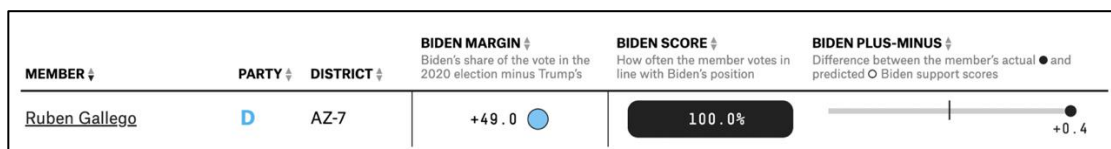


Biden-Harris policies have caused groceries, gas, housing, and healthcare to get more expensive, and Arizonans are paying the price every day. No matter how hard Arizonans work or tighten their belts, life feels increasingly unaffordable. Plans to one day own a home or retire comfortably feel like distant daydreams. It's clear the extreme Biden-Harris policy agenda isn't working. Even worse, it's punishing hardworking Arizonans and destroying the American Dream. Arizonans should know that Radical Ruben Gallego has supported the extreme Biden-Harris agenda 100% of the time and voted for trillions in reckless wasteful spending that caused prices to soar and got us into this mess. Why? Because Gallego would rather put radical politics and his elite friends before Arizona. It's not fair. Arizonans can't afford Radical Ruben Gallego. He doesn't deserve a promotion. Fire Ruben Gallego.

As of January 2023, Ruben Gallego voted for Joe Biden and Kamala Harris' agenda 100% of the time.

- Ruben Gallego votes for Joe Biden's and Kamala Harris' agenda 100% of the time.

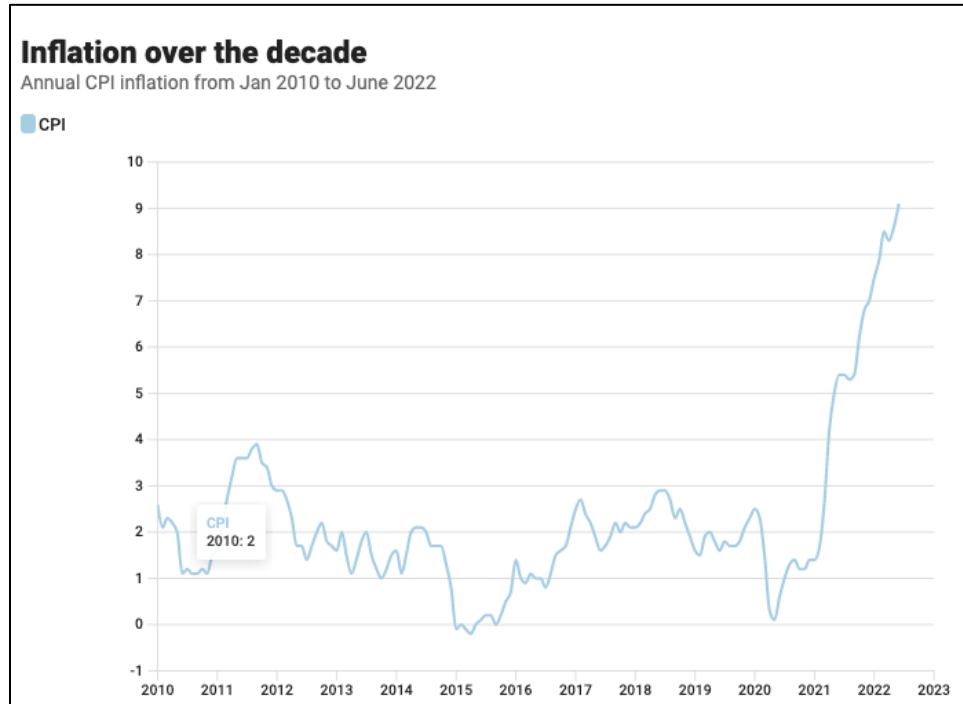


("Does Your Member Of Congress Vote With Or Against Biden," [FiveThirtyEight](#), 01/03/23)

Ruben Gallego voted in favor of American Rescue Plan Act, which exacerbated inflation, causing it to reach its highest point in over four decades.

- Gallego voted for H.R. 1319 – American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. (H.R. 1319, [Roll Call # 72](#), Passed: 220-211, Gallego Voted Yea, 03/10/21)
- The American Rescue Plan is a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package. "President Biden signed the \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package on Thursday. The colossal bill, known as the American Rescue Plan, allocates money for vaccines, schools, small businesses and anti-poverty programs such as an expanded child tax credit that will mean new monthly payments to many parents." (Barbara Sprunt, "Here's What's In The American Rescue Plan," [NPR](#), 3/11/21)

- **In June 2022, inflation reached a four-decade high.** “The prices of gas, food and most other goods and services jumped in May, raising inflation to a new four-decade high and giving American households no respite from rising costs.” (“US inflation at new 40-year high as price increases spread,” [Associated Press](#), 6/10/22)



(“Inflation surges 9.1% in June, accelerating more than expected to new 40-year high,” [Fox News](#), 7/13/22)

- “The Labor Department said the increases for food and energy were the fastest 12-month gains in at least 13 years.” “The Labor Department said the increases for food and energy were the fastest 12-month gains in at least 13 years.” (Megan Henney, “US Inflation Surges To 39-Year High As Consumer Prices Soar,” [Fox News](#), 12/10/21)
- HEADLINE: “. . . Biden’s stimulus is temporarily stoking inflation.”

The New York Times

**A regional Fed analysis suggests
Biden’s stimulus is temporarily
stoking inflation.**

(Jeanna Smialek, “A regional Fed analysis suggests Biden’s stimulus is temporarily stoking inflation.,” [The New York Times](#), 10/18/21)

- **According to a regional Federal Reserve Bank analysis, the American Rescue Plan boosted inflation.** “Inflation is likely getting a temporary boost from the \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package that the Biden administration ushered in early this year, new Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco research released on Monday suggested.” (Jeanna Smialek, “A regional Fed analysis suggests Biden’s stimulus is temporarily stoking inflation.,” [The New York Times](#), 10/18/21)
- **Researchers found that the American Rescue Plan might raise the vacancy-to-unemployment ratio close to its historical peak in 1968, fueling inflation.** “Based on the package’s size and using historical evidence on how fiscal spending affects the labor market, the researchers found that the American Rescue Plan might raise the vacancy-to-unemployment ratio close to its historical peak in 1968, fueling some inflation – but that the price impact would be small and short-lived.” (Jeanna Smialek, “A regional Fed analysis suggests Biden’s stimulus is temporarily stoking inflation.,” [The New York Times](#), 10/18/21)
- **The American Rescue Plan extended supplemental unemployment benefits.** “The American Rescue Plan extended unemployment benefits until September 6 with a weekly supplemental benefit of \$300 on top of the regular \$400 benefit.” (The White House, “[American Rescue Plan](#),” Accessed 11/1/21)
- **COVID-related unemployment benefits contribute to inflation.** “5) Low-wage workers are finally getting raises. Full-service restaurants saw no inflation in April, but fast-food establishments jacked up prices significantly. ... With their savings buttressed by stimulus checks – and, for the previously laid off, their sustenance assured by \$300-a-week federal unemployment benefits – many American workers have become newly empowered to turn down lousy job offers. This, combined with resurgent demand, has produced a shortage of labor in some sectors, forcing firms to raise wages to attract new hires.” (Eric Levitz, “THE ECONOMY JUNE 8, 2021 The Case for (and Against) Worrying About Inflation,” [NYMag](#), 6/8/21)
- **CNN BUSINESS HEADLINE: “All that stimulus is sending inflation higher”** (Anneken Tappe, “All that stimulus is sending inflation higher,” [CNN Business](#), 4/9/21)
- **Stimulus checks caused additional spending, decreasing supply and driving up prices.** “Supply bottlenecks have occurred because companies were caught flat-footed by the speed of the economic recovery from the pandemic, with most consumers flush with cash, after multiple stimulus checks, and spending freely. With everyone now ramping up at once, manufacturers, shipping firms, miners and agricultural companies can’t keep up.” (Christopher Rugaber, “EXPLAINER: Why are fears of high inflation getting worse?,” [AP](#), 5/12/21)
- **Consumer goods prices are up.** “Gas prices are rising. Auto prices are soaring. Consumer goods companies are charging more for household basics like toilet paper, peanut butter and soft drinks.” (Christopher Rugaber, “EXPLAINER: Why are fears of high inflation getting worse?,” [AP](#), 5/12/21)

- **Food companies like Campbell Soup, Kraft Heinz and Mondelez have all announced higher prices on items.** “Food companies like Campbell Soup, Kraft Heinz and Mondelez have all announced higher prices on items that include soup, macaroni and cheese, crackers, and cookies, and Dollar Tree announced it’s hiking prices on most products to \$1.25.” (Rachel Siegel, “Prices Climbed 6.8% In November Compared With Last Year, Largest Rise In Nearly Four Decades, As Inflation Spreads Through Economy,” [Washington Post](#), 12/10/21)

In June 2022, U.S. inflation reached a new 40-year high with consumer prices increasing 9.1% - the fastest increase in prices since November 1981.

[Editor’s Note:](#) Previously, inflation had peaked in January 2022, reaching a 40-year high of 7.5%

- **HEADLINE, CBS News: “Inflation hit 9.1% in June, highest rate in more than 40 years”** (Irina Ivanova, “Inflation hit 9.1% in June, highest rate in more than 40 years,” [CBS News](#), 7/13/22)
- **In June 2022, inflation hit a new 40-year high with consumer prices increasing 9.1%.** “Inflation hit a new 40-year record of “Inflation hit a fresh 40-year record in June, with consumer prices increasing 9.1% over the last 12 months, the Labor Department said Wednesday.” (Irina Ivanova, “Inflation hit 9.1% in June, highest rate in more than 40 years,” [CBS News](#), 7/13/22)
- **The 9.1% increase represented “the fastest increase in prices since November 1981” and were broad-based.** “Inflation hit a fresh 40-year record in June, with consumer prices increasing 9.1% over the last 12 months, the Labor Department said Wednesday. It’s the fastest increase in prices since November 1981, and above what economists had expected. The increases were broad-based: Rent, new and used vehicles, car insurance and medical care all rose in June, the government report said. Core inflation, which strips out volatile food and energy prices, rose 5.9% over the last 12 months, slowing its Pace from May.” (Irina Ivanova, “Inflation hit 9.1% in June, highest rate in more than 40 years,” [CBS News](#), 7/13/22)

In August 2021, Ruben Gallego voted for H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, a \$1.2 trillion spending bill.

- **On August 10, 2021, Gallego voted for a motion to concur with a Senate amendment and send to President Biden H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, for signature.** (H.R. 3684, [Roll Call 369](#), Passed 228-206, Gallego voted Yea, 11/5/21)
 - *[Editor’s Note:](#) The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act passed through the Senate on a bipartisan basis, with 19 Republican Senators in support of the bill.*
- **In November 2021, Joe Biden signed the \$1.2 trillion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act into law, allowing “massive new spending.”** “President Joe Biden on Monday signed into law one of the largest infrastructure Packages in U.S. history after months of

bipartisan negotiations and tense political infighting, shoring up \$1.2 trillion in funds, including \$550 billion in new investments for the nation's bridges, airports, waterways, public transit and more—here's what you need to know about where the massive new spending will go.” (Jonathan Ponciano, “Everything in The \$1.2 Trillion Infrastructure Bill: New Roads, Electric School Buses and More,” [Forbes](#), 11/25/21)

Stephen Miran—a former senior adviser for economic policy at the U.S. Treasury—predicted that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act would fuel inflation.

- **HEADLINE: “The Trillion-Dollar Infrastructure Bill Will Fuel Inflation”** (Stephen Miran, “The Trillion-Dollar Infrastructure Bill Will Fuel Inflation,” Op-Ed, [The Wall Street Journal](#), 8/8/21)
- **In August 2021, Stephen Miran predicted that the bipartisan infrastructure bill would “heap more fuel on the inflation fire.”** “The 2,702-page, trillion-dollar infrastructure bill under consideration in Congress is a monumental feat of bipartisan negotiation, but if passed, it will likely heap more fuel on the inflation fire.” (Stephen Miran, “The Trillion-Dollar Infrastructure Bill Will Fuel Inflation,” Op-Ed, [The Wall Street Journal](#), 8/8/21)

Editor’s Note: Stephen Miran was a senior adviser for economic policy at the U.S. Treasury between 2020 and 2021.

- **According to Miran’s analysis, the infrastructure bill contained “hidden inflationary forces” such as new regulations.** “There are other hidden inflationary forces in the bill. A persistent driver of inflation is the regulatory cost of doing business, and the bipartisan infrastructure bill is filled with new regulations.” (Stephen Miran, “The Trillion-Dollar Infrastructure Bill Will Fuel Inflation,” Op-Ed, [The Wall Street Journal](#), 8/8/21)

Biden's Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and other key points of his Build Back Better agenda contributed to inflation, including reckless spending from the bill.

- **According to the Heritage Foundation, Biden’s infrastructure bill contributed to “the worst inflation surge in decades.”** “The harmful effects of excessive government spending have become the most pressing issue for Americans due to the worst inflation surge in decades. Washington’s reckless choice to pump trillions of dollars into the economy is the reason we face more inflation than other top economies around the world. Yet, incredibly, Congress is still planning an onslaught of additional inflationary spending bills with seemingly no end in sight. A recent report from the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office helps to underscore the severity of the fiscal problems facing the nation and the urgent need for a new approach. President Joe Biden has been engaging in extra-strength political spin by repeatedly taking credit for a reduction in the budget deficit. Yet this happened despite Biden’s policies, not because of them: Record-setting deficits during the COVID-19 pandemic were already expected to come back down to earth as the worst of

the pandemic seemed to wane. A more accurate way to see whether Biden has been good for the nation's financial health is to compare where things stood when he took office with where they stand today. The comparison in the chart below makes it clear: Biden has repeatedly chosen to make things worse. Compared to projections from February 2021, when Biden had just taken office, the latest analysis shows a combined \$2.77 trillion in additional deficits over the 2021-2031 period. The largest factor for this increase was the wasteful and opportunistic \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 Package that passed with exclusively Democratic support in March 2021. The shoddy \$1.2 trillion infrastructure bill that Biden championed added even more red ink." (David Ditch, "New Charts Reveal Harms of Biden's Budget-Busting Binge," [The Heritage Foundation](#), 6/8/22)

Editor's Note: The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is part of Joe Biden's Build Back Better agenda.

- **The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act included several provisions for programs that the Foundation for Economic Education calls "unrelated, wasteful, or otherwise dubious."** "Yet even this supposedly moderate, reasonable bill is 2,702 pages in length, leaving ample room for lobbyists and individual politicians to slip in wasteful items and crony pet projects. Here are nine examples of seemingly unrelated, wasteful, or otherwise dubious spending programs snuck into the thousands of pages of legislative text." (Brad Polumbo, "9 Crazy Examples of Waste, Unrelated Pet Projects Snuck into Massive Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill," [Foundation for Economic Education](#), 8/3/21)
 - *Editor's Note: The article written by Foundation for Economic Education was written prior to the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act being signed into law, but some of the provisions discussed remained in the bill's final text.*
 - **"Invasive Plant Elimination Program: The legislation includes \$50 million in annual funding to 'provide grants to States to eliminate or control existing invasive plants or prevent introduction of or encroachment by new invasive plants along and in areas adjacent to transportation corridor rights-of-way.'"** (Brad Polumbo, "9 Crazy Examples of Waste, Unrelated Pet Projects Snuck into Massive Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill," [Foundation for Economic Education](#), 8/3/21)
 - **"Millions for 'Fish Restoration' and 'Recreational Boating Safety': The legislation authorizes \$12,786,434 in annual funding for 'sport fish restoration' and 'recreational boating safety.'"** (Brad Polumbo, "9 Crazy Examples of Waste, Unrelated Pet Projects Snuck into Massive Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill," [Foundation for Economic Education](#), 8/3/21)
 - **"Funding for 'Pollinator-Friendly Practices' on Roadsides: The bill would allocate \$2 million annually for 'a program to provide grants to eligible entities to carry out activities to benefit pollinators on roadsides and highway rights-of-way, including the planting and seeding of native, locally-appropriate grasses and**

wildflowers, including milkweed.” (Brad Polumbo, “9 Crazy Examples of Waste, Unrelated Pet Projects Snuck into Massive Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill,” [Foundation for Economic Education](#), 8/3/21)

- **“Improving Sanitation in Rural and Native Alaskan Villages: The legislation sets aside \$40+ million in annual funding for grants to improve sanitation in Alaskan villages.”** (Brad Polumbo, “9 Crazy Examples of Waste, Unrelated Pet Projects Snuck into Massive Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill,” [Foundation for Economic Education](#), 8/3/21)
- **“Cash for Public School Improvement Projects: The bill sets aside \$500 million to be spent from 2022 to 2026 on extremely vaguely defined improvement projects in public schools that increase ‘energy efficiency.’”** (Brad Polumbo, “9 Crazy Examples of Waste, Unrelated Pet Projects Snuck into Massive Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill,” [Foundation for Economic Education](#), 8/3/21)
- **“Funding for Refurbishing Household Wastewater Systems: The legislation allocates \$50 million annually to go toward ‘grants for construction and refurbishing of individual household decentralized wastewater systems for individuals with low or moderate income.’”** (Brad Polumbo, “9 Crazy Examples of Waste, Unrelated Pet Projects Snuck into Massive Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill,” [Foundation for Economic Education](#), 8/3/21)
- **“Creation of an ‘Energy and Minerals Research Facility’: The bill allocates a whopping \$167 million for the creation, in partnership with an academic institution, of a government “facility to support energy and minerals research and [pertinent] associated structures.”** (Brad Polumbo, “9 Crazy Examples of Waste, Unrelated Pet Projects Snuck into Massive Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill,” [Foundation for Economic Education](#), 8/3/21)

Arizonans are paying “over \$4,100/year” more than they would to purchase “the same goods and services” as they would have in 2022.

- **Arizonans are paying “over \$4,100/year” more than they would to purchase “the same goods and services” as they would have in 2022.** “Because of inflation, today it costs the typical Arizona family over \$4,100/year more to purchase the same goods and services as it would have cost in December 2022. Even if the rate of inflation slows, it would take a sustained period of deflation to restore historical price levels.” (Kamryn Brunner “Inflation in Arizona January 2024 Update,” [Common Sense Institute Arizona](#), 01/11/24)

High inflation is costing American an extra \$1,000 per month.

- **Due to inflation as of April 2024, Americans are paying on average \$784 more each month compared with the same time two years ago and \$1,069 more compared with three years ago before the inflation crisis began.** “Inflation is once again gaining steam, forcing the average American to shell out a lot more money for everyday necessities. The typical U.S. household needed to pay \$227 more a month in March to purchase the same

goods and services it did one year ago because of still-high inflation, according to calculations from Moody's Analytics chief economist Mark Zandi shared with FOX Business. Americans are paying on average \$784 more each month compared with the same time two years ago and \$1,069 more compared with three years ago, before the inflation crisis began.” (Megan Henney, “High inflation is costing Americans an extra \$1k a month,” [Fox Business](#), 04/11/24)

- **HEADLINE:** “High inflation is costing Americans an extra \$1k a month.”

INFLATION Published April 11, 2024 7:00am EDT

High inflation is costing Americans an extra \$1K a month

High inflation costing Americans an extra \$1,069 a month compared with 3 years ago

(Megan Henney, “High inflation is costing Americans an extra \$1k a month,” [Fox Business](#), 04/11/24)

Under Joe Biden and Kamla Harris, housing prices and gas have hit record highs.

- **In June 2022, “the national average cost for a gallon of gas hit \$5 a gallon” which is “the highest that AAA has seen since it started tracking the data in 2000.”** “In June 2022, the national average cost for a gallon of gas hit \$5 a gallon, the highest that AAA has seen since it started tracking the data in 2000.” (Greg Norman , Lucas Tomlinson, “Gas prices have again doubled since Biden took office, despite White House claiming ‘costs have fallen,’” [FOX Business](#), 04/10/24)
- **In June 2024, “Americans are facing the most expensive housing market in decades, and home prices are at an all-time high.”** “Americans are facing the most expensive housing market in decades, and home prices are at an all-time high.” (Aarthi Swaminathan, “Housing prices are at record highs, but Biden and Trump largely skipped over the issue at the debate,” [Market Watch](#), 06/28/24)

Since Biden took office, grocery prices are up 21.3%, rent is up 20.8 percent, and electricity is up 28.5 percent.

- **Grocery prices are up 21.3%, rent is up 20.8 percent, and electricity is up 28.5 percent since Biden took office.** “Groceries are up 21.3 percent, rent is up 20.8 percent, and electricity is up 28.5 percent since Biden took office.” ([The Republican National Committee](#), 05/15/24)
- **HEADLINE:** “Energy prices soar almost 30 percent under Biden – 13 times faster than previous 7 years: analysis.”

Energy prices soar almost 30 percent under Biden — 13 times faster than previous 7 years: analysis

By Aneeta Bhole

Published April 12, 2024, 12:00 a.m. ET

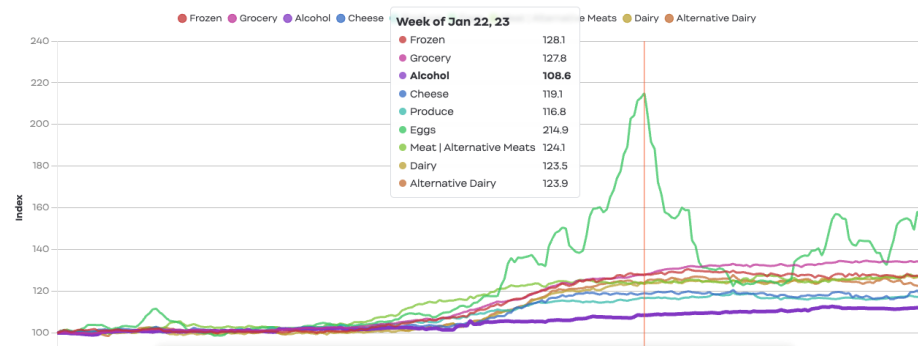
(Aneeta Bhole, “Energy prices soar almost 30 percent under Biden – 13 times faster than previous 7 years: analysis,” [New York Post](#), 04/12/24)

Inflation led to higher food prices.

- According to the Government Accountability Office (GAO), inflation led to increased food prices. “Last year, U.S. consumers saw the largest annual increase in food prices since the 1980s. While food prices generally increased about 2% in prior years, they increased about 11% from 2021 to 2022. Inflation contributed to the increase. But there were other factors—like global disruptions to the food supply chain—that may have had a greater impact. And not everyone felt this increase the same way.” (Sticker Shock at the Grocery Store? Inflation Wasn’t the Only Reason Food Prices Increased,” [U.S. Government Accountability Office](#), 4/11/23)

Food costs are a particular issue for many seniors since groceries are nearly 33% more expensive than when Biden and Harris took office per the Datasembly’s Grocery Price Index.

- Many seniors said “their household costs rose more than the benefit bump” with food being a particular issue since groceries are nearly 33% more expensive than they were when Biden took office per the Datasembly’s Grocery Price Index in April 2024. “At the same time, the league is hearing from many seniors that their household costs rose more than the benefit bump. Food is a particular pressure point – groceries are nearly 33% more expensive than they were in January 2021, when Biden took office, according to Datasembly’s Grocery Price Index.” (Tami Luhby, “Social Security isn’t keeping up with inflation. That could weak Biden’s support among some seniors,” [CNN](#), 04/28/24)
 - In January 2023, groceries prices hit a record high.



(Nationwide, Grocery Price Index, [Datasembly](#), Accessed 08/29/24)

Inflation drives up prescription drug prices.

- **Inflation drives up prescription drug prices.** “Inflation drives up prescription drug prices, but biosimilars and competition can reduce costs.” (“How Inflation, Competition, Biosimilars Affect Prescription Drug Costs,” [PharmaNews Intelligence](#), 06/07/23)
- **Inflation pushes wages upward, including for health workers, which puts upward pressure on medical prices.** “As general economic inflation pushes wages upward, health worker wage increases also put upward pressure on medical prices, unless hospitals and other providers can find ways to operate with fewer staff or cut other expenses.” (Shameek Rakshit, Emma Wager, Paul Hughes-Cronwick, Cynthia Cox, and Krutika Amin, “How does medical inflation compare to inflation in the rest of the economy?,” [Health System Tracker](#), 08/02/24)

Arizonans are being burdened by high housing costs, and inflation can make housing more expensive.

- **In 2022, “more than half of renters in Arizona were “burdened by the cost of their rent in 2022.”** “Over half of Arizona renters were burdened by the cost of their rent in 2022, per a report released by the Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies last month.” (Jessica Boehm, “More than half of Arizona renters are cost-burdened,” [Axios Phoenix](#), 02/02/24)
- **Inflation can lead to higher mortgage rates which increases the monthly housing cost for people who borrow money to buy homes.** “Typically, the Federal Reserve attempts to reduce inflation by raising interest rates. That means that rising inflation usually leads to mortgage rates increasing. Higher mortgage rates, in turn, increase the monthly housing cost for people who borrow money to buy homes.” (Joseph Nguyen, “Is There a Correlation Between Inflation and Home Prices?,” [Investopedia](#), 11/22/23)
- **When inflation is high, new home prices can increase by as much as 20% due to cost of materials, land, and labor.** “As the cost of living goes up, so does the price of housing. This is due to a number of factors, including the cost of materials, land, and labor. When inflation is high, new home prices can increase by as much as 20%. This can be a major problem for new home buyers who are already struggling to save enough money for their down payment.” (Tim Rawlings, “Building a New Home During Rising Inflation: How to Save on Costs,” [Build On Your Land](#), 06/24/22)

Kamala Harris and Ruben Gallego supported a carbon tax.

- **Harris supported a carbon tax.** “On the campaign trail, Harris also committed to supporting a carbon tax and called for the end of government subsidies for the fossil fuels industry.” (Nancy Vu, “Harris’s record on climate and energy: Green New Deal, fracking bans, and more,” [The Washington Examiner](#), 07/22/24)

- **Harris called for the end of government subsidies for the fossil fuels industry and supported a carbon tax.** “On the campaign trail, Harris also committed to supporting a carbon tax and called for the end of government subsidies for the fossil fuels industry.” (Nancy Vu, “Harris’s record on climate and energy: Green New Deal, fracking bans, and more,” [The Washington Examiner](#), 07/22/24)
- **Gallego said he supports cap and trade legislation and a carbon tax to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.** “In the House, I will support cap and trade legislation as well as a carbon tax to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” (“Environment,” [Gallego For Arizona](#), Archived 9/23/16)

Such a carbon tax, including the version supported by Gallego, would have raised gas prices by nearly \$1 per gallon.

- **In 2021, Gallego co-sponsored H.R. 2307, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2021.** (H.R. 2307, [Congress.gov](#), Gallego Co-Sponsored on 10/20/21)
- **H.R. 2307 would have imposed a new fee on the producers of fuel that contains carbon, such as crude oil, natural gas, and coal.** “This bill imposes a fee on the carbon content of fuels, including crude oil, natural gas, coal, or any other product derived from those fuels that will be used so as to emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The fee is imposed on the producers or importers of the fuels and is equal to the greenhouse gas content of the fuel multiplied by the carbon fee rate. The rate begins at \$15 per metric ton of CO₂-e in 2021, increases by \$10 each year, and is subject to further adjustments based on the progress in meeting specified emissions reduction targets.” (H.R. 2307, [Congress.gov](#), Introduced 4/1/21)
 - ***Editor’s Note:** Although the bill is described as a carbon “fee,” RealClearPolitics referred to the bill as a “carbon tax.”*
- **The bill would impose a \$15 fee on carbon that increases \$10 each year.** “My carbon fee bill, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act, would impose a \$15 fee on carbon that increases \$10 each year.” (Ted Deutch, “Carbon dividends are an important part of a carbon tax,” [Washington Post](#), 4/2/21)
- **A study found that the 2019 version of the bill would raise gas prices by 90 cents per gallon in 2030.** “Energy prices rise but do not skyrocket. The price on carbon causes energy prices to increase for all carbon-emitting fuels, which leads to significantly higher overall energy expenditures, though within the range of recent historical variation. Taking two prominent examples, results show EICDA causing national average gasoline prices to increase by about 12 cents per gallon in 2020 and 90 cents per gallon in 2030 and causing national average electricity prices to increase by about 1 and 3 cents per kilowatt hour in 2020 and 2030, respectively. EICDA causes per capita energy expenditures to increase by \$200-\$210 in 2020 and \$1,160-\$1,170 in 2030 compared to a current policy scenario. In

all years, annual per capita energy expenditures remain below the recent historical peak during the commodities crisis in 2008.” ([“An Assessment of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act,” Columbia University Center on Global Energy Policy, 11/6/19](#))

- **Editor’s Note:** *The study cited above concerns the 2019 version of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act. Gallego did not co-sponsor the 2019 version, but rather co-sponsored the 2021 version. The 2019 version of the bill appears to be largely identical to the 2021 version, including the fee schedule imposed on carbon. Therefore, the study cited above should apply to the version of the bill that Gallego backed.*

A carbon tax would increase energy and gas prices, make manufactured goods more expensive, and increase the cost of farming, thereby driving up food costs.

- **American consumers would face higher energy prices with a carbon tax.** “A consequence of a carbon tax (or a cap and trade program to cut emissions) is the subsequent rise in energy prices (as well as prices of energy intensive goods and services) which would be passed on from the firm to the consumers in the form of higher prices of gasoline and other commodities.” (Kevin Hassett, Aparna Mathur, and Gilbert Metcalf, “The Consumer Burden of a Carbon Tax on Gasoline,” [American Enterprise Institute, 5/26/09](#))

- **Electricity prices could increase by as much as 124% with a carbon tax.**

Analysts at The Heritage Foundation used the U.S. Energy Administration Information’s energy model to estimate the effects of a carbon tax to reduce carbon dioxide emissions as aggressively as possible between now and 2040. According to the model’s results, a carbon tax **would cause:**

- A peak employment shortfall of more than 1.4 million jobs.
- A total income loss of more than \$40,000 for a family of four.
- An aggregate gross domestic product loss of more than \$3.9 trillion.
- Increases in household electricity expenditures of 12% to 124%.

(Nicolas Loris and Laura Williamson, “Why the Carbon Tax Would Backfire on America,” [Heritage Foundation, 7/30/19](#))

- **A carbon tax would force families to pay more for gas.** “Families would pay more at the meter and the pump. Approximately 80% of America’s energy needs are met by natural gas, oil, and coal, which means the costs would be economy-wide.” (Nicolas Loris and Laura Williamson, “Why the Carbon Tax Would Backfire on America,” [Heritage Foundation, 7/30/19](#))
- **A carbon tax would make manufactured goods more expensive, and increase the cost of farming, thereby driving up food costs.** “It would cost more to manufacture, which would drive up the price of manufactured goods. And it would cost more to farm, which would drive up the costs of food.” (Nicolas Loris and Laura Williamson, “Why the Carbon Tax Would Backfire on America,” [Heritage Foundation, 7/30/19](#))

A carbon tax would cost 1.4 million jobs, cost the economy \$3.9 trillion in growth, and cost a family of four as much as \$40,000 in lost income.

- A carbon tax would cost 1.4 million jobs, cost the economy \$3.9 trillion in growth, and cost a family of four as much as \$40,000 in lost income.

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(Nicolas Loris and Laura Williamson, "Why the Carbon Tax Would Backfire on America," [Heritage Foundation](#), 7/30/19)

A carbon tax would be regressive, disproportionately affecting low-income households.

- A carbon tax would be regressive, disproportionately affecting low-income households. "Therefore a major concern with any such program is that the burden of the costs arising from such a policy will fall disproportionately on low income households. In other words, the policy will be regressive." (Kevin Hassett, Aparna Mathur, and Gilbert Metcalf, "The Consumer Burden of a Carbon Tax on Gasoline," [American Enterprise Institute](#), 5/26/09)

Ruben Gallego voted against a resolution denouncing the Biden Administration's energy policies, including federal land management policies that have resulted in a reduction in leasing.

- On March 21, 2024, Gallego voted against a resolution that "denounce[s] the Biden Administration's energy policies, including federal land management policies that have resulted in a reduction in leasing to develop energy resources." "Passage of the resolution (H Res 987) that would denounce the Biden administration's energy policies, including federal land management policies that have resulted in a reduction in leasing to develop energy resources. It also would encourage the federal government to support the domestic production of "reliable and affordable" energy sources." (H Res 987, [Roll Call Vote #96](#), Passed 217-200; R 213-0; D 4-200; 3/21/24, Gallego Voted Nay [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 4/11/24)

Increasing domestic energy production, including on federal lands, could help lower costs at the gas pump.

- **According to the National Association of Manufacturers, increasing domestic energy production, including the utilization of federal lands, could help lower gas prices and make the U.S. more competitive on the world stage.** “Policymakers can help alleviate the pain Americans are feeling at the pump and elsewhere—but by increasing domestic energy production, not through ill-conceived legislation, the NAM told U.S. House leadership this week... legislators should focus on increasing production of energy here at home, which will lower inflation and pump prices, as well as make the U.S. more competitive globally, Jones wrote. ‘That starts with opening our diverse resources on federal lands, approving responsible exploration and production, supporting sustainable permitting and quickly building out more energy infrastructure.’ (NAM News Room, “Increased Production, Not Regulations, Will Lower Gas Prices,” [National Association of Manufacturers](#),” 05/20/22)