to transportation and storage activities. The rule also required the EPA, before promulgating new air pollutant standards, to determine

that the pollutant causes or contributes significantly to dangerous air pollution. The rule took effect on September 14, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2020 rule would have no force or effect, and the Obama-era emission standards would be effectively reinstated.” The resolution passed, 229-191. [SJ Res 14, [Vote #185](#), 6/25/21; CQ, [6/25/21](#)]

- **In 2016, The EPA Adopted A Rule That Required Oil And Gas Companies To Limit Methane Leaks And Emissions Which Was Later Reversed By The Trump Administration.** “‘This is a really encouraging step because methane is such an important greenhouse gas to reduce,’ Drew Shindell, an earth science professor at Duke University, said of Wednesday’s vote. ‘It sends a signal that the administration is serious about this.’ In 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a rule requiring oil and gas companies to curb methane leaks and emissions from their operations. Late last summer, the Trump administration undid it.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]
- **The Measure Restored Requirements On Companies To Check Every Six Months For Methane Leaks From Equipment Installed After 2015—And Must Ensure Leaks Are Fixed Within 30 Days Of Being Detected.** “If enacted, the measure would restore requirements on companies to check every six months for methane leaks from pipelines, storage tanks and other equipment installed after 2015 — and plug any leak within 30 days after it is detected.” [Washington Post, [4/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing The Energy Department’s State Energy Program. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize the Energy Department state energy program, which provides funding and assistance to states for energy conservation and security activities. It would authorize \$90 million annually through fiscal 2026 for the program and allow funds to be used to help states implement, review, or revise their energy security plans, including to outline plans to address physical or cybersecurity threats, in coordination with public and private energy providers.” The motion was agreed to, 398-21. [HR 1374, [Vote #173](#), 6/22/21; CQ, [6/22/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Manage National Heritage Areas, Reauthorize The Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Committee, And Designate Or Require Studies On Additional Lands In Several States. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, establish a formal system for designation and management of National Heritage Areas; reauthorize the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission for 10 years; and designate or require studies on additional lands in several states, including to expand two national monuments in Arizona, establish the island of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands as a National Heritage Area, designate approximately 30.8 miles of the York River in Maine as a recreational river, and add approximately 1,000 acres to the Rough Mountain Wilderness Area in Virginia.” The Amendment was adopted by a vote of 229-198. [HR 803, [Vote #41](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment For The Interior Department To Study If Lands To Be Withdrawn From Mineral Leasing Eligibility Contain Geothermal Resources Or Minerals Needed For Battery Storage. In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Curtis, R-Utah, amendment no. 3 that would require the Interior Department, in consultation with the Energy and Commerce departments, to conduct a study to determine whether lands that would be withdrawn from mineral leasing eligibility under the bill contain geothermal resources or minerals needed for battery storage, renewable energy technology or electric vehicles.” The Amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-205. [HR 803, [Vote #42](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Would Remove Designation Of Potential Wilderness Areas, Block The Bill From Taking Effect Until Certification That No Renewable Energy Jobs Would Be Lost, And Exempt Lands From The Bills Provisions. In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Neguse, D-Colo., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among other provisions, strike from the bill all provisions that would designate “potential wilderness” areas; prohibit the bill’s provisions from taking effect until the Interior Department certifies that no renewable energy jobs would be lost as a result of the bill’s enactment; require local counties to approve any mineral leasing withdrawals in the bill; postpone the bill’s withdrawal of lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing until the Interior Department determines that there are no mineral or geothermal resources present

in the lands to be withdrawn, other than uranium; and exempt lands in a number of congressional districts from the bill's provisions." The Amendment was rejected by a vote of 197-226. [HR 803, [Vote #43](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For On Passage Of The Protecting America's Wilderness And Public Lands Act, Which Designated Nearly 1.5 Million Acres Of Federal Lands As New, Expanded Or Potential Wilderness Areas. In February 2021, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would designate nearly 1.5 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado, and Washington as new, expanded, or potential wilderness areas -- including approximately 626,000 acres in California, approximately 733,000 acres in Colorado and approximately 132,000 acres in Washington -- and designate more than 1,200 river miles in Northern California and the Washington Olympic Peninsula as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. It would designate over 1.2 million acres of additional federal lands in California as restoration, recreation, and other protected areas; expand or establish a number of National Park System monuments, recreation areas and other lands in California and Colorado; and effectively prohibit new mining or mineral production activities by withdrawing mineral and geothermal leasing rights for a number of federal lands, including approximately 1 million acres in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona and approximately 200,000 acres within the Thompson Divide in Colorado. Among other provisions, the bill would establish a public-private partnership -- made up of federal, state, and local government officials, and private stakeholders -- to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations. It would preserve a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, such as low-level helicopter operations and high altitude training by the military. As amended, it would establish a formal system for designation and management of National Heritage Areas; reauthorize the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission for 10 years; and designate or require studies on additional lands in several other states, including to expand two national monuments in Arizona and establish the island of St. Croix in the Virgin Islands as a National Heritage Area." The bill passed by a vote of 227 – 200. [HR 803, [Vote #45](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Striking The Rule Exempting Climate Legislation From Spending Caps And Pay-Go Rules From The 2021 House Rules Package. In January 2021, Garcia voted for a "Smith, R-Mo., motion to recommit the rules package for the 117th Congress to a select committee composed of the majority and minority leaders with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the resolution a provision that would authorize the House Budget Committee chair to exempt legislation addressing the economic, environmental or public health consequences of climate change from certain budgetary requirements, including discretionary spending caps and pay-as-you-go rules." The motion was rejected, 203-217. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #7](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness Issues

Garcia Voted Against Protections Against Age Discrimination For Job Applicants. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit an employer from discriminating against a job applicant in a way that would deprive the job applicant of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect the applicant's status based on the applicant's age." The bill passed by a vote of 224-200. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #358](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Conduct A Disparate Impact Claims Study On Job Applicants, Delaying The Effective Date For Age Discrimination Protections.** In November 2021 Garcia voted for: "Keller, R-Pa., amendment no. 2 that would delay the bill's effective date until the Government Accountability Office conducts a study and reports to Congress on whether not allowing job applicants to file disparate impact claims has a negative impact on such applicants. It would stipulate that the bill's provisions would not take effect if the study shows there is not a significant negative impact on such applicants." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 197-228. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #357](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]
- **Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Conduct A Study On Job Applicants' Age Discrimination Claims.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: "Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 1 that would require

the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to conduct a study, within one enactment, to determine the number of pending or filed claims, including claims in closed cases, by individuals who may have been adversely impacted by age discrimination in the job application process. It would require the commission to submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on study results including recommendations for best practices to address age discrimination in the hiring process.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-201. [H.R. 3992, [Vote #356](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Expanded Employer Requirements To Provide Reasonable Breaks And A Non-Bathroom Private Place For Breastfeeding. In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand requirements for employers to provide breaks for employees to pump breast milk and allow employees to seek restitution for violations of such requirements. Specifically, the bill would require all employers to provide reasonable breaks as needed and a private place other than a bathroom for employees to express breast milk for a period of two years after such need arises. It would specify that employers would not be required to compensate employees for break time provided unless otherwise required by federal, state or local law. It would specify that break time would be considered hours worked if the employee is not completely relieved from duty during the entirety of the break. It would establish an effective date of 120 days after enactment and require the Labor Department, within 60 days of enactment, to issue guidance with respect to employer compliance. In seeking legal remedy against an employer that does not comply with the bill's requirements, it would generally require the employee to inform the employer and give them 10 days to provide accommodations prior to commencing legal action. It would provide an undue hardship exemption for employers of fewer than 50 employees. For air carriers, it would establish a separate effective date of one year after enactment; specify that accommodations would not have to completely relieve crewmembers from duty during in-flight breaks or provide breaks during critical phases of flight; and require the Federal Aviation Administration to propose regulations identifying appropriate means for air carrier compliance and updating federal law to ensure that expressing breast milk is considered a ‘physiological need.’” The bill passed by a vote of 276-149. [H.R. 3110, [Vote #331](#), 10/22/21; CQ, [10/22/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Reversing A Trump Administration Rule That Changed What Information The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Would Share With Companies Accused Of Discrimination. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a January 2021 rule modifying requirements for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission conciliation process, by which the agency is required to attempt to settle unfair employment practice claims with an employer prior to taking legal action against the employer, including through an agreement that the employer will eliminate the practice and provide affirmative relief. The rule went into effect on Feb. 16, 2021, and requires the EEOC to present employers with certain information related to a claim, including to provide a written summary of the legal basis for its determination that there is reasonable cause to believe an unlawful practice occurred; identify individuals who filed the claim unless they requested anonymity; and explain its decision-making related to the basis for affirmative relief and the legal designation for the case. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the January 2021 rule would have no force or effect.” The resolution passed, 219-210. [SJ Res 13, [Vote #183](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

- **The Trump Administration Rule Required The EEOC To Provide Information To Employers When Initiating A Settlement Process Including A Summary Of The Case Facts, Identities Of Witnesses And Victims, And The Legal Basis For Discrimination Findings.** “The January rule would have required the EEOC to provide information to employers upon initiating the settlement, or “conciliation,” process, including a summary of the facts of a case, the identities of witnesses and alleged victims, and the legal basis for a finding that discrimination has occurred. The Republican-led commission said the changes would encourage settlements by allowing employers to weigh the merits of bias complaints early on in the process.” [Reuters, [7/1/21](#)]
- **Opponents Of The January Rule Argued That It Diverted Limited EEOC Resources Away From Combating Discrimination And Delayed Cases.** “But many Democrats and worker advocates said it would divert the EEOC's limited resources away from combating discrimination and delay cases, including by creating a new avenue for time-consuming appeals. In a statement issued last month, the White House

criticized the rule's 'onerous and rigid new procedures,' and said it would increase the risk of retaliation against workers who file complaints or participate in discrimination investigations." [Reuters, [7/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission To Submit Annual Reports To Congress Detailing Employment Claims Brought Under The Commission. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: "Adoption of the Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit an annual report to Congress on the number of age discrimination in employment claims brought with the commission under the bill's provisions. It would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit to Congress a report, within two years of the bill's enactment, that contains analysis of any disparities faced by individuals with characteristics protected under existing anti-discrimination law in pursuing employment discrimination relief under the mixed-motive evidentiary standard." The amendment was adopted, 231-192. [HR 2062, [Vote #178](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Delay Implementation Of The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act Until A GAO Study Determined If SCOTUS Rulings Discouraged Individuals From Filing Age Discrimination Or Employment Retaliation Charges. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: "Adoption of the Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would postpone the bill's effective date until the Government Accountability Office reports to Congress the results of a study determining whether Supreme Court decisions in 2009 and 2013 employment discrimination lawsuits have discouraged individuals from filing age discrimination or employment discrimination retaliation charges and cases with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and whether the success rate for such cases has decreased. It would prohibit the bill's provisions from taking effect if the study shows that such filings and success rates have not decreased. It would strike language that would allow mixed-motive retaliatory claims in which a complainant demonstrates that a protected characteristic under existing law was a motivating factor for any employment practice, even if other factors also motivated the practice." The amendment was rejected, 182-243. [HR 2062, [Vote #179](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act Of 2021. In June 2021, Garcia Voted Against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would specify a that adverse actions by an employer in which age was a motivating factor shall be considered unlawful under federal employment law regarding age discrimination. It would specify that a complaining party under such law would not be required to demonstrate that age was the sole motivating factor of an adverse action, thus effectively reversing the 2009 Supreme Court decision in *Gross v. FBL Financial Services, Inc.* It would establish the same standard of proof in the case of employment discrimination based on disability or retaliation against an employee who opposes unlawful employment practices or participates in investigations or litigations related to such practices. In age-based employment discrimination cases where a court determines that an adverse action would have been taken in the absence of age-based motivation, the bill would allow courts to grant declaratory or injunctive relief and attorneys fees, but prohibit courts from awarding damages or ordering reparative actions by the respondent. As amended, it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to submit reports to Congress on the number of age discrimination in employment claims brought under the bill's provisions; disparities faced by individuals with characteristics protected under existing anti-discrimination law in pursuing employment discrimination relief under the mixed-motive evidentiary standard; and the number of pending or filed claims by women impacted by age-based employment discrimination." The bill passed, 247-178. [HR 2062, [Vote #180](#), 6/23/21; CQ, [6/23/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Bill That Designates Juneteenth To Be Celebrated On June 19 As A National Holiday. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: "Passage of the bill that would designate Juneteenth National Independence Day, celebrated on June 19, as the eleventh national federal holiday." The bill passed by vote of 415 to 14. [S 475, [Vote #170](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Consideration Of Bill To Designate Juneteenth National Independence Day A Legal Public Holiday.** In June 2021, Garcia voted against: "Adoption of the rule (H Res 479) that would provide for floor consideration of the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act (S 475)." The bill passed 214 to 208. [H RES 479, [Vote #163](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Passage Of The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, Requiring Public Employers And Private Employers With At Least 15 Employees “To Make Reasonable Accommodations To Employees For Known Limitations Related To Pregnancy.” In May 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require public employers and private employers with at least 15 employees to make reasonable accommodations to employees for known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that such accommodations would impose an undue hardship on their operations. It would prohibit employers from denying employment opportunities to or retaliating against such employees based on the need to provide accommodations. It would prohibit employers from requiring such employees to take paid or unpaid leave if reasonable accommodations can be provided or to accept any accommodation other than a reasonable accommodation arrived at through an interactive process between the employer and employee. It would also provide legal remedies for employees denied reasonable accommodations, including rights to compensatory damages, lost pay and reasonable attorney fees, and it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, within two years of enactment, to issue regulations to carry out the bill's provisions, including to provide examples of reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers.” The bill passed 315 to 101. [H R 1065, [Vote #143](#), 5/14/21; CQ, [5/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Establishing The District Of Columbia As The 51st State In The Union. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide for the establishment of most of the current District of Columbia as the 51st state in the Union, to be known as Washington, Douglass Commonwealth. It would require, within 30 days of enactment, an election for two senators and one representative for the state in Congress. It would then require the president to issue a proclamation announcing the election results, at which point the state would be admitted into the Union. The bill would define the territory and boundaries of a revised District of Columbia, which would remain under federal control -- including the White House, Capitol building, Supreme Court, and federal office buildings located adjacent to the National Mall and Capitol. All other territory of the current district would be part of the new state. It would provide that district executive, legislative and judicial officers at the time of admission would serve in the respective offices of the state; the state would be considered the legal successor to the district in continued judicial proceedings; and the federal government would retain control of lands currently held for defense or Coast Guard purposes. It would prohibit federal law enforcement agencies from enforcing state laws without state authorization. It would also allow residents of the new federal district to vote in federal elections by absentee ballot in their last state of residence and provide for the repeal of the 23rd amendment to the Constitution, which granted District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections.” The bill passed 216 to 208. [HR 51, [Vote #132](#), 4/22/21; CQ, [4/22/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Paycheck Fairness Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would narrow the legal defense an employer may use in a lawsuit alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. Specifically, it would require employers to demonstrate that a difference in pay between employees is based on a business-related ‘bona fide factor other than sex, such as education, training, or experience’ as opposed to being based on ‘any factor other than sex.’ It would prohibit employers from retaliating against employees involved in lawsuits under fair labor standards law; prohibit employers from relying on a prospective employee's wage history for hiring or wage determinations; increase employers' liability for compensatory or punitive damages related to pay discrimination violations; and provide for automatic inclusion of all affected individuals in class action lawsuits related to pay discrimination. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a new Labor Department grant program for public and private entities to carry out negotiation skills training programs to address pay disparities. It would establish an annual national award for an employer that made a ‘substantial effort to eliminate pay disparities between men and women.’ It would require the Labor Department to conduct a number of studies on sex-based pay disparities and require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect compensation data disaggregated by employees' sex, race and national origin. It would require the Labor Department and EEOC to provide technical assistance for small businesses to comply with the bill's provisions. It would add a definition of ‘sex’ with respect to federal fair labor standards law, which would include sexual orientation or gender identity.” According to CNBC, the Paycheck Fairness Act “aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women.” The bill passed 217 to 210. [HR 7, [Vote #108](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#); CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

- **The Paycheck Fairness Act Aimed “To Eliminate The Gender Pay Gap And Strengthen Workplace Protections For Women.”** “The Paycheck Fairness Act, which aims to eliminate the gender pay gap and strengthen workplace protections for women, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday in a 217-210 vote [...] Biden added that a full passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act by Congress would address the wage gap by ‘closing loopholes that have allowed employers to justify gender pay disparities, strengthening provisions for holding employers accountable for systemic pay discrimination, and helping level the playing field for women and people of color by making it easier for workers to challenge pay disparities as a group. Additionally, he said the Paycheck Fairness Act would make it illegal for employers to ask employees about their salary history in the hiring process and promote pay transparency by requiring more employers to report pay data to the government. Right now, at least 18 states already have laws in place that ban employers from asking about salary history.” [CNBC, [4/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Granting A “Safe Harbor” For Employers Facing Legal Action For Pay Discrimination If They Took “Reasonable Steps” To Correct The Disparities. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Miller-Meeks, R-Iowa, for Stefanik, R-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 4 that would, among other provisions, provide a safe harbor such that employers would not be liable in legal action related to pay discrimination if the employer conducted a voluntary audit of its pay practices within the previous three years and took ‘reasonable steps’ to correct any compensation disparities found by the audit that may have violated fair labor law. It would prohibit employers from requesting or relying on the wage history of a prospective employee for consideration of employment, unless a prospective employee voluntarily discloses such information. It would make it unlawful for employers to prohibit employees from inquiring about, discussing or disclosing wages but allow employers to limit the time, place and circumstances during which employees may do so.” The amendment was rejected 183 to 244. [HR 7, [Vote #107](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Direct The Labor Secretary To Study The Gender Wage Gap Among Young Workers And Establish A Task Force To Coordinate Efforts To Enforce Equal Pay Laws. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would modify a requirement for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to provide for annual collection of disaggregated compensation data from employers to make collection of additional employment data optional; require employers to inform employees of their rights under the bill’s provisions through physical and electronic postings; direct the Labor secretary to establish a program to award contracts and grants for the purpose of training employers about the role that salary negotiation and other wage-setting practices can have on bias in compensation; require the Labor secretary to undertake research and commission additional studies on the gender wage gap among younger workers; and establish the National Equal Pay Enforcement Task Force to coordinate interagency efforts in enforcing equal pay laws.” The amendment was adopted 216 to 207. [HR 7, [Vote #106](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Removing The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would state that “equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.” The ERA was proposed to the states in 1972, with a seven-year deadline for ratification, which was subsequently extended through June 1982. The joint resolution would make the proposed constitutional amendment valid as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by three-fourths of the states.” The resolution passed by a vote of 222-204. [H J Res 17, [Vote #82](#), 3/17/21; CQ, [3/17/21](#)]

Ethics and Investigations

Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Our Democracy Act, Which Included Provisions To Strengthen Checks On Presidential Powers And Executive Branch Oversight. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to strengthen checks on presidential powers and the executive branch and prohibit foreign influence. Among provisions related to presidential and executive branch accountability and oversight, the bill would void any pardon the president issues to himself or herself. If the president grants a pardon for offenses arising from investigations involving the president or their

family members, administration members or campaign employees, it would require the Justice Department to share all materials related to the investigation with Congress. It would exempt the duration of a president or vice president's tenure from the statute of limitations for any federal offense committed by that person prior to or during their tenure. It would include various provisions to limit national emergency powers, including to automatically terminate emergency declarations after 20 congressional session days unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval and to specify that the president's national emergency powers may not be used to authorize or fund any activity not authorized or funded by Congress. It would require the Justice Department to maintain a log of communications between DOJ and White House officials relating to civil or criminal investigations and require the department's inspector general to review the log for any improper communications. It would specify a list of causes for which the president or an agency head may remove an inspector general. It would strengthen enforcement and penalties under the Hatch Act, which prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities, including to authorize the Office of Special Counsel to investigate potential violations without first receiving an allegation and clarify that White House senior officials are subject to the Hatch Act. It would expand federal whistleblower protections, including to prohibit retaliation against federal employees who disclose waste, fraud and abuse. Among provisions relating to spending and other Congressional powers, the bill would require appropriated funding to be made available for obligation no later than 90 days before its availability would expire, and prohibit the rescission or deferral of funds in such 90-day period. It would require executive agencies to make public documents used in apportioning appropriations and add congressional notification and reporting requirements related to spending activity. It would statutorily require witnesses subpoenaed by Congress to testify and provide the requested information unless prohibited by federal law or the Constitution. It would affirm Congress' ability to enforce subpoenas through civil lawsuits and require courts to expedite such lawsuits. Among provisions related to elections and foreign influence, it would require major-party candidates for president and vice president to submit their tax returns from the past 10 years to the Federal Election Commission, require the FEC to make such returns public and require the same disclosures annually for the sitting president and vice president. It would require political committees to notify the FBI within one week of any foreign contact by a candidate, or a candidate's family members or employees. It would prohibit political campaigns from accepting opposition research, polling or other non-public information relating to a candidate from a foreign entity. It would expressly prohibit federal officers, including the president and vice president, from accepting gifts from foreign entities without Congressional authorization. It establish disclosure requirements for internet and digital political advertising and prohibit the use of deepfakes, or materially deceptive audio or visual media, of a federal election candidate." Passed by a vote of 220-208. [HR 5314, [Vote #440](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Financial Disclosure Requirements For Judicial Officers. In December 2021 Garcia voted for: "Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would add judicial officers to a list of public officials who are required to complete financial disclosure reporting. It would require the Administrative Office of the Courts to establish a searchable public internet database of all such reports filed by judicial officers." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422-4. [H.R. 5720, [Vote #392](#), 12/1/21; CQ, [12/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The IG Independence And Empowerment Act. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions related to the appointment, authorities, and conduct of federal inspectors general. It would limit the president's authority to remove an inspector general without cause, specifying certain grounds for removal including documented abuse of authority, neglect of duty, knowing violation of a law or regulation, gross mismanagement, inefficiency, and permanent incapacity. It would require the president, not later than 30 days before placing an IG on nonduty status, to notify Congress and provide reasons for the change in status. It would establish a similar congressional notification requirement for federal agencies to place an IG on nonduty status. It would establish guidelines for filling any vacant Senate-confirmed IG position and require the president to submit a report to Congress if a position is vacant for 210 days, including the reasons why the president has not made a formal nomination and a target date for doing so. The bill would expand an integrity committee tasked with investigating IG and employee conduct to include a former IG and expand requirements for committee reports to Congress, including to require semiannual instead of annual reports on committee activities and immediate reports on any 'particularly serious or flagrant problems, abuses, or deficiencies' at an IG office. It would also authorize such sums as necessary for operations of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, which includes the integrity committee. Among other provisions, it

would expand IG subpoena power to include individuals who are not federal employees, with approval from a panel of three IGs; require IGs to notify Congress if an agency refuses to provide information or assistance requested by the IG; require IG staff to complete whistleblower training; and allow the Justice Department IG to investigate certain allegations of misconduct involving department attorneys by repealing a provision requiring the IG to report such allegations to the DOJ Office of Professional Responsibility.” The bill passed 221 to 182. [HR 2662, [Vote #195](#), 6/29/21; CQ, [6/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table HR 243, Removing Rep. Swalwell From Intelligence Committee. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would remove Rep. Swalwell, D-Calif., from the House Intelligence Committee. The resolution would include findings that Swalwell “has not denied public reporting” that a suspected Chinese intelligence operative helped raise money for his political campaigns and facilitated the potential assignment of interns in his offices.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 218-200. [HR 243, [Vote #94](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Removing Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene From Her Committee Assignments. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would remove Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene, R-Ga., from the House Budget and Education and Labor committees. It would state that, under the rules of the House, members and employees must ‘behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House’ and that Rep. Greene should be removed ‘in light of conduct she has exhibited.’” The resolution passed 230 to 199. [H Res 72, [Vote #25](#), 2/4/21; CQ, [2/4/21](#)]

FEMA And Disaster Relief Issues

Financial Protection And Wall Street Issues

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Ban On New Bank Reporting Requirements To The Internal Revenue Service. In October 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for the additional consideration of H.R. 5586, the Prohibiting IRS Financial Surveillance Act, authored by Representative Ferguson.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-206. [H.Res. 727, [Vote #327](#), 10/21/21; CQ, [10/21/21](#); Congressional Record, [10/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Comprehensive Debt Collection Improvement Act. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would make numerous modifications to existing law related to consumer protections against debt collection practices, including to extend protections related to electronic communications by debt collectors, student loan and medical debt, debt collection from servicemembers and debt collection by government contractors. The bill would prohibit debt collectors from contacting consumers by email, text message or social media without the consumer's consent. It would authorize the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to issue rules requiring debt collectors to allow consumers to opt out of any method of communication and prohibit the agency from issuing rules allowing debt collectors to send unlimited electronic communications to consumers. It would require lenders to discharge private education loans when a student borrower dies or is permanently disabled, including for any cosigners of the loan. It would prohibit attempts to collect debt arising from medical services until two years after the date the first payment is due and prohibit the inclusion of debt arising from a medically necessary procedure on a credit report. It would prohibit debt collectors from using certain aggressive debt collection tactics against active-duty or recently discharged servicemembers, including threatening a servicemember with a reduction in rank, having their security clearance revoked or prosecuting them under the military justice system. It would extend existing prohibitions on unfair or excessive debt collection tactics to apply to debt collectors hired as contractors by federal, state or local governments; require federal agencies to wait at least 90 days after a debt becomes delinquent and notify consumers at least three times before transferring or selling such debt to a debt collector; and prohibit the Treasury Department from contracting

debt collectors to recoup Federal Emergency Management Agency aid overpayments, unless they occurred because of fraud or deceit of the recipient. It would increase civil penalties and authorize courts to award injunctive relief for violations of debt collection practices law; specify that such law applies to entities engaging in non-judicial foreclosures; and restrict the use of written agreements in connection with commercial loans or other credits that include a confession of judgment or other waiver of rights in relation to a legal suit. Among other provisions, it would require numerous Government Accountability Office studies and reports to Congress, including on debt collection practices experienced by servicemembers and debt collection practices during the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would take effect 180 days after its enactment.” The bill passed 215 to 207. [H R 2547, [Vote #141](#), 5/13/21; CQ, [5/13/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Prohibiting Federal Banking Regulators From Penalizing Financial Service Institutions For Providing Services To Marijuana- Related Businesses. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit federal banking regulators from penalizing financial service institutions for providing services to marijuana-related businesses operating in accordance with state law. It would protect financial service institutions from criminal and civil penalties for providing such services or for engaging in transactions involving proceeds from a marijuana-related business. Among other provisions, it would require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and other federal regulators to update certain guidances related to such businesses; extend similar protections for hemp-related businesses; and require reports on diversity and inclusion in access to financial services for minority- and women-owned marijuana-related businesses.” The bill passed 321 to 101. [HR 1996, [Vote #120](#), 4/19/21; CQ, [4/19/21](#)]

Foreign Policy Issues

Garcia Voted Against The Establishment Of A State Department Office To Monitor And Combat International Islamophobia. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would create an Office to Monitor and Combat Islamophobia within the State Department, headed by a presidentially-appointed special envoy, to monitor and combat ‘acts of Islamophobia and Islamophobic incitement’ in foreign countries and coordinate related reporting activities. It would expand requirements for annual department reports related to human rights and religious freedom to include information regarding Islamophobia, including to describe the nature and extent of instances of physical violence and harassment against Muslims; instances of propaganda promoting or justifying ‘racial hatred’ or violence against Muslims; government actions to protect religious freedoms and promote tolerance of Muslims; and instances of forced labor, reeducation or concentration camps such as those targeting Uyghurs in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China. It would also prohibit funds made available pursuant to the bill from being used to promote or endorse the ideology of the Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions movement against Israel or to promote or endorse a ‘Muslim ban,’ such as former President Trump’s order restricting travel from certain Muslim-majority countries.” The bill passed by a vote of 219-212. [H.R. 5665, [Vote #448](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

- **Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia Was Modeled After A Similar Office To Combat Anti-Semitism.** “The Omar-led bill would establish an office within the State Department, led by a presidential appointee, to monitor and report Islamophobia worldwide — modeled on a similar State Department office that combats anti-Semitism globally.” [POLITICO, [12/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Establishment Of The Office To Monitor And Combat Islamophobia In The State Department. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 849) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would create a State Department office to monitor and combat international Islamophobia (HR 5665). The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of the Meeks, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill that would make technical corrections to accurately refer to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-213. [H. Res. 849, [Vote #444](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Condemning Genocide Against The Uyghurs. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would state that the House of

Representatives condemn the ongoing abuses, genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in the China, under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party. It would call on the president to direct the U.S. representative to the U.N. to take actions to refer the Chinese government to the U.N. for investigation, lead efforts to invoke multilateral sanctions against China and take all possible actions to end these human rights abuses and hold perpetrators accountable under international law.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 427-1. [H Res 317, [Vote #414](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Raising Concerns With China And The International Olympic Committee Over Their Actions Surrounding The Disappearance Of Peng Shuai And Calling For Independent Information On Her Whereabouts. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the actions of China and the International Olympic Committee in relation to the disappearance of Peng Shuai raise concerns regarding freedom of speech and the safety of athletes participating in the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic games in Beijing and the IOC's ability and willingness to protect these athletes. Peng is a Chinese tennis player and three-time Olympian who is missing after accusing a Chinese government official of sexual assault. It would call on China to provide independent information on Peng's whereabouts, investigate her allegations fairly and transparently and publicly commit to holding perpetrators accountable for sexual violence. It would urge the IOC to also publicly call on China to undertake these actions.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 428-0. [H Res. 837, [Vote #413](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Banning Importation Of Goods Made By Forced Labor In The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Of China And Directing The State Department To Determine If Treatment Of The Uyghurs Constitutes Crimes Against Humanity Or Genocide. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the importation of all goods manufactured in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China or by persons working with the XUAR government under certain manufacturing programs, unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies that the goods were not made by forced labor. It would require the president to identify and impose asset blocking and visa sanctions on all foreign persons that have knowingly engaged in or facilitated forced labor of Muslim minority groups in the region or contributed to efforts to contravene U.S. law prohibiting importation from the region. It would require the interagency Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force to develop an enforcement strategy to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and forced labor of Uyghurs or members of other persecuted groups in any part of China. It would require the State Department to make a determination of whether treatment of ethnic minorities in the XUAR constitute crimes against humanity or genocide and develop a diplomatic strategy to address forced labor in the region. It would also require U.S. traded companies to make financial disclosures regarding their known engagement with any entity that has been sanctioned for or engaged in activities related to mass surveillance, detention facilities or forced labor in the region.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 428-1. [HR 1155, [Vote #412](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Condemning The Cuban Government’s “Violent Repression” Of Cubans Who Peacefully Protested For Democracy In July 2021. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Deutch, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would express solidarity with Cubans who peacefully protested on July 11, 2021, or plan to on Nov. 15 to ‘express their desire to live in a free country with self-determination.’ It would condemn the Cuban government's ‘violent repression’ of peaceful protestors and journalists and call on Cuba to end internet restrictions and release political prisoners. It would urge the Biden administration to take certain actions in support of democracy and human rights in Cuba, including to assess possible methods to provide humanitarian assistance to the Cuban people without benefiting the Cuban military.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 382-40. [H. Res. 760, [Vote #355](#), 11/3/21; CQ, [11/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Supporting Democracy And Protecting Human Rights In Nicaragua. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Deutch, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would express the sense of Congress and require the U.S. government to take certain actions related to supporting free, fair and transparent elections and protecting human rights in Nicaragua. It would require the State and Treasury departments to take actions to align diplomatic engagement efforts with the implementation of targeted sanctions, including through

international coordination, to support efforts to facilitate the necessary conditions for democratic elections in Nicaragua. Among other provisions, it would require U.S. directors at international financial institutions to increase oversight of any loans or assistance provided for projects in Nicaragua and require the president to impose visa sanctions on individuals who have committed acts of corruption in Nicaragua. It would also require the State Department to submit a number of reports to Congress regarding Nicaragua, including reports on corruption involving Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, his family and senior officials in his government; Russian activities, including military- or intelligence-related sales to the Nicaraguan government; human rights abuses by the Ortega government; and strategies to strengthen free press and expression. The measure is now cleared for the president.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 387-35. [S. 1064, [Vote #354](#), 11/3/21; CQ, [11/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Sanctions On Cambodian Officials Responsible For Undermining Democracy In Cambodia. In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Wild, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to create a list of Cambodian government, military and security officials who have committed human rights violations associated with undermining democracy in Cambodia, as well entities owned by such officials, and to impose visa and economic sanctions on such individuals and entities.” The motion passed by a vote of 403-17. [H.R. 4686, [Vote #301](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Imposing Sanctions And Providing Aid Regarding The Conflict In Libya. In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Wild, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would state U.S. policy and require a number of actions with regard to ongoing civil conflict in Libya. Among other provisions, it would require the president to impose sanctions, including travel bans and asset freezes, against foreign individuals who support Russian military intervention in Libya or are engaged in destabilizing activities or gross human rights violations in Libya. It would require the U.S. Agency for International Development to develop a strategy for continued humanitarian aid in Libya and authorize \$30 million in fiscal 2022 for the State Department to support efforts to resolve and respond to the current civil conflict, such as activities to promote democratic governance, combat corruption and human rights violations, and support independent media. It would require the State Department to submit reports to Congress describing Russian activities and objectives and the involvement of other foreign governments in Libya.” The motion passed by a vote of 386-35. [H.R. 1228, [Vote #300](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Authorization of Rewards For Providing Information That Leads To War Crimes Arrests Or Convictions. In September 2021 Garcia voted for: “Wild, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand the State Department's War Crimes Rewards Program by authorizing rewards to individuals who provide information that leads to the arrest or conviction of foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes as defined by U.S. law or the laws of another nation, in addition to those indicted by an international criminal tribunal.” The motion passed by a vote of 412-9. [H.R. 4250, [Vote #299](#), 9/28/21; CQ, [9/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Suspend Saudi Air Force Support. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Meeks, D-N.Y., amendment no. 30 that would suspend U.S. maintenance support for Saudi air force units determined to be responsible for airstrikes resulting in civilian casualties in Yemen.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223 to 204. [HR 4350, [Vote #279](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To End Military Support For Saudi Involvement In Yemen. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment no. 28 that would terminate U.S. military logistical support and transfer of spare parts to Saudi warplanes conducting aerial strikes against the Houthis in Yemen. It would also permanently end intelligence sharing that enables offensive strikes and any U.S. effort to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany Saudi-led coalition forces in the war in Yemen.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219 to 207. [HR 4350, [Vote #278](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit U.S. Military Presence In Syria. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Bowman, D-N.Y., amendment no. 25 that would prohibit U.S. military presence in Syria without congressional approval, beginning one year after the bill's enactment.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141 to 286. [HR 4350, [Vote #276](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Providing \$1 Billion In Funding For Israel’s Iron Dome. In September 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide \$1 billion in emergency funding for the Defense Department to provide assistance to the government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats. The funding would remain available through Sept. 30, 2024.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 420-9. [HR 5323, [Vote #275](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Bill Prohibiting The President From Withdrawing US Forces From Afghanistan Until All Americans Were Evacuated Out Of The Country. In August 2021, Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Gallagher said: “I rise today to urge defeat of the previous question so that we can consider my bill, H.R. 5071 [...] requiring daily reporting to Congress on the number of Americans left in the country and the number of Afghan allies that are seeking refuge. The bill also critically prohibits the President from withdrawing our forces until all Americans, who want out, are safely out of the country.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-212. [H Res. 601, [Vote #257](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#); Congressional Record, [8/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Funding State Department’s International Security, Military, Diplomatic, And Peacekeeping Programs. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$62.2 billion in discretionary funding for the State Department and related agencies. Among other provisions, it would provide over \$9 billion for international security assistance, including \$3.3 billion in military assistance for Israel. It would provide \$1.9 billion for international peacekeeping activities; over \$1.6 billion for implementation of U.S. diplomatic and defense strategy in the Indo-Pacific region, including activities to counter Chinese influence in developing countries; and \$1.8 billion for the U.S. Agency for International Development. It would provide \$4.6 billion for global health programs, including \$760 million for family planning and reproductive health programs. It would provide over \$3 billion to address climate change and other environmental issues, including \$1.6 billion for a multilateral Green Climate Fund to help developing countries address climate change, \$269 million for renewable energy programs, and \$125 million to combat wildlife trafficking.” The bill passed 217-212. [H R 4373, [Vote #243](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Authorizing An Additional 8,000 Special Immigrant Visas For Afghan Interpreters, Contractors, And Others Employed By The U.S. Government Who Faced Dangers As A Consequence Of Such Employment. In February 2015, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would authorize an additional 8,000 special immigrant visas for Afghan interpreters, contractors, and others employed by the U.S. government who face ongoing serious threats as a consequence of such employment. It would also modify the program to remove a requirement that applicants provide a ‘credible sworn statement’ regarding dangerous country conditions as evidence of an ongoing serious threat, instead requiring them to have “asserted a credible basis for concern about the possibility of an ongoing serious threat” as a result of their employment; remove a requirement that applicants must have performed ‘sensitive and trusted’ activities for the U.S. military personnel; and clarify that Afghan nationals who worked under U.S.-funded cooperative agreements or grants are eligible for the program.” The bill passed 407 to 16. [HR 3985, [Vote #218](#), 7/22/21; CQ, [7/22/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For To Require The State Department To Consult With South Korean Officials And Korean Americans On Opportunities To Reunited Korean Americans With Family Members In North Korea. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Houlahan, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the State Department to consult with South Korean officials and Korean Americans on potential opportunities to reunite Korean Americans, including through video reunions, with family members in North Korea from whom they were separated after the Korean War armistice agreement. It would also require the department to submit annual reports to Congress on efforts related to Korean family reunification.” The motion was agreed to 415-0. [HR 826, [Vote #209](#), 7/19/21; CQ, [7/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Repealing The Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution Of 2002. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military

Force Against Iraq, which authorizes the use of force to defend U.S. national security against “the continuing threat posed by Iraq” and enforce relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.” The bill passed, 268-161. [HR 256, [Vote #172](#), 6/17/21; CQ, [6/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting For 120 Days, Any Arms Sale Or Transfer From The U.S. To The Government Of Saudi Arabia. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit, for 120 days, the sale, licensing or transfer of any defense article or services from the U.S. to an intelligence, security or law enforcement agency of the government of Saudi Arabia. It would permit such activities to resume if the president certifies to Congress that Saudi Arabia, in the previous 120 days, has not forced the repatriation, intimidation or murder of dissidents in other countries; unjustly imprisoned U.S. citizens or permanent residents in Saudi Arabia; or tortured detainees in its custody. It would provide exceptions to the prohibition related to the defense of Saudi Arabia from external threats and the defense of U.S. personnel and facilities in Saudi Arabia. The bill would also require multiple reports to Congress related to intimidation or harassment of Saudi nationals in the United States, including on whether Saudi diplomatic officials in the U.S. used diplomatic credentials or facilities to facilitate harm to or monitoring, surveillance, or harassment of other Saudi nationals in the country; whether any Saudi official engaged in a consistent pattern of intimidation or harassment against journalist Jamal Khashoggi or other individuals in the U.S.; and whether and how the U.S. intelligence community fulfilled its duty to warn Khashoggi of threats against him.” The motion was agreed to 350-71. [HR 1392, [Vote #130](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Resolution Condemning Human Rights Violations In Hong Kong. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns certain actions taken by the Chinese and Hong Kong governments, including the adoption and implementation of national security legislation through “irregular procedures,” and reaffirms its support for the people of Hong Kong, who “face grave threats to their inviolable rights and freedoms.” Among other provisions, it would encourage the president and the State and Treasury departments to implement certain policies with regard to developments in Hong Kong, including to provide protection for Hong Kong residents fearing persecution, support individuals seeking to file a case against China before the International Court of Justice, encourage the appointment of a United Nations special mandate holder to monitor human rights developments in Hong Kong, and continue implementing sanctions.” The bill passed 418 to 1. [H Res 130, [Vote #121](#), 4/19/21; CQ, [4/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Condemning The Myanmar Military Coup. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the Feb. 1, 2021, military coup in Myanmar. It would condemn any attacks on civilians and call on the Myanmar armed forces to release individuals detained as a result of the coup; return to power all members of the civilian government; and remove impediments on communications, expression and travel. It would call on the president and the State Department to encourage the return to power of civilian government and constitutional reforms to address disenfranchisement of ethnic minorities; impose various restrictions aimed at the Myanmar armed forces and those responsible for the coup, including targeted sanctions allowing exemptions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and ensure platforms provided by U.S.-based social media companies like Facebook cannot be used for disinformation campaigns or for advocating violence against the people in Myanmar.” The motion passed 398-14. [HR 134, [Vote #97](#), 3/19/21; CQ, [3/19/21](#)]

Gun Issues

Garcia Voted Against Extending The Timeframe For FBI Notification On Background Checks To 20 Days, From Three Days Under Current Law. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require a licensed gun dealer to wait up to 20 business days, as opposed to three under current law, for notification from the FBI regarding an individual's background check before completing the sale or transfer of a firearm. Specifically, it would allow a prospective gun purchaser to petition the Justice Department to complete the sale after 10 days if no determination on their eligibility has been made through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and allow the dealer to complete the transaction an additional 10 days after the petition is submitted. It would also require the Government Accountability Office, FBI and Justice Department to submit a

number of reports regarding the bill's effectiveness and implementation, including on the number of petitions not adjudicated within the second 10-day period and the bill's effect on the safety of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault." The bill passed by a vote of 219-210. [HR 1446, [Vote #77](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

- **HR 1446 Would Extend The Period For Gun Background Checks From 3 Days Under Current Law To Close The “Charleston Loophole,” Named For The 2015 Mass Shooting There.** “The House passed two bills Thursday that would tighten gun sales regulations, sending the measures to a divided Senate. H.R. 8 would expand background checks on individuals seeking to purchase or transfer firearms, and the Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2021 would close the ‘Charleston loophole,’ a gap in federal law that lets gun sales proceed without a completed background check if three business days have passed [...] The other bill passed Thursday, H.R. 1446, is linked to a shooting in 2015 in Charleston, South Carolina, where a white supremacist used the loophole to obtain firearms he used to kill nine Black people during a Bible study at Mother Emanuel AME Church.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Background Checks On Most Gun Sales, Including Those Between Private Parties. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require most purchasers of firearms to undergo a background check through the FBI National Instant Criminal Background Check System. Specifically, beginning 180 days after enactment, it would require any individual seeking to transfer a firearm to first bring the firearm to a licensed dealer. It would require the dealer to take possession of the firearm, complete a background check on the transferee, and return the firearm to its original owner if the transaction is denied. The bill would make a number of exceptions to the requirement, including for loans or gifts between family members; temporary transfers for hunting, use on a shooting range, or pest control by farmers; temporary transfers to prevent imminent death or bodily harm, including self-harm; and transfers to law enforcement personnel, private security professionals, or members of the armed forces, if associated with official duties.” The bill passed by a vote of 227-203. [HR 8, [Vote #75](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

- **HR 8 Would Expand The Cases Where A Background Check Is Required For Gun Sales, Closing The “Gun Show Loophole.”** “H.R. 8, a background checks package meant to enhance reviews of those seeking firearms, would not create a registry or other federal mechanisms for review. Instead, the legislation would expand the cases in which a background check is required for the sale or transfer of a firearm, including for private individuals and groups, closing the ‘Gun Show Loophole.’ The requirements would apply to online sales. The bill would make it illegal for anyone who is not a licensed firearm importer, manufacturer or dealer to trade or sell firearms to another person; current federal law requires background checks only for licensed gun dealers.” [USA Today, [3/11/21](#)]

Health Care Issues

Garcia Voted For Requiring The Health And Human Services Department To Periodically Update Its Guidance On The Social Determinants Of Health. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Health and Human Services Department, at least once every three years, to update its Jan. 2021 guidance regarding strategies for state Medicaid and CHIP programs to address social determinants of health. It would require the updates to include guidance on strategies states can implement under existing program authorities, updated examples of strategies implemented by states, and guidance for states to incentivize managed care entities to address social determinants of health.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 378-48. [HR 3894, [Vote #425](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Increasing Funding For The Non-Profit Foundations That Support The Food And Drug Administration And The National Institutes Of Health. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would increase funding authorized annually for the independent nonprofit foundations that support the Food and Drug Administration and National Institutes of Health. Specifically, it would require each agency to transfer at least \$1.25 million and not more than \$5 million annually to its respective foundation.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 374-52. [HR 3743, [Vote #424](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring The Health And Human Services Department To Implement A Educational Campaign To Raise The Awareness Of The Dangers Of Synthetic Opioids. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Health and Human Services Department to develop and implement an education campaign to raise public awareness of the dangers and use of synthetic opioids, as well as HHS services available to address the misuse of such drugs. It would establish biennial reporting and independent evaluation requirements regarding the campaign's effectiveness. It would also require the department to publish a training guide and webinar for first responders and other individuals at high risk of exposure to synthetic opioids on measures to prevent such exposure.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 411-14. [HR 2364, [Vote #423](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Opioid Prescription Verification Act. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Health and Human Services Department to periodically update materials on when pharmacists may refuse to fill prescriptions and add a requirement that such materials include information for pharmacists on verifying patient identity. It would also allow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in awarding grant funding for activities to prevent controlled substance overdoses, to give preference to states that have enacted certain requirements related to monitoring prescription drugs.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 410-15. [HR 2355, [Vote #422](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Providing Funding And Programming To Prevent Suicide And Improve Mental Health. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Health and Human Services Department, within two years of the enactment, to disseminate evidence-based best practices for preventing suicide and improving mental health among health care professionals. It would authorize \$35 million annually through fiscal 2024 for the department to award grants or contracts for health care entities to establish or enhance programs to address mental health and substance use disorders among health care professionals, including training for health professions students. It would authorize \$10 million annually through fiscal 2024 for the department to establish a national education and awareness initiative to encourage health care providers to seek support for mental health and substance use concerns and address the stigma of doing so. It would also require an HHS review of the outcomes of programs authorized by the bill and a Government Accountability Office report on the extent to which the federal substance use disorder and mental health grant programs address the mental health needs of health care professionals.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 392-36. [HR 1667, [Vote #419](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Improving Health Of Children Act. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$186 million annually through fiscal 2026 for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities and expand a list of conditions for which the center must conduct research and programming, including to specify early identification of developmental delay and disability, neuromuscular diseases, congenital heart defects, ADHD, stillbirth and Tourette syndrome. It would also indefinitely reauthorize CDC programs related to the effects of folic acid in preventing birth defects.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 405-20. [HR 5551, [Vote #418](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Strengthening The Strategic National Stockpile With Medical Supplies For Emergency Health Security. In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize funding for and require the Health and Human Services Department to take actions to strengthen the National Strategic Stockpile. Through fiscal 2024, it would authorize \$705 million annually for the stockpile to maintain drugs, vaccines, medical devices and other medical supplies to provide for national emergency health security needs; \$500 million annually for a new supply chain flexibility manufacturing pilot program to improve domestic reserves of critical medical supplies; and \$3.5 billion annually for a new pilot grant program to help states expand or maintain strategic stockpiles of medical supplies. Among other provisions, it would require HHS to ensure that contents of the stockpile are in good working order, submit a report to Congress every 30 days on all state and local requests for supplies related to the COVID-19 pandemic and improve processes

for the use and distribution of supplies from the stockpile.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-22. [H.R. 3635, [Vote #322](#), 10/20/21; CQ, [10/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Passage Of The Fairness in Orphan Drug Exclusivity Act. In May 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would extend certain requirements for drugs to qualify for "orphan drug" status, which provides incentives for the development of drugs to treat rare diseases or conditions. Specifically, it would require drug manufacturers that are seeking or have previously received orphan drug status approval for a drug -- including approval to extend an existing status -- to demonstrate to the Health and Human Services Department that, at the time of approval, there is or was "no reasonable expectation" that the manufacturer would recover the costs of developing and distributing the drug in the United States from U.S. sales within 12 years of first marketing the drug. It would require the department to deny or revoke such approval if a manufacturer does not meet the requirements.” The bill passed 402 to 23. [H Res 1629, [Vote #150](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Extending Certain Requirements For Drugs To Qualify For “Orphan Drug” Status, Which Provides For Incentives For The Development Of Drugs To Treat Rare Diseases Or Conditions. In May 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend certain requirements for drugs to qualify for "orphan drug" status, which provides incentives for the development of drugs to treat rare diseases or conditions. Specifically, it would require drug manufacturers that are seeking or have previously received orphan drug status approval for a drug -- including approval to extend an existing status -- to demonstrate to the Health and Human Services Department that, at the time of approval, there is or was "no reasonable expectation" that the manufacturer would recover the costs of developing and distributing the drug in the United States from U.S. sales within 12 years of first marketing the drug. It would require the department to deny or revoke such approval if a manufacturer does not meet the requirements.” The motion was rejected 250-168. [HR 1629, [Vote #134](#), 5/11/21; CQ, [5/11/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Reauthorizing An HHS Program Related To Blood Stem Cell, Bone Marrow, And Umbilical Cord Blood Transplants And Authorizing Funding For Adult Stem Cell Research. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2026 a Health and Human Services Department program related to blood stem cell, bone marrow and umbilical cord blood transplants, authorizing \$31 million annually for the program and \$23 million annually for HHS to assist cord blood banks in maintaining cord blood inventory. Among other provisions, it would require the department to conduct a review at least every two years on the state of science related to the use of adult stem cells and birthing tissues in new types of therapies, to consider such therapies for potential inclusion in the program.” The motion was agreed to 415-2. [H R 941, [Vote #109](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of H.R. 2430, the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule immediately to consider H.R. 2430, the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act. This critical bill would extend the Drug Enforcement Administration's authority to temporarily schedule fentanyl analogues for another year.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217- 208. [H Res 303, [Vote #102](#), 4/14/21; CQ, [4/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [4/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Advancing Education on Biosimilars Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would permit the Health and Human Services Department to maintain a website to provide educational materials for health care providers, patients and caregivers regarding the review and licensing of biological and biosimilar products, including information related to development programs for such products, the process for reporting adverse events for such products, and explanations of the terms "biosimilar" and "interchangeable." It would also require HHS to develop or improve continuing education programs for health care providers related to prescribing such products.” The motion passed 412-8. [S 164, [Vote #101](#), 4/14/21; CQ, [4/14/21](#)]

House Administration And Adjournment Votes

Garcia Voted Against Blocking An Amendment That Would Prohibit Resolutions Stripping Members Of Committee Assignments Unless Supported By The Leader Of The Party Of The Member In Question. In November 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon D-Pa. motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to consider a resolution that would add a new House rule stating that any resolution proposing to remove a Member from a committee assignment shall not be in order unless offered by, or with the concurrence of, the leader of the party of the Member that is the subject of the resolution.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* Motion agreed to by a vote of 221-207. [H Res. 795, [Vote #377](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#); Congressional Record, [1/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Censuring Rep. Paul Gosar, R-Arizona And Condemning “Threats Of Violence.” In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would censure Rep. Paul Gosar R-Ariz., and remove him from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees for posting a manipulated video on his social media accounts depicting himself killing Rep. Ocasio-Cortez D-N.Y., and attacking President Joe Biden. It would require Gosar to present himself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. The resolution would condemn ‘threats of violence’ against members of Congress and the president, stating that ‘depictions of violence can foment actual violence and jeopardize the safety of elected officials.’” Passed by a vote of 223-207. [H Res 789, [Vote #379](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

- **Garcia Voted Against Considering A Resolution That Would Censure Rep. Gosar, R-Arizona And Remove Him From His Committee Assignments.** In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 795) that would provide for floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 789) censuring Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz. It would provide for one hour of debate on the resolution and provide for automatic adoption of a Deutch, D-Fla., manager’s amendment that would remove Gosar from his assignments on the House Oversight and Reform and Natural Resources committees.” Adopted by a vote of 222-208. [H Res 795, [Vote #378](#), 11/17/21; CQ, [11/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Passage Of Fiscal 2022 Legislative Branch Appropriations. In July 2021 2015, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$4.8 billion in discretionary funding for legislative branch entities and activities. Within total funding, it would provide \$1.7 billion for House of Representatives general expenses and staff salaries, including \$774.4 million for members’ office accounts and \$18.2 million for paid internships in member, leadership and committee offices. It would provide \$603.9 million for the Capitol Police, including \$480.5 million for salaries, hazard pay and benefits and \$123.5 million for general expenses such as security equipment, training and the employee assistance program. It would provide \$794.4 million for the Library of Congress; \$738.3 million for the Architect of the Capitol; \$729.3 million for the Government Accountability Office; \$125.6 million for the Government Publishing Office; and \$60.9 million for the Congressional Budget Office. Among other provisions, it would authorize legislative branch agencies to hire individuals with employment authorization under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program; require the AOC to remove from public spaces in the Capitol all Confederate statues and busts, as well as those representing former Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney, Vice President John C. Calhoun, and others; require congressional security officers to prepare, within 60 days of enactment, a report on evacuation procedures and emergency preparedness plans for the Capitol complex; and direct the AOC to display in the Capitol a plaque commending the Capitol Police, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department and other law enforcement agencies that served during the Jan. 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol and present matching plaques to each agency.” The bill passed 215 to 207. [HR 4346, [Vote #239](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Funding For The Library Of Congress, The Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, And The Government Accountability Office. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ryan, D-Ohio, en bloc amendments no. 1 to the bill, including seven amendments that would, among

other provisions, increase by \$250,000 funding for the Library of Congress, with offsets, intended for partnerships with minority-serving institutions and community colleges; increase by \$250,000 funding for the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, with offsets, intended to support translation services for communication materials; decrease by \$6 million, then increase by the same amount, funding for the Government Accountability Office, intended to support the provision of technical information and evaluations for members of Congress; and prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Capitol Police to enforce the prohibition on the use of scooters on the Capitol grounds.” The amendment was adopted 220 to 207. [HR 4346, [Vote #236](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Adjourn. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Hice, R-Ga., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 174-216. [Adjourn, [Vote #235](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adjourning The House. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Roy, R-Texas, motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197-225. [Adjourn, [Vote #231](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Removal Of Confederate Statues From The US Capitol. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would direct the Architect of the Capitol to remove from the Old Supreme Court Chamber the bust of former Chief Justice Roger Taney, who wrote the majority opinion in the 1857 case Dred Scott v. Sanford declaring African Americans ineligible for U.S. citizenship, within 45 days of enactment. It would require the AOC to replace the Taney bust with one of former Justice Thurgood Marshall, the first African American Supreme Court justice, within two years of enactment. It would modify existing requirements related to statues in the National Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol to prohibit the display of statues commemorating individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy or the government of a state in rebellion against the U.S. and require the AOC to identify and remove any such statues from public display within 120 days of enactment. It would also direct the AOC to remove from the Capitol, within 45 days of enactment, any other Confederate statues or busts in public areas, as well as the statues of three individuals who vocally defended slavery or white supremacy -- former Vice President John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, North Carolina Gov. Charles B. Aycock and Arkansas Gov. James P. Clarke. It would authorize such sums as necessary to carry out the bill's provisions.” The bill passed 285 to 120. [HR 3005, [Vote #196](#), 6/29/21; CQ, [6/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table The Privileged Resolution To Direct The Attending Physician To Provide Updated Guidance On Mask Wearing In The House Of Representatives For Members And Staff Who Are Vaccinated Against COVID-19. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would direct the attending physician to take ‘timely action’ to provide updated guidance on mask wearing in the chamber and committee meeting spaces of the House of Representatives for members and staff who are vaccinated against COVID-19, consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention public guidance released on May 13, 2021.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H Res 414, [Vote #153](#), 5/19/21; CQ, [5/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Motion To Table A Privileged Resolution To Censure Rep. Maxine Waters. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would censure Rep. Maxine Waters, D-Calif., for comments related to the trial of former Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin, who was convicted of the murder and manslaughter of George Floyd, and require Waters to present herself in the well of the House for the pronouncement of censure. The resolution would cite statements made by Waters on April 17, 2021, in Brooklyn Center, Minn., as well as statements by the judge presiding over Chauvin's case that suggested Waters' comments could affect the legitimacy of the verdict.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-210. [H Res 331, [Vote #122](#), 4/20/21; CQ, [4/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adjourning The House. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Greene, R-Ga., motion to adjourn.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 149 -235. [Adjourn, [Vote #71](#), 3/10/21; CQ, [3/10/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene’s Motion To Prematurely Adjourn The House In Protest Of Democratic Legislation. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene’s motion to prematurely adjourn the House. Newsweek described the motion: “A group of 18 House Republicans has voted against Georgia

Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene's most recent attempt to prematurely adjourn the House—her third such attempt over the last six days. Each of Greene's attempts has been in protest of Democratic legislation and comments introduced in the lower congressional chamber. Each of her attempts has also disrupted congressional work by forcing House members to return to the floor to vote on the matter. 'I rise today to inform Democrats the radical path you're taking will cause you to lose in 2022,' Greene said before asking the chamber to adjourn on Wednesday, according to Washington Post congressional reporter Paul Kane." The motion was rejected by a vote of 182 - 222. [[Vote #56](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#); Newsweek, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adjourning The House. In February 2021, Garcia voted for: "Greene, R-Ga., motion to adjourn." The motion was rejected 214 to 202. [[Vote #33](#), 2/24/21; CQ, [2/24/21](#)]

- **Rep. Greene's Repeated Attempts To Adjourn The House Infuriated "Democrats And, Increasingly, Members Of Her Own Party."** "One day after Democrats made an unprecedented move to strip Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene of her committee assignments, the Georgia Republican countered that she'd now have plenty of time to obstruct her opponents' 'far-leftist' proposals and push her GOP colleagues harder to the right. Greene, an ardent supporter of former president Donald Trump, has kept her promise. Her repeated motions to adjourn legislative debate over the past several weeks have forced members to scramble to the House floor and vote to remain in session, a move that is infuriating Democrats and, increasingly, members of her own party." [Washington Post, [3/10/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The House Rules Package For The 117th Congress. In January 2021, Garcia voted against "Agreeing to the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 117th Congress. It would modify rules providing for a motion to recommit a measure to a committee, removing language that allows such motions to include instructions to report a measure back with amendments. It would also make such motions non-debatable. It would authorize the House Budget Committee chair to exempt legislation addressing the economic or public health consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and legislation addressing the consequences of climate change from certain budgetary requirements, including discretionary spending caps and pay-as-you-go rules. Among other provisions, it would establish a Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth; reauthorize a number of select committees established in the 116th Congress, including the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis; and codify the Office of Diversity and Inclusion established in the 116th Congress. It would prohibit any House member, officer, or employee from 'knowingly and willfully' disclosing a whistleblower's identity in most circumstances. It would require the House Ethics Commission to report to the House by the end of 2021 any recommended amendments to the House code of conduct related to discipline for knowingly disseminating distorted or manipulated media with the intent to mislead the public. It would bar former members from the House floor if they have been convicted of a crime related to their election to or service in the House. It would also extend procedures authorizing remote voting by proxy for House members and remote committee proceedings during the COVID-19 public health emergency, and it would require the House Administration Committee to identify 'operable and secure' technology that could be used to conduct remote voting." The resolution passed, 217-206. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #8](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Amendment Of The House Rules Package To Restore The Minority's Right To Offer Motions To Recommit (MTR) Legislation With Instructions. In January 2021, Garcia voted against a "McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)." According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole stated: "If we defeat the previous question, Madam Speaker, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately amend the rules package to strike the complete gutting of the MTR. My amendment will restore this sacred right to the minority to offer a final amendment to the bill." **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment.** The motion was agreed to, 217-204. [H. Res. 8, [Vote #6](#), 1/4/21; CQ, [1/4/21](#); Congressional Record, [1/4/21](#)]

- **January 2021 House Rules Package Eliminated Minority's Ability To Offer MTRs With Instructions.** "The rules package eliminates the minority's ability to offer MTRs with instructions. The impact of the change is that Republicans will not be able to use the MTR to alter bills on the floor, which they successfully did eight times last Congress. Instead, under the change the minority would only be able to use

the motion to send a bill back to committee. That makes the MTR more of a procedural move designed to kill a bill, which is easier for Democrats to oppose.” [Roll Call, [1/4/21](#)]

- **2021 House Rules Meant Minority Could Only Use MTRs To Send A Bill Back To Committee, Which “Makes The MTR More Of A Procedural Move Designed To Kill A Bill.”** “The rules package eliminates the minority’s ability to offer MTRs with instructions. The impact of the change is that Republicans will not be able to use the MTR to alter bills on the floor, which they successfully did eight times last Congress. Instead, under the change the minority would only be able to use the motion to send a bill back to committee. That makes the MTR more of a procedural move designed to kill a bill, which is easier for Democrats to oppose.” [Roll Call, [1/4/21](#)]

Housing Issues

Immigration and Border Issues

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Resuming Construction On The U.S.-Mexico Border Wall. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Raskin D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for the additional consideration of H.R. 2729, the Finish the Wall Act, authored by Representative Higgins.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-209. [H. Res. 848, [Vote #441](#), 12/14/21; CQ, [12/14/21](#); Congressional Record, [12/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Preventing Settlement Payments For Immigrant Families Separated Under The Trump Administration. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider the Illegal Immigrant Payoff Prohibition Act, introduced by Mr. MCCLINTOCK. This bill will prevent the Attorney General from making settlement payments to individuals and families who have entered the country illegally for claims arising out of the illegal entry.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 221-213. [H. Res. 774, [Vote #371](#), 11/6/21; CQ, [11/6/21](#); Congressional Record, [11/5/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration For Requiring Negative COVID-19 Tests From Illegal Immigrants Before Releasing Them From Custody. In September 2021 Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Tom Cole said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 1897 for immediate consideration. This bill is simple: Before the Biden administration can release any illegal immigrant from custody, the person must have a negative COVID-19 test.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion passed by a vote of 217-206. [H. Res. 688, [Vote #305](#), 9/29/21; CQ, [9/29/21](#); Congressional Record, [9/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Provide For Special Immigrant Status For “Essential” Scientists And Technical Experts. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Langevin, D-R.I., amendment no. 42 that would provide for special immigrant status to allow for admission of “essential” scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the national security innovation base.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225 to 187. [HR 4350, [Vote #286](#), 9/23/21; CQ, [9/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking The Border Security For America Act. In August 2021, Garcia voted against: “Ross, D-N.C., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4828, the Border Security for America Act, for immediate

consideration.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 218-210. [H Res. 667, [Vote #263](#), 9/21/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#); Congressional Record, [9/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Providing For Stringent Enforcement Of A Public Health Order Allowing Rapid Deportations. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. The Biden administration has extended border shutdowns with Mexico and Canada, extended European and other international travel restrictions, and has reimposed mask mandates for fully vaccinated people, contradicting previous CDC guidance and, sadly, choosing to follow the political science, not the science. But, Mr. Speaker, the chaos at our southern border, where illegal immigrants have been apprehended from over 160 countries, undermines any efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Congresswoman Yvette Herrell’s PAUSE Act of 2021. This legislation would provide for stringent enforcement of Title 42, a public health order allowing illegal immigrants to be quickly expelled from the United States, and would prohibit HHS and DHS from weakening Title 42’s implementation.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217-208. [H Res 567, [Vote #232](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#); Congressional Record, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The PAUSE Act, Which Would Prohibit The Weakening Of Title 42 Public Health Restrictions On Admitting Asylum Seekers To The United States. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 504) that would provide for floor consideration of the IG Independence and Empowerment Act (HR 2662); a bill (HR 3005) to remove the bust of former Supreme Court Chief Justice Taney and Confederate statues from the U.S. Capitol; a resolution (H Res 503) to establish a special committee to investigate the Jan. 6 attack on the U.S. Capitol; and a five-year surface transportation and ten-year water infrastructure authorization bill (HR 3684).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Guy Reschenthaler stated: “That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will personally offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider my good friend’s, Congresswoman Yvette Herrell, PAUSE Act. The PAUSE Act would provide for stringent enforcement of Title 42, and would prohibit HHS and DHS from weakening Title 42’s implementation.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of these four bills.* The motion was agreed to 214-195. [H. Res. 504, [Vote #189](#), 6/29/21; CQ, [6/29/21](#); Congressional Record, [6/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Crisis Act That Would Restrict VP Harris From Using Tax Money To Visit The Southern Border. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Reschenthaler said, “That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Congresswoman Ashley Hinson’s See the Crisis Act. This legislation would restrict Vice President Harris from using taxpayer dollars to travel internationally until she actually visits our southern border.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 203. [H RES 473, [Vote #157](#), 6/14/21; CQ, [6/14/21](#); Congressional Record, 6/14/21]

Garcia Voted Against The Access To Counsel Act, Requiring Homeland Security To Provide Access to Counsel For All Individuals Subject To Secondary Or Deferred Inspection When Entering The Country. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Homeland Security Department to provide access to counsel for all individuals subject to a secondary or deferred inspection when seeking admission to the United States, effective 180 days after enactment. Specifically, it would require the department to allow such individuals to consult, including via telephone, with legal representation and a relative, petitioner or other connection within the United States within the first hour of a secondary inspection and as necessary throughout the inspection process. It would authorize the counsel to advocate on behalf of the individual by providing documentation and other evidence to the examining immigration officer. It would require DHS to accommodate, to the greatest extent practicable, a request by the individual for in-person counsel at the inspection site. It would also prohibit the department from accepting paperwork from lawful permanent residents subject to secondary or

deferred inspection that would give up such individuals' legal immigration status without providing them the opportunity to seek advice from counsel.” The bill passed 217 to 207. [HR 1573, [Vote #129](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The NO BAN Act, Prohibiting The President From Banning Individuals Seeking Immigrant Visas Based On Their Religion. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking immigrant visas, nonimmigrant visas or other entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would require the State and Homeland Security departments to notify Congress prior to the issuance of any such restriction and provide information regarding its justification and planned duration; brief Congress within 48 hours of its issuance; and report Congress every 30 days during the restriction on its continued justification and how visa applicants are impacted. It would terminate the restriction, absent intervening congressional action, if the briefing or reports are not provided. The bill would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek declaratory or injunctive relief through a U.S. district court. It would also require the State and Homeland Security departments to submit a report to Congress describing the implementation of proclamations by former President Donald Trump that restricted the entry of individuals from certain countries, including the number of refugees admitted and the number of visa applicants admitted or rejected, disaggregated by country and visa category.” The bill passed 218 to 208. [HR 1333, [Vote #127](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Border Surge Response And Resilience Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Reschenthaler said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 2321, the Border Surge Response and Resilience Act.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 216-206. [H Res 330, [Vote #123](#), 4/20/21; CQ, [4/20/21](#); Congressional Record, [4/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Farm Workforce Modernization Act, Allowing Undocumented Agricultural Workers To Apply For Residency Status. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would allow certain undocumented agricultural workers in the United States to apply for certified agricultural worker status and subsequently permanent residency status. It would also overhaul the H-2A nonimmigrant visa program for temporary agricultural workers and replace the E-Verify employment status verification system with a similar system for use by the agricultural sector; and authorize funding for certain Agriculture Department housing programs.” The bill passed 247 to 174. [HR 1603, [Vote #93](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Dream Act, Providing Residency Status For Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The US As Children Or From TPS-Designated Nations. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals.” The bill passed 228 to 197. [HR 6, [Vote #91](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Administer COVID-19 Tests To Migrants Prior To Release. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fishbach said, “Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of Congresswoman Miller-Meeks' H.R. 1897, the REACT Act.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Miller-Meeks said, “My bill would require the Department of Homeland Security to test all migrants illegally crossing our border who they plan to release into our communities for COVID-19.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 212-200. [H Res 233, [Vote #78](#), 3/16/21; CQ, [3/16/21](#); Congressional Record, [3/16/21](#)]

Infrastructure & Transportation Issues

Garcia Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Passage Of The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “Horsford, D-Nev., motion to table (kill) the Kelly, D-Ill., motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill (HR 3684) was passed, 228-206, immediately prior to this vote.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-205. [H.R. 3684, [Vote #370](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Providing \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending. In November 2021 Garcia voted against: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide approximately \$550 billion in new infrastructure spending, including for surface transportation, broadband, water and energy infrastructure. In supplemental appropriations and increased contract authority, the bill would provide \$110 billion for roads, bridges and major surface transportation projects, including \$47.3 for highway infrastructure and \$40 billion for bridge construction and repair; \$66 billion for rail, including \$58 billion for Amtrak; and \$39 billion for transit, including \$5.3 billion for zero- and low-emission transit buses and \$2 billion for accessibility improvements. It would provide \$25 billion for airports and approximately \$17 billion for ports and waterways, including \$3.4 billion to modernize land ports of entry and \$2.25 billion for water port upgrades, including resilience and electrification projects. It would provide approximately \$11 billion for various transportation safety and research programs. It would provide \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging infrastructure and \$5 billion for zero- and low-emission school bus programs. It would establish requirements for many new and existing surface transportation programs to consider the environmental and equity impacts of funded activities and authorize a range of transportation programs related to emissions reduction and climate change resilience. It would provide \$1 billion for activities to reconnect neighborhoods by removing or remediating the effects of transportation infrastructure construction in disadvantaged and underserved communities. The bill would provide approximately \$65 billion for broadband, including \$42.5 billion for grants to states to increase access in unserved areas and \$14.2 billion to extend a program initially authorized in response to the coronavirus pandemic that provides stipends to help low-income families pay for internet services. It would provide approximately \$62 billion for the Energy Department, including \$21.5 billion for clean energy demonstration projects, \$16.3 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, \$8 billion for power grid resilience and other electricity projects, and \$7.5 billion for fossil energy and carbon management. It would authorize or expand several programs to incentivize clean energy manufacturing, development and adoption. It would provide approximately \$55 billion for water infrastructure and safety, including \$30.7 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, including \$15 billion to replace lead service lines and \$4 billion to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and other emerging contaminants; and \$12.7 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Across various departments, the bill would provide funding for climate change response and environmental remediation, including; \$11.3 billion for abandoned mine land and water reclamation projects, approximately \$5.75 billion for wildfire management, \$3.5 billion for the EPA hazardous substance superfund and \$3.5 billion for FEMA flood mitigation. It would also provide more than \$1.7 billion for cybersecurity resilience programs. The bill would include a number of provisions intended to offset spending, including by rescinding certain unobligated COVID-19 relief funding and establishing tax reporting requirements for cryptocurrency and other digital assets.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-206. [H.R. 3684, [Vote #369](#), 11/5/21; CQ, [11/5/21](#)]

- **White House Projected The \$1 Trillion Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Add About 2 Million Jobs Per Year For A Decade.** “The \$1 trillion infrastructure plan that now goes to President Joe Biden to sign into law has money for roads, bridges, ports, rail transit, safe water, the power grid, broadband internet and more [...] The new law promises to reach almost every corner of the country. It’s a historic investment that the president has compared to the building of the transcontinental railroad and Interstate Highway System. The White House is projecting that the investments will add, on average, about 2 million jobs per year over the coming decade.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **CNN: Experts Agreed The Infrastructure Spending Was “Sorely Needed To Ensure Safe Travel” And “Efficient Transport Of Goods And Produce.”** “Congress passed a \$1.2 trillion infrastructure package Friday, approving a signature part of President Joe Biden's economic agenda. It will deliver \$550 billion of new

federal investments in America's infrastructure over five years, touching everything from bridges and roads to the nation's broadband, water and energy systems. Experts say the money is sorely needed to ensure safe travel, as well as the efficient transport of goods and produce across the country. The nation's infrastructure system earned a C- score from the American Society of Civil Engineers earlier this year.” [CNN, [11/5/21](#)]

- **Washington Post: Infrastructure Spending Included \$16 Billion For “Major Projects That Are Too Large Or Complex For Traditional Funding Programs.”** “The \$1.2 trillion infrastructure bill adopted late Friday creates a multibillion-dollar fund to spur the type of complicated, ambitious projects that have been stymied by decades of tentative investment and inattention from Washington. Modern-day equivalents of megaprojects like the Hoover Dam can benefit broad swaths of the United States, but infrastructure experts say they have often stagnated. [...] Among the projects that could see a boost: the Gateway rail project, a vast plan to expand capacity for train traffic between New York and New Jersey; and a long-delayed effort to replace the outmoded Brent Spence Bridge connecting Kentucky and Ohio, which is one of the nation’s worst bottlenecks. [...] The infrastructure bill includes about \$16 billion for 'major projects that are too large or complex for traditional funding programs,' but that have big economic benefits, according to the White House.” [Washington Post, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Provide \$110 Billion For Repairs To Highways, Bridges, And Roads.** “The bill would provide \$110 billion to repair the nation’s aging highways, bridges and roads. According to the White House, 173,000 total miles or nearly 280,000 kilometers of America’s highways and major roads and 45,000 bridges are in poor condition. And the almost \$40 billion for bridges is the single largest dedicated bridge investment since the construction of the national highway system, according to the Biden administration.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Axios: The Infrastructure Bill Included \$65 Billion For “Building High-Speed Internet Networks, Helping Low-Income Families Pay For Service And Digital Equity Programs.”** “The infrastructure bill heading to President Biden's desk includes \$65 billion to improve high-speed internet access and affordability. [...] By the numbers: The funding is aimed towards building high-speed internet networks, helping low-income families pay for service and digital equity programs. \$42.45 billion in grants to states for broadband projects, which can range from network deployment to data collection to help determine areas that lack service. \$14.2 billion to provide a \$30-a-month voucher to low-income Americans to pay for internet service. It will replace the current \$50-a-month Emergency Broadband Benefit program, offering less money monthly, but increasing the number of those eligible. \$2.75 billion for digital inclusion and equity projects, such as improving digital literacy or online skills for seniors. \$2 billion each for a rural broadband construction program called ReConnect, run by USDA, and to the Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program run by the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). \$1 billion to build so-called 'middle mile' infrastructure to connect local providers to larger internet access points. \$600 million for private activity bonds to finance broadband deployment projects in rural areas.” [Axios, [11/8/21](#)]
- **The Infrastructure Bill Included \$1.75 Billion To Increase The Accessibility Of Transit Systems.** “A \$1.75 billion fund in the infrastructure package will aim to guarantee that transit stations are accessible, decades after campaigns by disability rights activists to demand lifts on buses helped to spur passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act. Almost a fifth of transit stations were not fully accessible in 2019, according to the most recent Federal Transit Administration data. [...] The bill also includes language about Amtrak, requiring that a person with disabilities be appointed to the railroad’s board and mandating spending on accessibility, which Duckworth said helped show that accessibility was a national issue and not only an urban concern. About 25 million people in the United States report having a disability that limits their transportation options, and the Labor Department attributes lower rates of employment among people with disabilities, in part, to those obstacles. People with disabilities are almost twice as likely as others to use public transit to get around, according to the Transportation Department.” [Washington Post, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$44 Billion On Water And Wastewater Infrastructure, Including \$15 Billion To Replace Lead Pipes And \$10 Billion To Address PFAS Water Contamination.**

“The legislation would spend \$55 billion on water and wastewater infrastructure. It has \$15 billion to replace lead pipes and \$10 billion to address water contamination from polyfluoroalkyl substances — chemicals that were used in the production of Teflon and have also been used in firefighting foam, water-repellent clothing and many other items.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$65 Billion To Improve The Reliability Of The Power Grid And Boost Clean Power Generation.** “To protect against the power outages that have become more frequent in recent years, the bill would spend \$65 billion to improve the reliability and resiliency of the power grid. It would also boost carbon capture technologies and more environmentally friendly electricity sources like clean hydrogen.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$7.5 Billion In Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations And \$5 Billion In Electric And Hybrid School Buses.** “The bill would spend \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle charging stations, which the administration says are critical to accelerating the use of electric vehicles to curb climate change. It would also provide \$5 billion for the purchase of electric school buses and hybrids, reducing reliance on school buses that run on diesel fuel.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$66 Billion In Amtrak, The Largest Federal Investment In The Service Since Its Founding.** “To reduce Amtrak’s maintenance backlog, which has worsened since Superstorm Sandy nine years ago, the bill would provide \$66 billion to improve the rail service’s Northeast Corridor (457 miles, 735 km), as well as other routes. It’s less than the \$80 billion Biden — who famously rode Amtrak from Delaware to Washington during his time in the Senate — originally asked for, but it would be the largest federal investment in passenger rail service since Amtrak was founded 50 years ago.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Invest \$25 Billion In Airport Improvements.** “The bill would spend \$25 billion to improve runways, gates and taxiways at airports and to improve terminals. It would also improve aging air traffic control towers.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]
- **Bipartisan Infrastructure Deal Would Be Funded Through Unspent Pandemic Relief, Unused Federal Unemployment Insurance, And An “Array Of Smaller Pots Of Money.”** “The five-year spending package would be paid for by tapping \$210 billion in unspent COVID-19 relief aid and \$53 billion in unemployment insurance aid some states have halted, along with an array of smaller pots of money, like petroleum reserve sales and spectrum auctions for 5G services.” [Associated Press, [11/6/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Grants For Projects That Provide Or Improve High-Speed Broadband Service. In

November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pappas, D-N.H., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would allow the Commerce Department to provide grants for projects to improve high-speed broadband service. It would make public-private entities and consortiums formed for the purpose of providing, extending, expanding or improving high-speed broadband service eligible for the grants. Among other provisions, it would require the department, in reviewing grant applications, to request information from other federal agencies regarding existing levels of broadband service in a project's proposed service areas; require grant recipients to vest any property acquired or improved with grant funds in a public partner or nonprofit for the life of the project; and allow the department to provide credit toward the nonfederal share of project costs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-16. [H.R. 3193, [Vote #361](#), 11/4/21; CQ, [11/4/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Extending Funding And Authorities For Federal Surface Transport Programs Through

December 03, 2021. In October 2021, Garcia voted for: “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through Dec. 3, 2021, funding and authorities for federal surface transportation programs, including highway, public transit, rail and safety and research programs that were previously extended to expire on Oct. 31. It would continue extended authorizations through Dec. 3 for programs funded by the highway and mass transit accounts of the Highway Trust Fund in amounts proportional to amounts authorized for such programs in fiscal 2021. It would extend expenditure authority for the fund through Dec. 4. It would require any federal

employees furloughed in the case of a trust fund expenditure lapse to be paid for the period of the lapse. It would also extend through Dec. 4 expiring authorities for Sport Fish Restoration and Boating and Leaking Underground Storage Tank trust fund expenditures. Upon enactment of the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684), it would rescind any duplicate contract authority provided by the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 358-59. [HR 5763, [Vote #339](#), 10/27/21; CQ, [10/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering 3 Resolutions, The 2022 Budget Resolution, The John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, And The Bipartisan Infrastructure Package. In August 2021 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14), the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and the bipartisan infrastructure package (HR 3684). The rule would provide for automatic agreement, upon adoption of the rule, to the fiscal 2022 budget resolution (S Con Res 14). It would provide for up to one hour of general debate each on HR 4 and on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684. It would require the House to consider the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 3684 on Sept. 27, 2021, if the motion is not offered prior to that date. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 4 that would, among other provisions, clarify and expand considerations related to court evaluation of voting rights violations, including to require that courts consider whether a voting practice was designed to and does advance a "valid and substantiated" state interest. The manager's amendment would specify that a provision related to violations in the case of voting practices that have not yet been implemented would apply to practices enacted on or after Jan. 1, 2021, and it would add an "administrative bailout" provision allowing political subdivisions to apply for exemptions to the bill's preclearance requirements for changes to voting practices if they meet certain eligibility standards related to not implementing discriminatory practices in the previous 10 years.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 220-212. [H Res 601, [Vote #258](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The INVEST In America Act, Containing More Than \$720 Billion In Surface Transportation And Water Infrastructure Spending. In July 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize more than \$720 billion in surface transportation and water infrastructure spending. It would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, rail, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2026, and reauthorize various water infrastructure programs for five or ten years. As amended, the bill would additionally authorize more than \$36 billion through fiscal 2026 for activities related to electric vehicle infrastructure, access and manufacturing. It would authorize more than \$548 billion through fiscal 2026 for federal surface transportation programs, including \$333 billion for federal-aid highway programs; \$109 billion for transit programs; and \$96 billion for rail programs. It would establish requirements for many new and existing surface transportation programs to consider the environmental and equity impacts of funded activities. It would require the Transportation Department to establish a number of grant programs for project-level investments, including for carbon pollution reduction projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the surface transportation system; development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure; separation or elimination of highway-rail crossings; extreme weather resilience and mitigation improvements; activities to reconnect neighborhoods by removing or remediating the effects of transportation infrastructure construction in disadvantaged and underserved communities. It would authorize \$12 billion for a new program to support large highway, transit, and rail projects of national and regional significance. It would modify a transit grant program to require the procurement of zero-emission buses and other vehicles. Within the total for rail funding, it would authorize \$32 billion for Amtra; \$25 billion for a new program to fund improvements to major intercity passenger rail bridges, stations, and tunnels grant; \$7 billion for passenger and freight rail infrastructure and safety improvement grants; and up to \$20 million annually to establish a university innovation institute to research and develop low- and zero-emission rail technologies. It would establish an independent nonprofit known as the Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator to facilitate the deployment of emissions reduction technologies, requiring the Energy Department to transfer \$50 billion to the accelerator upon establishment and \$10 billion annually for the subsequent five years. The bill would authorize more than \$117.5 billion for drinking water infrastructure and \$54.4 billion for wastewater treatment infrastructure over ten years. It would authorize \$53 billion through 2031 for the EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, which provides grants to states to provide loans and other financial assistance to public water systems, and increase the maximum percentage of such funding states may use to assist disadvantaged communities. It would authorize \$4.5 billion annually through fiscal 2031 for grants to states to

replace lead service lines; \$4 billion available until expended for a low-income drinking water assistance program. It would authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2026 for the EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund, which provides grants to states to provide loans and other financial assistance related to water treatment infrastructure projects. It would authorize \$4 billion for a low-income wastewater assistance program, available until expended. It would authorize \$2.6 billion to improve water sanitation facilities funded by the Indian Health Service. It would authorize \$500 million annually through fiscal 2031 for community water system PFAS treatment grants. It would require the EPA to set national primary drinking water regulations for contaminants including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, microcystin toxin, chromium-6 and 1,4-dioxane.” The bill passed 221 to 201. [HR 3684, [Vote #208](#), 7/1/21; CQ, [7/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Authorizing States To Audit High Occupancy Vehicle Facilities 10 Years After Construction. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Van Duyne, R-Texas, amendment no. 108 that would authorize states, if the Transportation Department determines appropriate, to conduct a review of a high occupancy vehicle facility 10 years after its construction, and to remove such a facility and repay any associated funds.” The amendment was accepted 230 to 178. [HR 3684, [Vote #204](#), 6/30/21; CQ, [6/30/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking H. Res. 179, Redirecting \$140 Million In California Transportation Funding To Mental Health And Suicide Prevention. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 179) that would provide for House floor consideration of the For the People Act (HR 1) and the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act (HR 1280).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately adopt H. Res. 178, an engrossment correction to strike funding in the budget reconciliation bill for the Pelosi subway tunnel in California and instead direct the \$140 million to support mental health and suicide prevention in States where children do not have the option of in-person instruction in school.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-201. [H Res 179, [Vote #50](#), 3/1/21; CQ, [3/1/21](#)]

Labor and Working Family Issues

Garcia Voted For Requiring Health Care And Social Service Industry Employers To Implement Comprehensive Workplace Violence Prevention Plans. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require health care and social service industry employers to develop and implement comprehensive workplace violence prevention plans. It would require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue a final standard for such plans, based on 2015 OSHA guidelines, within 42 months of enactment and require employers to develop and implement such plans within six months of the final standard being issued. It would require workplace violence prevention plans to include certain procedures for reporting, responding to, and mitigating risks of incidents of workplace violence, including for employers to investigate and take corrective actions in response to violent incidents. It would require employers to investigate any workplace violence incident, risk, or hazard ‘as soon as practicable.’ It would also require employers to develop and implement plans with participation from employees and employee representatives; provide annual training to employees exposed to workplace violence hazards and risks; and maintain records related to workplace violence plans, incidents, and response for at least five years. The bill's provisions would apply to employers of individuals working in most health care facilities, including hospitals, nursing homes, and drug abuse treatment centers, as well as employers of individuals providing related services, including home-based health care or social work and emergency services.” The bill passed 254 to 166. [HR 1195, [Vote #118](#), 4/16/21; CQ, [4/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The PRO Act Expanding Authorities Of The National Labor Relations Board And Protecting Collective Bargaining Rights. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues and to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to \$50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB

to seek temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference or participation in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees' right to strike is protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. It would modify definitions of 'employee' and 'supervisor,' particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining. It would also authorize the use of collective bargaining agreements that require employees to pay fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment." The bill passed by a vote of 225-206. [HR 842, [Vote #70](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring Union Elections To Be Held Electronically And Providing Whistleblower Protections To Employees Who Report Labor Law Violations. In March 2021, Garcia voted against: "Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, require the National Labor Relations Board to implement a system and procedures to conduct union representation elections remotely using an electronic voting system; direct the National Labor Relations Board to promulgate regulations requiring employers to provide notices informing each new employee of their employee rights and protections in a language spoken by the employee; provide whistleblower protections to employees, including those employed by labor unions, who report violations of the 1959 federal labor law related to employer relations with labor organizations; and require arbitration panels settling disputes in initial collective bargaining agreements under the bill's provisions to render a decision 'as soon as practicable' and within 120 days, absent 'extraordinary circumstances' or agreement of the parties." The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227 - 196. [HR 842, [Vote #67](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Removing Provisions To Prohibit Employers From Replacing Employees On Strike And Enforcing Unions That Require Dues From All Employees. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: "Scott, D-Va., en bloc amendments no. 2 that would, among provisions, strike a provision providing for the enforcement of collective bargaining agreements that require all employees to contribute fees to a labor organization notwithstanding any state or territorial laws to the contrary; require unions to receive annual written consent from an employee before using his or her union dues for purposes other than collective bargaining; and strike a provision that would make it illegal for employers to permanently replace workers participating in a strike." The motion was rejected by a vote of 185 - 243. [HR 842, [Vote #68](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring Applicants For Labor Department Apprenticeship Programs "To Be Part Of An Industry Or Sector Partnership Or To Partner With A Labor Or Joint Labor Management Organization." In February 2021, Garcia voted for: "Hill, R-Ark., amendment no. 10 that would modify an eligibility requirement for Labor Department apprenticeship program grants to require applicants, to the extent practical, to be part of an industry or sector partnership or to partner with a labor or joint labor management organization, as opposed to both." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 236 to 186. [H. R. 447, [Vote #29](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Amending Labor Department Apprenticeship Programs. In February 2021, Garcia voted for: "Stefanik, R-N.Y., amendment no. 22 that would replace the text of the bill to add or modify a number of provisions. Among other provisions, it would authorize additional work-based learning programs, strike the establishment of a Labor Department advisory committee on apprenticeships, and strike an interagency agreement with the Education Department to 'promote and support' the integration and alignment of national apprenticeship system programs with educational institutions. It would also increase 'flexibility' for the state plan process related

to how the national apprenticeship system aligns with state workforce and education activities.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 245 to 175. [H. R. 447, [Vote #30](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The Labor Department’s National Apprenticeship System. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and expand programs and activities under the Labor Department national apprenticeship system, authorizing a total of \$3.9 billion for program administration and grants to apprenticeship programs. It would largely codify apprenticeship program standards and expand the system to include pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs. It would authorize a total of \$350 million through fiscal 2026 for the formal establishment of a Labor Department office of apprenticeship to oversee the national apprenticeship system, as well as for program research and evaluation and the establishment of an apprenticeship advisory committee. Through fiscal 2026, it would authorize a total of \$70 million for the Labor Department to carry out an agreement with the Education Department to support integration and alignment of the national apprenticeship system with the education system; \$475 million for state apprenticeship agencies; and \$3 billion for grants and agreements to support apprenticeship programs, including to expand programs in nontraditional apprenticeship industries and high-need social service industries and programs targeting individuals with barriers to employment. It would require state apprenticeship agencies and grant recipients to match 25% of federal funds received. It would establish a number of apprenticeship program quality standards; requirements for registration, planning and implementation of programs by states; and requirements for occupations to be approved as ‘apprenticeable occupations’ within the national apprenticeship system. It would require the national office of apprenticeship to oversee such standards; establish and provide technical assistance to state offices of apprenticeship; and promote diversity within the system through recruitment, employment and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship participants, industries and occupations.” The bill passed 247 to 173. [H. R. 447, [Vote #31](#), 2/5/21; CQ, [2/5/21](#)]

LGBT Issues

Garcia Voted Against Imposing Visa Sanctions Banning Entry To Foreign Individuals Who Are Responsible For, Or Complicit In, The Denial Of Human Rights Based On Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, or Sex Characteristics. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would impose visa sanctions on foreign individuals responsible for or complicit in the denial of human rights based on a person’s actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics, making such individuals and their immediate family members ineligible for entry into the United States. It would require the president, within 180 days of enactment and biannually thereafter, to submit to Congress a list of individuals determined to be subject to the ban. It would require the State Department to report annually to Congress on implementation of the sanctions, including changes to the list, and any efforts by the president to coordinate with foreign countries to impose similar sanctions. It would also require the department to designate one or more officers responsible for tracking violence and the denial of human rights based on actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or sex characteristics in foreign countries, and to include related information in its annual report on human rights practices.” Passed by a vote of 227-206. [HR 3485, [Vote #43](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against En Bloc Amendment No. 1 For Global LGBTQ Protection, Including 6 Amendments. In February 2022, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the Cicilline, D-R.I., en bloc amendments no. 1, including six amendments to the bill that would authorize the president to exempt family members of individuals subject to sanctions under the bill’s provisions if they have a reasonable fear of persecution based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity, race, religion, nationality or political beliefs; specify that the bill would not allow the imposition of sanctions against any foreign person based solely upon religious belief; specify “torture” as a human rights violation subject to sanctions under the bill; specify that the State Department report on the bill’s implementation would be in unclassified form but may include a classified annex; and require the State Department to submit reports to Congress regarding past risks to LGBTQI individuals, regional differences regarding those risks, and ways the department can improve coordination with foreign governments, civil society groups and the private sector to prevent human rights violations covered by the bill.” The amendment bloc was adopted by a vote of 223-207. [HR 3485, [Vote #42](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring Financial Institutions To Keep Data Regarding Small Business Loan Applications By LGBTQ-Owned Businesses To Ensure Fair Lending Practices. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require financial institutions to solicit and maintain data regarding small business loan applications by LGBTQ-owned businesses, for the purpose of facilitating enforcement of fair lending laws and enabling communities, government entities and creditors to identify the needs of and opportunities for such businesses.” The bill passed, 252-176. [HR 1443, [Vote #182](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Bill That Required Financial Institutions To Keep Track Of Small Business Loan Applications By LGBTQ-Owned Businesses. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require financial institutions to solicit and maintain data regarding small business loan applications by LGBTQ-owned businesses, for the purpose of facilitating enforcement of fair lending laws and enabling communities, government entities and creditors to identify the needs of and opportunities for such businesses.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 248 to 177. [H R 1443, [Vote #162](#), 6/15/21; CQ, [6/15/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Passage Of The Equality Act, Which Would Prohibit Discrimination Or Segregation Based On Sex, Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity. In February 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of ‘public accommodations’ to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service or program -- including retailers, health care facilities and legal services. The bill would define ‘gender identity’ as ‘gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,’ regardless of designated sex at birth. It would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 224-206. [HR 5, [Vote #39](#), 2/25/21; CQ, [2/25/21](#)]

Military Personnel Issues

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strengthen Servicemember Consumer Protections Related To Medical Debt And Credit Reporting. In September 2021, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 11 that would strengthen servicemember consumer protections with regard to medical debt collections and credit reporting, including by prohibiting the collection of medical debt for two years after a first payment is due and prohibiting debt arising from medically necessary procedures from ever appearing on servicemember credit reports.” The amendment was adopted 222 to 203. [HR 4350, [Vote #271](#), 9/22/21; CQ, [9/23/21](#)]

Motions To Recommit Without Instructions

Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Protecting Our Democracy Act To The House Oversight And Reform Committee. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Reform Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-217. [HR 5314, [Vote #439](#), 12/09/21; CQ, [12/09/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit H.R. 6119 To Extend Government Funding Through February 18, 2022 . In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Calvert, R-Calif., motion to recommit the fiscal 2022 further continuing resolution to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 211-219. [H.R. 6119, [Vote #398](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The ‘Build Back Better’ Budget To The House Budget Committee. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Brady, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Budget Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-220. [HR 5376, [Vote #384](#), 11/19/21; CQ, [11/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Motion To Recommit On Expanded Employer Requirements For Breastfeeding Accommodations. In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Van Duynes, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200-224. [H.R. 3110, [Vote #330](#), 10/22/21; CQ, [10/22/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 4, The John Lewis Voting Rights Act. In August 2021 Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 212-218. [H R 4, [Vote #259](#), 8/24/21; CQ, [8/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 4502, Making Appropriations For The Department Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education, And Related Agencies Through September 30th, 2022. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected, 208-217. [HR 4502, [Vote #246](#), 7/29/21; CQ, [7/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 4373, The Appropriations For The Department Of State, Foreign Operations, And Related Programs For The Fiscal Year 2022. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Gonzales, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-217. [HR 4373, [Vote #242](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 4346, The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Womack, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-218. [HR 4346, [Vote #238](#), 7/28/21; CQ, [7/28/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 2467, The PFAS Action Act. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Crenshaw, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-218. [HR 2467, [Vote #216](#), 7/21/21; CQ, [7/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 2668, The Consumer Protection And Recovery Act. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-217. [HR 2668, [Vote #213](#), 7/20/21; CQ, [7/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 3684, The INVEST In America Act. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Gibbs, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-217. [HR 3684, [Vote #207](#), 7/1/21; CQ, [7/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 256, To Repeal The Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution Of 2002. In June 2021, Garcia Voted For: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.” The motion was rejected, 204-219. [HR 256, [Vote #171](#), 6/17/21; CQ, [6/17/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 3237, Capitol Security Supplemental Appropriations. In May 2021, Garcia voted for: “Gonzales, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-218. [H R 3237, [Vote #155](#), 5/20/21; CQ, [5/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 51, The Washington, D.C. Admission Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Griffith, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Reform Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-215. [HR 51, [Vote #131](#), 4/22/21; CQ, [4/22/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1573, The Access to Counsel Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Issa, R-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 209-215. [HR 1573, [Vote #128](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1333, The NO BAN Act. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Wenstrup, R-Ohio., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208-216. [HR 1333, [Vote #126](#), 4/21/21; CQ, [4/21/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1868, A Bill To Prevent Across-The-Board Direct Spending Cuts And For Other Purposes. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., motion to recommit the bill to the House Budget Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 202-216. [HR 1868, [Vote #95](#), 3/19/21; CQ, [3/19/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1603, The Farm Workforce Modernization Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Fischbach, R-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-218. [HR 1603, [Vote #92](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 6, The Dream Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Jordan, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 203-216. [HR 6, [Vote #90](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1446, The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2021. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Hudson, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206 - 212. [HR 1446, [Vote #76](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 8, The Bipartisan Background Checks Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Jordan, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-217. [HR 8, [Vote #74](#), 3/11/21; CQ, [3/11/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 842, The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Banks, R-Ind., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206 – 218. [HR 842, [Vote #69](#), 3/9/21; CQ, [3/9/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1, The For the People Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Administration Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210 - 219. [HR 1, [Vote #61](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 1280, The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Malliotakis, R-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 208 - 219. [HR 1280, [Vote #59](#), 3/3/21; CQ, [3/3/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The American Rescue Plan Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Hinson, R-Iowa, motion to recommit the bill to the House Budget Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 205-218. [HR 1319, [Vote #48](#), 2/27/21; CQ, [2/27/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit HR 803, The Protecting America’s Wilderness And Public Lands Act. In February 2021, Garcia voted for: “Westerman, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-221. [HR 803, [Vote #44](#), 2/26/21; CQ, [2/26/21](#)]

Native American Issues

Garcia Voted For Authorizing Funding For Buffalo And Buffalo Habitat Management By Native American Tribes And Tribal Organizations. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would permanently authorize \$14 million annually for Interior Department activities related to buffalo and buffalo habitat management by Native American tribes and tribal organizations and promoting the use of buffalo and buffalo habitat for the benefit of tribes. It would direct the department to award grants and provide technical assistance to tribes and tribal organizations for implementing

buffalo restoration or management programs and related activities; regularly consult with tribes on initiatives that affect buffalo or buffalo habitat; and develop a policy relating to buffalo and buffalo habitat management activities on tribal land. It would also allow the department to enter into agreements with tribes to transport surplus buffalo from federal land to tribal land.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 373-52. [HR 2074, [Vote #427](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Taking Approximately 2,560 Acres Of Land In California Into Trust For The Benefit Of The Agua Caliente Band Of Cahuilla Indians. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would direct the Interior Department to take approximately 2,560 acres of land in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. It would prohibit gaming activities on the land taken into trust.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 395-30. [HR 897, [Vote #426](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Extending Tribal Coronavirus Relief. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize tribal governments to use coronavirus relief funds provided by prior law (PL 116-136) to cover costs incurred through Dec. 31, 2022 -- an extension of one year.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 386-41. [HR 5119, [Vote #421](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Preventing The Trafficking Of Native American Cultural Items And Providing For The Return Of The Items. In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would include various provisions to prevent the trafficking of Native American cultural items and archaeological resources and provide for their return. It would authorize \$3 million annually through fiscal 2027 and require the Interior Department to promulgate rules within one year of enactment to carry out the bill's provisions. Specifically, it would increase the maximum penalty for trafficking Native American human remains or cultural items from five to 10 years imprisonment. It would prohibit the export of Native American cultural items and archaeological resources, punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment, and require such items to be forfeited upon discovery and returned to the appropriate tribe. It would establish an export certification system to authorize legal exportation of prohibited items and require the Interior Department train U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on identifying, handling, and documenting such items. It would also require the Interior and State departments to each designate a liaison to facilitate the voluntary return of tangible cultural heritage and require the Interior Department to establish an interagency working group and Native working group to facilitate and advise on the return of illegally removed or trafficked items.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 364-57. [H.R. 2930, [Vote #401](#), 12/2/21; CQ, [12/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Authorization For The Interior Department To Take Land Into Trust For Indian Tribes Regardless Of The Tribe’s Date Of Federal Recognition. In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would clarify that the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, which authorizes the Interior Department to take land into trust for Indian tribes, applies to any federally-recognized Indian tribe regardless of date of recognition.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 302-127. [H.R. 4352, [Vote #393](#), 12/1/21; CQ, [12/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Taking Land In Monroe County, Tennessee Into Trust For The Eastern Band Of Cherokee Indians. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require approximately 76 acres of Tennessee Valley Authority lands along the Tellico Reservoir in Monroe County, Tenn., to be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, for recreational activities and activities to memorialize and interpret American Indian history and culture. Among other provisions, it would authorize TVA reservoir and river management activities on the lands; authorize the tribe to construct and operate water use facilities in certain areas, subject to TVA approval; and prohibit certain gaming activities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-16. [H.R. 2088, [Vote #347](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Taking Land In Pima County, Arizona Into Trust For The Pascua Yaqui Tribe Of Arizona. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the

bill that would require the Interior Department to take approximately 31 acres of land in Pima County, Ariz. into trust at the request of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, adding the land to the Pascua Yaqui Reservation. It would deem such land as having been taken into trust on Sept. 18, 1978, and specify that gaming on the land would be subject to applicable federal law.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 375-45. [H.R. 4881, [Vote #346](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Allowing The Seminole Tribe Of Florida To Lease, Sell, Or Transfer Their Land Not Held In Trust By The United States. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease, sell, or otherwise transfer all or any part of property owned by the tribe that is not held in trust by the United States.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 425-2. [S. 108, [Vote #345](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Requirement To Confer With Urban Indian Organizations On The Health Care Of American Indians And Alaska Natives In Urban Areas. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to ensure that the Indian Health Service and other department offices confer to the maximum extent practicable with urban Indian organizations in carrying out provisions of law relating to health care for Native Americans and Alaska Natives living in urban areas.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 406-17. [H.R. 5221, [Vote #343](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Taking Land In San Diego County, California Into Trust For The Pala Band Of Mission Indians. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would direct the Interior Department to take approximately 721 acres of land in San Diego County, Calif., into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, if the tribe transfers the land to the United States. It would prohibit the tribe from conducting gaming activities on the land taken into trust.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 397-25. [H.R. 1975, [Vote #342](#), 11/2/21; CQ, [11/2/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Recognition Of The Lumbee Tribe Of North Carolina, Enabling Eligibility For Federal Services And Benefits. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would grant federal recognition to the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, making the tribe eligible for services and benefits provided to federally recognized tribes. Among other provisions, it would authorize the Interior Department to take land into trust for the benefit of the Lumbee Tribe and grant North Carolina jurisdiction over criminal offenses and civil actions on such land.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 357-59. [H.R. 2758, [Vote #341](#), 11/1/21; CQ, [11/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Reaffirmation Of Catawba Indian Nation Land In Cleveland County, North Carolina. In November 2021 Garcia voted for: “Leger Fernandez, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reaffirm the status of approximately 17 acres of land located in Cleveland County, N.C., that were taken into trust by the Interior Department in July 2020 for the benefit of the Catawba Indian Nation. It would specify that gaming on the tribe's lands in South Carolina would be subject to state law while gaming on the tribe's lands outside of South Carolina would be subject to the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 361-55. [H.R. 1619, [Vote #340](#), 11/1/21; CQ, [11/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring The FTC To Report On Unfair Or Deceptive Practices Targeting Tribal Organizations. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Trade Commission, within one year of enactment, to submit to Congress and publish on its website a report on unfair or deceptive practices targeted at tribal organizations and members and efforts to combat and prevent such practices, including a description of FTC enforcement and consumer education activities and legislative recommendations to prevent such practices. It would also require the commission to update its website to include information for consumers and businesses to identify and avoid such practices.” The motion was agreed to 408-10. [H R 1762, [Vote #111](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

Postal Service

Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In California After Lynn C. Woolsey. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 120 4th Street in Petaluma, Calif., as the ‘Lynn C. Woolsey Post Office Building.’” Motion rejected by a vote of 245-167. [HR 2842, [Vote #45](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In Guam After Atanasio Taitano Perez. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 223 West Chalan Santo Papa in Hagatna, Guam, as the ‘Atanasio Taitano Perez Post Office.’” Motion agreed to by a vote of 417-1. [HR 3539, [Vote #44](#), 2/9/22; CQ, [2/9/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In California After Arthur Luis Ibleto. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 502 East Cotati Avenue in Cotati, Calif., as the ‘Arthur Luis Ibleto Post Office Building.’” Motion agreed to by a vote of 422-4. [HR 735, [Vote #41](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In Florida After D. Edwina Stephens. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 2800 South Adams Street in Tallahassee, Fla., as the ‘D. Edwina Stephens Post Office Building.’” Motion agreed to by a vote of 428-1. [HR 2324, [Vote #40](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Postal Service Reform Act. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would repeal a current requirement that the U.S. Postal Service make annual payments to a Treasury Department fund to prefund future retirement health benefits for its current employees. It would require the Office of Personnel Management to establish a health benefits program for USPS employees and their families, separate from the existing program for federal employees. It would require plans under the new program to provide Medicare Part D coverage and require future USPS retirees to enroll in Medicare Part B. It would provide \$94 million for fiscal 2022 for the Office of Personnel Management, Social Security Administration, and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to carry out the transition, but require the Postal Service to repay the amount in the same fiscal year. The bill would also require the Postal Service to establish annual performance targets; maintain a public, interactive web-tool including performance information broken down by market-dominant products, geographic areas and time periods; and provide the Postal Regulatory Commission with annual information on performance targets and biannual reports on USPS operations and financial performance. Among other provisions, it would codify a requirement that mail be delivered at least six days a week; allow the USPS to enter into agreements with federal agencies and state and local governments to provide non-postal services that would improve those the services, not interfere with postal services, and provide a net revenue; and require the USPS to evaluate and develop a plan to address inefficiencies in the processing of flat mailings, which include large envelopes and magazines.” Passed by a vote of 342-92. [HR 3076, [Vote #38](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Renaming A Post Office In Rhode Island After Specialist Matthew R. Turcotte. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would designate the postal facility located at 42 Main Street in Slatersville, R.I., as the ‘Specialist Matthew R. Turcotte Post Office.’” Motion agreed to by a vote of 432-0. [S 566, [Vote #37](#), 2/8/22; CQ, [2/8/22](#)]

Seniors & Retirement Issues

Garcia Voted Against Preventing Sequestration Cuts To Medicare And Providing The Senate With Procedures To Increase The Debt Limit. In December 2021 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would extend from Dec. 31, 2021, to March 31, 2022, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments, and provide for payment reductions of 1 percent for the period of April 1 through June 30, 2022. As an offset, it would increase sequestration percentages above 2 percent in fiscal 2030. It

would also require budget year debit for 2022 to be rolled over to the 2033 scorecards under statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, thus delaying spending cuts to Medicare and other mandatory programs subject to sequestration that would otherwise be triggered in January. It would delay a number of other Medicare payment reductions and policies, including to extend a temporary increase in payment amounts for physicians to provide a 3 percent increase for services furnished in 2022; delay for one year a provision that would phase in payment reductions for clinical diagnostic laboratory tests, prohibiting any reductions for 2021 and 2022 and prohibiting reductions greater than 15 percent for 2023 through 2025; and delay through 2022 the implementation of the Medicare radiation oncology model. It would decrease from \$165 million to \$101 million funding that may be expended from the Medicare Improvement Fund for fiscal 2021. Finally, the bill would establish procedures to expedite Senate consideration of a joint resolution to increase the debt limit by a specific dollar amount. Specifically, it would provide for a non-debatable motion to proceed to the joint resolution and, if the motion is agreed to, up to 10 hours of debate on the measure with no amendments or other motions in order, immediately followed by a vote on passage. Such procedures would be valid for consideration of one joint resolution by Jan. 16, 2022.” Passed by a vote of 222-212. [S 610, [Vote #404](#), 12/07/21; CQ, [12/07/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring The FTC To Report On Scams Targeting Seniors And To Include Searchable Information On Senior Scams On Its Website. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Trade Commission, within 30 days of enactment, to submit to Congress a report detailing the number and types of scams targeting seniors and making policy recommendations to prevent such scams, especially scams related to future national emergencies. It would require the commission to include on its website searchable information on senior scams and contacts for relevant law enforcement and adult protective service agencies.” The motion was agreed to 413-8. [H R 446, [Vote #110](#), 4/15/21; CQ, [4/15/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Suspend the Rules and Concur in the Senate Amendment on HR 1868, To Rescind A Scheduled 2% Medicare Cut Under Budget Sequestration. In April 2021, Garcia voted for: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would extend from March 31 to Dec. 31, 2021, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments and provide offsets by increasing Medicare sequestration amounts for fiscal 2030. It would also modify a deadline for changes to payments for rural health clinics enrolled in Medicare and restore a transition rule related to determining payment adjustments for disproportionate share hospitals in California.” The motion passed 384-38. [HR 1868, [Vote #98](#), 4/13/21; CQ, [4/13/21](#)]

- **Med Page Today: House Voted To Rescind A Scheduled 2% Medicare Cut Under Budget Sequestration.** “The House voted 384-38 Tuesday evening to rescind one of two scheduled Medicare cuts, sending the bill on to President Biden for his signature. [...] The measure addresses one of the two budget cuts the Medicare program is facing. One cut, part of the normal budget process, is a 2% -- or \$18 billion -- cut in the projected Medicare budget under a process known as "sequestration." Sequestration allows for prespecified cuts in projected agency budget increases if Congress can't agree on their own cuts. Medicare's budget had been slated for a 2% sequester cut in fiscal year 2020; however, due to the pandemic and the accompanying increased healthcare needs, Congress passed a moratorium on the 2% cut.” [Med Page Today, [4/14/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Suspending A 2% Cut To Medicare Under Budget Sequestration. In March 2021, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would exempt the budgetary effects of the fiscal 2021 budget reconciliation bill (HR 1319 / PL 117-2) comprising a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package from statutory pay-as-you-go requirements, preventing a number of automatic spending cuts to mandatory programs subject to sequestration. It would also extend from March 31 to Dec. 31, 2021, a temporary suspension of the 2 percent annual sequester of Medicare payments. Among other provisions, it would exclude certain pandemic-related unemployment compensation from being classified as income for the purposes of Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program eligibility.” The bill passed 246 to 175. [HR 1868, [Vote #96](#), 3/18/21; CQ, [3/19/21](#); Home Health Care News, [3/22/21](#)]

Tax Issues

Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Requires Companies To Disclose What They Would Pay If Corporate Taxes Increase. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment no. 1 that would require publicly traded companies, if the federal corporate tax rate increases, to disclose what payments they would have made if the rate remained the same as it was on June 1, 2021.” The amendment was rejected 209 to 218. [H R 1187, [Vote #164](#), 6/16/21; CQ, [6/16/21](#)]

Technology Issues

Garcia Voted For Establishment Of A 6G Wireless Technology Task Force By The Federal Communications Commission. In December 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Federal Communications Commission to establish a ‘6G Task Force’ to report on sixth-generation wireless technology and its development and vulnerabilities. It would require the task force to publish a draft report for public comment within 180 days of its establishment and issue a final report within one year of its establishment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-27. [H.R. 4045, [Vote #390](#), 12/1/21; CQ, [12/1/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Department Of Commerce To Report On The Communication Technologies Supply Chain. In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Commerce Department to submit to Congress, within one year of enactment, a report on information and communication technologies and the supply chain for such technologies, including to identify technologies critical to U.S. economic competitiveness; assess the industrial capacity and competitiveness of U.S. and other trusted technology vendors; and identify potential federal actions to support and improve the economic competitiveness of such vendors and reduce dependence on non-trusted vendors. It would also require the department to develop a whole-of-government strategy based on the results of the report to strengthen the economic competitiveness of trusted information and communication technology vendors.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-14. [H.R. 4028, [Vote #326](#), 10/20/21; CQ, [10/20/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Strengthening Rural Open Radio Networks. In October 2021 Garcia voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to small communications network providers regarding the uses, benefits and challenges of open radio access, or Open-RAN, networks and other open network architectures and how to participate in a federal wireless supply chain innovation grant program providing funds to replace Chinese-made equipment in U.S. wireless infrastructure.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-17. [H.R. 4032, [Vote #324](#), 10/20/21; CQ, [10/20/21](#)]

Terrorism And Homeland Security Issues

Garcia Voted For Improving Accessibility To TSA Materials For Non-English Speakers And Individuals With Vision, Hearing, And Other Impairments. In November 2021, Garcia voted for: “Titus, D-Nev., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Transportation Security Administration to submit a plan to Congress to improve the accessibility of TSA materials disseminated in major airports for non-English speakers and individuals with vision, hearing and other impairments.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 369-49. [HR 5574, [Vote #381](#), 11/18/21; CQ, [11/18/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program Act. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Meeks, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state that it is U.S. policy to assist countries and partners in North and West Africa in combating terrorism and violent extremism through a coordinated interagency approach that balances security activities with diplomatic and development efforts. It would require the State Department to formally establish the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership Program to coordinate federal activities in North and West Africa, including activities related to enhancing state

legitimacy by improving governance and capacity to provide basic services, addressing factors that make individuals and communities vulnerabilities to terrorist recruitment, strengthening military and law enforcement capacity to cooperate with international partners and respond to extremism and terrorism, and enhancing border security. Among other provisions, it would require the State Department to submit to Congress, within 270 days of enactment, a five-year strategy for coordinated U.S. activities in North and West Africa.” The motion was passed 395 to 15. [HR 567, [Vote #192](#), 6/29/21; CQ, [6/29/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2021. In May 2021, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Fischbach said, “If we do defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of Representative Mast’s H.R. 261, the Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2021.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 209. [H Res 403, [Vote #146](#), 5/18/21; CQ, [5/18/21](#); Congressional Record, [5/18/21](#)]

Trade, Supply Chain & Outsourcing Issues

Garcia Voted Against The America COMPETES Act To Increase The U.S.’s Global Competitiveness. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, comprising a package of provisions related to scientific research and development and international competitiveness, including provisions to authorize more than \$135 billion over five years for federal investment in scientific research and development programs; provide more than \$52 billion in supplemental appropriations for the U.S. semiconductor industry; and require various actions related to U.S. technological competitiveness and foreign policy, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence. Among provisions related to science and technology research and development, it would authorize \$78 billion through fiscal 2026 for National Science Foundation activities, including \$13.3 billion for a new NSF Directorate for Science and Engineering Solutions to support use-inspired research and development that addresses societal challenges such as climate change, global competitiveness in critical technologies, cybersecurity, national security, social and economic inequality, and education and workforce development in science and technology. It would authorize \$50.2 billion through fiscal 2026 for Energy Department science activities, including research and development related to climate issues, alternative energy sources and quantum technologies. It would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2026 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology and expand NIST functions to include information security and cybersecurity research and development activities. Among supply chain provisions, it would provide \$52.7 billion through fiscal 2026 in supplemental appropriations to fund a program to incentivize research, development and workforce development related to the production of semiconductors, established by the fiscal 2021 defense authorization law. It would establish a Commerce Department office to lead federal efforts to strengthen supply chains and domestic manufacturing in critical industries, and it would authorize \$45 billion through fiscal 2027 for grants and loans under the office. It would appropriate \$1.5 billion through fiscal 2031 to support 5G wireless network development. Among foreign policy provisions, it would require the president and State Department to develop diplomatic engagement strategies to address global economic and security development, particularly with regard to countering Chinese influence and economic coercion. It would authorize more than \$2 billion in bilateral and regional foreign assistance and \$1.25 billion for diplomatic engagement in the Indo-Pacific region for fiscal 2022, as well as over \$1 billion through fiscal 2026 for foreign military financing and security programs in the region. It would include various provisions related to global action on climate change, including to establish an interagency task force to monitor climate change in relation to national security risks and authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund. It would extend a wide range of duty reductions and suspensions; update certain trade policies to include standards related to environmental, labor, human rights and intellectual property protections; and establish a U.S. Trade Representative committee to review and potentially block overseas investments in foreign adversary nations that could impact U.S. critical capabilities. Among workforce and economic development provisions, the bill would reauthorize and expand the Labor Department national apprenticeship system; authorize several new or expanded NSF programs related to expanding science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, workforce development and participation of underrepresented groups in STEM; create a new class of nonimmigrant ‘W’ visas for entrepreneurs associated with U.S. start-up companies; and reauthorize and expand the

Trade Adjustment Assistance program to support individuals and communities that have been adversely impacted by international trade.” The bill passed by a vote of 222-210. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #31](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

- **America COMPETES Authorized \$45 Billion To Bolster The Supply Chain And Increase U.S. Manufacturing Of “Critical” Goods.** “The House bill would provide \$45 billion over six years in grants and loans to improve the nation's supply chains and to boost American manufacturing of goods deemed critical for national security and the US economy -- like products for public health, communications technology and food -- according to a summary of the bill provided by House Democrats. Similar to the Senate bill, it would create a new initiative within the Department of Commerce to help promote the resiliency of the nation's supply chains. The House bill would establish an office that would monitor supply chains, identify vulnerabilities and designate which products are critical. The agency would also be tasked with building up stockpiles to prevent shortages of goods in the event of a future supply chain shock.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **America COMPETES Invested \$3 Billion In Solar Manufacturing To Reduce The U.S.’s Reliance On China.** “The House legislation would set aside billions of dollars to bolster research and manufacturing. [...] It would set aside another \$3 billion for the nation's solar manufacturing supply chain, aiming to reduce the country's reliance on China for parts.” [CNN, [2/4/22](#)]
- **America COMPETES Invested \$52 Billion In Domestic Manufacturing And Research Of Semiconductors To Decrease The U.S.’s Technological Dependence On Asia.** “The House voted Friday to pass the America COMPETES Act, a bill that aims to increase U.S. competitiveness with China and to address the country’s shortage of semiconductors by strengthening the country’s supply chain. [...] The bill includes \$52 billion to support domestic manufacturing and research of semiconductors, the chips that are used in electronic devices and have faced shortages throughout the pandemic, contributing to delays and increased costs. The incentives for semiconductor production come as the U.S. has increasingly relied on imports for computer chips. Twelve percent of the world's chips are made in the U.S., down from 37% in the 1990s, according to industry officials. About 80% are made in Asia.” [USA Today, [2/4/22](#)]
- **America COMPETES Funded An Aid Program For Workers Impacted By Increased Imports And Invested In STEM Education Programs.** “The measure, known as the America COMPETES Act, passed 222-210 in a near-party-line vote. [...] The legislation would also fund a government program to aid workers who lost jobs or saw their pay cut as a result of increased imports, as well as boost funds for the National Science Foundation and STEM education programs.” [New York Post, [2/4/22](#)]
- **American COMPETES Provided “More Than \$1 Billion Toward Increasing Diversity” In Science And Technology To Increase STEM Employment.** “Congress is aiming to reshape America’s workforce through new legislation that would direct more than \$1 billion toward increasing diversity of the scientists, researchers and technologists who drive the innovation economy. The measure includes \$900 million for grants and partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities, \$164 million to study barriers for people of color in the field and \$17.5 million to combat sexual harassment. They’re part of a expansive package of bills known as the America Competes Act, which lawmakers hope will ensure the United States continues to lead the global economy. [...] A report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine estimated the United States will need 1 million more people employed in those sectors over the next decade than it is currently on track to produce. The group said the country will not reach that goal without substantially increasing diversity in the labor force.” [CNBC, [2/4/22](#)]
- **America COMPETES Included Provisions To Hold China Accountable For Human Rights Violations.** “The legislation includes provisions to strengthen US relations with Taiwan, new sanctions for officials in Xinjiang accused of ‘systematic rape, coercive abortion, forced sterilisation, or involuntary contraceptive implantation policies and practices’ and an authorisation for millions of dollars in funding to counter Chinese government censorship and disinformation. [...] Advocacy groups supporting human rights in Xinjiang and Hong Kong applauded the bill. The Washington-based Hong Kong Democracy

Council said it was ‘elated’, and the non-profit Uyghur Human Rights Project said it was ‘encouraged that Congress continues to put rhetoric into action’. ‘We are particularly encouraged by provisions meant to provide safe haven for Uyghurs fleeing atrocities, and to tighten scrutiny on Chinese companies complicit in these abuses,’ said Uyghur Human Rights Project executive director Omer Kanat.” [South China Morning Post, [2/4/22](#)]

- **America COMPETES Included Provisions To “Offset China’s Market-Distorting Trade Practices.”** “The U.S. House of Representatives on Friday narrowly passed a multibillion-dollar bill aimed at increasing American competitiveness with China and boosting U.S. semiconductor manufacturing, despite Republican opposition. [...] It includes changes to U.S. trade rules intended to offset China's market-distorting trade practices, including by strengthening anti-dumping rules.” [Reuters, [2/4/22](#)]
- **American COMPETES Authorized \$10 Billion To Help Developing Countries Address Climate Change.** “The bill also authorizes \$8.8 billion this year for Energy Department research and development programs, with that amount increasing each year through fiscal 2026. And it authorizes as much as \$8 billion to help developing countries address climate change over the next two years and another \$2 billion annually to help developing countries deploy clean energy technologies, expand zero-emission vehicles, promote sustainable land use, and adapt to the effects of climate change.” [Bloomberg, [2/4/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The America COMPETES Act To Committee. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 211-221. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #30](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Broaden Pell Grant Eligibility To Include Short Term Skills And Job Training Programs And Establish A Data System For Postsecondary Student Academic And Economic Outcomes. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment no. 260 that would create a Pell Grant award for career and technical education programs that provide job training and industry-based credentials. It also would require the National Center for Education Statistics, within four years of the bill's enactment, to establish a data system containing information about postsecondary student academic and economic outcomes.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 238-193. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #29](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require The Chinese Communist Party To Match The U.S.’s Emission Cutting Targets. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Steel, R-Calif., amendment no. 239 that would express the sense of Congress that the U.S. should seek to require the Chinese Communist Party to match emission-cutting targets established by the U.S.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 265-166. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #28](#), 2/4/22; CQ, [2/4/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Rescind U.S. Participation In The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment no. 184 that would rescind U.S. participation in the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 196-235. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #27](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Commission A Study Measuring Inflation’s Economic Impact On The United States. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Kim, R-Calif., amendment no. 131 that would require the National Science Foundation to commission a study to measure the economic impact of inflation on the country, including impacts on the cost of living, wages and the workforce, U.S. international competitiveness, and rural and underserved communities. It would authorize \$1 million to carry out the study.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 279-153. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #26](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require A Report On The Humanitarian Impact Of The Confiscation Of Assets From Afghanistan’s Central Bank And Its Financial Impact On China And Chinese Entities. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment no. 124 that would require the Treasury Department to include, in a report to Congress required by the bill on the financial activities of China and

Chinese entities in connection with the finances of Afghanistan and the Taliban, an assessment of the humanitarian impacts of U.S. and multilateral sanctions on entities associated with the Afghanistan government and the freeze of confiscated assets of Afghanistan's central bank; the impacts of existing U.S. and multilateral laws on Chinese government influence in Afghanistan; and the projected impacts on illicit finance activity between China and entities in Afghanistan in the event of a collapse of the Afghan banking system.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 175-255. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #25](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Update Ocean Shipping Regulations To Address Supply Chain Shortages. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment no. 89 that would insert provisions of a bill (HR 4996) that would update various requirements and standards for ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators and require the Federal Maritime Commission to initiate related rulemakings, intended to address the effects of supply chain shortages on shipping services. It also would authorize \$33 million for fiscal 2022 and \$36 million for fiscal 2023 for FMC operations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 367-59. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #24](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Require An Annual Briefing To Congress On The Progress Of China’s Emissions Goals And Commitments. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Crenshaw, R-Texas, amendment no. 56 that would require the State Department to brief Congress annually on China's progress and efforts to meet certain previously stated emission goals and commitments.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 264-163. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #23](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Add The Media And Entertainment Industry To The Apprenticeship Grants Offered By The America COMPETES Act. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment no. 43 that would add "media and entertainment" to a list of possible industries eligible for the expanded apprenticeship offerings grants included in the bill.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-214. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #22](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Require A Report On The Impact Of U.S. Sanctions On Innovation, Emissions Reduction, Climate Cooperation, And Economic Justice. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Bowman, D-N.Y., amendment no. 22 that would direct the State and Energy departments to report to Congress on the impact of U.S. sanctions on innovation related to climate change and environmental justice; emissions reduction; and international climate cooperation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 181-248. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #21](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Republican En Bloc Amendment No. 3, Including 35 Amendments, To The America COMPETES Act. In February 2022 Garcia voted for: “Lofgren, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 3 that would include 35 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, strike from the bill a section that would authorize \$8 billion through fiscal 2023 for contributions to the U.N. Green Climate Fund; a section that would authorize a global climate change resilience strategy; a section that would establish a Homeland Security Department mentor-protégé program to assist small firms in competing for DHS contracts; a section expanding Defense Production Act authorities with respect to emergency medical supplies during the COVID-19 health emergency period; and section creating a new classification of "W" visas for those involved with start-up companies; and a section that would reauthorize and expand programs under the national apprenticeship system.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-225. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #20](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Bipartisan En Bloc Amendment No. 2, Including 53 Amendments, To The America COMPETES Act. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Bonamici, D-Ore., en bloc amendments no. 2 that including 53 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, authorize the Treasury Department to hire 10 additional full-time employees for the Office of Foreign Assets Control to carry out activities associated with the Chinese government; express the sense of Congress that the International Olympic Committee should not hold future Olympic games in countries committing genocide; require the Treasury and State departments to issue a determination of whether certain Chinese companies meet the criteria for sanctions under existing human rights laws; require foreign business entities to assign and register an agent with the Commerce Department as a

prerequisite to doing business in the U.S.; prohibit the possession, transport and sale in interstate or foreign commerce of American mink raised in captivity for fur production; and authorize \$26 million annually from fiscal years 2023 through 2026 to support federal coordination of state supply chain databases. The amendments would insert the provisions of a bill (HR 1447) that would reauthorize funding through fiscal 2026 for ocean and coastal acidification research and response activities by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Science Foundation; a bill (HR 1996) that would establish legal protections for financial service institutions that provide services to marijuana-related businesses operating in accordance with state law; and a bill (HR 151) that would require various actions related to shutting down commercial wildlife markets and preventing the emergence of future zoonotic pathogens.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 262-168. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #19](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Democratic En Bloc Amendment No. 1, Including 161 Amendments, To The America COMPETES Act. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Johnson, D-Texas, en bloc amendments no. 1 that including 161 amendments to the bill that would, among other provisions, state that it is U.S. policy to prioritize the Indo-Pacific region in foreign policy and authorize funding for various U.S. activities in the region through fiscal 2026, including \$655 million for foreign military financing activities and \$450 million for the State Department Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative; authorize a new Labor Department grant program to expand national apprenticeship system offerings to support critical supply chain sectors facing workforce shortages; add "immersive technology" and "educational technology" as key technology focus areas with respect to supply chain resilience activities; authorize \$6.1 billion annually through fiscal 2026 for the Energy Department to fund restoration, infrastructure and modernization projects at the National Laboratories; increase by \$740 million funding authorized for Energy Department fusion energy programs for fiscal years 2023 through 2026; and authorize \$9.5 billion over 10 years for grants and loan guarantees to assist up to three companies selected by the Energy secretary in implementing innovative industrial technologies on a commercial scale; and repeal the current 25% cap on contributions by the U.S. to U.N. peacekeeping operations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-211. [H.R. 4521, [Vote #18](#), 2/3/22; CQ, [2/3/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering The America COMPETES Act On Global Competitiveness; Restrictions On Sexual Assault And Sexual Harassment Forced Arbitration; And Visa-Blocking Sanctions For Human Rights Violations Against LGBTQ Individuals. In February 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 900) that would provide for House floor consideration of the global competitiveness package, or America COMPETES Act (HR 4521); a bill (HR 4445) to restrict forced arbitration with respect to sexual assault and harassment disputes; and a bill (HR 3485) related to global protections for LGBTQ individuals. The rule would provide for up to two hours of general debate on HR 4521 and up to one hour of general debate on each of HR 4445 and HR 3485. It would provide for floor consideration of 261 amendments to HR 4521, one amendment to HR 4445 and six amendments to HR 3485. It would provide for automatic adoption of a Johnson, D-Texas, manager's amendment to HR 4521 that would make a wide variety of changes throughout the bill. Among other provisions, the manager's amendment would authorize, annually through fiscal 2026, \$1 billion for trade adjustment assistance for certain communities negatively impacted by changes in trade and authorize, annually through fiscal 2028, \$1.3 billion for trade adjustment assistance for community college and career training programs for workers negatively impacted by changes in trade. It would add Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics working on projects under an electric grid vulnerability program created by the bill. It would strike a provision that would require the Energy Department to delegate signature authority to the National Laboratories for certain research, development and other agreements; a provision that would transfer unexpended funds for certain coral reef management, restoration and conservation grants to a coral reef stewardship fund authorized by the bill; and a provision that would require a diplomatic strategy for U.S.-Afghanistan efforts to address challenges posed by Chinese investment in the Afghan mineral sector. It would make numerous technical changes. The rule would also authorize through April 1 certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions. It would allow proceedings on measures previously considered under suspension of the rules on Feb. 1 to be postponed through March 3.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 219-203. [H. Res. 900, [Vote #17](#), 2/2/22; CQ, [2/2/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Updating Ocean Shipping Requirements And Requiring The Federal Maritime Commission To Address Effects Of Supply Chain Shortages On Shipping Services. In December 2021, Garcia voted for: “Garamendi, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would update various requirements and standards for ocean common carriers and marine terminal operators and require the Federal Maritime Commission to initiate related rulemakings, intended to address the effects of supply chain shortages on shipping services. It would authorize \$33 million for fiscal 2022 and \$36 million for fiscal 2023 for FMC operations. Among other provisions, it would require the commission to initiate a rulemaking to establish minimum shipping service standards, including for furnishing suitable equipment and accommodations for receiving cargo and requirements that carriers establish contingency plans to maintain service during periods of port congestion and other market disruptions. It would prohibit carriers or operators from retaliating against shippers by refusing or threatening to refuse cargo space accommodations; failing to furnish containers or facilities needed for transportation services; "unreasonably declining" cargo bookings if the cargo can be loaded safely and timely on a vessel scheduled for its destination; and charging demurrage or detention fees, which are incurred for delays in unloading cargo, without certifying that the charges comply with FMC rules. It would also authorize the commission to issue an emergency order requiring carriers or operators to share information related to cargo availability directly with relevant shippers and land carriers to ensure efficient transportation, if the commission determines after a public comment period that congestion of the common carriage of goods has created an emergency situation adversely affecting international shipping supply system competitiveness and reliability.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 364-60. [HR 4996, [Vote #406](#), 12/08/21; CQ, [12/08/21](#)]

Veterans & Military Family Issues

Garcia Voted For Automatic Veterans Affairs Healthcare Enrollment For Discharged Service Members. In January 2022 Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to automatically enroll eligible veterans in the department's patient enrollment system, giving them access to VA health care services, within 60 days of receiving confirmation of their eligibility from the Defense Department. It would also require the VA to provide veterans a notification of enrollment, an electronic version of their certificate of eligibility, means to opt out of enrollment electronically and instructions to elect enrollment at a later date.” The bill passed by a vote of 265-163. [H.R. 4673, [Vote #14](#), 1/20/22; CQ, [1/20/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit Automatic Veteran Healthcare Enrollment To Committee. In January 2022 Garcia voted for: “Bost R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-221. [H.R. 4673, [Vote #13](#), 1/20/22; CQ, [1/20/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Extend Automatic Veteran Healthcare Enrollment To Veterans Discharged 90 Days Prior To The Bill's Enactment. In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Escobar D-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would extend automatic enrollment under the bill's provisions to veterans discharged 90 days before enactment or later.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 228-198. [H.R. 4673, [Vote #12](#), 1/20/22; CQ, [1/20/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Guard And Reserve GI Bill Parity Act. In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would expand GI Bill benefits for National Guard and Reserve members by including their training as eligible service with respect to educational assistance. It would specify that such benefits accrued through training before Aug. 1, 2025, would expire by Aug. 1, 2040, while benefits accrued through training after that date would not expire. As an offset, it would modify borrower fee rates for certain VA housing loans by delaying certain scheduled rate reductions for several months in 2031 and increasing rates for interest rate reduction refinancing loans closed from July 1, 2022, through Sept. 30, 2030. As amended, the bill would also require the Veterans Affairs Department to provide new veterans with information regarding medical care they are eligible for through VA benefits, including care provided through community providers, mental health care and military sexual trauma care.” Passed by a vote of 287-135. [HR 1836, [Vote #6](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Recommitting The Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act To The Veterans' Affairs Committee. In January 2022, Garcia voted for: “Fitzgerald R-Wis., motion to recommit the bill to the House

Veterans' Affairs Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 204-219. [HR 1836, [Vote #5](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment That Would Strike And Replace Most Of The Provisions In The Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act. In January 2022, Garcia voted for: “Moore R-Ala., amendment no. 2 that would strike the bill's text and replace it with provisions that would expand GI Bill benefits for National Guard and Reserve members by including certain mandatory drills and field exercises, not including training, as eligible active-duty service with respect to educational assistance. As an offset, it would temporarily increase borrower fee rates for VA interest rate reduction housing refinancing loans.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-225. [HR 1836, [Vote #4](#), 1/12/22; CQ, [1/12/22](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering Two Bills, The Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act (HR 1836) and the Ensuring Veterans' Smooth Transition (EVEST) Act (HR 4673). In January 2022 Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 860) that would provide for floor consideration of the Guard and Reserve GI Bill Parity Act (HR 1836) and the Ensuring Veterans' Smooth Transition (EVEST) Act (HR 4673). It would provide for one hour of general debate on each bill and floor consideration of two amendments to HR 1836 and five amendments to HR 4673. It also would authorize through Feb. 4, certain routine authorities for House proceedings, including for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of Rules Committee resolutions.” Adopted by a vote of 219-203. [H Res 860, [Vote #3](#), 1/11/22; CQ, [1/11/22](#)]

Garcia Voted For Codifying And Providing \$15 Million In Funding For A Maternity Care Coordination Program For Veterans. In November 2021, Garcia voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would codify a Veterans Affairs Department maternity care coordination program and authorize \$15 million for the program in fiscal 2022. It would require the department, in carrying out the program, to provide training and support to community maternity care providers with respect to the unique needs of pregnant and postpartum veterans, particularly regarding mental and behavioral health conditions relating to military service. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to submit to Congress, within two years of enactment, a report on maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity among pregnant and postpartum veterans, with a particular focus on racial and ethnic disparities in maternal health outcomes.” Motion agreed to, (thus cleared for the president), by a vote of 414-9. [S 796, [Vote #374](#), 11/16/21; CQ, [11/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Expanding Eligibility For Veterans Affairs Department Counseling And Mental Health Services To Veterans And Servicemembers Using VA Educational Benefits. In November 2021, Garcia voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand eligibility for a Veterans Affairs Department counseling and mental health services program to include veterans and servicemembers using VA educational benefits. It would also require the Government Accountability Office to submit to Congress, within one year of enactment, a report assessing the mental health needs of such veterans and the department's efforts to address such needs.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 420-4. [HR 4233, [Vote #375](#), 11/16/21; CQ, [11/16/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Passage of the Major Medical Facility Authorization Act. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize approximately \$2.1 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department to carry out certain major medical facility projects in various U.S. states in fiscal 2021.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-7. [S 1910, [Vote #225](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Directing The Secretary Of Veterans Affairs To Ensure That Certain Veterans Medical Facilities Have Physical Locations For The Disposal Of Controlled Substances Medications. In July 2021, Garcia voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to ensure each of its medical facilities that has an onsite pharmacy or a location dedicated for law enforcement purposes has a physical location where any individual may dispose of controlled substances medications. It would require the VA to designate periods during which the public may make use of the location and authorize the department to carry out public information campaigns regarding such periods.” The motion was agreed to 424 to 0. [S 957, [Vote #224](#), 7/27/21; CQ, [7/27/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Prohibiting The Veterans Affairs Department From Requiring Copayments From Veterans For Contraceptives That Are Required To Be Covered By Health Insurance. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Veterans Affairs Department from requiring copayments from a veteran for any contraceptive items that are required to be covered by health insurance plans without a cost-sharing requirement.” The bill passed, 245-181. [HR 239, [Vote #184](#), 6/24/21; CQ, [6/24/21](#)]

Garcia Voted For Imposing Harsher Fines On Those Who Seek To Defraud Veterans. In June 2021, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish fines, prison sentences of up to five years, or both for individuals who engage in schemes to defraud individuals in connection with obtaining veterans' benefits.” The motion was agreed to, 416-5. [HR 983, [Vote #174](#), 6/22/21; CQ, [6/22/21](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A Bill That Prohibits Veterans Department From Requiring Co-Pay For Contraceptives That Were Required To Be Covered By Health Insurance Plans Without A Cost-Sharing Requirement. In June 2021, Garcia voted against: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit the Veterans Affairs Department from requiring copayments from a veteran for any contraceptive items that are required to be covered by health insurance plans without a cost-sharing requirement.” The motion passed 240 to 188. [H R 239, [Vote #160](#), 6/15/21; CQ, [6/15/21](#)]

Appendix XI – Votes 116th Congress

Agriculture, Animal & Food Access Issues

Garcia Voted For Passing A Bill That Prohibited The Breeding Or Possession Of Certain Big Cats. In December 2020, Garcia voted for: “Case, D-Hawaii, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would generally prohibit the breeding or possession of certain big cats, including tigers, lions, jaguars, cougars, and hybrids. It would provide exceptions for entities including wildlife sanctuaries, zoos, veterinarians, and universities. It would allow individuals currently in possession of big cats to retain them if they register each individual animal with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, do not breed or sell the animals, and do not allow direct contact between the animals and the public. It would establish criminal penalties of up to \$20,000 in fines or up to five years imprisonment for violations of the bill's provisions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 272-114. [HR 1380, [Vote #232](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

Budget Issues

Garcia Voted For Providing Continuing Funding For The Government Through December 11, 2020. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 11, 2020, at fiscal 2020 levels and extend authorizations for a number of expiring programs and entities. It would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including FEMA disaster relief, Navy shipbuilding, Small Business Administration loans and the 2020 census. Among other provisions, it would extend for one year authorizations for the National Flood Insurance Program and federal highway and transit transportation programs. It would transfer \$13.6 billion to the Highway Trust Fund and \$14 billion to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. It would extend through fiscal 2021 a number of pandemic-related nutrition benefits, including waivers for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It would expand certain benefits to provide meals for children affected by reduced hours at schools or child care center closures. It would provide for the reimbursement of funds to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation to continue providing aid to farmers, and it would prohibit the use of such funds for payments to any fossil fuel refiner or importer. It would also provide \$49 million for activities related to the presidential transition and the January 2021 inauguration; extend for the duration of the continuing resolution a number of Medicare and Medicaid programs and other health-related Health and Human Service Department programs; limit the maximum increase in Medicare Part B premiums; extend for two years a number of programs for veterans related to healthcare and housing; and permit the Citizenship and Immigration Services Agency to increase fees for expediting certain immigration applications to use for adjudication and naturalization services.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 359 - 57. [HR 8337, [Vote #198](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Post Agency Budget Materials Online. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require each federal agency to post budget justification materials and other budget information on their website. It would also require the Office of Management and Budget to create and regularly update a website including all agency budget justification materials submitted to Congress.” The motion passed 402-1. [HR 4894, [Vote #183](#), 9/14/20; CQ, [9/14/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against \$1.3 Trillion In FY 2021 Funding For The Departments Of Defense, Commerce, Justice, Energy, Treasury, Labor, Health And Human Services, Education, Transportation, And Housing And Urban Development. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education

departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” The bill passed 217-197. [HR 7617, [Vote #178](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Reducing The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Appropriation Bill By 5 Percent Or \$9.9 Billion. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 219 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding provided by the Labor-HHS-Education title of the bill.” The amendment was rejected 123-292. [HR 7617, [Vote #176](#), 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

- **The Labor-HHS-Education Part Of The Bill Was \$198 Billion.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$1.31 trillion in discretionary funding for six of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$694.6 billion for the Defense Department, \$75.4 billion for Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, \$49.6 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects, \$24.6 billion for the Treasury Department, federal judiciary and executive agencies, \$198 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies; and \$75.9 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies.” [CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering A Six Bill Appropriations Package With A Manager’s Amendment That Included Removing Confederate Statues From The Capitol Building And Requiring U.S. Armed Forces Carrying Out Law Enforcement Action To Wear Visible Identification. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1067) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package (HR 7617). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 340 amendments to the bill. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment that would strike from the bill a division making fiscal 2021 appropriations for the Homeland Security Department. It would require the Treasury Department to instruct U.S. executive directors at international financial institutions to push for policies to help world economies respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by suspending all debt service payments to such institutions and encouraging the International Monetary Fund to issue at least 2 trillion special drawing rights for countries to obtain additional resources for pandemic response. It would direct the Architect of the Capitol to remove from public areas of the U.S. Capitol all statues commemorating individuals who voluntarily served the Confederacy and certain statues of individuals who defended slavery or white supremacy. It would also prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to support or carry out any law enforcement action by members of the U.S. armed forces or a Defense Department employees unless they wear visible identification including their name, title, and agency; to fund the salary of any federal employee that responds to a public gathering or protest unless a number of conditions are met, including that the employee’s agency enforces a policy prohibiting the use of deadly or less-lethal force at such gatherings and that the employees’ clothing clearly identifies the agency; or to enforce 2018 Health and Human Services Department rules allowing employers to seek moral and religious exemptions from requirements that they provide health insurance plans for employees that include contraceptive coverage.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-182. [H R 7327, [Vote #169](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

Garcia Voted Against A \$259 Billion Discretionary Appropriation Bill For State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2021 State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Military Construction-VA, and Interior-Environment appropriations package, as amended, that would provide \$259.5 billion in discretionary funding for four of the twelve fiscal 2021 appropriations bills, including \$65.9 billion for the State Department and related agencies, \$24 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, \$115.5 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies, and \$36.8 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies. Within total funding, the bill would provide \$8.35 billion in overseas contingency operations funding and \$37.5 billion in emergency funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic, veterans’ healthcare, and infrastructure projects, not subject to discretionary spending caps.” The motion passed 224 to 189. [HR 7608, [Vote #166](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adopting The Republican En Bloc Amendment Of 16 On The Appropriations Bill. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 3, consisting of 16 amendments.” The

amendment failed 187-230: Democrats 3-228, Republicans 184-1, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #161](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Republican En Bloc Amendment To The Spending Bill Contained Amendments To Protect Border Wall And Police Funding And To Fund Gas Industry Innovation.** Congresswoman Carol Miller said, “Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of three amendments I have submitted in the Republican en bloc. An amendment to stop my colleagues across the aisle from cutting funding for our border wall. We still have a crisis on our southern border, and we need to stop illegal drugs from entering our country. An amendment to support innovation in the gas industry. American energy is clean, affordable, and efficient. We must capitalize on our American energy dominance to rebuild our economy, expand trade, and create stable jobs. And an amendment to make sure our police remain funded. We cannot let our liberal colleagues defund the police. This overcorrection will lead our country to a dark place. Our police officers protect our communities and keep us safe. I am proud to support our police.” [Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Adopting The Democratic En Bloc Amendment Of Forty Amendments On The Appropriations Bill. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments no. 2, consisting of 40 amendments.” The amendment was adopted 223-194: Democrats 220-9, Republicans 3-184, Independents 0-1. [H R 7608, [Vote #160](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Democratic En Bloc Amendments To H.R. 7608 Included Blocking The Trump Administration’s Overhaul Of National Environmental Policy Act Regulations.** “Lawmakers in a series of July 23 votes approved the riders as amendments to H.R. 7608, an FY21 appropriations measure that would fund EPA and several other agencies, with a final vote on passage expected on July 24. [...] Other policy riders approved through a series of en bloc amendments would block the implementation, administration and enforcement of the White House Council on Environmental Quality’s overhaul of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations as well as preventing funds from being used for the centralization process established in EPA’s update to its Freedom of Information Act regulations published in the Federal Register June 26, 2019.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Reducing All Discretionary Funding In The State-Foreign Operations Title Of The Appropriations Bill. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 1 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding made available by the State-Foreign Operations title of the bill (Division A).” The amendment failed 88-329. [H R 7608, [Vote #159](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering A 2021 Four Bill Appropriations Package. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1060) that would that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 four-bill State-Foreign Operations, Agriculture, Interior-Environment and Military Construction-VA appropriations package (HR 7608). The rule would provide for one hour of general debate and floor consideration of 132 amendments to the bill.” The bill passed 230 to 188. [H Res 1060, [Vote #158](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

Consumer Protections & Regulations

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act. In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1244) that would provide for floor consideration of the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act (HR 3884). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill and automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill. The manager’s amendment would maintain the authority of the Transportation Department and Coast Guard to regulate and screen for the use of marijuana along with other controlled substances; specify that the expungement of federal cannabis offenses under the bill applies to non-violent offenses; specify that individuals who received increased sentences for organizing or leading criminal activity related to a cannabis offense would not be eligible for expungement; and require a Government Accountability Office study on the societal impact of recreational cannabis legalization by states to include uses of marijuana related to the health,

including the mental health, of veterans.” The Rule was adopted by a vote of 225 to 160. [H.RES. 1244, [Vote #231](#), 12/3/20; CQ, [12/3/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Providing For Congressional Disapproval Of An Administration Rule That Would Expand The List Of Qualified Community Reinvestment Activities Under The 1977 Community Reinvestment Act. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a May 2020 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency rule modifying criteria used to evaluate bank compliance under the 1977 Community Reinvestment Act, which established a framework to evaluate and incentivize activities by banks to provide credit and make investments in low- and moderate-income areas. Among other provisions, the rule would expand the list of qualifying community reinvestment activities and modify criteria to determine deposit-based assessment areas for banks that do not rely on physical branches. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the rule would have no force or effect.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-179. [H J Res 90, [Vote #129](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Protecting Your Credit Score Act, Which Established Requirements For Consumer Reporting Agencies To Provide Credit Information And Resources To Consumers. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish a number of requirements for consumer reporting agencies to provide credit information and resources to consumers. The bill would require all consumer reporting agencies to jointly develop an online portal to give consumers free access to credit reports and other resources, including the ability to initiate a credit dispute process and to place or remove a security freeze on their credit. It would prohibit agencies from requiring consumers to waive any rights to access the portal and prohibit the portal from containing advertising or other solicitations. It would require consumer reporting agencies to follow “reasonable procedures” to verify credit report information, including matching all nine digits of a consumer's social security number. It would require the agencies to provide additional information to consumers during a credit dispute process, maintain a sufficient number of personnel to conduct reinvestigations of disputes and notify consumers of options available to them after a reinvestigation. It would require such agencies to automatically notify consumers if they receive notification regarding an adverse action against or a less favorable offer of credit made to a consumer, and to disclose the credit report upon which such decisions were based. The bill would formally grant the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau supervisory authority over consumer reporting agencies and require the CFPB to establish certain data privacy standards for such agencies; establish a credit reporting ombudsperson to help resolve credit reporting errors that are not promptly addressed by agencies; and establish a public registry of all consumer reporting agencies.” The bill passed by 200-179. [HR 5332, [Vote #126](#), 6/29/20; CQ [6/29/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment That Prohibited Consumer Reporting Agencies From Including A Consumer’s Social Security Number In A Consumer Report. In June 2020, Garcia voted for: “Riggleman, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit consumer reporting agencies from including a consumer's social security number in a consumer report or using it to verify a consumer's identity.” The motion failed 184-194. [HR 5332, [Vote #125](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

COVID-19

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Floor Consideration Of Three Republican Bills: One To Make Emergency Public Health Appropriations, One To Reopen The Paycheck Protection Program, And One To Fund Law Enforcement Agencies. In November 2020, Garcia voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, defeating the previous question would bring up three bills: one “to provide additional appropriations for the public health and social services emergency fund,” one “to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to establish a program for second draw loans and make other modifications to the paycheck protection program,” and Republican’s JUSTICE Act “to provide funding to law enforcement agencies.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block*

consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227 to 169. [HR 1224, [Vote #223](#), 11/19/20; CQ, [11/19/20](#); Congressional Record, [11/19/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Reopening The Paycheck Protection Program To America’s 30 Million Small Businesses. In October 2020, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Small Business Committee Ranking Member Steve Chabot’s H.R. 8265, to reopen the Paycheck Protection Program to America’s 30 million small businesses.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-187. [HR 1164, [Vote #215](#), 10/1/20; CQ, [10/1/20](#); Congressional Record, [10/1/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Condemning All Forms Of Anti-Asian Sentiment As Related To COVID-19. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives to condemn all manifestations of expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance, and specifically to call on public officials to condemn and denounce all forms of anti-Asian sentiment. It would recognize that the health and safety of all Americans is of “utmost priority” and call on law enforcement officials to investigate reports of hate crimes and threats against the Asian American community, document any increase in incidents due to COVID-19, and hold perpetrators accountable. It would also recommit U.S. leadership to building more ‘inclusive, diverse, and tolerant’ societies to prioritize language access and inclusive communication practices and to combat misinformation and discrimination that put Asian Americans at risk.” The motion passed by a vote of 243-164. [H Res 908, [Vote #193](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Authorizing Funds To Provide Assistance To Child Care Providers For Safe Operations During The Pandemic. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Bonamici, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$5 million in fiscal 2021 for Health and Human Services Department child care block grants to assist child care providers in providing safe services while there is community transmission of COVID-19. It would require the department, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to provide technical assistance to states related to the safe child care provider operations, including by publishing educational materials on preventing transmission of the virus and providing information on related safety practices and training. It would also require HHS to reserve 2.75% of funding for Native American tribes and organizations and to submit a report to Congress making recommendations for the safe and sufficient provision of child care during the pandemic.” The motion passed 255 to 164. [H R 2909, [Vote #190](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Bills Regarding Health Care, COVID Economic Relief, And Police Reform. In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, though this bill is going nowhere, if we defeat the previous question this morning, I will offer an amendment to take up three bills that are partnership bills that can go through the Senate to the President’s desk and make a real difference for the American people, dealing with important issues like healthcare, like relief for folks suffering from the COVID economic crisis, and our law enforcement reform activities.” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to 230-171. [H Res 1092, [Vote #179](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#); Congressional Record, [8/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To Sanction Senior Foreign Leaders Who Hid Information About The Outbreak Of A Pandemic, Including The COVID-19 Pandemic. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to sanction any senior foreign official who conceals information about the outbreak of a pandemic, including this current coronavirus pandemic.” **A vote for the motion was a vote**

to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230 to 189. [H Res 1060, [Vote #157](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#); Congressional Record, [7/23/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking A Resolution Expressing The Sense Of The House Condemning China For Cyberattacks That Were Allegedly Aimed At Disrupting COVID-19 Response And Vaccine Development. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order H. Res. 1031. The resolution expresses a sense of the House of Representatives condemning the cyberattacks perpetrated by China and other rogue states on American institutions in an effort to disrupt our response to COVID-19 by stealing our economic property that could be used for treatments and vaccines. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the Congressional Record immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.”” **A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.** The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-180. [H Res 1028, [Vote #130](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#); Congressional Record, [6/30/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act, Appropriating Over \$200 Billion In Housing Relief In Response To The COVID-19 Pandemic. In June 2020 Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize a number of housing assistance grants and programs in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It would authorize \$100 billion for Housing and Urban Development Department emergency housing assistance grants to support state and local rental assistance programs for individuals at risk of homelessness. It would authorize \$75 billion for a Treasury Department homeowner assistance fund to support state housing finance agency assistance to help homeowners avoid mortgage defaults, foreclosures and loss of utility services. It would prohibit all tenant evictions through March 2021, prohibit all foreclosures for six months after enactment and allow any homeowner facing financial hardship to request mortgage forbearance. It would also require the Federal Reserve to establish a program to provide low-cost loans to residential rental property owners. The bill would authorize over \$24 billion for a number of HUD housing and homelessness assistance programs, including \$11.5 billion for HUD grants supporting state and local homeless assistance activities; \$3 billion for a tenant-based rental assistance program that subsidizes rent for low-income families; \$2 billion for a public housing operating fund; \$715 million for supportive housing programs for elderly individuals, individuals with disabilities and individuals with AIDS; \$100 million for housing counseling services; and \$14 million for programs and grants related to fair housing initiatives. It would also authorize \$309 million for Agriculture Department rural rental assistance.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-180. [HR 7301, [Vote #128](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

- **The Emergency Housing Protections And Relief Act Was Spearheaded By Rep. Maxine Waters To Provide Housing And Rental Relief To Those Most Affected By The Pandemic Economic Downturn.** “Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), who is the Chairwoman of the U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, is sounding the alarm on what she says will be an eviction crisis in the U.S. after the COVID-19 pandemic. [...] But the resulting economic shutdown has led to over 40 million people filing for unemployment — over 20 percent of the U.S. labor force. On June 29, nearly 60 days ago, Rep. Waters introduced H.R. 7301, the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act of 2020. However, typical of the state of play with a U.S. House run by Democrats and a U.S. Senate run by Republicans, Waters’ legislation remains stalled by Republican Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell. Speaking on the House floor, Waters said, ‘this bill includes several provisions that were included in the Heroes Act and independently led by a number of Members of the Financial Services Committee. Some people hearing about this bill won’t understand what we are trying to do in this bill today. As I said, this was part of the Heroes Act that passed this House, but we have been waiting on the Senate to take up the Heroes Act. They are not taking it up, they don’t seem to care, they don’t seem to understand that there are people out there who are going to be evicted, and so we have pulled it out of the Heroes Act and we are taking it up independently so that we can send a message to the Senate that we want this measure heard and so we have a number of Members who participated in putting this legislation together and who had independent bills to do so.’” [Seattle Medium, [8/28/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Extending And Modifying The Paycheck Protection Program. In May 2020, Garcia voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend and modify the Small Business Association's Paycheck Protection Program. Specifically it would allow loans to be issued through Dec. 31, 2020, and allow expenses to qualify for loan forgiveness through the earlier of 24 weeks after a loan is granted or Dec. 31. It would decrease from 75 to 60 percent the amount of funding that a recipient must use for payroll costs to qualify for loan forgiveness and eliminate a prohibition making recipients ineligible to defer 2020 employer payroll taxes. Among other provisions, it would maintain loan forgiveness eligibility if a recipient is unable to rehire employees by Feb. 15, 2020, or is unable to hire similarly qualified employees or return to previous levels of business activity by the end of 2020.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417 to one. [HR 7010, [Vote #114](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Small Business Administration (SBA) To Make Information Related To The Paycheck Protection Program In Response To COVID-19 Publicly Available. In May 2020, Garcia voted against: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Small Business Administration, within 30 days of enactment, to make certain information related to the Paycheck Protection Program and Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program publicly available and searchable online. Specifically, it would require information on any program disbursements of over \$2 million, including to identify recipients and lenders or intermediaries and to describe the decision-making process for such disbursements. It would also require information on the amount of assistance provided to small businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, women, and veterans. The bill would also effectively separate the authorization cap for the Paycheck Protection Program from other SBA 7(a) small business loan guarantee programs.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 269 to 147. [HR 6782, [Vote #113](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Education Issues

Garcia Voted Against Providing Floor Consideration Of The National Apprenticeship Act. In November 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1224) that would provide for floor consideration of the National Apprenticeship Act (HR 8294). The rule would provide for up to one hour of general debate on the bill, floor consideration of 17 amendments and automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to the bill. The manager's amendment would make technical and clarifying changes to the bill. Among other provisions, it would make certain authorized funds available for research and evaluation activities related to the national apprenticeship system; clarify that state apprenticeship agencies may use administrative funding to support participant retention; and clarify that a number of apprenticeship program funds may be used toward related assessment or licensure fees for participants. It would also clarify that the on-the-job hour requirement for time-based programs is cumulative and specify annual as opposed to quarterly data reporting requirements for programs with fewer than five participants. The rule would also provide for House proceedings through the end of the 116th Congress, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions.” The resolution passed 229 to 170. [HR 1224, [Vote #224](#), 11/19/20; CQ, [11/19/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment That Requires School Employees To Comply With Federal Requirements To Consider Anti-Semitism As Discrimination. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Foxy, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require employees designated by school districts and colleges to coordinate compliance with federal nondiscrimination requirements to consider antisemitism to be discrimination under the bill's provisions.” The motion passed 255 to 164. [H R 2574, [Vote #191](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Strength in Diversity Act, Which Awarded Grants To School Districts That Implement Plans To Reduce Educational Disparities. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize such sums as may be necessary for fiscal 2020 through 2026 for the Education Department to award grants to state and local school districts or educational agencies to develop and implement plans to increase the racial and socioeconomic diversity of students at public schools to improve academic outcomes, particularly for students of color and low-income students. Specifically, it would authorize one-year planning grants

for assessing and developing options to reduce educational disparities by race and socioeconomic status, based on community preferences. It would authorize three-year implementation grants for activities such as teacher and staff recruitment for expanded schools and programs to encourage inter-district school attendance, including through transportation planning. It would require the Education Department to establish performance measures for grant-funded programs, including to assess progress in improving academic and other outcomes for a number of demographic subgroups and improving student readiness for postsecondary education and careers. It would also allow the department to reserve up to 5 percent of funds authorized to carry out research and development activities related to school diversity.” The bill passed 387 to 33. [H R 2639, [Vote #189](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Promote Diversity By Ensuring Low-Income Children Have Access To High Performing Public Schools. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Moulton, D-Mass., amendment no. 9 that would expand the uses for school diversity implementation grants to include the creation or improvement of systems and partnerships to create a "one-stop enrollment process" for students with multiple public school options in order to ensure access to low poverty or high-performing schools for low-income children and to promote racial and socioeconomic diversity.” The amendment was adopted 379 to 34. [H R 2639, [Vote #188](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Replace The Text Of The Strength In Diversity Act With A Republican Bill To Allow Local Agencies To Use Funds To Reduce Racial Isolation In Schools. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 2 that would replace the bill text with provisions that would allow local educational agencies receiving federal grants for student support and academic enrichment to use funds to develop or implement strategies to improve diversity and reduce racial or socioeconomic isolation in schools. It would require such agencies to describe in a funding application strategies to be carried out; school stakeholder and community engagement that will be conducted in planning and implementation, including with community entities such as tribal organizations and local housing and transportation authorities; and how activities will comply with federal law. [...] Note: Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” The amendment was rejected 243-171. [HR 2639, [Vote #187](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The CONFUCIUS Act. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1067) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package (HR 7617).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up S. 939, the CONFUCIUS Act, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent...” *A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The previous question passed 230 to 181. [H RES 1067, [Vote #168](#), 7/29/20; Congressional Record, [7/29/20](#); CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

- **According To Sen. Grassley, The CONFUCIUS Act Would “Protect Free Speech At U.S. Colleges” And Reduce “Chinese Communist Party’s Influence On U.S. Colleges.”** “The Senate passed the Concerns Over Nations Funding University Campus Institutes in the United States (CONFUCIUS) Act by unanimous consent, legislation supported by Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa) and introduced by Sen. John Kennedy (R-La.). This legislation works to address concerns about Confucius Institutes’ suppressing free speech on American college campuses. At universities across the U.S., the Chinese government is waging an influence war through its Confucius Institutes. Though ostensibly designed to promote cultural studies on college campuses, Confucius Institutes receive direct funding from the Chinese government. The CONFUCIUS Act reduces the Chinese Communist Party’s influence on U.S. colleges and universities by granting full managerial authority of Confucius Institutes to the universities that host them.” [Sen. Grassley, Press Release, [6/11/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Department Of Defense From Authorizing The Participation Of For-Profit Institutions In Department Educational Assistance Programs, With Some Exceptions. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Takano, D-Calif., amendment no. 29 that would prohibit the

Defense Department from authorizing the participation of a for-profit institution in department educational assistance programs unless the institution derives at least 10% of its revenues from sources other than federal education assistance.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 232-184. [HR 6395, [Vote #150](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Treasury Department To Carry Out A Program To Make Payments Of Up To \$10,000 To Help Pay Down Private Education Student Loans. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Dean, D-Pa., amendment no. 11 that would require the Treasury Department to carry out a program to make payments of up to \$10,000 to help pay down private education student loans. It also would require loan holders that receive payments under the program to modify the loan to lower monthly payments by the borrower.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-198. [HR 6395, [Vote #149](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Overriding President Trump’s Veto Of Legislation Disapproving Of Education Department’s New Rule On Federal Student Loan Forgiveness. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage, over President Donald Trump's May 29, 2020 veto, of the joint resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a September 2019 Education Department rule establishing new policies related to federal student loan forgiveness for borrowers who attended schools that committed fraud or any type of institutional misrepresentation, requiring such borrowers to demonstrate financial harm as a result of the fraud to receive complete or partial cancellation of student loan debt. The rule would also allow for mandatory arbitration agreements related to such claims and require borrowers to file claims within three years of leaving an institution. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2020. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the 2019 rule would have no force or effect, and October 2016 rules that provide for complete cancellation of federal student loan debt for defrauded borrowers would be effectively maintained..” The bill was rejected by a vote of 210-173. [H J RES 76, [Vote #120](#), 6/26/20; CQ, [6/26/20](#)]

- **House Democrats Failed To Override Trump’s Veto Of A Legislation To Overturn The Secretary Of Education’s New Rule That Narrowed The Requirements To Receive Student Loan Forgiveness.** “The House of Representatives failed to override President Donald Trump’s veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill. In a big win for Education Secretary Betsy DeVos, House Democrats failed to override Trump’s veto of a major student loan forgiveness bill by a vote of 238-173. A two-thirds majority is required to override a presidential veto. Last month, Trump vetoed congressional legislation that would have overturned a key student loan forgiveness rule drafted by DeVos and the U.S. Education Department. In March, the U.S. Senate voted 53-42 to overturn a new student loan forgiveness rule that critics say would limit student loan forgiveness for students when a college closes due to fraud. [...] DeVos rewrote the rules —which were drafted during the Obama administration — to narrow the requirements to receive student loan forgiveness.” [Forbes, [6/27/20](#)]

Energy Issues

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Increase Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Funding Authorization For Solar, Wind, And Water Energy By 50 Percent Annually Through FY 2025. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Haaland, D-N.M., amendment no. 32 that would increase energy efficiency and renewable energy funding authorization levels by 50% annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department research and development activities related to solar, wind, and water energy. It also would add authorization totals for research, development, demonstration, and commercialization activities under the Energy Department's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy through fiscal 2025, authorizing \$3.2 billion in fiscal 2021 increasing incrementally to \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2025.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 173. [HR 4447, [Vote #203](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Adding Amendments To Authorize Increased Funding For Fusion Energy Research And Give Special Considerations To Minority-Serving Institutions When Awarding Solar Energy Research Grants. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Stevens, D-Mich., en bloc amendments no. 1 that would, among other provisions, authorize \$976 million for fiscal 2021 and incrementally increase funds each year

thereafter to \$1.3 billion in fiscal 2025 for fusion energy research activities; require the Energy Department to give special consideration to applications from minority-serving institutions when awarding solar energy research and development grant funding; require a wind energy program established by the bill to focus on the research, development, demonstration and commercial application of modeling and simulation tools to more efficiently design, site, permit, manufacture, construct, operate, maintain and decommission wind energy systems; and authorize \$1.5 million in fiscal 2021 to establish a nonprofit corporation within the Energy Department to advance collaboration with energy researchers, higher education institutions, industry and nonprofit and philanthropic organizations to accelerate the commercialization of energy technologies.” The amendments were adopted 235 to 172. [HR 4447, [Vote #202](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Clean Economy Jobs And Innovation Act, Adopting A Manager’s Amendment On That Bill, Considering The Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, And Allowing Debate On The Continuing Resolution. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Clean Economy Jobs and Innovation Act (HR 4447) and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act (HR 6270). The rule would provide for 90 minutes of general debate and floor consideration of 98 amendments for HR 4447 and one hour of general debate for HR 6270. It would also provide for one hour of general debate on a continuing resolution (HR 8319) to provide short-term appropriations through Dec. 11, 2020, which is not expected to be considered after the House passed a similar measure (HR 8337) under suspension of the rules Tuesday, Sept. 22. Finally, it would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager’s amendment to HR 4447. Among other provisions, the amendment would authorize, through fiscal 2025, \$65 million annually for the Labor and Energy departments to implement two energy industry workforce development programs, including \$50 million for grants to fund wages of individuals receiving training. It would expand eligibility for and authorize \$32 million annually through fiscal 2025 for an Energy Department loan guarantee program for projects using new technologies to reduce air pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. It would modify Energy Department programs related to methane hydrates reauthorized under the bill, including to limit development activities and add public notice and comment and reporting requirements for research. It would require the EPA to develop a proposal to assess and address cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors, such as impacts associated with climate change. It would strike language requiring revenues from wind or solar energy leases on public lands to be paid to states and counties and to a renewable energy resource conservation fund for federal lands. It would codify a Commerce Department agreement limiting importation of uranium from Russia. It would provide for a dispute resolution process with regard to eminent domain for surveying land to be used for natural gas pipelines.” The bill passed 229 to 187. [HR 1129, [Vote #200](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/21/20](#)]

Environmental Issues

Garcia Voted For Authorizing The Environmental Protection Agency To Issue A Permit A Wastewater Treatment Plant To Discharge Into Marine Waters. In November 2020, Garcia voted for: “Norton, D-D.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a permit for discharges into marine waters by the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant owned by San Diego, Calif., exempting the plant from EPA secondary treatment standards. Among other conditions, it would require the plant to meet certain pretreatment program requirements and demonstrate that it can produce at least 83 million gallons of water suitable for potable reuse before 2036. It would require the EPA to determine development milestones necessary to ensure compliance with permit conditions.” The motion was agreed to 395-4. [HR 4611, [Vote #221](#), 11/17/20; CQ, [11/17/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment Decreasing EPA Funding By \$564 Million. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment no. 102 that would decrease by \$564 million funding for EPA environmental programs and management expenses including travel expenses, hire of passenger motor vehicles, operation of aircraft, purchase of library memberships and other administrative costs.” The motion failed 155 to 256. [HR 7608, [Vote #164](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Defund A Trump Administration EPA Rule On Air Quality Standards For Particulate Matter. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tonko, D-N.Y., for Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment no. 67 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to enforce an April 30, 2020, EPA rule related to air quality standards for particulate matter.” The amendment was adopted 233-176. [H R 7608, [Vote #163](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

- **The Amendment Would Defund The Trump Administration’s EPA Rule That Would Maintain Existing Particulate Quality Standards Rather Than Enforce Greater Emissions Cuts.** “Among the provisions voted on is a prohibition on EPA’s use of funds to finalize, implement or enforce the agency’s proposal to maintain the existing particulate matter (PM) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) instead of tightening it to force greater PM emissions cuts. The amendment says the proposal ‘fails to protect, within an adequate margin of safety, communities of color from harmful air pollution during a global public health pandemic, where those communities are experiencing a disproportionately high death rate made worse by decades of exposure to toxic pollution.’ The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY), appeared to prevail on a voice vote, but Tonko requested a recorded vote that had not yet occurred at press time.” [InsideEPA, 7/24/20]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Cut Funding For Environment And Interior Portion Of The Appropriations Bill By 5%. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 62 that would reduce by 5 percent all discretionary funding made available by the Interior-Environment title of the bill (Division C).” The amendment failed 117-292. [H R 7608, [Vote #162](#), 7/23/20; CQ, [7/23/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Permanently Funding The Land And Water Conservation Fund For Maintenance Projects On National Parks And Public Lands. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Great American Outdoors Act that would permanently fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million annually and establish for maintenance of national parks and other public lands. It would require 50% of U.S. energy development revenues to be deposited into the restoration fund annually for fiscal 2021 through 2025, up to a maximum of \$1.9 billion annually. Among other provisions regarding the restoration fund, it would allocate 70% of funding to the National Park Service and 15% to the U.S. Forest Service. It would allow no more than 35% of funds to be used for transportation projects and prohibit the use of funds for land acquisition, employee bonuses or to supplant discretionary funding. It would require the Interior and Agriculture Departments to submit to Congress a list of priority deferred maintenance projects to be funded for fiscal 2021. It would allow the departments to accept public donations to the fund and require them to incorporate measures to improve the accessibility of public lands to individuals with disabilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 310 to 107. [H Res 1957, [Vote #155](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Prohibit New Mining On One Million Acres Of Federal Land In Arizona And Colorado. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment no. 8 that would insert the text of two bills (HR 1373 and HR 823) that would effectively prohibit any new mining or mineral production activities on approximately one million acres of federal lands in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona and approximately 261,000 acres of land in Colorado by withdrawing the federal lands from eligibility for mining and mineral and geothermal leasing. It would also designate or expand a number of federal land management areas in Colorado; designate the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape in Colorado and authorize \$10 million for its administration; and modify or expand certain Interior Department land use authorities, including authorities related to land transfer and acquisition, livestock grazing and military high altitude flight training.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 181, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 838, [Vote #147](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Designate 1.4 Million Acres Of Federal Lands And Protected Rivers In California, Colorado, And Washington. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 7 that would insert the text of a bill (HR 2546) that would designate approximately 1.4 million acres of federal lands in California, Colorado and Washington as new, expanded or potential wilderness areas and designate approximately 1,221 river

miles in California and Washington as wild, scenic or recreational rivers. Among other provisions, it would establish a public-private partnership to facilitate environmental remediation of federal lands and waters in California damaged by illegal marijuana operations and protect a number of existing rights and usages on designated lands, including to provide for continued military activities such as helicopter overflights.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 837, [Vote #146](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Election Law & Campaign Finance Issues

Garcia Voted Against Funding The US Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Election Mail Procedures. In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide \$25 million in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations for the U.S. Postal Service, including \$15 million for the Postal Service office of the inspector general. It would prohibit the Postal Service from implementing or approving any change to its operations or service levels as in effect on Jan. 1, 2020, before the later of Jan. 31, 2021 or the last day of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including restrictions on overtime pay for Postal Service employees or removing mail collection boxes or sorting machines. It would direct the Postal Service to reverse any initiative or action that is causing a delay in mail processing or delivery. It would require the Postal Service to postmark and provide same-day processing for election mail, such as voter registration forms and mail-in ballots, and to treat such mail as first class mail.” The bill passed 257-150. [HR 8015, [Vote #182](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment Authorizing Disciplinary Action Against Postal Service Workers Who Obstruct Election Mail, Pay For USPS Operating Expenses, And Prioritize The Delivery Of Ballots And Medical Products. In August 2020, Garcia voted for: “Comer, R-Ky., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would authorize disciplinary action against Postal Service employees who willfully obstruct the passage of election mail or use their official authority to interfere with a federal election. It would specify that funds provided by the bill may only be used for operating expenses and may not be used to pay any outstanding debt of the Postal Service. It would also require the Postal Service to use a portion of such funds to prioritize the delivery of federal ballots and medical or pharmaceutical products during the COVID-19 public health emergency.” The motion was rejected 182-223. [HR 8015, [Vote #181](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering Legislation Funding The US Postal Service And Prohibiting It From Interfering In Mail Ballots. In August 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1092) that would provide for floor consideration of the Delivering for America Act (HR 8015). The rule would provide for two hours of floor debate and automatic adoption of a Maloney, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to the bill that would strike a section authorizing individuals harmed by a violation of the bill's provisions to seek relief through civil action against the Postal Service.” The motion was agreed to 230-171. [H Res 1092, [Vote #180](#), 8/22/20; CQ, [8/22/20](#)]

Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness

Garcia Voted For Establishing Parameters For The “Recruitment, Retention, Promotion, And Training” Of NOAA Corps Officers In Addition To Enacting Agency Protections Pertaining To Sexual Harassment And Assault. In December 2020, Garcia voted for: “Case, D-Hawaii, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish or update a number of personnel-related policies for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration commissioned officer corps. It would outline numerous requirements for the recruitment, retention, promotion, and training of NOAA Corps officers. It would extend certain benefits and requirements in place for other uniformed services to NOAA Corps, including policies related to employment and reemployment rights, housing and personal spending allowances, and mental health services. It would authorize NOAA to establish a student loan repayment program and an educational assistance program for active and pre-commission officers, and to establish a career flexibility program allowing officers to take temporary leaves of absence. Among other provisions, it would update requirements for NOAA response to reports of sexual harassment and sexual assault at the agency, including to require thorough and prompt investigation of all such allegations. It would extend to 2030

NOAA authority to enter into transaction agreements to carry out research related to data and satellite systems, and it would require NOAA to enter into at least two contracts for charting and survey services by vessels, particularly in the Arctic.” The motion was agreed to 265 - 124. [S 2981, [Vote #233](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require public employers and private employers with at least 15 employees to make reasonable accommodations to employees for known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that such accommodations would impose an undue hardship on their operations. It would prohibit employers from denying employment opportunities to or retaliating against such employees based on the need to provide accommodations. It would prohibit employers from requiring such employees to take paid or unpaid leave if reasonable accommodations can be provided or to accept any accommodation other than a reasonable accommodation arrived at through an interactive process between the employer and employee. It would also provide legal remedies for employees denied reasonable accommodations, including rights to compensatory damages, lost pay and reasonable attorney fees, and it would require the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, within two years of enactment, to issue regulations to carry out the bill's provisions, including to provide examples of reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers.” The bill passed by a vote of 329-73. [HR 2694, [Vote #195](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Exempt Employers At Religious Entities From Providing Accommodations To Pregnant Workers. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt certain employers considered to be ‘religious entities’ under current employment law from the bill's provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 177-226. [HR 2694, [Vote #194](#), 9/17/20; CQ, [9/17/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Equity and Inclusion Enforcement Act, Which Treats Unintentional Discrimination As Equally Enforceable As Intentional Violations Under Title VI Complaints of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow individuals to file civil discrimination lawsuits with regard to disparate impacts -- or unintentional discriminatory effects -- as a result of federal policies, enforceable to the same extent as intentional violations under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. It would require all school districts and colleges that receive federal education funding to designate an employee to oversee compliance with Title VI requirements and investigate complaints of noncompliance. It would also establish a special assistant for equity and inclusion within the Education Department to promote, coordinate, and evaluate equity and inclusion programs consistent with Title VI, including the dissemination of information, technical assistance, and coordination of research activities.” The bill passed 232 to 188. [H R 2574, [Vote #192](#), 9/16/20; CQ, [9/16/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Floor Consideration Of Bills Related To School Diversity, Employment Accommodations For Pregnancy, And Condemning Anti-Asian Bias. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1107) that would provide for floor consideration of the Strength in Diversity Act (HR 2639); the Equity and Inclusion Enforcement Act (HR 2574); the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (HR 2694); and a resolution (H Res 908) condemning anti-Asian sentiment related to COVID-19. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 12 amendments to HR 2639 and automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to HR 2574 that would clarify the role of an Education Department special assistant for equity and inclusion to include evaluating and providing advice on compliance with Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs. The rule would also provide for House proceedings through Nov. 20, 2020, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules and same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions through Nov. 20. [...] Note: Pursuant to the provisions of H Res 965, members were able to vote remotely by proxy during the public health emergency period related to COVID-19.” The rule was adopted 216 to 157. [H Res 1107, [Vote #186](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Establishing The Commission On The Social Status Of Black Men And Boys Within The U.S. Commission On Civil Rights. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “McBath, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules

and pass the bill that would establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys within the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to study and make recommendations related to conditions affecting Black men and boys, including homicide rates, arrest and incarceration rates, poverty, violence, fatherhood, mentorship, drug abuse, death rates, disparate income and wealth levels, school performance in all grade levels including postsecondary education, and health issues.” The motion passed 368 to 1. [S 2163, [Vote #167](#), 7/27/20; CQ, [7/27/20](#)]

FEMA & Disaster Relief Issues

Garcia Voted For Adding Amendments Directing The NOAA, EPA, And Energy Department To Establish Programs To Mitigate Wildfire Impact And Improve The Resiliency Of Critical Infrastructure. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Levin, D-Calif., en bloc amendments no. 4 that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 million annually in fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to maintain a program to improve wildfire smoke emissions modeling and develop smoke forecasts; direct the Energy Department to establish a program to provide rebates to homeowners to defray the costs of retrofitting an existing home to be wildfire-resistant; require the Environmental Protection Agency to give priority to higher education institutions or state or local governments located in areas impacted by wildfire smoke that have expertise in air quality research and experience in community outreach in a program established by the bill researching wildfire smoke; and require the Energy Department to establish a research and development program to improve the energy resilience of critical infrastructure, including through the use of microgrids, during extreme weather events.” The amendments were adopted 273 to 132. [HR 4447, [Vote #204](#), 9/24/20; CQ, [9/24/20](#)]

Financial Protections & Wall Street

Garcia Voted For Passing A Bill That Would Authorize The U.S. Mint To Modify The Metallic Composition Of Circulating Coins If A Study Indicated That This Would Cut Costs. In December 2020, Garcia voted for: “Clay, D-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the U.S. Mint to modify the metallic composition of circulating coins if a study indicates that the modification will reduce taxpayer costs; will not change the size, weight or compatibility with most coin acceptors of current coinage; and will have minimal impacts on the public and stakeholders. It would require the Mint to notify Congress 90 days prior to making a modification and halt the modification if Congress finds that it is unjustified and enacts disapproving legislation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 343 to 41. [HR 7995, [Vote #228](#), 12/2/20; CQ, [12/2/20](#)]

Foreign Policy Issues

Garcia Voted For Authorizing The US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking Through September 30, 2025 And To Share Visa Denials Related To Human Trafficking. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Castro, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through Sept. 30, 2025, the authorization for activities of the U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. It would require the State Department to ensure that information regarding U.S. visa denials based on grounds related to human trafficking is shared in a timely manner with relevant offices within the department, and to submit an annual report to Congress on such visa denials.” The motion passed 414 to 0. [HR 5664, [Vote #197](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Castro, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit the importation of all goods manufactured in the Xinjiang Uighur autonomous region of China or by persons working with the Xinjiang government under certain manufacturing programs, unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies that the goods were not made by forced labor. It would require the president to identify and impose asset blocking and visa sanctions on all foreign persons that have knowingly engaged in or facilitated forced labor of ethnic minorities in the region or contributed to efforts to contravene U.S. law prohibiting importation from the region. It would require the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force to develop an enforcement strategy to address forced labor in the Xinjiang region and require the State Department to develop a diplomatic strategy and make a determination of whether treatment

of ethnic minorities in the region constitute crimes against humanity or genocide. It would also require U.S. traded companies to make financial disclosures regarding their known engagement with any entity that has been sanctioned for or engaged in activities related to mass surveillance, detention facilities or forced labor in the region.” The bill passed by a vote of 406-3. [HR 6210, [Vote #196](#), 9/22/20; CQ, [9/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Reallocate \$102 Million In Funding From State Department To USAID To Counter Chinese Influence. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Granger, R-Texas., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by \$102.5 million funding for a number of U.S. Agency for International Development bilateral development assistance activities, intended for activities to counter Chinese influence, offset by an equal reduction in funding for the State Department economic support fund.” The motion failed 183 to 228. [HR 7608, [Vote #165](#), 7/24/20; CQ, [7/24/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds To Award A Contract To A Foreign Company Based In A Country That Has Been Identified As A Nonmarket Economy, Subject To Sanctions, Or Failed To Comply With Trade Requirements. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Crawford, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to award a contract, subcontract, grant, or loan to any entity owned by or connected to a foreign company based in a country, including China, that has been identified as a nonmarket economy, is subject to certain tariffs and sanctions, or is monitored for failure to comply with certain World Trade Organization trade requirements.” The motion passed by a vote 224 – 193. [HR 2, [Vote #137](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Imposing Sanctions On Foreign Individuals And Entities Responsible For Human Rights Abuses In China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region And Requires Various Reports On The Topic. In May 2020, Garcia voted for: “Sherman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to submit a report to Congress identifying individuals responsible for certain human rights abuses against Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang autonomous region and to impose asset-blocking and visa sanctions against such individuals. It would state that U.S. policy toward China should be “explicitly linked” to Chinese actions related to Uighurs and other minority groups and the release of political prisoners. It would also require the State Department, FBI, and National Intelligence Director to submit a number of reports to Congress, including a report on efforts to protect U.S. citizens and residents, including Uighurs and Chinese nationals, from harassment or intimidation by Chinese government officials and a classified report assessing U.S. intelligence capabilities with regard to human rights violations in the Xinjiang autonomous region.” The motion was agreed to 413-1. [S 3744, [Vote #110](#), 5/27/20; CQ, [5/27/20](#)]

Health Care Issues

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Underwood, D-Ill., amendment no. 148 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue in any litigation that the provisions of the 2010 health care law and certain related provisions are unconstitutional or invalid on any grounds.” The amendment was adopted 234-181. [HR 7617, [Vote #175](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The State Health Care Premium Reduction Act, Which Would Expand Enrollment In And Reduce Consumer Costs For State-And-Federally Operated Affordable Care Act Health Insurance Marketplace; Incentivize Medicaid Expansion By States; And Authorized Maximum Price Negotiations For Prescription Drugs Under Medicare. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would include a number of provisions to expand enrollment in and reduce consumer costs for state- and federally-operated Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces; incentivize Medicaid expansion by states; and authorize maximum price negotiations for prescription drugs under Medicare. Title I of the bill would expand eligibility for federal tax subsidies toward insurance premiums and increase the percentage of premiums such subsidies would cover. It would provide \$10 billion annually beginning in fiscal 2022 to help states lower costs of

ACA plans, including to provide reinsurance payments to health insurance issuers and subsidies to individuals. It would provide \$200 million for grants to states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces; \$100 million annually for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach related to ACA marketplace plans; \$100 million annually for the HHS "navigator" program, which helps individuals enroll in qualified plans; and \$200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for grants to states to encourage plan enrollment. It would also prohibit implementation of August 2018 regulations related to health insurance plans that are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements, including short-term, limited-duration plans. Title II of the bill would provide for full federal reimbursement of state Medicaid expansion costs for new enrollees for three years, then gradually decrease the federal medical assistance cost-share to 90% for those enrollees. It would authorize HHS to reduce the federal cost-share percentage for states that do not expand their Medicaid programs by 0.5% quarterly beginning in fiscal 2023, and by 10% beginning July 2027. It would permanently authorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program. It would require Medicaid and CHIP programs to provide at least 12 continuous months of coverage for qualifying individuals and provide one year of coverage for women after the end of a pregnancy. It would allow states to expand eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP programs to include children whose family income exceeds certain amounts, and it would make citizens of the Freely Associated States residing in the U.S. eligible for Medicaid. Title III of the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program under which the Health and Human Services Department would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate a "maximum fair price" for insulin and up to 250 other Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition and account for high levels of spending. It would require the department to negotiate the maximum price of at least 25 drugs for 2023 and at least 50 drugs in each subsequent year, with maximum prices not exceeding 120% of a drug's average international price or 85% of the average manufacturer price for that year. It would subject manufacturers who do not reach a negotiated agreement for a drug to excise taxes based on gross sales of that drug. It would require manufacturers to offer negotiated prices to private health insurers. It would authorize a total of \$3 billion through fiscal 2023 for implementation of the price negotiation program. As amended, the bill would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health cancer research and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in ACA marketplace health plans." The bill passed 200-179.[HR 1425, [Vote #124](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Postpone The Bill's Effective Date Until The Health And Human Services Department Certified That None Of The Bill's Provision Would Adversely Affect Any COVID-19 Treatments. In June 2020, Garcia voted for: "Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the bill's effective date until the Health and Human Services Department certifies that none of the bill's provisions would adversely affect the research, development, or approval of any drug intended to treat or prevent COVID-19." The motion was rejected by a vote of 187-189. [HR 1425, [Vote #123](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

Housing Issues

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Require Housing And Urban Department Community Development Grant Recipients To Report If They Had Implemented Certain Land Use Policies, Such As Enacting High-Density Zoning, Reducing, Minimum Lot Size, or Allowing The Subdivision Of Single-Family Homes Into Duplexes. In June 2020, Garcia voted for: "Huizenga, R-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require Housing and Urban Development Department community development program grant recipients to describe whether, and if so why, their community has implemented a number of land use policies, such as enacting high-density zoning, reducing minimum lot size, or allowing the subdivision of single-family homes into duplexes. It would strike from the bill language that would prohibit requirements that individuals must receive treatment or perform any other prerequisites to receive shelter, housing, or other services under the bill's rental assistance provisions. It would prevent any individual who is unlawfully present in the United States from receiving financial assistance provided by the bill." The motion was rejected 191-185. [HR 7301, [Vote #127](#), 6/29/20; CQ, [6/29/20](#)]

House Administration

Garcia Voted For Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes. In October 2020, Garcia voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns QAnon and the conspiracy theories it promotes, which baselessly allege that a group of Satan-worshipping pedophiles in various positions of power are operating a child sex trafficking ring and seeking to undermine President Donald Trump. It would condemn all other groups and ideologies ‘from the far left to the far right’ that contribute to the spread of conspiracy theories and encourage destruction of property or attacks on law enforcement officers. It would encourage the FBI to strengthen their focus on preventing violence and harassment by such theories. It would encourage the intelligence community to uncover any foreign support or efforts to amplify QAnon online. It would urge Americans to seek information from ‘authoritative sources’ and ‘engage in political debate from a common factual foundation.’” The resolution passed 371-18. [HR 1154, [Vote #218](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering Two Resolutions -- One Condemning Unwanted, Unnecessary Medical Procedures And One Condemning QAnon And Rejecting The Conspiracy Theories It Promotes. In October 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1164) that would provide for floor consideration of a resolution (H Res 1153) condemning unwanted, unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their consent; and a resolution (H Res 1154) condemning QAnon and rejecting the conspiracy theories it promotes. The rule would provide for one hour of debate on each resolution and for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to H Res 1153 that would clarify language calling on the Homeland Security Department to hold accountable individuals who were involved in unnecessary or nonconsensual medical procedures at the Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga.” The resolution passed 226-186. [HR 1164, [Vote #216](#), 10/1/20; CQ, [10/1/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Issue Charge Cards To Federal Agencies To Pay For Charging Electric Vehicles. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the General Services Administration to issue charge cards to each federal agency for each passenger electric motor vehicle at the agency and issue guidance to clarify how agency employees may use such cards to pay for charging electric vehicles.” The motion passed 403-2. [S 2193, [Vote #184](#), 9/14/20; CQ, [9/14/20](#)]

Immigration & Border Issues

Garcia Voted Against Condemning The Performance Of Unwanted And Unnecessary Medical Procedures On Individuals Without Their Full, Informed Consent – Particularly With Regard To ICE’s Detention Center In Ocilla, Ga. In October 2020, Garcia voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives condemns the performance of unwanted and unnecessary medical procedures on individuals without their full, informed consent -- particularly with regard to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Irwin County Detention Center in Ocilla, Ga. It would express that ‘everyone deserves to control their own reproductive choices and make informed choices about their bodies’ and that further accountability and transparency is necessary to protect people in custody of ICE. The resolution would call on the Homeland Security Department to pause the removal of individuals who experienced any medical procedure at the Irwin County Detention Center; allow individuals who may have experienced an unnecessary or nonconsensual procedure to have immediate access to appropriate medical treatment; comply with investigation and records requests related to the detention center; ensure that impacted individuals are able to participate in investigations; and hold individuals involved accountable.” The resolution passed 232-157. [HR 1153, [Vote #217](#), 10/2/20; CQ, [10/2/20](#)]

- **A Group Of Immigrant Women Detained By ICE Alleged They Were Subject To Nonconsensual And Invasive Gynecological Procedures While In Custody.** “A group of immigrant women detained by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is seeking a class-action lawsuit against the agency, alleging they received subpar gynecological care — or faced retaliation for speaking out about it — while being

held at a facility in Georgia. A complaint filed Monday in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Georgia cites sworn testimony from at least 35 detainees at Irwin County Detention Center, who say they were subject to nonconsensual and invasive procedures by Mahendra Amin, a physician in Ocilla, Ga.” [Washington Post, [12/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Decreasing \$15 Million In DOJ Funding Intended To Help Provide Legal Representation For Asylum Seekers At The Southwest U.S. Border. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Aderholt, R-Ala., motion to recommit the fiscal 2021 six-bill appropriations package to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would decrease by \$15 million, the full amount provided, funding for a Justice Department grant program for nonprofits to provide legal representation to immigrants arriving at the southwest U.S. border seeking asylum or other legal protection. It would increase by the same amount funding for DOJ state and local law enforcement assistance grants.” The motion was rejected 179-219. [HR 7617, [Vote #177](#); 7/31/20; CQ, [7/31/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Provide Counsel To People Seeking Entry To The United States When Subject To A Secondary Inspection And Allow Them Time To Consult With Counsel During The First Hour Of That Inspection. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title II of the bill. Title II would require the Homeland Security Department to provide access to counsel for all individuals subject to a secondary inspection when seeking admission to the United States. Specifically, it would require the department to allow such individuals to consult with legal representation and a relative, petitioner or other connection within the United States, within the first hour of a secondary inspection. It would also prohibit the department from accepting paperwork from lawful permanent residents subject to secondary inspection that would give up such individuals' legal immigration status without providing them the opportunity to seek advice from counsel.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231 to 184. [H R 2486, [Vote #154](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The No Ban Act, Terminating A Number Of Executive Orders And Proclamations By The President Restricting Access Into The U.S. From Certain Muslim-Majority Countries. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would terminate a number of executive orders and proclamations by the president restricting entry into the United States from certain countries, including Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking entry into the United States. It would limit the president's ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability. It would allow individuals present in the United States who are harmed by entry restrictions in violation of the bill's provisions to seek relief. Title I would also prohibit drug manufacturers from engaging in ‘product hopping’ in which drug manufacturers make small changes to a drug so as to receive a new period of patent protection and impede the entry of generic or biosimilar products. It would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to impose penalties or bring suit against manufacturers in violation of the prohibition. It would also restrict the practice of ‘patent thickening’ in which manufacturers file additional unused patents that they assert are being infringed by generic and biosimilar products, by limiting the number of such patents a manufacturer may file.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-183. [HR 2486, [Vote #153](#), 7/22/20; CQ, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The No Ban Act Would Vacate Trump’s Existing Travel Bans On Countries His Administration Deemed To Be Threats To National Security And Put Measures In Place To Prevent Similar Bans In The Future.** “The No Ban Act would vacate Trump’s existing travel bans on countries his administration deems to be threats to national security, as well as put in place measures to prevent future such bans. Under the first version of Trump’s travel ban, unveiled in January 2017, citizens of seven majority-Muslim countries, including those who held US green cards and dual US citizenship, were held for questioning for many hours at airports across the country and were denied entry to the US. A de facto ‘Muslim ban,’ the policy appeared to be the execution of Trump’s call on the campaign trail for a ‘total and complete shutdown’ of Muslims entering the US and sparked widespread protests throughout the country. [...] The

No Ban Act would dial back the president's authority to issue such bans under the Immigration and Nationality Act, which was 'not intended to provide carte blanche authority to the president to ban large categories of individuals without justification, or to rewrite immigration laws with which he disagrees,' Chair Jerrold Nadler said on the House floor Wednesday." [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

- **The No Ban Act Would Amend Current Law To Require That Any Travel Ban Be Temporary, Based On Credible Evidence, Subject To Congressional Oversight, And Be Created Only In Response To Specific Actions Foreign Entities Have Taken To Threaten The U.S.** "The No Ban Act would amend the current law to require that any travel ban be temporary, based on credible evidence, subject to congressional oversight, and be created only in response to specific actions foreign entities have taken to threaten the US. The bill also states that a ban must also advance a compelling government interest in the least restrictive way possible." [Vox, [7/22/20](#)]

Infrastructure Issues

Garcia Voted For Repealing The Requirement That The Federal Communications Commission Eliminate The T-Band, A Spectrum Range Frequency Utilized By Public Safety Agencies. In September 2020, Garcia voted for: "McNerney, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would repeal a requirement that the Federal Communications Commission reallocate and auction to commercial users spectrum in the T-Band, which is a range of frequencies on the wireless spectrum historically reserved for public safety agencies. It would also require the agency to issue rules within 180 days of enactment to require that revenue from 9-1-1 phone service fees be used to support 9-1-1 services in the local jurisdiction and establish an interagency strike force to examine how the federal government can prevent jurisdictions from diverting such fees." The motion was agreed to 410 to 5. [HR 451, [Vote #201](#), 9/23/20; CQ, [9/23/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Transportation And Infrastructure Authorization Act, Which Authorized \$1.5 Trillion In Infrastructure Projects. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: "Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize federal-aid highway, public transit, and surface transportation safety and research programs for five years, through fiscal 2025. It would authorize approximately \$1.5 trillion for infrastructure projects, including \$494 billion for federal highway and surface transportation programs, \$100 billion for grants to upgrade facilities for schools with high percentages of low-income students, and over \$100 billion for affordable housing development. It would appropriate \$100 billion to expand broadband access, particularly for underserved areas and low-income individuals. It would transfer more than \$145 billion from the Treasury general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, including \$38.6 billion for mass transit. Of funds authorized for surface transportation, it would authorize \$257.4 billion for federal-aid highway programs and over \$29 billion for Amtrak, through 2025. It would also authorize \$40 billion through fiscal 2025 for an Environmental Protection Agency revolving fund that provides grants to states for water infrastructure projects; \$25 billion until expended to modernize U.S. Postal Service infrastructure and operations; and \$10 billion through fiscal 2025 to upgrade hospital infrastructure, prioritizing projects that emphasize public health emergency preparedness or cybersecurity. It would authorize \$20 billion from the aviation trust fund and appropriate an additional \$17.5 billion for airport improvement projects, through fiscal 2025. Among other provisions, it would establish a number of grant programs for "green" transportation technologies, including for the procurement of zero emission buses and other vehicles, purchase and installation of zero emission equipment at U.S. ports, and development of electric vehicle charging and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. It would authorize \$700 million annually through fiscal 2025 for Energy Department electric grid modernization and security projects. It would reinstate "Build America" bonds to provide subsidies for state and local bond issuers to offer lower interest rates for infrastructure investments. It would provide a number of tax incentives for infrastructure investment, including to expand the low-income housing tax credit program by increasing its base allocation to states and establishing a permanent minimum 4% credit rate for projects financed using tax-exempt bonds. As amended, the bill would require the Transportation Department to expand certain safety protections to passenger, freight, and cargo transportation workers with high exposure risk during the COVID-19 pandemic; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; and require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; and prohibit the use of funds for contracts or

funding to any entity connected to a foreign company based in certain countries subject to existing trade restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions, including China.” The bill passed by a vote of 233 – 188. [HR 2, [Vote #138](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Reauthorize Funding For The EPA Comprehensive Lead Service Line Replacement Projects. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Tlaib, D-Mich., amendment no. 3H that would reauthorize funding for Environmental Protection Agency comprehensive lead service line replacement projects through fiscal 2025, increasing the annual authorization from \$60 million to \$4.5 billion annually. The amendment would require the agency to give priority in awarding funds to entities that serve disadvantaged communities and environmental justice communities. It also would establish a federal cost share of 100 percent for such projects.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240 – 181. [HR 2, [Vote #136](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To Repeal A Requirement That Federal-Aid Highway And Public Transportation Projects Must Meet Prevailing Wage Requirements. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Foxx, R-N.C., amendment no. 1H that would repeal a requirement that federal-aid highway and public transportation projects must meet prevailing wage requirements under the 1931 law (PL 71-798) known as the Davis-Bacon Act, for all laborers and mechanics.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 147 – 274. [HR 2, [Vote #135](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Amendments Allowing The Bureau Of Reclamation To Use Its Aquifer Recharge Facilities To Recharge Non-Reclamation Project Water For Certain Projects And Also Strike Language Appropriating \$25 Million To USPS To Buy Zero Emission Vehicles. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Graves, R-Mo., en bloc amendments no. 6 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, allow the Bureau of Reclamation to use excess capacity in its facilities for aquifer recharge of non-Reclamation project water for certain projects; eliminate the need for a federal permit for discharging dredged or fill material in states that already require a similar permit with an equal or higher standard than the current federal water pollution control standard; allow the Bureau of Reclamation to use excess capacity in its facilities for aquifer recharge of non-Reclamation project water, with certain projects; and strike language from the bill that would authorize \$25 million, until expended, for the U.S. Postal Service to purchase zero emission vehicles.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 179-241. [H.R. 2, [Vote #134](#), 7/1/20; CQ, [7/1/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$20 Billion To Energy Department Grants For Tribal Infrastructure Improvements, Directing HHS To Provide Grants To States For COVID-19 Testing Infrastructure, And \$20 Billion For Financing Of Clean Energy Projects. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., en bloc amendments no. 3 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize \$20 billion over five years for Energy Department grants to states and Native American tribes to upgrade public building infrastructure; direct the Health and Human Services Department to provide grants to states and localities for improvements to laboratory infrastructure that would reduce wait times for COVID-19 test results; authorize \$20 billion over six years to establish a Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator that would aim to bolster and expand a robust clean energy workforce; double funding authorized for Environmental Protection Agency clean school bus programs and triple the amount reserved for underserved and disadvantaged communities; and fund a number of programs related to updating infrastructure, including broadband service, and researching energy efficient technologies.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 234-178. [H.R. 2, [Vote #133](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Amendments Adding \$150 Million Dollars To The Department Of Transportation Rural Communities Transportation Infrastructure Safety Program, \$30 Million For Infrastructure In Communities Along The Southern Border, And \$6 Million For Research Into The Effects Of Transportation Planning On Low-Income And Minority Communities. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “A DeFazio, D-Ore., en bloc amendments no. 1 to the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package that would, among other provisions, authorize an additional \$150 million in total for fiscal 2023 and 2024 for the Transportation Department rural communities transportation infrastructure safety program; authorize \$10 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 to repair and maintain surface transportation infrastructure in communities near the U.S.-Mexico border; authorize \$2

million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the department to research how surface transportation planning impacts low-income and minority populations; and modify a number of department grant programs related to expanding access to transit for low-income and rural areas.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 229-189. [H.R. 2, [Vote #132](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of H.R. 2, A \$1.5 Trillion Infrastructure Package As Well As \$3.4 Billion In Additional Funding For VA Construction, And Increasing Funding For The Forest Service And DOT Research Projects. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1028) that would provide for House floor consideration of the \$1.5 trillion infrastructure package (HR 2). It would provide for automatic adoption of a DeFazio, D-Ore., manager’s amendment that would, among other provisions, require contractors and subcontractors for certain projects funded by the bill to meet federal prevailing wage requirements for laborers and mechanics; authorize \$3.4 billion for Veterans Affairs Department construction and maintenance efforts; grant Transportation Security Administration employees the same collective bargaining rights as other federal employees; double the cap for the U.S. Forest Service reforestation trust fund to \$60 million per fiscal year; and authorize \$30 million annually from fiscal 2022 through 2025 for the Transportation Department to establish a demonstration program for advanced transportation technologies in small- and mid-sized communities. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of a total of 170 amendments to the measure, including 167 amendments contained in six en bloc packages and three standalone amendments.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-183. [H Res 1028, [Vote #131](#), 6/30/20; CQ, [6/30/20](#)]

Labor & Working Family Issues

Garcia Voted Against Reauthorizing And Expanding The National Apprenticeship Program. In November 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize and expand programs and activities under the Labor Department national apprenticeship system, authorizing a total of \$3.9 billion for program administration and grants to apprenticeship programs. It would largely codify apprenticeship program standards and expand the system to include pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs. It would authorize a total of \$350 million through fiscal 2025 for the formal establishment of a Labor Department office of apprenticeship to oversee the national apprenticeship system, as well as for program research and evaluation and the establishment of an apprenticeship advisory committee. Through fiscal 2025, it would authorize a total of \$70 million for the Labor Department to carry out an agreement with the Education Department to support integration and alignment of the national apprenticeship system with the education system; \$475 million for state apprenticeship agencies; and \$3 billion for grants and agreements to support apprenticeship programs, including to expand programs in nontraditional apprenticeship industries and high-need social service industries and programs targeting individuals with barriers to employment. It would require state apprenticeship agencies and grant recipients to match 25% of federal funds received. It would establish a number of apprenticeship program quality standards; requirements for registration, planning and implementation of programs by states; and requirements for occupations to be approved as ‘apprenticeable occupations’ within the national apprenticeship system. It would require the national office of apprenticeship to oversee such standards; establish and provide technical assistance to state offices of apprenticeship; and promote diversity within the system through recruitment, employment and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship participants, industries and occupations.” The bill passed 246 to 140. [HR 8294, [Vote #227](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For An Amendment To The National Apprenticeship Program That Would Lower Program Amounts And Modify State Planning, Federal Oversight, And Strike Requirements. In November 2020, Garcia voted for: Smucker, R-Pa., amendment no. 15 that would replace the text of the bill to make a number of changes. Among other provisions, it would authorize all programs at lower amounts; modify requirements related to state planning of apprenticeship programs, including to eliminate certain requirements for federal oversight and requirements that funding be used for alignment with state workforce and education activities; and strike requirements for establishment of a Labor Department advisory committee on apprenticeships and an interagency agreement with the Education Department to support the integration of apprenticeship and educational programs.” The amendment failed 142 to 243. [HR 8294, [Vote #226](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require Eligible Entities For The Apprenticeship Grant Program To Partner With A Labor Organization. In November 2020, Garcia voted against: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment no. 9 that would require eligible entities for the Labor Department apprenticeship grant program to partner with a labor or joint labor-management organization, to the extent practicable.” The amendment passed 236 to 152. [HR 8294, [Vote #225](#), 11/20/20; CQ, [11/20/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Child Care For Economic Recovery Act. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make emergency fiscal 2020 supplemental appropriations in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency for grants to support family care services and infrastructure and expand certain tax credits for individuals and employers related to child and dependent care. The bill would provide \$850 million for Health and Human Services Department social services block grants for states to provide family care for essential workers, including to pay family care providers, set up temporary government-operated care services or reimburse workers for the costs of care. It would also provide \$10 billion in emergency appropriations for HHS child care infrastructure grants to states to construct or improve child care facilities, prioritizing facilities that primarily serve low-income populations, children under five years of age and children of essential workers, as well as facilities that closed during the COVID-19 pandemic and cannot reopen without making required safety modifications. It would require the department to conduct immediate and long-term needs assessments on the condition of child care facilities as a result of the pandemic. The bill would make fully refundable the child and dependent care tax credit, increase from 35% to 50% the maximum percentage of costs that may be claimed, and increase the maximum income level at which individuals may claim the maximum percentage. It would more than double the amount individuals may deposit into flexible spending accounts for dependent care. It would allow child care facilities that lost revenue because of suspended operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic to claim payroll tax credits for 50% of quarterly operating costs. It would provide a refundable payroll tax credit of 30% for employer-subsidized dependent care. It would also provide \$5 million for an Internal Revenue Service grant program for organizations that provide free tax preparation services for underserved individuals.” The bill passed by a vote of 250-161. [H R 7327, [Vote #172](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The Child Care Is Essential Act. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would establish and provide \$50 billion in emergency appropriations for Health and Human Services Department child care stabilization block grants to states. It would require HHS to award such funds to states within 30 days of the bill’s enactment. Under the bill’s provisions, state agencies that administer existing child care block grants would make subgrants to child care providers affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency to cover payroll and other operating costs, including to reimburse costs prior to the award and to account for increased costs due to the emergency, such as implementation of practices related to social distancing, limited group sizes and sanitization. The bill would require subgrant recipients to certify that their operations were impacted by the public health emergency; provide full compensation and benefits to all employees; implement federal and state health guidances; provide relief from copayments and tuition for enrolled families; and prioritize providing care to children whose parents are essential workers or students, homeless children, children with disabilities, foster children and children at risk of abuse or neglect. It would also require agencies to prioritize subgrants to providers that operate during non-traditional hours; operate in communities with a low supply of child care; or serve certain populations, including dual language learners, infants and toddlers, and low-income families.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-163. [H R 7027, [Vote #171](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/30](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Child Care Is Essential Act To Allow Grants To Go To New Providers Who Opened After March 1, 2020. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify eligibility requirements for state-administered subgrants to child care providers to strike a requirement that providers must have been in operation on or before March 1, 2020, making new providers eligible. It would also require providers to offer guidance to new and returning employees on safety protocols related to the COVID-19 public health emergency, including how to recognize social and emotional concerns of children and families.” The motion rejected by a vote of 195-212. [H R 7027, [Vote #170](#), 7/29/20; CQ, [7/29/20](#)]

National Defense & Security Issues

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Close Conference On Certain Portions Of The Fiscal 2021 Defense Authorization Bill To The Public. In November 2020, Garcia voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., motion that certain portions of the conference between the House and Senate on the fiscal 2021 defense authorization bill (HR 6395) be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information may be discussed.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 396 to 8. [HR 6395, [Vote #222](#), 11/18/20; CQ, [11/18/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Armed Forces From Using Esports Or Twitch For Recruitment. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment no. 49 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for U.S. armed forces activities, such as recruitment, over the live-streaming platform Twitch or through esports video games.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 126-292. [H R 7617, [Vote #173](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For The FY2021 Defense Authorization Act. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize \$731.6 billion in national defense spending, including \$704.5 billion for the Defense Department and \$26.6 billion for national security programs within the Energy Department. Within the total, it would authorize \$69 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize approximately \$138.3 billion for weapons and other procurement, including \$5.5 billion for overseas contingency operations, \$7.4 billion for F-35 series joint strike fighter aircraft procurement, and \$22.3 billion for shipbuilding. It would authorize \$8.2 billion for military construction. It would authorize \$3.6 billion in fiscal 2021 for the Defense Department to carry out a new Indo-Pacific Reassurance Initiative to optimize the presence of U.S. forces, build allied military capabilities, and improve infrastructure and asset positioning in the region. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; authorize \$1 billion to establish a Defense Department pandemic preparedness national security fund, primarily to fund biopreparedness research; and require the Defense Department to prohibit the public display of the Confederate battle flag on department property and rename any assets named after leaders of the Confederacy or any armed rebellion against the United States. Within Energy Department funding, it would authorize \$19.9 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration, primarily for maintenance of a nuclear weapons stockpile, and make the Defense and Energy secretaries co-chairs of the Nuclear Weapons Council. For international assistance and cooperation, it would authorize \$3.5 billion for the Afghan security forces, \$250 million in security assistance to Ukraine, \$450 million for cooperative missile defense programs with Israel, and \$374 million for a cooperative threat reduction program assisting former Soviet Union countries. It would authorize \$150 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the Defense Department procurement of artificial intelligence technologies and create a national artificial intelligence initiative within the Office of Science and Technology Policy. It would require the Defense Department to notify Congress on steps taken to mitigate 5G and 6G security risks posed by at-risk vendors when basing forces or a major weapons system overseas. It would include a number of provisions to assess and address cybersecurity risks within Defense and Homeland Security department operations. As amended, it would restrict presidential authorities under the Insurrection Act and prohibit the use of funding for nuclear weapons testing that produces any yield. It would also include measures to increase corporate reporting requirements to address money laundering; designate federal lands in Colorado, California and Washington; limit mining activities on federal lands in Colorado and Arizona; and require the Treasury department to make payments of up to \$10,000 to pay down private student loans.” The bill passed by a vote of 295-125 [HR 6395, [Vote #152](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Bill With An Amendment That Would Authorize The President To Impose Sanctions On Any Foreign Persons Involved With Foreign-Directed Activities That Are “Reasonably Likely” To Result In A Significant Threat To U.S. National Security, Foreign Policy, Public Health Or Economic Health. In July 2020, Garcia voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Armed Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would authorize the president to impose asset and visa sanctions on any foreign persons who have engaged in or assisted with foreign-directed activities, including cyber-enabled activities, that are ‘reasonably likely’ to result in a significant threat to U.S. national security, foreign policy, public health or economic health. Among other provisions, it would require the State Department, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, to

submit a report to Congress on known or attempted cyber-enabled activities by foreign persons related to the COVID-19 pandemic and whether such activities qualify for the imposition of sanctions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 201-219. [HR 6395, [Vote #151](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 To Reduce Most Defense Funds By 10 Percent. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Pocan, D-Wis., amendment no. 9 that would reduce by 10 percent all funds authorized by the bill for fiscal 2021, except funds authorized for the Defense Health Program, military personnel and appointed civil servants.” The amendment was rejected 93 to 324. [HR 6395, Amendment 839, [Vote #148](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Repeal Existing Law Requiring The Pentagon To Submit Annual Unfunded Priorities Lists To Congress. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment no. 6 that would repeal existing law requiring the chief of staff of each branch of the U.S. armed forces and the Missile Defense Agency director to submit reports to the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff on their unfunded priorities, and repeal existing law requiring the undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to submit a report to Congress detailing unfunded priorities related to military construction projects for science and technology facilities.” The amendment was rejected 173-241. [HR 6395, Amendment 836, [Vote #145](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Establish A Policy Framework For The Accelerated Withdrawal Of U.S. Forces From Afghanistan. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Omar, D-Minn., amendment no. 5 that would state U.S. policy that the president shall complete the accelerated transition of U.S. combat and military operations to the government of Afghanistan by April 29, 2021, and implement the February 2020 U.S.-Taliban peace agreement regarding the withdrawal of U.S. forces.” The amendment was rejected 129-284. [HR 6395, Amendment 835, [Vote #144](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For The En Bloc Amendments To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021. In July 2020, Garcia {{voted for/voted against/voted present on/did not vote on “Smith, D-Wash., en bloc amendments no. 1, consisting of 154 amendments.” The en bloc amendments passed 336-71. [HR 6395, Amendment 847, [Vote #143](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2021 That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds For New Nuclear Testing. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment no. 4 that would prohibit the use of funds authorized for fiscal 2021 or any previous year to conduct or make preparations for any explosive nuclear weapons test that produces any yield.” The amendment passed 227-179, largely along party lines. [HR 6395, Amendment 834, [Vote #142](#), 7/21/20; CQ, [7/21/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment That Restricted The President’s Authority To Call State Militias Into Federal Service To Suppress An Insurrection Within A State. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Escobar, D-Texas, amendment no. 3 that would restrict the president's authority to invoke Insurrection Act authorities to call state militias into federal service to suppress an insurrection within a state. Specifically, it would require the president and Defense Department to certify to Congress that the state is unable or unwilling to take such action and describe the mission and scope of use of force, and it would prohibit the direct participation of the U.S. armed forces in a search, seizure, arrest or similar activity unless expressly authorized by law.” The amendment was adopted 215 to 190. [HR 6395, [Vote #141](#), 7/20/20; CQ, [7/20/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering Fiscal 2021 Defense Authorization Bill, The Child Care Is Essential Act, And The Child Care Economic Recovery Act, And The Great American Outdoors Act. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1053) that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2021 defense authorization bill (HR 6395); the Child Care is Essential Act (HR 7027); the Child Care for Economic Recovery Act (HR 7327); and the Senate amendment to the Great American Outdoors Act (HR 1957), via motion

to concur. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 407 amendments to HR 6395. It would also provide for House proceedings through September, 21, 2020, including to provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through September 20 and provide for same-day consideration of House Rules Committee resolutions through September 21.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 224 – 166. [H Res. 1053, [Vote #140](#), 7/20/20; CQ, [7/20/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Disagreeing With The Senate Bill That Would Modify And Reauthorize Federal Surveillance Authorities Under The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. In May 2020, Garcia voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion that the House disagree with the Senate amendment and request a conference with the Senate on the bill that would modify and reauthorize through Dec. 1, 2023, federal surveillance authorities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and subsequent laws.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-114. [HR 6172, [Vote #115](#), 5/28/20; CQ, [5/28/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering Senate Amendments To The 2020 FISA Reauthorization Bill And Other Purposes. In May 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 981) that would provide for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 6172), via motion to concur. Additionally, it would provide for consideration of the veto message on the joint resolution (H J Res 76) on Wednesday, July 1, 2020, if a veto message is received. (H J Res 76 would provide for congressional disapproval under the Congressional Review Act of a September 2019 Education Department rule related to student loan forgiveness policies for defrauded borrowers.)” The rule was adopted a vote of 228 to 189. [H Res 981, [Vote #112](#), 5/27/20; CQ, [5/27/20](#)]

Public Safety & Policing Issues

Garcia Voted Against Decriminalizing The Use And Possession Of Cannabis At The Federal Level, Provide For The Expungement Of All Previous Cannabis-Related Arrests, And Establish The Cannabis Justice Office At The Department Of Justice, Among Other Provisions. In December 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill that would decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana at the federal level. It would remove marijuana from the federal controlled substances list, eliminate federal criminal penalties for cannabis offenses and provide for the expungement of all previous arrests and convictions for non-violent federal cannabis offenses. It would create a federal excise tax on cannabis products manufactured in or imported into the United States, set at 5% for two years and gradually increasing to 8%. It would also create an annual ‘occupational tax’ of \$1,000 for each cannabis production or export warehouse facility. It would establish a Treasury Department trust fund from tax proceeds, from which 40% would be available for Small Business Administration loan and licensing programs for the cannabis industry and 60% would be available for programs of a new Cannabis Justice Office within the Justice Department. The new office would administer a community reinvestment grant program for nonprofits to administer services for individuals adversely impacted by the war on drugs, including job training, reentry services, literacy programs, legal aid and substance use disorder services. Among other provisions, it would establish federal bonding, permitting and operational requirements for cannabis businesses. It would prohibit SBA programs from declining services to a business solely because it is a cannabis-related business and prohibit the denial of any federal public benefits to an individual on the basis of cannabis use or possession. It would require the Labor Statistics Bureau to compile and publish demographic data on cannabis industry business owners and employees. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the societal impacts of recreational cannabis legalization by states. It would strike references of ‘marihuana’ and ‘marijuana’ in existing law and replace them with ‘cannabis.’” The bill passed 228 to 164. [HR 3884, [Vote #235](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To A Bill Decriminalizing Cannabis Allowing Employers To ‘Maintain The Authority’ To Test Employees Or Applicants For Cannabis Use. In December 2020, Garcia voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would maintain the authority of employers to test an employee or applicant for cannabis use ‘to ensure workplace and public safety.’” The motion was rejected by a vote of 174-218. [HR 3884, [Vote #234](#), 12/4/20; CQ, [12/4/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protect And Serve Act And A Bill To Prohibit Preventing Access To Lifesaving Medical Treatment. In September 2020, Garcia voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Woodall said “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to make in order H.R. 1325, the Protect and Serve Act, and H.R. 8251.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 219- 170. [H Res 1107, [Vote #185](#), 9/15/20; CQ, [9/15/20](#); Congressional Record, [9/15/20](#)]

- **The Protect And Serve Act Would Create Federal Penalties For Individuals Who Deliberately Targeted Law Enforcement Officers With Violence.** “Today Congressman John Rutherford (FL-4), former sheriff of Jacksonville, and Congresswoman Val Demings (FL-10), former chief of the Orlando Police Department, announced that they reintroduced H.R. 1325, the Protect and Serve Act of 2019. This bill passed the House last year with overwhelming bipartisan support, but was not considered in the Senate. It would create federal penalties for individuals who deliberately target local, state, or federal law enforcement officers with violence.” [Rep. Rutherford, Press Release, [3/4/19](#)]
- **Rep. Wagner Claimed Her Legislation Would Ensure Safe Access To Hospitals, In Response To An Alleged Event Where Protesters Blocked Injured Police Officers From Entering A Hospital.** “Congresswoman Ann Wagner (R-MO), Chair of the House Suburban Caucus, released the following statement after House Democrats voted down H.R. 8251, her legislation to ensure safe access to hospitals and urgent medical care. ‘I am outraged at the hatred directed at our nation’s law enforcement officers that resulted in the attempted assassination of two innocent deputies in Los Angeles. These horrific actions also put at risk more innocent lives when rioters blocked the entrance to a hospital where the officers were receiving critical care and shouted, ‘Death to the police’ and ‘We hope they die.’ Today I introduced commonsense legislation that would prohibit the intentional blocking of hospital entrances or exits by force, the threat of force, or physical obstruction in order to interfere with anyone who is trying to obtain or provide lifesaving medical treatment.’” [Rep. Wagner, Press Release, [9/15/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Prevent Implementation Of Laws Authorizing The Use Or Distribution Of Marijuana. In July 2020, Garcia voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment no. 87 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to prevent states, tribes or territories from implementing laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession or cultivation of marijuana.” The amendment was adopted 254-163. [HR 7617, [Vote #174](#), 7/30/20; CQ, [7/30/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against The George Floyd Justice In Policing Act, To Establish Reporting And Requirements Related To Police Data And Restrict Multiple Police Practices By Federal Law Enforcement And State And Local Agencies That Receive Federal Funding. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish reporting and oversight requirements related to policing data and restrict the use of certain policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies receiving certain federal policing grants. It would restrict a number of policing practices by federal law enforcement agencies and state and local agencies that receive federal funding, including to prohibit the use of "no-knock warrants" to execute searches in drug cases; the use of deadly force, including chokeholds, except as a "last resort" to prevent imminent injury to an officer or another person; and the use of deadly or "less lethal" force before exhausting reasonable alternatives, including deescalation tactics. It would prohibit racial profiling by law enforcement, authorize lawsuits regarding violations of the prohibition, and require agencies to implement racial profiling training and oversight procedures. It would require the Justice Department to establish a national police misconduct registry, and it would establish a number of reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies, including on use of force, racial profiling, officer misconduct records and routine policing practices -- with data disaggregated by demographics of officers and civilians involved. It would eliminate "qualified immunity" protections for law enforcement officers by prohibiting legal defenses based on an officer acting "in good faith" or the purported absence of "clearly established" law. It would require federal law enforcement officers to use body cameras and dashboard cameras and require state and local agencies to use certain grant funding to purchase body cameras and develop protocols for their use. As amended, it would make it a crime for an officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody. Among

other provisions, it would require the Justice Department to analyze and recommend updates to law enforcement agency accreditation standards. It would authorize \$750 million annually through fiscal 2023 for grants to support independent investigations into police use of deadly force, including to create civilian review boards. It would authorize subpoenas by the Justice Department or state attorneys general for evidence related to potential violations of constitutional rights by law enforcement and authorize grants to states to support such investigations. It would authorize grant funding for activities related to community-based policing practices and non-police public safety initiatives. It would limit the transfer of military equipment from the Defense Department to state and local law enforcement agencies.” The bill passed 208-181. [HR 7120, [Vote #119](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Adding An Amendment To Replace The Text Of The Democrat’s Justice In Policing Act With The Republican’s JUSTICE Act. In June 2020, Garcia voted for: “Stauber, R-Minn., motion to recommit the bill (HR 7120) to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would substitute the bill text with the text of HR 7278, the companion to the Senate policing overhaul measure (S 3985). It would expand requirements for law enforcement agencies to receive federal funding, including requirements related to use-of-force data reporting, no-knock warrant reporting, disciplinary record retention for officers and prohibiting the use of chokeholds except in cases where deadly force is authorized. Among other provisions, it would create a grant program to incentivize the use of body-worn cameras by law enforcement.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 180-208. [HR 7120, [Vote #118](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Considering The Justice In Policing Act And D.C. Statehood, Among Other Bills. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1017) that would provide for floor consideration of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act (HR 7120); the Washington, D.C. Admission Act (HR 51); a joint resolution (H J Res 90) providing for congressional disapproval of a rule relating to Community Reinvestment Act regulations; the Protecting Your Credit Score Act (HR 5332); the State Health Care Premium Reduction Act (HR 1425); and the Emergency Housing Protections and Relief Act (HR 7301). It would provide for automatic adoption of manager's amendments to HR 7120, HR 51, HR 5332 and HR 1425. The manager's amendment to HR 7120 would insert a section making it a crime for a law enforcement officer to engage in a sexual act with an individual under custody; strike a section that would criminalize lynching; and modify a number of requirements for law enforcement agencies to receive federal funding. The manager's amendment to HR 1425 would authorize \$2 billion for National Institutes of Health biomedical research projects and make Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program recipients eligible to enroll in Affordable Care Act marketplace health plans and for related programs and tax credits.” The bill passed 239 to 186. [H.Res.1017, [Vote #117](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#)]

Garcia Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Republican Sponsored Resolution That Condemned Violence And Rioting In The Wake Of The Death Of George Floyd And Opposed Efforts To Defund The Police. In June 2020, Garcia voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to provide for consideration of H. Res. 1023, a resolution by Mr. Steube.” H. Res. 1023 read: “Resolved, That the House of Representatives— (1) calls for justice for George Floyd; (2) calls for justice for officers and others who have suffered from violence at the hands of extremists; (3) strongly condemns the violence, riots, and looting in the United States; (4) recognizes that violent opportunists use the cover of legitimate protests by their fellow citizens to sow chaos; (5) recognizes that the actions of those committed to violence does not diminish the rights of other Americans to peacefully protest; (6) urges peace and order to be restored; (7) expresses that those responsible for these violent acts be held criminally responsible for their actions; (8) strongly opposes any effort to establish autonomous areas within the sovereign territory of the United States; and (9) strongly opposes efforts to defund, dismantle, or disband police forces.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 202-176. [H.Res.1017, [Vote #116](#), 6/25/20; CQ, [6/25/20](#); Congressional Record, 6/25/20; H. Res. 1023, introduced [6/25/20](#)]

Veterans & Military Family Issues

Garcia Voted For Requiring The Veterans Affairs Department To Submit A Report To Congress On The Quality Of Care At Departmental Medical Centers. In November 2020, Garcia voted for: “Luria, D-Va., motion

to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to submit a report to Congress on patient safety and quality of care at department medical centers, including on review and inspection processes, control of high-risk substances and oversight related to suspicious deaths. It would also require the department to submit a report to Congress, following the conclusion of a related Justice Department investigation, describing the suspicious deaths that occurred in 2017 and 2018 at the Louis A. Johnson VA Medical Center in Clarksburg, W.Va., including actions taken to prevent a recurrence of issues that contributed to the deaths.” The motion was agreed to 394-0. [S 3147, [Vote #220](#), 11/16/20; CQ, [11/16/20](#)]

Garcia Voted For Providing Disabled Veterans With Free Lifetime Passes To National Parks And Other Federal Recreation Lands. In November 2020, Garcia voted for: “Huffman, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Interior Department to make free lifetime passes for U.S. National Parks and other federal recreational lands available to any veteran who has a service-connected disability.” The motion was agreed to 401-0. [S 327, [Vote #219](#), 11/16/20; CQ, [11/16/20](#)]