

David Valadao (CA-22) Redbox Backup

First, David Valadao voted against raising the \$7.25 federal minimum wage and economic relief for working families during the pandemic, even though his family company took hundreds of thousands in relief money. Then Valadao voted against stopping corporate price gouging and against capping the price of lifesaving insulin, even though the price for gas and medicine were sky-high.

First, David Valadao First Voted Against Raising The \$7.25 Federal Minimum Wage And Economic Relief For Working Families During The Pandemic...

2014: Valadao Voted Against Raising the Minimum Wage to \$10.10. In April 2014, Valadao voted against the Democratic budget alternative. The budget would raise the minimum wage to \$10.10. Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 would increase earnings for 16.5 million workers. The budget failed, 163-261. [H Con Res 96, [Vote #176](#), 4/10/14; House Democratic Budget Substitute, [FY 2015](#); Politico, [2/25/14](#); Economic Policy Institute, [12/19/13](#)]

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

Valadao Voted Against Concurring In The Senate Amendment To The American Rescue Plan Act, Which Included \$1,400 Tax Rebates And Expanded Child Tax Credit. In March 2021, Valadao 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](#)]

...Even Though His Family Company Took Hundreds Of Thousands In Relief Money.

April 2020: Valadao’s Family Farm, Valadao Dairy, Received A PPP Loan In April Between \$150,000 And \$300,000. “Valadao's family farm, called Valadao Dairy, also took out a loan in April between \$150,000 and \$300,000. Valadao currently works at the dairy, though he no longer has an ownership stake in the farm. ‘For over two years, David has had no ownership stake in Valadao Dairy and had no decision making authority when it came to the company applying for a PPP loan,’ said Andrew Renteria, Valadao's campaign manager.” [Fresno Bee, 7/8/20]

- **Fresno Bee: “Valadao Currently Works At The Dairy.”** “Valadao’s family farm, called Valadao Dairy, also took out a loan in April between \$150,000 and \$300,000. Valadao currently works at the dairy, though he no longer has an ownership stake in the farm.” [Fresno Bee, [7/15/20](#)]
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In April 2020, Valadao Dairy Accepted \$201,000 In Paycheck Protection Program Loans To Retain 21 Jobs. Valadao Dairy in Hanford received a Paycheck Protection Program Loan of \$201,000 which was approved in April 2020 and retained 21 jobs. This loan has been fully repaid or forgiven as of May 2021. [Small Business Administration PPP Data via Federalpay.org, accessed [1/28/22](#)]

Then Valadao Voted Against Stopping Corporate Price Gouging And Against Capping The Price Of Lifesaving Insulin Even Though The Price For Gas And Medicine Were Sky-High

Valadao Voted Against The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act To Bar Excessive Or Exploitative Fuel Prices. In May 2022 Valadao voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the sale of consumer fuel at excessive costs during a presidentially declared energy emergency. Specifically, the bill would allow the president to issue an energy emergency proclamation for any U.S. area for a renewable period of up to 30 days. During an energy emergency period, it would prohibit the sale of consumer fuel at a price that is ‘unconscionably excessive’ and indicates that the seller is ‘exploiting’ the circumstances of the emergency to unreasonably increase prices. It would direct the Federal Trade Commission to enforce such violations under existing law related to unfair or deceptive practices. It would establish an affirmative defense for civil and administrative action brought to enforce the violation that an increase in price ‘reasonably reflects’ additional costs or risks taken to produce, distribute, obtain or sell fuel. It would specify aggravating and mitigating factors in determining violations including whether the price grossly exceeds the average price of fuel offered in the 30 days before the emergency proclamation or during a benchmark period established by the FTC; whether the price grossly exceeds the average price offered during the emergency period by other sellers in the same area; and whether the quantity of fuel produced, distributed or sold increased in an area during the emergency period, accounting for usual seasonal variation. Among other provisions related to enforcement, it would require the FTC to prioritize enforcement against companies with sales over \$500 million annually; allow state attorneys general to enforce the prohibition through civil action and allow the FTC to intervene in such cases; and establish the Consumer Relief Trust Fund for funds collected from penalties, to be used to provide energy assistance to low-income households. It would also increase from \$1 million to \$2 million the maximum penalty under existing law and expand FTC enforcement authority for market manipulation and sharing false information with respect to transportation fuel pricing. It would require the Energy Department’s Energy Information Administration to conduct surveys of energy companies to collect information on U.S. crude oil and transportation fuel markets and share survey results and related analyses with the public and the FTC. It would require the FTC to investigate and create a strategy to address price manipulation and price gouging practices for gasoline during national or international emergencies.” The bill passed by a vote of 217-207. [H.R. 7688, [Vote #232](#), 5/19/22; CQ, [5/19/22](#)]

- **The Price Gouging Prevention Bill “Prohibit[ed] Price Increases During National Emergencies” And Authorized The Federal Trade Commission “To Issue Penalties For Price Gouging.”** “The measure, which is unlikely to garner the Republican support needed to become law, would prohibit price increases during national energy emergencies declared by the president. [...] The bill, called the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act, would also give the Federal Trade Commission the power to issue penalties for price gouging, according to a summary of the legislation. It would prioritize penalizing larger companies, while protecting independently owned gas stations.” [Bloomberg, [5/12/22](#)]
- **May 2022: U.S. Gas Price Cost \$4.62 Per Gallon.**

Year-Month	Week 1		Week 2		Week 3		Week 4		Week 5	
	End Date	Value								
2021-Jan	01/04	2.249	01/11	2.317	01/18	2.379	01/25	2.392		
2021-Feb	02/01	2.409	02/08	2.461	02/15	2.501	02/22	2.633		
2021-Mar	03/01	2.711	03/08	2.771	03/15	2.853	03/22	2.865	03/29	2.852
2021-Apr	04/05	2.857	04/12	2.849	04/19	2.855	04/26	2.872		
2021-May	05/03	2.890	05/10	2.961	05/17	3.028	05/24	3.020	05/31	3.027
2021-Jun	06/07	3.035	06/14	3.069	06/21	3.060	06/28	3.091		
2021-Jul	07/05	3.122	07/12	3.133	07/19	3.153	07/26	3.136		
2021-Aug	08/02	3.159	08/09	3.172	08/16	3.174	08/23	3.145	08/30	3.139
2021-Sep	09/06	3.176	09/13	3.165	09/20	3.184	09/27	3.175		
2021-Oct	10/04	3.190	10/11	3.267	10/18	3.322	10/25	3.383		
2021-Nov	11/01	3.390	11/08	3.410	11/15	3.399	11/22	3.395	11/29	3.380
2021-Dec	12/06	3.341	12/13	3.315	12/20	3.295	12/27	3.275		
2022-Jan	01/03	3.281	01/10	3.295	01/17	3.306	01/24	3.323	01/31	3.368
2022-Feb	02/07	3.444	02/14	3.487	02/21	3.530	02/28	3.608		
2022-Mar	03/07	4.102	03/14	4.315	03/21	4.239	03/28	4.231		
2022-Apr	04/04	4.170	04/11	4.091	04/18	4.066	04/25	4.107		
2022-May	05/02	4.182	05/09	4.328	05/16	4.491	05/23	4.593	05/30	4.624
2022-Jun	06/06	4.876	06/13	5.006	06/20	4.962	06/27	4.872		
2022-Jul	07/04	4.771	07/11	4.646	07/18	4.490	07/25	4.330		

[U.S. Energy Information Administration, Accessed [8/1/22](#)]

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

- **The Affordable Insulin Now Act Capped The Price Of Insulin At \$35 Or 25% Of An Insurance Plan's Negotiated Price, Whichever Was Lower.** “The House of Representatives voted Thursday to approve legislation that would limit cost-sharing for insulin under private health insurance and Medicare. The vote was 232-193, with 12 Republican members joining their Democratic colleagues to pass the measure. The Affordable Insulin Now Act would cap insulin prices at either \$35 a month or 25% of an insurance plan's negotiated price — whichever is lower. The legislation aims to take effect in 2023 but its fate in the Senate remains unclear.” [NPR, [3/31/22](#)]
- **The Average Person With Diabetes Spent \$400 A Month On Insulin.** “In March 2022, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill—the Affordable Insulin Now Act—that would cap consumer out-of-pocket costs for insulin. People with private health insurance, including Medicare Part D prescription drug coverage, would pay no more than \$35 per month on insulin. According to CharityRx, the average person currently spends \$400 per month on insulin; the new legislation would result in an average savings of 91%.” [Forbes, [6/20/22](#)]

David Valadao voted to repeal the Affordable Care Act, which would gut Medicaid and protections for people with pre-existing conditions like asthma, cancer and diabetes, leave 23-million more Americans without health insurance, and cut funding for our rural clinics and hospitals. Valadao even voted against capping the cost of lifesaving insulin.

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2017: Valadao Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill. In May 2017, Valadao voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than \$350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide \$8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual’s health status, and would create a \$15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, [Vote #256](#), 5/4/17; CQ, [5/4/17](#)]

AHCA Would Cut \$880 Billion From Medicaid Over 10 Years, Leading States To Roll Back Their Expansion, Kick Millions Off The Program, And Cut Services For Others

AHCA Would Cut \$880 Billion From Medicaid Over 10 Years. “Some of the gains for the most well off will come at the expense of the vulnerable. Health insurers will be allowed to once again increase premiums on older customers who are more likely to require medical services. Over the next 10 years, \$880 billion in federal funding for Medicaid would be cut.” [New York Times, [3/15/17](#)]

Fourteen Million People Were Likely To Be Uninsured Due To Provisions Rolling Back Medicaid Expansion. “Fourteen million more people are still likely to end up uninsured under provisions rolling back Obamacare’s Medicaid expansion and enacting deep cuts to the program serving low-income and disabled Americans.” [Politico, [5/24/17](#)]

American Health Care Act Would Gut Protections For People With Pre-Existing Conditions

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

states to charge people with pre-existing conditions significantly more. We rate this claim Mostly False.” [Politifact, [5/24/17](#)]

- **HHS: “Health Insurers Can No Longer Charge More Or Deny Coverage To You Or Your Child Because Of A Pre-Existing Health Condition Like Asthma, Diabetes, Or Cancer, As Well As Pregnancy.”** “Health insurers can no longer charge more or deny coverage to you or your child because of a pre-existing health condition like asthma, diabetes, or cancer, as well as pregnancy. They cannot limit benefits for that condition either. Once you have insurance, they can’t refuse to cover treatment for your pre-existing condition.” [HHS, Accessed [8/1/22](#)]

American Health Care Act Would Lead To 23 Million More Uninsured – Disproportionally Older People With Lower Incomes

CBO Estimated 14 Million More People Would Be Uninsured In 2018; 23 Million More Uninsured By 2026. “CBO and JCT estimate that, in 2018, 14 million more people would be uninsured under H.R. 1628 than under current law. The increase in the number of uninsured people relative to the number under current law would reach 19 million in 2020 and 23 million in 2026 (see Table 4, at the end of this document).” [CBO, [5/24/17](#)]

- **CBO Found Increase In Uninsured Would Disproportionately Impact Older People With Lower Income.** “Although the agencies expect that the legislation would increase the number of uninsured broadly, the increase would be disproportionately larger among older people with lower income—particularly people between 50 and 64 years old with income of less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level (see Figure 2).” [CBO, [5/24/17](#)]
- **CBO: Even In States Without Waivers, More People Would Be Uninsured Than Under Current Law.** “CBO and JCT expect that under the current version of the legislation, the effects on health insurance coverage would be similar to those previously estimated for the half of the population that resides in states that would not obtain a waiver from the EHB or community-rating requirements. In general, under H.R. 1628, as passed by the House, fewer people would have coverage through the nongroup market, Medicaid, and employment-based coverage, and more people would be uninsured in those areas than under current law.” [CBO, [5/24/17](#)]

American Health Care Act Would Gut Funding For Rural Health Clinics And Hospitals

Study: House-Passed Bill Would Devastate Health Care In Rural America. “The House-passed health bill — the American Health Care Act, or AHCA — would effectively end the Affordable Care Act’s (ACA) Medicaid expansion, radically restructure the entire Medicaid program through a per capita cap, and replace the ACA’s premium tax credit and cost-sharing protections with a woefully inadequate tax credit that would make coverage unaffordable for millions of people looking to purchase coverage in the individual market. [...] The Medicaid expansion has been a lifeline for rural areas in other ways. The ACA coverage expansions, especially the Medicaid expansion, have substantially reduced hospital uncompensated care costs: uncompensated care costs as a share of hospital operating budgets fell by about half between 2013 and 2015 in expansion states. Reductions in uncompensated care and increases in the share of patients covered by Medicaid have been especially important for rural hospitals.” [Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, [5/16/17](#)]

Valadao Even Voted Against Capping The Cost Of Lifesaving Insulin.

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

measure. The Affordable Insulin Now Act would cap insulin prices at either \$35 a month or 25% of an insurance plan's negotiated price — whichever is lower. The legislation aims to take effect in 2023 but its fate in the Senate remains unclear.” [NPR, [3/31/22](#)]

David Valadao sponsored a bill to enact a nationwide ban on all abortions with no exceptions, even for women who have been raped or are facing medical emergencies.

David Valadao Sponsored A Bill To Enact A Nationwide Ban On All Abortions With No Exceptions, Even For Women Who Have Been Raped Or Are Facing Medical Emergencies.

Valadao Cosponsored The “Life At Conception Act.” Valadao 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 Ban All Abortions Without Exceptions, 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](#)]

David Valadao voted against economic relief for working families during the pandemic, even though his family company took hundreds of thousands in relief money. Valadao even voted against capping the price of lifesaving insulin. In stark contrast, Rudy Salas always puts the Central Valley first. When they needed him, Salas ensured Central Valley farm workers received overtime pay and when prescription drug companies gouged residents on the price of insulin, Rudy Salas voted to have California make its own insulin at lower prices.

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In Stark Contrast, Rudy Salas Always Puts The Central Valley First. When They Needed Him, Salas Ensured Central Valley Farm Workers Received Overtime Pay...

HEADLINE: He Voted For Farm Worker Overtime. Farm Interests Try To Make Him Pay. "Agricultural interests have poured \$420,000 in recent days into a push to unseat Bakersfield Democrat Rudy Salas Jr., who voted for a landmark bill in 2016 granting farm workers overtime." [Cal Matters, [10/24/18](#)]

... And When Prescription Drug Companies Gouged Residents On The Price Of Insulin, Rudy Salas Voted To Have California Make Its Own Insulin At Lower Prices.

Drug Companies Gouged The Price Of Insulin. "After insulin was discovered nearly 100 years ago, the rights to it were transferred to the University of Toronto for \$1 so that insulin could be made widely available at a low cost. But insulin prices have continued to creep upward at a rate that's higher than inflation. As a result, some patients have rationed their medicine, skipping doses or cutting them in half. In 2017, a group of patients sued the three major insulin-makers — Sanofi, Eli Lilly and Novo Nordisk — when they noticed that the companies were increasing their prices in lockstep." [NPR, [12/31/19](#)]

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David Valadao voted to allow insurers to increase health care premiums for people with pre-existing conditions, like asthma, cancer, and diabetes and even voted against capping the price of lifesaving insulin. Rudy Salas on the other hand voted to have California make its own insulin at lower prices and when Kern Medical Hospital's trauma care center was on the verge of closing its doors, Rudy Salas took action to keep it open. Rudy Salas will always put the Central Valley first.

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2017: Valadao Voted For The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill. In May 2017, Valadao voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than \$350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide \$8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual’s health status, and would create a \$15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, [Vote #256](#), 5/4/17; CQ, [5/4/17](#)]

- **Politifact Found That AHCA “Would Weaken Protections” For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions, “Would Allow States To Give Insurers The Power To Charge People Significantly More.”** “An ad by the American Action Network says that under the American Health Care Act ‘people with pre-existing conditions are protected.’ The only kernel of truth here is that the amendment has language that states insurers can’t limit access to coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions. However, the ad omits that the House GOP health plan would weaken protections for these patients. The legislation would allow states to give insurers the power to charge people significantly more if they had a pre-existing condition. While Republicans point to the fact that those patients could get help through high-risk pools, experts question their effectiveness. Current law does not allow states to charge people with pre-existing conditions significantly more. We rate this claim Mostly False.” [Politifact, [5/24/17](#)]
- **HHS: “Health Insurers Can No Longer Charge More Or Deny Coverage To You Or Your Child Because Of A Pre-Existing Health Condition Like Asthma, Diabetes, Or Cancer, As Well As Pregnancy.”** “Health insurers can no longer charge more or deny coverage to you or your child because of a pre-existing health condition like asthma, diabetes, or cancer, as well as pregnancy. They cannot limit benefits for that condition either. Once you have insurance, they can't refuse to cover treatment for your pre-existing condition.” [HHS, Accessed [8/1/22](#)]

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

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

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...And When Kern Medical Hospital’s Trauma Care Center Was On The Verge Of Closing Its Doors, Rudy Salas Took Action To Keep It Open.

Salas Authored Legislation That Kept Kern Medical Hospital Open Amid Financial Issues. “‘It’s about making a difference and making a real difference for families born and raised here in the valley, and it’s really about delivering,’ Salas said, mentioning a number of programs he helped bring to Kern from Sacramento, including millions for the Valley Fever Institute, COVID-19 support and legislation that helped save Kern Medical, by creating a hospital authority. ‘I think that’s what I can do for the congressional district.’” [Bakersfield.com, [5/14/22](#)]

Salas’s Legislation Was Signed Into Law In 2014. “Gov. Jerry Brown has signed a pair of locally significant bills -- one clearing the way for the creation of a hospital authority to take control of Kern Medical Center, the other making Internet cafes illegal. [...] But KMC CEO Russell Judd said the legislation opens a bright future for the financially troubled county hospital. ‘We are very pleased and excited that the governor has signed the bill,’ Judd said. ‘This is a great new day for Kern Medical Center.’ He thanked Assemblyman Rudy Salas, D-Bakersfield, for authoring the bill and state Sen. Jean Fuller, R-Bakersfield, for carrying it through the state Senate.” [Bakersfield.com, [9/26/14](#)]

Kern Medical Was A Level II Trauma Center. “Kern Medical is a Level II Trauma Center and the only trauma center for all of Kern County.” [Kern Medical, accessed [7/28/22](#)]

David Valadao sponsored a bill to enact a nationwide ban on all abortions with no exceptions, even for women who have been raped or are facing medical emergencies.

David Valadao Sponsored A Bill To Enact A Nationwide Ban On All Abortions With No Exceptions, Even For Women Who Have Been Raped Or Are Facing Medical Emergencies.

Valadao Cosponsored The “Life At Conception Act.” Valadao 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 Ban All Abortions Without Exceptions, 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](#)]

The Life At Conception Act Would Criminalize All Abortions. “The Life at Conception Act, co-sponsored by Hinson, would outlaw all abortions with no exceptions in cases of rape, incest or risk to the pregnant person. The bill in question does eliminate the possibility for criminal charges for individuals who receive an abortion, but it does not provide the same guarantees for others. [...] But the broad scope of the personhood law does have implications for criminalization of abortion.” [Gazette, [7/11/22](#)]

David Valadao voted against raising the \$7.25 federal minimum wage and against capping the price of lifesaving insulin. In stark contrast, Rudy Salas always puts the Central Valley first. Salas ensured Central Valley farm workers received overtime pay and when prescription drug companies gouged residents on the price of insulin, Rudy Salas voted to have California make its own insulin at lower prices.

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2014: Valadao Voted Against Raising the Minimum Wage to \$10.10. In April 2014, Valadao voted against the Democratic budget alternative. The budget would raise the minimum wage to \$10.10. Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 would increase earnings for 16.5 million workers. The budget failed, 163-261. [H Con Res 96, [Vote #176](#), 4/10/14; House Democratic Budget Substitute, [FY 2015](#); Politico, [2/25/14](#); Economic Policy Institute, [12/19/13](#)]

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In Stark Contrast, Rudy Salas Always Puts The Central Valley First. Salas Ensured Central Valley Farm Workers Received Overtime Pay...

HEADLINE: He Voted For Farm Worker Overtime. Farm Interests Try To Make Him Pay. “Agricultural interests have poured \$420,000 in recent days into a push to unseat Bakersfield Democrat Rudy Salas Jr., who voted for a landmark bill in 2016 granting farm workers overtime.” [Cal Matters, [10/24/18](#)]

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David Valadao claims to be looking out for our water, but he voted against billions for water infrastructure and clean drinking water just last year. On the other hand, Rudy Salas has secured millions of dollars in critical funding to boost safe Central Valley drinking water projects - delivering on his promise to put the Valley first.

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Valadao Voted Against The Infrastructure Investment And Jobs Act, Providing \$550 Billion In New Infrastructure Spending. In November 2021 Valadao 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](#)]

- **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](#)]

On The Other Hand, Rudy Salas Has Secured Millions Of Dollars In Critical Funding To Boost Safe Central Valley Drinking Water Projects - Delivering On His Promise To Put The Valley First.

Salas Co-Sponsored The 2014 Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act Of 2014. [SB-866, enrolled [8/13/14](#)]

HEADLINE: Delano Assemblyman Rudy Salas Secures Millions From State Budget For South Valley Water Project. “Assemblyman Rudy Salas has secured \$4 million in the State Budget for the Friant-Kern Canal Pump-Back Facility Project, which in addition to \$3 million in federal funds, will finance a water conveyance project that will improve the state’s water infrastructure to deliver water throughout the system.” [Delano Now, [7/3/17](#)]

HEADLINE: Governor Signs Bakersfield Assemblymember's Bill To Provide Clean Water To Disadvantaged Communities. “Governor Jerry Brown has signed Assembly Bill (AB) 560, authored by Assemblymember Rudy Salas (D-Bakersfield), authorizing the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to expand the eligibility for the state’s safe drinking water funds to severely disadvantaged communities (SDCs) who need the funding for water projects.” [23 ABC, [10/11/17](#)]

HEADLINE: Salas Presents \$1.5M For New Corcoran Well. “Development for new housing in the City of Corcoran has received a sizable boost in the form of \$1.5 million in State funding for clean drinking water. On Wednesday morning, State Assemblymember Rudy Salas (D-Bakersfield) presented a check for \$1.5 million to the City at the Corcoran Water Treatment Plant. The money will go toward the creation of a new well north of Corcoran.” [Hanford Sentinel, [9/29/21](#)]