

SLF GA RADIO 60 “WORSE RADIO” VERIFICATION

Scene 1

SLF Ad Content:

AUDIO: It's bad enough Raphael Warnock helped Joe Biden and Nancy Pelosi raise taxes on Georgia families.

Supporting Documentation:

See Backup Below.

Scene 2

SLF Ad Content:

AUDIO: Worse, Warnock let our tax dollars go to Covid relief checks for the Boston Marathon bomber... a Michigan sex abuser

AUDIO: ...and hundreds of thousands of other convicted murderers and criminals in prison.

AUDIO: Hundreds of thousands of criminals!

AUDIO: And Raphael Warnock was the deciding vote.

Supporting Documentation:

In August 2022, the U.S. Senate passed and President Biden signed the “Inflation Reduction Act.”

“After more than a year of debate over costs, taxes, tax credits and regulations, President Joe Biden finally signed his sweeping tax, health and climate bill into law — albeit a significantly reduced version of the \$1.75 trillion Build Back Better plan he was pushing for last year. The president signed the newly renamed Inflation Reduction Act into law flanked by Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer, D-N.Y.; Sen. Joe Manchin, D-W. Va.; and Reps. Jim Clyburn, D-S.C. and Kathy Castor, D-Fl... The bill narrowly passed the U.S. Senate 51-50 on Aug. 7 with no Republican votes. Vice President Kamala Harris cast the tiebreaking vote, giving Democrats a win.” (Chelsey Cox, “Biden signs Inflation Reduction Act into law, setting 15% minimum corporate tax rate,” [CNBC](#), 8/16/22)

- **On August 7, 2022, Warnock voted for final passage of H.R. 5376, the “Inflation Reduction Act” reconciliation bill.** (H.R. 5376, CQ Vote #325, Passed 50-50; R 0-50; D 48-0; I 2-0, 8/7/22, Warnock Voted [Yea](#))
- **Nancy Pelosi voted for the bill.** (H.R. 5376, CQ Vote #420, Passed 220-207, R: 0-207, D: 220-0, 8/12/22, Pelosi Voted [Yea](#))

The Inflation Reduction Act passed by the Senate would increase taxes by hundreds of billions of dollars. “The Senate passed Democrats’ Inflation Reduction Act on a party-line vote Sunday afternoon, delivering the long-awaited centerpiece to President Biden’s agenda. ... The centerpiece of its tax plan is a 15 percent minimum tax on the income that big corporations report to their shareholders, a tax known as the minimum book tax. Initial proposals put the amount of revenue raised by the book tax at \$313 billion — more than 40 percent of the \$740 billion raised by the legislation as a whole. ... The bill enacts a 1 percent excise tax on stock buybacks to replace the revenues lost by appeasing Sinema. Democrats expect the provision to raise \$74 million over a decade. ... To further recoup revenue lost to the private equity sector, the bill also extends a set of limitations on losses that businesses can deduct from their taxes. The limits prevent wealthy individuals from significantly bringing down or even wiping out their income tax liability. Sen. Mark Warner (D-Va.) said that extending the caps would raise \$52 billion.” (Tobias Burns and Karl Evers-Hillstrom, “Here’s what’s in the Inflation Reduction Act, the sweeping health and climate bill passed Sunday,” [The Hill](#), 8/8/22)

The Inflation Reduction Act is “paid for by substantial tax increases...” “The Senate passed legislation on Sunday that would make the most significant federal investment in history to counter climate change and lower the cost of prescription drugs, as Democrats banded together to push through major pieces of President Biden’s domestic agenda over unified Republican opposition. The measure, large elements of which appeared dead just weeks ago amid Democratic divisions, would inject more than \$370 billion into climate and energy programs. Altogether, the bill could allow the United States to cut greenhouse gas emissions about 40 percent

below 2005 levels by the end of the decade. It would achieve Democrats' longstanding goal of slashing prescription drug costs by allowing Medicare for the first time to negotiate the prices of medicines directly and capping the amount that recipients pay out of pocket for drugs each year at \$2,000. The measure also would extend larger premium subsidies for health coverage for low- and middle-income people under the Affordable Care Act for three years. And it would be paid for by substantial tax increases, mostly on large corporations, including establishing a 15 percent corporate minimum tax and imposing a new tax on company stock buybacks." (Emily Cochrane, "Senate passes the climate, health and tax bill, with all Republicans opposed." [The New York Times](#), 8/7/22)

"The Inflation Reduction Act sent to President Biden's desk will end up forcing working-class Americans to pay billions of dollars in new taxes, according to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office." (Lydia Moynihan, "Inflation Reduction Act will cost middle class \$20B in new taxes: CBO," [New York Post](#), 8/15/22)

- **New York Post Headline: "Inflation Reduction Act will cost middle class \$20B in new taxes: CBO"** (Lydia Moynihan, "Inflation Reduction Act will cost middle class \$20B in new taxes: CBO," [New York Post](#), 8/15/22)

According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, the Inflation Reduction Act increased taxes on almost every income level, including those making less than \$10,000 a year. ("DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF SELECTED PROVISIONS FROM SUBTITLE A AND SUBTITLE D OF TITLE I - COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 5376, 'AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR RECONCILIATION PURSUANT TO TITLE II OF S. CON. RES. 14,' AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON AUGUST 7, 2022," [Joint Committee on Taxation](#), 8/10/22)

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF SELECTED PROVISIONS FROM SUBTITLE A AND SUBTITLE D OF TITLE I - COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 5376, "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR RECONCILIATION PURSUANT TO TITLE II OF S. CON. RES. 14," AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON AUGUST 7, 2022 EXCLUDES THE EFFECT OF SUBTITLE C - AFFORDABLE CARE ACT SUBSIDIES
Calendar Year 2023**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$88	2.3%	\$3.9	0.1%	\$4.0	0.1%	7.3%	7.5%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$83	(5)	-\$1.3	(6)	-\$1.3	(6)	-0.5%	-0.5%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$155	0.7%	\$21.4	0.6%	\$21.6	0.6%	4.3%	4.3%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$259	0.5%	\$48.3	1.3%	\$48.6	1.3%	7.8%	7.9%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$351	0.5%	\$70.1	1.8%	\$70.5	1.8%	10.4%	10.5%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$1,222	0.5%	\$244.7	6.4%	\$245.9	6.4%	13.0%	13.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$1,577	0.6%	\$268.0	7.0%	\$269.6	7.0%	15.8%	15.9%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$6,833	0.7%	\$957.6	25.0%	\$964.4	25.0%	19.1%	19.3%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$8,741	0.9%	\$953.3	24.9%	\$962.1	24.9%	24.1%	24.3%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000.....	\$3,590	1.0%	\$352.0	9.2%	\$355.5	9.2%	28.5%	28.8%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$9,699	1.1%	\$908.3	23.7%	\$918.0	23.8%	30.2%	30.5%
Total, All Taxpayers.....	\$32,598	0.9%	\$3,826.3	100.0%	\$3,858.9	100.0%	20.3%	20.4%

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

In March 2021, Democrats in Congress passed and President Biden signed a \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief and stimulus bill. "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 bill was narrowly approved by the House on Wednesday with a vote of 220 to 211, with one Democrat joining all Republicans in voting against it. It passed the Senate on Saturday with a 50 to 49 vote, also along party lines." (Grace Segers, "Biden signs \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan into law," [CBS News](#), 3/12/21)

- **Warnock voted for the bill, which passed 50-49.** (H.R. 1319, CQ Vote #110: Passed 50-49; R 0-49; D 48-0; I 2-0, 3/6/21, Warnock and Sanders Voted [Yea](#))

In February 2021, Warnock voted against an amendment to create a point of order against any legislation that would extend stimulus payments to individuals incarcerated in federal or state prison. "Cassidy, R-La., motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act with respect to the Wyden, D-Ore., point of order that the Cassidy amendment no. 483 is not germane and thus violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act. The amendment would create a 60-vote point of order against the

consideration of any legislation that would extend or reauthorize economic impact payments or establish any similar rebate or credit if it would provide payments to individuals incarcerated in a federal or state prison.” (S. Con. Res. 5, CQ Vote #37: Motion rejected 50-50; R 50-0; D 0-48; I 0-2, 2/5/21, Warnock Voted [Nay](#))

In March 2021, Warnock voted against an amendment to prevent individuals who are prisoners, probationers or parolees from receiving COVID stimulus checks. “Cassidy, R-La., amendment no. 1162 to the Schumer, D-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 891 to the bill that would prohibit individuals who are prisoners, probationers or parolees during the full calendar year of 2021 from receiving the \$1,400 tax rebate provided by the bill.” (H.R. 1319, CQ Vote #103: Rejected 49-50; R 49-0; D 0-48; I 0-2, 3/6/21, Warnock Voted [Nay](#))

Boston Marathon Bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev received a \$1,400 stimulus payment in June 2021 while serving his life sentence in prison. “Boston Marathon bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev should turn over money to his victims, including a previously deposited \$1,400 federal stimulus payment, the US Attorney's Office of Massachusetts said in a filing Wednesday morning. The filing is requesting the Federal Bureau of Prisons to turn over funds from Tsarnaev's inmate trust account. Tsarnaev is currently serving a life sentence in a federal prison in Florence, Colorado. Despite having more than \$21,000 transferred to his account since 2013, prosecutors said Tsarnaev has only paid a little over \$2,000 toward restitution. Of the \$21,000 transferred to Tsarnaev's account, most were made by attorneys or individuals, but also includes a \$1,400 stimulus payment from June 2021, the filing says. As of December 22, 2021, prosecutors said he had approximately \$3,885 in his inmate trust account.” (Taylor Romine, “Boston Marathon bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev's inmate account includes Covid relief money,” [CNN](#), Updated 1/10/22)

Fox News Headline: “Senate Dems cleared way for Boston Bomber, other convicted murderers to receive stimulus checks” (Jessica Chasmar, “Senate Dems cleared way for Boston Bomber, other convicted murderers to receive stimulus checks,” [Fox News](#), 1/6/22)

Former USA Gymnastics coach and Michigan State University doctor Larry Nassar received two federal stimulus payments in 2021; Nassar was convicted of child pornography and pleaded guilty in Michigan to sexually assaulting gymnasts. “A federal judge Thursday ordered the seizure of about \$2,000 from the prison account of Larry Nassar, the former USA Gymnastics and Michigan State University doctor accused of sexually abusing hundreds of girls and women and the money will go to five of his victims. The \$2,041.57 marks the first substantial payment for victims as part of Nassar's punishment stemming from a 60-year sentence on a federal child porn charge. He also pleaded guilty in Ingham and Eaton counties to state charges of sexually assaulting female gymnasts. A federal judge Thursday ordered the seizure of about \$2,000 from the prison account of Larry Nassar, the former USA Gymnastics and Michigan State University doctor accused of sexually abusing hundreds of girls and women and possessing child pornography, and the money will go to five of his victims. The money that is being given to victims is two federal stimulus checks Nassar received earlier this year.” (Robert Snell, “Feds seize Larry Nassar's stimulus checks for victim restitution,” [Detroit News](#), 8/19/21)

According to the IRS, 645,000 inmates received \$1,400 stimulus checks. “The IRS reported that the money went to approximately 645,000 people who were incarcerated at the start of the year, according to FOIA records provided to the Washington Examiner by the NRSC. The figure is much higher than the \$783.5 million figure previously reported by Fox News in July. ‘Individuals will not be denied Economic Impact Payments solely because they are incarcerated,’ the IRS said on its website. ‘An incarcerated individual may be issued a payment if all eligibility requirements are met and the individual filed a 2020 or 2019 tax return that was processed by the IRS.’” (Jerry Dunleavy, “Nearly \$1 Billion In Stimulus Funds Sent To Prisoners In 2021, ‘Terrorists And Perverts’ Got \$1,400 Checks,” [The Washington Examiner](#), 2/11/22)

Fox News headline: “Convicted murderers, sex traffickers received COVID stimulus checks while in prison, court docs show” (Jessica Chasmar, “Convicted murderers, sex traffickers received COVID stimulus checks while in prison, court docs show,” [Fox News](#), 1/11/22)

A prisoner convicted of “supplying a fatal dose of heroin to a 23-year-old North Dakota man” received a federal stimulus payment. “Yancey Myers, a prisoner at the Federal Correctional Institution in Gilmer, West Virginia, is serving 30 years behind bars for supplying a fatal dose of heroin to a 23-year-old North Dakota man. In August, a judge declared that Myers’ stimulus money was not exempt from being seized by the government and ordered him to turn over more than \$1,000 to go toward restitution.” (Jessica Chasmar, “Convicted murderers, sex traffickers received COVID stimulus checks while in prison, court docs show,” [Fox News](#), 1/11/22)

Another convicted of “supplying a fatal dose of fentanyl to a 21-year-old Maryland woman” received a stimulus payment in 2021. “Jonathan Dickerson, an inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution in Texarkana, Texas, is serving 20 years behind bars for supplying a fatal dose of fentanyl to a 21-year-old Maryland woman. He was ordered to hand over his \$1,400 stimulus check to go toward restitution in August.” (Jessica Chasmar, “Convicted murderers, sex traffickers received COVID stimulus checks while in prison, court docs show,” [Fox News](#), 1/11/22)

Another convicted of murdering two people received federal stimulus payments. “Anthony Robinson, a prisoner at the United States Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana, is serving a life sentence for murdering two people. He was sued by federal officials in August and ordered to relinquish his stimulus money to be used as payment toward the thousands he still owed in restitution.” (Jessica Chasmar, “Convicted murderers, sex traffickers received COVID stimulus checks while in prison, court docs show,” [Fox News](#), 1/11/22)

Scene 3

SLF Ad Content:

AUDIO: The Warnock spend on these criminals?

AUDIO: Almost a BILLION dollars, that’s billion with a B, in Covid checks going to jailed, hardened criminals.

AUDIO: Warnock was the deciding vote to waste your money, raise your taxes, and send Covid checks to criminals in prison.

Supporting Documentation:

See Above Backup.

In 2021, prison inmates received nearly \$1 billion in stimulus payments from the American Rescue Plan. “The federal government doled out nearly a billion dollars in stimulus payments to prison inmates in 2021 under President Joe Biden’s American Rescue Plan, according to IRS records obtained by the Washington Examiner. The third-round stimulus payments to prisoners totaled \$924.3 million, which was much greater than previously reported. The checks went out despite efforts by Republican Sens. Tom Cotton of Arkansas and Bill Cassidy of Louisiana to bar stimulus funds from going to prisoners. Senate Democrats voted unanimously against the amendment in a 50-49 party-line vote in March 2021.” (Jerry Dunleavy, “Nearly \$1 Billion In Stimulus Funds Sent To Prisoners In 2021, ‘Terrorists And Perverts’ Got \$1,400 Checks,” [The Washington Examiner](#), 2/11/22)

An Associated Press investigation found numerous examples of “pork-barrel spending disasters” from the American Rescue Plan that totaled hundreds of millions of dollars

After receiving American Rescue Plan funds, many states and local governments spent the money on projects “inconsistent with the rationale that Democrats offered for the record \$1.9 trillion bill.” “Thanks to a sudden \$140 million cash infusion, officials in Broward County, Florida, recently broke ground on a high-end hotel that will have views of the Atlantic Ocean and an 11,000-square-foot spa. In New York, Dutchess County pledged \$12 million for renovations of a minor league baseball stadium to meet requirements the New York Yankees set for their farm teams. And in Massachusetts, lawmakers delivered \$5 million to pay off debts of the Edward M. Kennedy Institute for the U.S. Senate in Boston, a nonprofit established to honor the late senator that has struggled financially. The three distinctly different outlays have one thing in common: Each is among the scores of projects that state and local governments across the United States are funding with federal coronavirus relief money despite having little to do with combating the pandemic, a review by The Associated Press has found. The expenditures amount to a fraction of the \$350 billion made available through last year’s American Rescue Plan to help state and local governments weather the crisis. But they are examples of uses of the aid that are inconsistent with the rationale that Democrats offered for the record \$1.9 trillion bill: The cash was desperately needed to save jobs, help those in distress, open schools and increase vaccinations.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

Many projects “echo pork-barrel spending disasters” that were unrelated to the COVID pandemic. “Many of the projects identified by the AP echo pork-barrel spending disasters such as Alaska’s \$398 million ‘Bridge to Nowhere,’ which was canceled in 2007 after a public uproar. But with permissive Treasury Department rules governing how the pandemic money can be spent, state and local governments face few limitations.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

“Thanks to a sudden \$140 million cash infusion, officials in Broward County, Florida, recently broke ground on a high-end hotel that will have views of the Atlantic Ocean and an 11,000-square-foot spa.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

“In New York, Dutchess County pledged \$12 million for renovations of a minor league baseball stadium to meet requirements the New York Yankees set for their farm teams.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

“\$6.6 million to replace irrigation systems at two golf courses in Colorado Springs.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

In New Jersey, the state allocated \$15 million for upgrades “to sweeten the state’s bid to hosts the 2026 World Cup.” “New Jersey allocated \$15 million for upgrades to sweeten the state’s bid to host the 2026 World Cup. In Woonsocket, Rhode Island, officials allocated \$53,000 for a remodeling of City Hall.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

Tens of millions of dollars were spent on tourism campaigns in Virginia, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, and Arizona. “Included among the projects and expenditures identified by the AP: —\$400 million to build new prisons in Alabama, accounting for nearly one-quarter of the total aid the state will receive through the program. —tens of millions of dollars for tourism marketing campaigns in Puerto Rico (\$70 million), Washington, D.C. (\$8 million) and Tucson, Arizona (\$2 million). The city of Alexandria, Virginia, also announced it would spend \$120,000 to give its tourism website a makeover. —\$6.6 million to replace irrigation systems at two golf courses in Colorado Springs. —\$5 million approved by Birmingham, Alabama, to support the 2022 World Games. The event features niche sporting contests such as DanceSport, korfbal and flying disc.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

Washington, D.C. spent \$2.5 million to hire parking enforcement officers, Pottawattamie County, Iowa spent \$2 million to buy a privately own ski area, and St. Louis used \$1 million to pay off overdue child support. “—\$2.5 million to hire new parking enforcement officers in Washington, D.C. —\$2 million to help Pottawattamie County, Iowa, purchase a privately owned ski area. —\$1 million to pay off overdue child support in St. Louis. A city memo states that owing child support stops some people from looking for work because the overdue payments are garnished from paychecks; the program would ‘empower individuals’ by paying down a portion. —\$300,000 to establish a museum in Worcester, Massachusetts, honoring Major Taylor, a famed Black bicycle rider from the turn of the 20th century known as the ‘Worcester Whirlwind’ who died in 1932. Liz Bourgeois, a spokeswoman for the Treasury Department, called the program a success that allowed state and local governments to ‘recover from financial distress’ and ‘achieve their own strategies for restoring jobs and industries hit by the pandemic.’” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

“\$2 million to help Pottawattamie County, Iowa, purchase a privately owned ski area.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

The Edward Kennedy Institute in Massachusetts, after operating at a \$27 million loss between 2015 and 2019, received \$5 million in COVID funds from Massachusetts. “The Edward Kennedy Institute did not respond to messages seeking comment on the \$5 million in coronavirus aid received from Massachusetts. The institute operated at a \$27 million loss between 2015 and 2019, according to tax filings from those years, the most recent that are publicly available.” (Brian Slodysko, “Pandemic Relief Money Spent On Hotel, Ballpark, Ski Slopes,” [The Associated Press](#), 3/23/22)

The American Rescue Plan allocated \$135 million to the National Endowment for the Humanities to distribute to “cultural institutions.” “As part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) received an additional \$135 million in supplemental funding to distribute as emergency relief to assist cultural institutions in recovering from the economic impact of the COVID pandemic.” (National Endowment for the Humanities, [American Rescue Act Supplements to State and Jurisdictional Humanities Councils](#), June 2021)

- **In October 2021, the National Endowment for the Humanities announced \$87.8 million in ARP grants “to nearly 300 cultural and educational institutions to help them recover from the economic impact of the pandemic, retain and rehire workers, and reopen sites, facilities, and programs.”** (National Endowment for the Humanities, “NEH Awards \$87.8 Million in ARP Relief Funding for Economic Recovery to Cultural and Educational Institutions,” [Press Release](#), 10/4/21)

- NEH awarded \$199,296 to Opera Lafayette in Washington, DC for “Exploring Opera at the Intersection of Eighteenth-Century Colonialism and Independence,” which includes “The recovery and reproduction of three eighteenth-century French operas with humanities programming around each, retaining three jobs and creating 12 new contract positions.” (National Endowment for the Humanities, [Sustaining the Humanities Through the American Rescue Plan Grant Awards and Offers](#), October 2021, p. 8)
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Scene 4

SLF Ad Content:

AUDIO: Raphael Warnock—higher taxes, criminal spending.

AUDIO: Reject Raphael Warnock and his liberal, reckless spending and taxing.

Supporting Documentation:

See Above Backup.

Scene 5

SLF Ad Content:

AUDIO: Senate Leadership Fund paid for and is responsible for the content of this advertising. Not authorized by any candidate or candidates committee. W w w dot Senate Leadership Fund dot org.

Supporting Documentation:

No Backup Needed.



POLITICS

Biden signs Inflation Reduction Act into law, setting 15% minimum corporate tax rate

PUBLISHED TUE, AUG 16 2022 3:00 PM EDT UPDATED WED, AUG 17 2022 9:17 AM EDT

Chelsey Cox
@THEREALCO

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KEY POINTS

President Joe Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act into law

The new law passed with majority Democratic support in the Senate and the House.

The more than \$430 billion package is expected to reduce the deficit by more than \$300 billion over a decade.



VIDEO 15:29

Biden signs Inflation Reduction Act into law

After more than a year of debate over costs, taxes, tax credits and regulations, President [Joe Biden](#) finally signed his sweeping tax, health and climate bill into law — albeit a significantly reduced version of the \$1.75 trillion [Build Back Better plan](#) he was pushing for last year.

The president signed the newly renamed Inflation Reduction Act into law flanked by Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer, D-N.Y.; Sen. Joe Manchin, D-W. Va.; and Reps. Jim Clyburn, D-S.C. and Kathy Castor, D-Fl.



MARKETS



CNBC TV



WATCHLIST



MENU



Affordable Care Act to reduce health insurance costs, and a 15% corporate minimum tax aimed at companies that earn more than \$1 billion a year.

Read more: [Biden's corporate tax hike in the Inflation Reduction Act won't hurt most U.S. companies, Wall Street analysts say](#)

The \$437 billion spending package is expected to raise \$737 billion in revenue over the next decade, the biggest share coming from reductions in drug prices for Medicare recipients and tax hikes on corporations. Roughly \$124 billion is expected to come from increased IRS enforcement, meaning tougher and more frequent audits for the wealthy. It's projected to reduce the deficit by more than \$300 billion over a decade.

To get a deal done, Biden had to give up some of his favorite pieces of his original [Build Back Better](#) bill, including universal child care and tax cuts for the middle class. Manchin, a conservative Democrat, [was also a late Democratic holdout until](#) he and Schumer [struck a deal moving the bill forward earlier this month](#).

Stock picks and investing trends from CNBC Pro:

[These global stocks could do well in a recession and look cheap, say Morgan Stanley and UBS](#)

[Goldman Sachs thinks this FAANG stock is a sell — and gives it downside of more than 20%](#)

[Morgan Stanley says the 'smart' EV industry is tech's next big thing. Here are its top stock picks](#)

Freshman Sen. Kyrsten Sinema, D-Ariz., held up passage in the evenly divided Senate at the last minute over a provision that would have closed the so-called carried interest loophole that allows private equity managers and hedge fund executives to pay significantly lower tax rates than most taxpayers.

While introducing the president, Schumer thanked Manchin along with House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., and the White House staff “who gave it their all to finishing this bill.”

The bill narrowly passed the U.S. Senate 51-50 on Aug. 7 with no Republican votes. Vice President Kamala Harris cast the tiebreaking vote, giving Democrats a win.

The U.S. House passed the bill Friday by a [220-207 margin](#).

In remarks, Biden noted that every Republican in Congress voted against the measure.

“Let’s be clear. In this historic moment, Democrats sided with the American people and every single Republican in the Congress sided with a special interest in this vote,” he said. “Every single one.”

Squawk on the Street

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WATCHLIST



MENU

Fiscal 2022 Budget Reconciliation Bill - Passage

August 7, 2022 - Senate Roll Call Vote 325 - HR 5376

Description

Passage of the bill, as amended, that would comprise a package of climate, tax and health care provisions. Among drug pricing provisions, the bill would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" with drug manufacturers for certain Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition; cap cost-sharing for insulin products covered under Medicare at \$35 a month; and require single-source drug manufacturers to provide rebates to HHS for the price of drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which price increases outpace inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap the annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000. It would extend through 2025 tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums for individuals under a certain income level. The bill would provide for approximately \$270 billion in new or expanded tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including production credits for electricity produced by renewable and nuclear facilities; investment tax credits for certain renewable energy equipment and facilities; and credits for advanced energy manufacturing projects, including in areas where a coal mine or power plant has closed. To incentivize emission reduction and clean fuel production, it would create or extend tax credits for carbon oxide sequestration facilities; biodiesel, renewable diesel and alternative fuels; and clean hydrogen facilities. For most of its corporate tax credits, it would add prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements and establish bonus credits for using domestic materials in facility construction. It would also expand individual tax credits for residential energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy expenses; increase credits for new energy efficient homes; and create credits for the purchase of used electric vehicles by individuals under a certain income level. It would reinstate the Superfund tax on crude oil at a rate of 16.4 cents per barrel. Among other tax provisions, the bill would establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with a book income of at least \$1 million annually and institute a 1 percent excise tax on corporate stock buybacks. It would authorize \$79.3 billion for IRS operations, including enforcement activities and systems modernization. The bill would provide funding for various activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote energy-efficient technologies and mitigate the impacts of climate change, including \$27 billion for grants to state, local and nonprofit entities for greenhouse gas emission reduction activities; \$9.7 billion for zero-emission or carbon capture rural electric systems; \$5 billion for loan guarantees to replace or reduce emissions of energy infrastructure; \$3 billion for zero-emission vehicles for the Postal Service; and \$1.6 billion for methane emissions reduction and mitigation. It would provide \$9 billion for residential energy efficiency improvement rebates; \$3 billion for new EPA environmental and climate justice block grants for community-led activities to address pollution, emission reduction, climate resiliency and public engagement; and \$3 billion for Federal Highway Administration grants for projects that address surface transportation facilities that disconnect or negatively impact communities. It would provide \$4 billion for drought mitigation in Western states; \$2.15 billion for hazardous fuel reduction and restoration projects; and \$1 billion to improve energy and water efficiency or climate resilience of affordable housing. It would require the Interior Department to accept bids for certain canceled oil and gas leases on the outer continental shelf. It would authorize wind lease sales on the shelf adjacent to U.S. territories but prohibit new wind or solar development rights on federal lands for 10 years unless the department completes certain oil or gas lease sales.

Outcome

Passed by a vote of 50 - 50:

Republicans 0-50

Democrats 48-0

Independents 2-0

Vote Key

Yeas (50)

Republicans (0)**Democrats (48)**

Tammy Baldwin (WI)

Michael Bennet (CO)

Richard Blumenthal (CT)

Cory Booker (NJ)

Sherrod Brown (OH)

Maria Cantwell (WA)

Benjamin L. Cardin (MD)

Thomas R. Carper (DE)

Bob Casey (PA)

Chris Coons (DE)

Catherine Cortez Masto (NV)

Tammy Duckworth (IL)

Richard J. Durbin (IL)

Dianne Feinstein (CA)

Kirsten Gillibrand (NY)

Maggie Hassan (NH)

Martin Heinrich (NM)

John Hickenlooper (CO)

Mazie Hirono (HI)

Tim Kaine (VA)

Mark Kelly (AZ)

Amy Klobuchar (MN)

Patrick J. Leahy (VT)

Ben Ray Lujan (NM)

Joe Manchin III (WV)

Edward J. Markey (MA)

Bob Menendez (NJ)

Jeff Merkley (OR)

Christopher S. Murphy (CT)

Patty Murray (WA)

Jon Ossoff (GA)

Alex Padilla (CA)

Gary Peters (MI)

Jack Reed (RI)

Jacky Rosen (NV)

Brian Schatz (HI)

Charles E. Schumer (NY)

Jeanne Shaheen (NH)

Kyrsten Sinema (AZ)

Tina Smith (MN)

Debbie Stabenow (MI)

Jon Tester (MT)

Chris Van Hollen (MD)

Mark Warner (VA)

Raphael Warnock (GA)

Elizabeth Warren (MA)

Sheldon Whitehouse (RI)

Ron Wyden (OR)

Independents (2)

Angus King (ME)

Bernie Sanders (VT)

Nays (50)

Republicans (50)

John Barrasso (WY)

Marsha Blackburn (TN)

Roy Blunt (MO)

John Boozman (AR)

Richard M. Burr (NC)

Mike Braun (IN)

Shelley Moore Capito (WV)

Bill Cassidy (LA)

Susan Collins (ME)

John Cornyn (TX)

Tom Cotton (AR)

Kevin Cramer (ND)

Michael D. Crapo (ID)

Ted Cruz (TX)

Steve Daines (MT)

Joni Ernst (IA)

Deb Fischer (NE)

Lindsey Graham (SC)

Charles E. Grassley (IA)

Bill Hagerty (TN)

Josh Hawley (MO)

John Hoeven (ND)

Cindy Hyde-Smith (MS)

James M. Inhofe (OK)

Ron Johnson (WI)

John Kennedy (LA)

James Lankford (OK)

Mike Lee (UT)

Cynthia Lummis (WY)

Roger Marshall (KS)

Mitch McConnell (KY)

Jerry Moran (KS)

Lisa Murkowski (AK)

Rand Paul (KY)

Rob Portman (OH)

Jim Risch (ID)

Mitt Romney (UT)

Mike Rounds (SD)

Marco Rubio (FL)

Ben Sasse (NE)

Rick Scott (FL)

Tim Scott (SC)

Richard C. Shelby (AL)

Dan Sullivan (AK)

John Thune (SD)

Thom Tillis (NC)

Patrick J. Toomey (PA)

Tommy Tuberville (AL)

Roger Wicker (MS)

Todd Young (IN)

Democrats (0)

Fiscal 2022 Budget Reconciliation Bill - Motion to Concur

August 12, 2022 - House Roll Call Vote 420 - HR 5376

Description

Yarmuth, D-Ky., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill comprising a package of climate, tax and health care provisions. Among drug pricing provisions, the bill would require the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate a "maximum fair price" with drug manufacturers for certain Medicare-eligible, brand-name drugs that do not have generic competition; cap cost-sharing for insulin products covered under Medicare at \$35 a month; and require single-source drug manufacturers to provide rebates to HHS for the price of drugs under Medicare Parts B and D for which price increases outpace inflation. For Medicare Part D, it would cap the annual out-of-pocket limit at \$2,000. It would extend through 2025 tax subsidies toward Affordable Care Act marketplace insurance premiums for individuals under a certain income level. The bill would provide for approximately \$270 billion in new or expanded tax credits to incentivize actions by businesses and individuals to mitigate climate change, including production credits for electricity produced by renewable and nuclear facilities; investment tax credits for certain renewable energy equipment and facilities; and credits for advanced energy manufacturing projects, including in areas where a coal mine or power plant has closed. To incentivize emission reduction and clean fuel production, it would create or extend tax credits for carbon oxide sequestration facilities; biodiesel, renewable diesel and alternative fuels; and clean hydrogen facilities. For most of its corporate tax credits, it would add prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements and establish bonus credits for using domestic materials in facility construction. It would also expand individual tax credits for residential energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy expenses; increase credits for new energy efficient homes; and create credits for the purchase of used electric vehicles by individuals under a certain income level. It would reinstate the Superfund tax on crude oil at a rate of 16.4 cents per barrel. Among other tax provisions, the bill would establish a 15 percent alternative minimum tax for corporations with a book income of at least \$1 million annually and institute a 1 percent excise tax on corporate stock buybacks. It would authorize \$79.3 billion for IRS operations, including enforcement activities and systems modernization. The bill would provide funding for various activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote energy-efficient technologies and mitigate the impacts of climate change, including \$27 billion for grants to state, local and nonprofit entities for greenhouse

gas emission reduction activities; \$9.7 billion for zero-emission or carbon capture rural electric systems; \$5 billion for loan guarantees to replace or reduce emissions of energy infrastructure; \$3 billion for zero-emission vehicles for the Postal Service; and \$1.6 billion for methane emissions reduction and mitigation. It would provide \$9 billion for residential energy efficiency improvement rebates; \$3 billion for new EPA environmental and climate justice block grants for community-led activities to address pollution, emission reduction, climate resiliency and public engagement; and \$3 billion for Federal Highway Administration grants for projects that address surface transportation facilities that disconnect or negatively impact communities. It would provide \$4 billion for drought mitigation in Western states; \$2.15 billion for hazardous fuel reduction and restoration projects; and \$1 billion to improve energy and water efficiency or climate resilience of affordable housing. It would require the Interior Department to accept bids for certain canceled oil and gas leases on the outer continental shelf. It would authorize wind lease sales adjacent to U.S. territories but prohibit new wind or solar development rights on federal lands for 10 years unless the department completes certain oil or gas lease sales.

Outcome

Motion agreed to by a vote of 220 - 207:

Republicans 0-207

Democrats 220-0

Vote Key

Yeas (220)

Republicans (0)

Democrats (220)

Alma Adams (NC-12)

Pete Aguilar (CA-31)

Colin Allred (TX-32)

Jake Auchincloss (MA-04)

Cindy Axne (IA-03)

Nanette Barragán (CA-44)

Karen Bass (CA-37)

Joyce Beatty (OH-03)

Ami Bera (CA-07)

Donald S. Beyer Jr. (VA-08)

Sanford D. Bishop Jr. (GA-02)

Earl Blumenauer (OR-03)

Lisa Blunt Rochester (DE-AL)

Suzanne Bonamici (OR-01)

Jamaal Bowman (NY-16)

Brendan F. Boyle (PA-02)

Anthony G. Brown (MD-04)

Shontel Brown (OH-11)
Julia Brownley (CA-26)
Cori Bush (MO-01)
Cheri Bustos (IL-17)
G.K. Butterfield (NC-01)
Carolyn Bourdeaux (GA-07)
Salud Carbajal (CA-24)
Tony Cárdenas (CA-29)
André Carson (IN-07)
Troy Carter (LA-02)
Matt Cartwright (PA-08)
Ed Case (HI-01)
Sean Casten (IL-06)
Kathy Castor (FL-14)
Joaquin Castro (TX-20)
Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick (FL-20)
Judy Chu (CA-27)
David Cicilline (RI-01)
Katherine M. Clark (MA-05)
Yvette D. Clarke (NY-09)
Emanuel Cleaver II (MO-05)
James E. Clyburn (SC-06)
Steve Cohen (TN-09)
Gerald E. Connolly (VA-11)
Jim Cooper (TN-05)
Lou Correa (CA-46)
Jim Costa (CA-16)
Joe Courtney (CT-02)

Angie Craig (MN-02)

Charlie Crist (FL-13)

Jason Crow (CO-06)

Henry Cuellar (TX-28)

Sharice Davids (KS-03)

Danny K. Davis (IL-07)

Madeleine Dean (PA-04)

Peter A. DeFazio (OR-04)

Diana DeGette (CO-01)

Rosa DeLauro (CT-03)

Suzan DelBene (WA-01)

Val B. Demings (FL-10)

Mark DeSaulnier (CA-11)

Ted Deutch (FL-22)

Debbie Dingell (MI-12)

Lloyd Doggett (TX-35)

Mike Doyle (PA-18)

Veronica Escobar (TX-16)

Anna G. Eshoo (CA-18)

Adriano Espaillat (NY-13)

Dwight Evans (PA-03)

Lizzie Fletcher (TX-07)

Bill Foster (IL-11)

Lois Frankel (FL-21)

Ruben Gallego (AZ-07)

John Garamendi (CA-03)

Jesús "Chuy" García (IL-04)

Sylvia R. Garcia (TX-29)

Jared Golden (ME-02)

Jimmy Gomez (CA-34)

Vicente Gonzalez (TX-15)

Josh Gottheimer (NJ-05)

Al Green (TX-09)

Raúl M. Grijalva (AZ-03)

Josh Harder (CA-10)

Jahana Hayes (CT-05)

Brian Higgins (NY-26)

Jim Himes (CT-04)

Steven Horsford (NV-04)

Chrissy Houlahan (PA-06)

Steny H. Hoyer (MD-05)

Jared Huffman (CA-02)

Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)

Sara Jacobs (CA-53)

Pramila Jayapal (WA-07)

Hakeem Jeffries (NY-08)

Eddie Bernice Johnson (TX-30)

Hank Johnson (GA-04)

Mondaire Jones (NY-17)

Kai Kahele (HI-02)

Marcy Kaptur (OH-09)

William Keating (MA-09)

Robin Kelly (IL-02)

Ro Khanna (CA-17)

Dan Kildee (MI-05)

Derek Kilmer (WA-06)

Andy Kim (NJ-03)
Ron Kind (WI-03)
Ann Kirkpatrick (AZ-02)
Raja Krishnamoorthi (IL-08)
Ann McLane Kuster (NH-02)
Conor Lamb (PA-17)
Jim Langevin (RI-02)
Rick Larsen (WA-02)
John B. Larson (CT-01)
Brenda Lawrence (MI-14)
Al Lawson (FL-05)
Barbara Lee (CA-13)
Susie Lee (NV-03)
Teresa Leger Fernandez (NM-03)
Andy Levin (MI-09)
Mike Levin (CA-49)
Ted Lieu (CA-33)
Zoe Lofgren (CA-19)
Alan Lowenthal (CA-47)
Elaine Luria (VA-02)
Stephen F. Lynch (MA-08)
Tom Malinowski (NJ-07)
Carolyn B. Maloney (NY-12)
Sean Patrick Maloney (NY-18)
Kathy Manning (NC-06)
Doris Matsui (CA-06)
Lucy McBath (GA-06)
Betty McCollum (MN-04)

A. Donald McEachin (VA-04)

Jim McGovern (MA-02)

Jerry McNerney (CA-09)

Gregory W. Meeks (NY-05)

Grace Meng (NY-06)

Kweisi Mfume (MD-07)

Gwen Moore (WI-04)

Joseph D. Morelle (NY-25)

Seth Moulton (MA-06)

Frank J. Mrvan (IN-01)

Stephanie Murphy (FL-07)

Jerrold Nadler (NY-10)

Grace F. Napolitano (CA-32)

Richard E. Neal (MA-01)

Joe Neguse (CO-02)

Marie Newman (IL-03)

Donald Norcross (NJ-01)

Tom O'Halleran (AZ-01)

Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (NY-14)

Ilhan Omar (MN-05)

Frank Pallone Jr. (NJ-06)

Jimmy Panetta (CA-20)

Chris Pappas (NH-01)

Bill Pascrell Jr. (NJ-09)

Donald M. Payne Jr. (NJ-10)

Nancy Pelosi (CA-12)

Ed Perlmutter (CO-07)

Scott Peters (CA-52)

Dean Phillips (MN-03)

Chellie Pingree (ME-01)

Mark Pocan (WI-02)

Katie Porter (CA-45)

Ayanna S. Pressley (MA-07)

David E. Price (NC-04)

Mike Quigley (IL-05)

Jamie Raskin (MD-08)

Kathleen Rice (NY-04)

Deborah K. Ross (NC-02)

Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA-40)

Raul Ruiz (CA-36)

C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger (MD-02)

Bobby L. Rush (IL-01)

Tim Ryan (OH-13)

Linda T. Sánchez (CA-38)

John Sarbanes (MD-03)

Mary Gay Scanlon (PA-05)

Jan Schakowsky (IL-09)

Adam B. Schiff (CA-28)

Brad Schneider (IL-10)

Kurt Schrader (OR-05)

Kim Schrier (WA-08)

David Scott (GA-13)

Robert C. Scott (VA-03)

Terri A. Sewell (AL-07)

Brad Sherman (CA-30)

Mikie Sherrill (NJ-11)

Albio Sires (NJ-08)
Elissa Slotkin (MI-08)
Adam Smith (WA-09)
Darren Soto (FL-09)
Abigail Spanberger (VA-07)
Jackie Speier (CA-14)
Melanie Stansbury (NM-01)
Greg Stanton (AZ-09)
Haley Stevens (MI-11)
Marilyn Strickland (WA-10)
Tom Suozzi (NY-03)
Eric Swalwell (CA-15)
Mark Takano (CA-41)
Bennie Thompson (MS-02)
Mike Thompson (CA-05)
Dina Titus (NV-01)
Rashida Tlaib (MI-13)
Paul Tonko (NY-20)
Norma J. Torres (CA-35)
Ritchie Torres (NY-15)
Lori Trahan (MA-03)
David Trone (MD-06)
Lauren Underwood (IL-14)
Juan C. Vargas (CA-51)
Marc Veasey (TX-33)
Nydia M. Velázquez (NY-07)
Debbie Wasserman Schultz (FL-23)
Maxine Waters (CA-43)

Bonnie Watson Coleman (NJ-12)

Peter Welch (VT-AL)

Jennifer Wexton (VA-10)

Susan Wild (PA-07)

Nikema Williams (GA-05)

Frederica S. Wilson (FL-24)

John Yarmuth (KY-03)

Nays (207)

Republicans (207)

Robert B. Aderholt (AL-04)

Rick W. Allen (GA-12)

Mark Amodei (NV-02)

Kelly Armstrong (ND-AL)

Jodey C. Arrington (TX-19)

Brian Babin (TX-36)

Don Bacon (NE-02)

Jim Baird (IN-04)

Troy Balderson (OH-12)

Jim Banks (IN-03)

Andy Barr (KY-06)

Cliff Bentz (OR-02)

Jack Bergman (MI-01)

Stephanie Bice (OK-05)

Andy Biggs (AZ-05)

Gus Bilirakis (FL-12)

Lauren Boebert (CO-03)
Mike Bost (IL-12)
Kevin Brady (TX-08)
Mo Brooks (AL-05)
Vern Buchanan (FL-16)
Ken Buck (CO-04)
Larry Bucshon (IN-08)
Ted Budd (NC-13)
Tim Burchett (TN-02)
Michael C. Burgess (TX-26)
Dan Bishop (NC-09)
Ken Calvert (CA-42)
Kat Cammack (FL-03)
Mike Carey (OH-15)
Earl L. "Buddy" Carter (GA-01)
John Carter (TX-31)
Madison Cawthorn (NC-11)
Steve Chabot (OH-01)
Liz Cheney (WY-AL)
Ben Cline (VA-06)
Michael Cloud (TX-27)
Andrew Clyde (GA-09)
Tom Cole (OK-04)
James R. Comer (KY-01)
Connie Conway (CA-22)
Rick Crawford (AR-01)
Daniel Crenshaw (TX-02)
John Curtis (UT-03)

Warren Davidson (OH-08)
Rodney Davis (IL-13)
Scott DesJarlais (TN-04)
Mario Diaz-Balart (FL-25)
Byron Donalds (FL-19)
Jeff Duncan (SC-03)
Neal Dunn (FL-02)
Tom Emmer (MN-06)
Ron Estes (KS-04)
Jake Ellzey (TX-06)
Pat Fallon (TX-04)
Randy Feenstra (IA-04)
Drew Ferguson (GA-03)
Brad Finstad (MN-01)
Michelle Fischbach (MN-07)
Scott Fitzgerald (WI-05)
Chuck Fleischmann (TN-03)
Mike Flood (NE-01)
Mayra Flores (TX-34)
Virginia Foxx (NC-05)
Scott Franklin (FL-15)
Russ Fulcher (ID-01)
Brian Fitzpatrick (PA-01)
Matt Gaetz (FL-01)
Andrew Garbarino (NY-02)
Mike Garcia (CA-25)
Bob Gibbs (OH-07)
Carlos Gimenez (FL-26)

Louie Gohmert (TX-01)

Tony Gonzales (TX-23)

Anthony Gonzalez (OH-16)

Bob Good (VA-05)

Lance Gooden (TX-05)

Paul Gosar (AZ-04)

Kay Granger (TX-12)

Garret Graves (LA-06)

Sam Graves (MO-06)

Mark E. Green (TN-07)

Marjorie Taylor Greene (GA-14)

Morgan Griffith (VA-09)

Glenn Grothman (WI-06)

Michael Guest (MS-03)

Brett Guthrie (KY-02)

Andy Harris (MD-01)

Diana Harshbarger (TN-01)

Vicky Hartzler (MO-04)

Kevin Hern (OK-01)

Yvette Herrell (NM-02)

Jaime Herrera Beutler (WA-03)

Jody B. Hice (GA-10)

Clay Higgins (LA-03)

French Hill (AR-02)

Ashley Hinson (IA-01)

Trey Hollingsworth (IN-09)

Richard Hudson (NC-08)

Bill Huizenga (MI-02)

Darrell Issa (CA-50)

Ronny Jackson (TX-13)

Chris Jacobs (NY-27)

Bill Johnson (OH-06)

Dusty Johnson (SD-AL)

Mike Johnson (LA-04)

Jim Jordan (OH-04)

David Joyce (OH-14)

John Joyce (PA-13)

John Katko (NY-24)

Fred Keller (PA-12)

Mike Kelly (PA-16)

Trent Kelly (MS-01)

Young Kim (CA-39)

Adam Kinzinger (IL-16)

David Kustoff (TN-08)

Darin LaHood (IL-18)

Doug LaMalfa (CA-01)

Doug Lamborn (CO-05)

Bob Latta (OH-05)

Jake LaTurner (KS-02)

Debbie Lesko (AZ-08)

Julia Letlow (LA-05)

Billy Long (MO-07)

Barry Loudermilk (GA-11)

Frank D. Lucas (OK-03)

Blaine Luetkemeyer (MO-03)

Nancy Mace (SC-01)

Nicole Malliotakis (NY-11)
Tracey Mann (KS-01)
Thomas Massie (KY-04)
Brian Mast (FL-18)
Kevin McCarthy (CA-23)
Michael McCaul (TX-10)
Lisa McClain (MI-10)
Tom McClintock (CA-04)
Patrick T. McHenry (NC-10)
David B. McKinley (WV-01)
Peter Meijer (MI-03)
Dan Meuser (PA-09)
Carol Miller (WV-03)
Mary Miller (IL-15)
Mariannette Miller-Meeks (IA-02)
John Moolenaar (MI-04)
Alex X. Mooney (WV-02)
Blake D. Moore (UT-01)
Markwayne Mullin (OK-02)
Greg Murphy (NC-03)
Barry Moore (AL-02)
Troy Nehls (TX-22)
Dan Newhouse (WA-04)
Ralph Norman (SC-05)
Jay Obernolte (CA-08)
Burgess Owens (UT-04)
Steven M. Palazzo (MS-04)
Gary Palmer (AL-06)

Scott Perry (PA-10)
August Pfluger (TX-11)
Bill Posey (FL-08)
Guy Reschenthaler (PA-14)
Tom Rice (SC-07)
Cathy McMorris Rodgers (WA-05)
Harold Rogers (KY-05)
John W. Rose (TN-06)
Matt Rosendale (MT-AL)
David Rouzer (NC-07)
Chip Roy (TX-21)
John Rutherford (FL-04)
María Elvira Salazar (FL-27)
Steve Scalise (LA-01)
David Schweikert (AZ-06)
Austin Scott (GA-08)
Pete Sessions (TX-17)
Mike Simpson (ID-02)
Adrian Smith (NE-03)
Christopher H. Smith (NJ-04)
Jason Smith (MO-08)
Lloyd K. Smucker (PA-11)
Victoria Spartz (IN-05)
Pete Stauber (MN-08)
Michelle Steel (CA-48)
Elise Stefanik (NY-21)
Bryan Steil (WI-01)
Greg Steube (FL-17)

Chris Stewart (UT-02)

Van Taylor (TX-03)

Claudia Tenney (NY-22)

Glenn "GT" Thompson (PA-15)

Tom Tiffany (WI-07)

William R. Timmons IV (SC-04)

Michael R. Turner (OH-10)

Fred Upton (MI-06)

David Valadao (CA-21)

Jeff Van Drew (NJ-02)

Beth Van Duyne (TX-24)

Ann Wagner (MO-02)

Tim Walberg (MI-07)

Michael Waltz (FL-06)

Randy Weber (TX-14)

Daniel Webster (FL-11)

Brad Wenstrup (OH-02)

Bruce Westerman (AR-04)

Roger Williams (TX-25)

Joe Wilson (SC-02)

Rob Wittman (VA-01)

Steve Womack (AR-03)

Lee Zeldin (NY-01)

Democrats (0)

Not Voting (4)

Republicans (4)

Jerry Carl (AL-01) -

Mike Gallagher (WI-08) -

Greg Pence (IN-06) ?

Mike D. Rogers (AL-03) -

Democrats (0)

NEWS

Here's what's in the Inflation Reduction Act, the sweeping health and climate bill passed Sunday

BY THEHILL.COM - 08/08/22 1:26 PM ET



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The Senate passed Democrats' Inflation Reduction Act on a party-line vote Sunday afternoon, delivering the long-awaited centerpiece to President [Biden's](#) agenda.

Democrats rallied behind the \$430 billion climate, health care and tax overhaul after Senate Majority Leader [Charles Schumer](#) (D-N.Y.) reached a last-minute deal with Sen. [Joe Manchin](#) (D-W.Va.), who had held up previous proposals.

The House is expected to approve the legislation on Friday and send it to Biden's desk.

Here's a summary of what's in the Inflation Reduction Act:

- Tax credits are extended for energy production and investment in technologies including wind, solar and geothermal energies. The investment tax credit also now applies to battery storage and biogas.
- Tax credits would be created or extended for additional technologies and energy sources including nuclear energy, hydrogen energy coming from clean sources, biofuels and technology that captures carbon from fossil fuel power plants.
- Many of the incentives also contain bonuses for companies based on how much they pay their workers and offer credits for manufacturing their steel, iron and other components in the U.S.

Consumers and businesses get incentives to make cleaner energy choices.

- Tax credits are extended for residential clean energy expenses including rooftop solar, heat pumps and small wind energy systems. Consumers can get credits for 30 percent of expenditures through 2032, and the credit phases down after that.
- Tax credits of up to \$7,500 are offered to consumers who buy electric vehicles — but this credit comes with stipulations that may make it difficult for vehicles to actually qualify.
- A tax credit would be expanded for energy efficiency in commercial buildings.

Some fossil fuel production on public lands would be bolstered.

- The future of solar and wind on public lands and wind in public waters would be tied to requirements to hold lease sales that open up new oil and gas production.
- The bill reinstates the results of a recent offshore oil and gas lease sale that was struck down on environmental grounds. The Interior Department would be required to hold at least three more offshore oil and gas lease sales by next October.

New programs boost investment in climate.

- A new program aims to reduce emissions of the planet-warming gas methane from oil and gas by both providing grants and loans to help companies reign in their emissions and levying fees on producers with excess methane emissions.
- \$27 billion would go to a green bank that would provide more incentives for clean energy technology.

Costs increase for fossil fuel production on public lands.

- Minimum royalties increase for companies to pay the government for oil and gas they extract on public lands and waters. A royalty is added to the extraction of gas that is later burned off or released as waste instead of sold as fuel.

technical assistance at the community level, through fiscal 2026.

- More than \$3 billion is allocated to funds for air pollution monitoring in low-income communities. Nearly half of the funds — \$117 million — would specifically go to communities in close proximity to industrial pollutants.
- An excise tax on imported petroleum and crude oil products to fund the cleanup of industrial disaster sites increases from 9.7 cents to 16.4 cents per barrel. The reinstatement of the tax is projected to raise \$11 billion.
- The bill permanently extends and increases the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, a tax on coal production to finance claims from workers with the condition. Black lung, caused by long-term exposure to and inhalation of coal dust, is believed to affect at least 10 percent of coal miners with at least 25 years' experience, according to [a 2018 study](#) by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

— Rachel Frazin and Zack Budryk

HEALTH CARE

Medicare can negotiate lower prices.

The bill would allow Medicare to negotiate prices for some drugs for the first time, a policy Democrats have been trying to enact for years over the fierce objections of the pharmaceutical industry. The provisions save more than \$200 billion over 10 years.

- It would allow Medicare to negotiate lower prices for 10 high-cost drugs beginning in 2026, ramping up to 20 drugs by 2029. There is a steep penalty if a drug company doesn't come to the table: a tax of up to 95 percent of the sales of the drug. There is also a ceiling that the negotiated price cannot rise above.
- In a deal with moderates including Sen. Kyrsten Sinema (D-Ariz.), only older drugs are subject to negotiation after a period of nine years for most drugs and 13 years for more complex "biologic" drugs. That means the negotiations are more limited than many Democrats wanted.

Drug costs can be capped but largely only for Medicare.

The bill includes other measures to cap drug costs. The provisions still largely apply only to seniors on Medicare, not the millions of people who get health insurance through their jobs, in part because complex Senate rules limited how expansive the provisions would be.

- If drug companies raise prices in Medicare faster than the rate of inflation, they must pay rebates back to the government for the difference.

- The bill also caps patients' insulin costs at \$35 a month, but only for seniors on Medicare. Republicans voted against overruling the Senate parliamentarian to extend that protection to patients with private insurance.

People enrolled in ACA plans get an extension on premium assistance.

The measure also builds on the Affordable Care Act (ACA) by extending enhanced financial assistance to help people enrolled in ACA plans afford premiums for three years. The extra help otherwise would have expired at the end of this year, setting up a cliff. The provision expands eligibility to allow more middle-class people to receive premium help and increases the amount of help overall.

— Peter Sullivan

TAXES

Large corporations will pay for climate and health measures within the bill.

The bill introduces new taxes on corporations to pay for its climate and health care measures.

The centerpiece of its tax plan is a 15 percent minimum tax on the income that big corporations report to their shareholders, a tax known as the minimum book tax. Initial proposals put the amount of revenue raised by the book tax at \$313 billion — more than 40 percent of the \$740 billion raised by the legislation as a whole.

The tax applies to companies reporting \$1 billion in annual earnings. It would impact only around 150 large firms, according to the Joint Committee on Taxation.

Sinema demanded some last-minute exclusions to the minimum tax that were favorable to the U.S. manufacturing sector and private equity firms.

- The tax will exempt companies taking advantage of accelerated depreciation, a popular deduction that helps pay for capital investments such as new equipment.
- Small businesses that are subsidiaries of highly profitable private equity firms will also be exempted from the minimum tax.

The IRS gets a funding boost.

lower the deficit by \$203 billion over the next decade.

Stock buybacks will get an additional tax.

The bill enacts a 1 percent excise tax on stock buybacks to replace the revenues lost by appealing Sinema. Democrats expect the provision to raise \$74 million over a decade.

Share repurchases by S&P 500 companies have soared in recent years and are on track to surpass \$1 trillion this year. Companies buy back their stock to reward shareholders and boost their stock price by artificially limiting supply.

- The tax will impact the nation's largest companies that rely on multibillion-dollar buybacks to raise their stock price, including Apple, Nike and Exxon Mobil.
- Democrats have criticized the practice, arguing that companies should invest in workers and innovation instead of repurchasing stock.

NYC officials say Texas Gov. Abbott is using wristbands to place bar codes on migrants bused to city

Emails show Trump lawyer agreed Archives should get requested records: report

To further recoup revenue lost to the private equity sector, the bill also extends a set of limitations on losses that businesses can deduct from their taxes. The limits prevent wealthy individuals from significantly bringing down or even wiping out their income tax liability. Sen. Mark Warner (D-Va.) said that extending the caps would raise \$52 billion.

— *Tobias Burns and Karl Evers-Hillstrom*

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Senate Passes Climate, Health and Tax Bill, With All Republicans Opposed



Aug. 7, 2022
Emily Cochrane

WASHINGTON — The Senate passed legislation on Sunday that would make the most significant federal investment in history to counter climate change and lower the cost of prescription drugs, as Democrats banded together to push through major pieces of President Biden's domestic agenda over unified Republican opposition.

The measure, large elements of which appeared dead just weeks ago amid Democratic divisions, would inject more than \$370 billion into climate and energy programs. Altogether, the bill could allow the United States to cut greenhouse gas emissions about 40 percent below 2005 levels by the end of the decade.

It would achieve Democrats' longstanding goal of slashing prescription drug costs by allowing Medicare for the first time to negotiate the prices of medicines directly and capping the amount that recipients pay out of pocket for drugs each year at \$2,000. The measure also would extend larger premium subsidies for health coverage for low- and middle-income people under the Affordable Care Act for three years.

And it would be paid for by substantial tax increases, mostly on large corporations, including establishing a 15 percent corporate minimum tax and imposing a new tax on company stock buybacks.

Initially pitched as "Build Back Better," a multi-trillion-dollar, cradle-to-grave social safety net plan on the order of the Great Society, Democrats scaled back the legislation in recent months and rebranded it as the Inflation Reduction Act. It was projected to lower the federal deficit by as much as \$300 billion over a decade, though it remained to be seen whether it would counter inflation or lower costs for Americans in the long term.

Passage of the measure was a major victory for Mr. Biden and Democrats, who are battling to maintain their slim House and Senate majorities in November's midterm congressional elections. Facing unanimous opposition by Republicans, who have used filibusters to block many elements of their domestic agenda, Democrats took full advantage of the Senate's special budget rules to force through as much of it as they could with the support of all 50 members of their caucus.

The final tally was 51 to 50, with Vice President Kamala Harris casting the tiebreaking vote. The House planned to interrupt its summer break to reconvene briefly on Friday to clear the measure, sending it to Mr. Biden for his signature.

"Today, Senate Democrats sided with American families over special interests, voting to lower the cost of prescription drugs, health insurance, and everyday energy costs and reduce the deficit, while making the wealthiest corporations finally pay their fair share," Mr. Biden said in a statement.

The Senate vote was the culmination of more than a year of hard-fought negotiations between the party's progressive core, which demanded a transformational plan that would touch every aspect of American life, and a conservative-leaning flank that sought a much narrower package. Those talks played out against the backdrop of a 50-50 Senate in which any single defection could have killed the effort — and nearly did, several times.

“The caucus overwhelmingly is focused on what’s in this bill — not what’s not in the bill, even though every one of us would want more — because what’s in the bill is so incredible,” Senator Chuck Schumer of New York, the majority leader, said in an interview. “You had to thread the needle.”

Approval came after a weekend session featuring an all-night voting marathon that stretched for 16 hours, in which Republicans tried and failed repeatedly to derail the legislation, and Democrats united to beat back nearly all of their efforts.

Republicans did succeed in forcing the removal of a \$35 cap on insulin prices for patients on private insurance, challenging it as a violation of Senate rules in a vote that Democrats were all but certain to use as a political weapon against them ahead of the midterms. The insulin price cap for Medicare patients remained untouched in the bill, with the potential to help millions of seniors.

As part of its landmark climate and energy initiative, which would put the Biden administration within reach of its aim to cut emissions roughly in half by 2030, the bill would offer tax incentives to steer consumers to electric vehicles and lure electric utilities toward renewable energy sources like wind or solar power. It also includes millions of dollars in climate resiliency funding for tribal governments and Native Hawaiians, as well as \$60 billion to help disadvantaged areas that are disproportionately affected by climate change.

For Democrats, passage of the measure capped a remarkably successful six-week stretch that included final approval of a \$280 billion industrial policy bill to bolster American competitiveness with China and the largest expansion of veterans’ benefits in more than two decades. But unlike those bills, the tax and climate legislation passed the evenly divided Senate along party lines, condemned by Republicans as federal overreach and reckless spending at a time when prices remain high across the country.

The measure fell far short of Mr. Biden’s original vision for the plan and the \$2.2 trillion measure that the House passed in November. To accommodate the demands and concerns of two holdouts, Senators Joe Manchin III of West Virginia and Kyrsten Sinema of Arizona, Democrats jettisoned billions of dollars for child care, paid leave and public education and set aside plans to roll back key elements of the 2017 Republican tax overhaul.

There was little Republicans could do to stop passage once Senators Kyrsten Sinema and Joe Manchin III said they would support the bill. T.J. Kirkpatrick for The New York Times

But the final package contained a series of proposals that Democrats have labored for decades to push through. If enacted, it would be the most significant climate law ever put in place in the United States, investing hundreds of billions of dollars over 10 years in tax credits for manufacturing facilities for things like electric vehicles, wind turbines and solar panels, and \$30 billion for additional production tax credits to accelerate domestic manufacturing of solar panels, wind turbines, batteries and critical minerals processing. It would also impose a fee to penalize excessive emissions of methane, a greenhouse gas.

The legislation would allow Medicare to negotiate the cost of up to 10 prescription drugs initially, beginning in 2026, and give seniors access to free vaccines. Coupled with a three-year extension of expanded health care subsidies first approved last year as part of the \$1.9 trillion pandemic aid law, the package amounts to the largest change to national health policy since the passage of the Affordable Care Act.

To finance much of the plan, the measure would institute a new 15 percent corporate minimum tax that would apply to the profits that companies report on their financial statements to shareholders, known as book income. It would impose a new 1 percent tax on corporate stock buybacks beginning in 2023. The measure also would pour \$80 billion into the I.R.S. to bulk up the agency's enforcement arm and crack down on wealthy corporations and tax evaders. That provision is estimated to raise \$124 billion over a decade.

"When I come to the end of my service in the Senate, I'll look back on the passage of this bill as one of the most significant things that I've had an opportunity to work on," said Senator Tina Smith, Democrat of Minnesota and one of the many climate hawks who pushed for the legislation.

Congressional Republicans hammered the bill as an exorbitant spending package with damaging tax hikes that would inflict more pain on the nation's economy at a perilous moment. While outside analysis suggested the legislation would reduce the federal budget deficit by the end of the decade and have a limited impact on federal spending, Republicans continued to brand it a "reckless tax and spending spree."

"Democrats' policies have torn down the savings, the stability and the lifestyles that families worked and sacrificed for years to build up," Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the minority leader, said on Sunday. "The effect of this one-party government has been an economic assault on the American middle class."

It was the second time in less than two years that Democrats muscled through a sprawling spending package without any Republican support, following passage of the \$1.9 trillion pandemic aid package last year. Since inflation skyrocketed in the months after that measure became law, Republicans warned that Democrats were exacerbating the economic stress facing American families by passing the legislation.

Passage of the legislation was a triumph for Senator Chuck Schumer, the majority leader, ahead of the midterm elections in November. Haiyun Jiang/The New York Times

Senator Lindsey Graham of South Carolina, the top Republican on the Budget Committee, announced Saturday evening that he had “thought long and hard about how to explain this to the American people, and the only thing I can tell you is insanity is defined as doing the same thing and expecting a different outcome.”

But there was little Republicans could do to stop passage once Mr. Manchin and Ms. Sinema said they would support it. Democrats moved the bill under the special process known as reconciliation, which shields budget measures from filibusters.

There was a price for Mr. Manchin’s and Ms. Sinema’s support, however.

Mr. Manchin ensured that the interests of his coal-producing state were reflected in the final bill. In addition to securing separate commitments to complete construction of a natural gas pipeline in West Virginia and votes on a measure to help fast-track permits for energy infrastructure, he fought to include tax credits for carbon capture technology and requirements for new oil drilling leases in Alaska’s Cook Inlet and the Gulf of Mexico.

Ms. Sinema extracted her own concessions, including \$4 billion to help Western states combat historic drought levels and the preservation of a tax break that allows venture capitalists and hedge fund managers to pay substantially lower taxes on some of their income than other taxpayers.

She also preserved a valuable deduction known as bonus depreciation, used by manufacturers when they purchase equipment, that they could have lost or seen diluted under the new corporate minimum tax rules. And on Sunday afternoon, just as the measure appeared on a glide path to approval, she insisted on yet another change, backing a Republican proposal to shield hedge fund and portfolio companies from being hit by the minimum tax.

The concessions frustrated liberals, particularly Senator Bernie Sanders, the Vermont independent and Budget Committee chairman who had pushed for spending as much as \$6 trillion on the domestic policy package. He proposed changes to the measure during the all-night voting session, though most Democratic senators opposed them in order to protect the final product.

By Sunday afternoon around 3:30, staff aides wiped away tears as they watched the final vote on the floor. Democratic senators whooped with joy and hugged one another after the gavel fell, making a point of thanking and acknowledging Mr. Manchin and Ms. Sinema.

“This is pretty nearly a political miracle to negotiate with a caucus that is as diverse as we have, from Bernie to Manchin,” said Senator Brian Schatz, Democrat of Hawaii, who openly wept on the Senate floor during the final vote. “This thing got killed and got revived and got killed and got revived — all the way to the end.”

Reporting was contributed by Luke Broadwater, Lisa Friedman, Stephanie Lai, Alan Rappeport Sheryl Gay Stolberg and Jim Tankersley.

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Inflation Reduction Act will cost middle class \$20B in new taxes: CBO

By Lydia Moynihan

August 15, 2022 1:50pm Updated



The Inflation Reduction Act sent to President Biden's desk will end up forcing working-class Americans to pay billions of dollars in new taxes, according to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office.

An analysis by the CBO estimates those earning less than \$400,000 — the group on which

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The bill has yet to be scored in its entirety by the CBO — which typically gives each piece of legislation a price tag before it is voted on — but the agency scored the impact of the IRS expansion on middle-class taxpayers on Aug. 12 after a provision from Sen. Mike Crapo (R-Idaho) sought to exempt those making under \$400,000 from increased IRS scrutiny.

Crapo's proposed amendment would have kept those taxpayers from being targeted by the new IRS hires, but his provision was shot down 51-50 in the bill passed by the Senate last week.

On Friday, the House approved the bill. Biden is expected to sign it in the coming days.



Sen. Crapo's amendment would've kept middle-class taxpayers from being put in the IRS's crosshairs.

Michael Brochstein/SOPA Images/S

The CBO analysis confirms an earlier report from the Joint Committee on Taxation that found ~~that throwing an extra \$80 billion at the IRS to improve the agency's collection of~~

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MORE ON:**IRS**

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Fact-checkers cover for Dems, bye-bye, Brian and other commentary

Small business owners will find themselves in the crosshairs of the new wave of IRS auditors, tax experts said.

“Most small businesses are organized as pass-through entities — LLCs and S Corps,” James Lucier, managing director of Washington-based policy research firm Capital Alpha, told The Post. “Proponents of increased auditing specifically say they want to target pass-through entities, which inherently means targeting small business and small business owners.”

“The IRS will have to target small and medium businesses because they won’t fight back,” adds Joe Hinchman, executive vice president at National Taxpayers Union Foundation. “We’ve seen this play out before ... the IRS says ‘We’re going after the rich’ but when you’re trying to raise that much money, the rich can only get you so far.”

The White House has dismissed claims the bill will hurt lower- and middle-income Americans, instead noting estimates don’t take into account how much the bill will offset costs for average Americans like prescription drugs.

But Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen has acknowledged the new and improved IRS could ramp up collections from middle-class taxpayers. In a letter to the IRS commissioner last week, Yellen directed “any additional resources ... shall not be used to increase the share of small business or households below the \$400,000 threshold that are audited relative to historical levels.”



The IRS will collect billions more from middle-class Americans.

Getty Images

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In other words, Yellen conceded that middle-class taxpayers will face more audits and pay more taxes — but that they won't be unfairly targeted.

“Anytime you get an IRS letter, it could take months or years to get it settled — we’re talking many thousands of dollars to address,” Daniel Bunn, executive vice president at the Tax Foundation, told The Post. “Large companies have constant reviews and lawyers going through everything ... small business doesn’t have the resources to fight back in the same way.”

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**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF TITLE I - COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO
H.R. 5376, THE "INFLATION REDUCTION ACT OF 2022"**

Calendar Year 2023

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$122	3.1%	\$3.9	0.1%	\$4.0	0.1%	7.3%	7.6%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$142	(5)	-\$1.3	(6)	-\$1.2	(6)	-0.5%	-0.5%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$238	1.1%	\$21.4	0.6%	\$21.6	0.6%	4.3%	4.3%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$397	0.8%	\$48.3	1.3%	\$48.7	1.3%	7.8%	7.9%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$541	0.8%	\$70.1	1.8%	\$70.7	1.8%	10.4%	10.5%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$1,908	0.8%	\$244.7	6.4%	\$246.6	6.4%	13.0%	13.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$2,491	0.9%	\$268.0	7.0%	\$270.5	7.0%	15.8%	16.0%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$10,883	1.1%	\$957.6	25.0%	\$968.4	25.0%	19.1%	19.4%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$14,110	1.5%	\$953.3	24.9%	\$967.4	24.9%	24.1%	24.4%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	\$5,926	1.7%	\$352.0	9.2%	\$357.9	9.2%	28.5%	29.0%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$17,571	1.9%	\$908.3	23.7%	\$925.9	23.9%	30.2%	30.8%
Total, All Taxpayers.....	\$54,328	1.4%	\$3,826.3	100.0%	\$3,880.6	100.0%	20.3%	20.6%

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

(1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposals in revenue table 22-2027R4, except the following:

Subtitle B; Subtitle C; and Subtitle D: Part 3 items 1 and 2, and Part 4 item 1.

For an explanation of the distribution methodology used in this table, see JCX-15-12 and JCX-14-13.

- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest, [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] workers' compensation, [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items, [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2021 levels.
- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) For returns in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income category, Federal taxes would increase from -\$1.336 billion to -\$1.079 billion.
- (6) Less than 0.05%

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF TITLE I - COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO
H.R. 5376, THE "INFLATION REDUCTION ACT OF 2022"**

Calendar Year 2025

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$65	1.8%	\$3.6	0.1%	\$3.7	0.1%	6.5%	6.6%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$81	(5)	-\$2.0	(6)	-\$1.9	(6)	-0.8%	-0.7%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$132	0.6%	\$23.7	0.6%	\$23.8	0.6%	4.5%	4.5%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$181	0.4%	\$51.5	1.3%	\$51.6	1.3%	7.7%	7.8%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$220	0.3%	\$74.9	1.8%	\$75.2	1.8%	10.4%	10.4%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$705	0.3%	\$266.7	6.5%	\$267.4	6.5%	13.0%	13.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$834	0.3%	\$294.6	7.2%	\$295.4	7.2%	15.8%	15.9%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$3,340	0.3%	\$1,046.2	25.6%	\$1,049.6	25.5%	19.1%	19.2%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$3,908	0.4%	\$1,031.9	25.2%	\$1,035.9	25.2%	24.1%	24.2%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	\$1,548	0.4%	\$379.4	9.3%	\$381.0	9.3%	28.7%	28.8%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$5,462	0.6%	\$924.0	22.6%	\$929.4	22.6%	30.5%	30.6%
Total, All Taxpayers.....	\$16,476	0.4%	\$4,094.5	100.0%	\$4,111.0	100.0%	20.2%	20.3%

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

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- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) For returns in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income category, Federal taxes would increase from -\$1.996 billion to -\$1.915 billion.
- (6) Less than 0.05%

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF TITLE I - COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO
H.R. 5376, THE "INFLATION REDUCTION ACT OF 2022"**

Calendar Year 2027

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$49	1.4%	\$3.5	0.1%	\$3.5	0.1%	5.8%	5.9%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$43	(5)	-\$0.2	(6)	-\$0.2	(6)	-0.1%	-0.1%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$90	0.3%	\$31.1	0.7%	\$31.2	0.7%	5.5%	5.5%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$115	0.2%	\$62.4	1.3%	\$62.6	1.3%	8.7%	8.7%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$133	0.2%	\$86.3	1.8%	\$86.4	1.8%	11.2%	11.3%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$405	0.1%	\$311.8	6.7%	\$312.2	6.7%	14.0%	14.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$425	0.1%	\$344.3	7.4%	\$344.8	7.4%	16.8%	16.9%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$1,535	0.1%	\$1,204.8	25.8%	\$1,206.3	25.8%	20.2%	20.2%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$1,497	0.1%	\$1,193.1	25.6%	\$1,194.6	25.6%	25.6%	25.6%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	\$438	0.1%	\$442.2	9.5%	\$442.7	9.5%	30.7%	30.7%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$2,210	0.2%	\$985.4	21.1%	\$987.6	21.1%	32.0%	32.1%
Total, All Taxpayers.....	\$6,942	0.1%	\$4,664.7	100.0%	\$4,671.6	100.0%	21.4%	21.4%

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

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- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) For returns in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income category, Federal taxes would increase from -\$0.211 billion to -\$0.168 billion.
- (6) Less than 0.05%

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF TITLE I - COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO
H.R. 5376, THE "INFLATION REDUCTION ACT OF 2022"**

Calendar Year 2029

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$45	2.1%	\$2.1	(5)	\$2.2	(5)	2.7%	2.8%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$35	3.0%	\$1.2	(5)	\$1.2	(5)	0.3%	0.3%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$89	0.2%	\$44.3	0.9%	\$44.4	0.9%	6.2%	6.2%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$112	0.1%	\$76.6	1.5%	\$76.7	1.5%	9.1%	9.2%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$130	0.1%	\$111.4	2.2%	\$111.6	2.2%	12.0%	12.0%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$390	0.1%	\$376.9	7.5%	\$377.3	7.5%	14.5%	14.5%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$407	0.1%	\$399.7	8.0%	\$400.1	8.0%	17.2%	17.2%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$1,409	0.1%	\$1,346.1	26.9%	\$1,347.5	26.9%	20.5%	20.5%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$1,258	0.1%	\$1,225.0	24.5%	\$1,226.2	24.5%	26.2%	26.2%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	\$301	0.1%	\$441.7	8.8%	\$442.0	8.8%	30.7%	30.7%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$1,783	0.2%	\$980.6	19.6%	\$982.4	19.6%	31.8%	31.9%
Total, All Taxpayers.....	\$5,958	0.1%	\$5,005.5	100.0%	\$5,011.5	100.0%	21.2%	21.2%

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

(1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposals in revenue table 22-2027R4, except the following:

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For an explanation of the distribution methodology used in this table, see JCX-15-12 and JCX-14-13.

- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest, [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] workers' compensation, [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items, [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2021 levels.
- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) Less than 0.05%

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF TITLE I - COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO
H.R. 5376, THE "INFLATION REDUCTION ACT OF 2022"**

Calendar Year 2031

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$42	1.8%	\$2.4	(6)	\$2.4	(6)	3.2%	3.3%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$24	(5)	-\$1.3	(6)	-\$1.3	(6)	-0.4%	-0.4%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$85	0.2%	\$38.3	0.7%	\$38.4	0.7%	5.7%	5.7%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$107	0.1%	\$72.0	1.3%	\$72.1	1.3%	8.6%	8.6%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$127	0.1%	\$99.1	1.8%	\$99.3	1.8%	11.1%	11.1%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$376	0.1%	\$366.2	6.8%	\$366.6	6.8%	14.0%	14.0%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$386	0.1%	\$413.7	7.7%	\$414.1	7.7%	16.7%	16.7%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$1,268	0.1%	\$1,409.8	26.2%	\$1,411.1	26.2%	19.9%	19.9%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$1,010	0.1%	\$1,399.2	26.0%	\$1,400.2	26.0%	25.5%	25.6%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	\$136	(6)	\$514.1	9.6%	\$514.2	9.6%	30.5%	30.5%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$1,368	0.1%	\$1,058.4	19.7%	\$1,059.8	19.7%	31.7%	31.7%
Total, All Taxpayers.....	\$4,929	0.1%	\$5,371.9	100.0%	\$5,376.9	100.0%	21.1%	21.1%

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

(1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposals in revenue table 22-2027R4, except the following:

Subtitle B; Subtitle C; and Subtitle D: Part 3 items 1 and 2, and Part 4 item 1.

For an explanation of the distribution methodology used in this table, see JCX-15-12 and JCX-14-13.

- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest, [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] workers' compensation, [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items, [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2021 levels.
- (3) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) For returns in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income category, Federal taxes would decrease from -\$1.299 billion to -\$1.276 billion.
- (6) Less than 0.05%

PROVISIONS FROM #22-2027R4 INCLUDED IN DISTRIBUTION TABLE #D-08-22

SUBTITLE A - DEFICIT REDUCTION

Part 1 - Corporate Tax Reform - Corporate alternative minimum tax

Part 2 - Closing the Carried Interest Loophole - Modification of rules for partnership interests held in connection with the performance of services

SUBTITLE D - ENERGY SECURITY

Part 1 - Clean Electricity and Reducing Carbon Emissions

1. Extension and modification of credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources (sunset 12/31/24)
2. Extension and modification of energy credit (sunset 12/31/24)
3. Increase in energy credit for solar facilities placed in service in connection with low-income communities
4. Extension and modification of credit for carbon oxide sequestration (sunset 12/31/24)
5. Zero-emission nuclear power production credit

Part 2 - Clean Fuels

1. Extension of incentives for biodiesel, renewable diesel and alternative fuels (sunset 12/31/24)
2. Extension of second generation biofuel incentives (sunset 12/31/24)
3. Sustainable aviation fuel credit (sunset 12/31/24)
4. Credit for production of clean hydrogen (sunset 12/31/24)

Part 3 - Green Energy and Efficiency Incentives for Individuals

3. Energy efficient commercial buildings deduction
4. Extension, increase, and modifications of new energy efficient home credit (sunset 12/31/32)

Part 4 - Clean Vehicles

2. Credit for previously-owned qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles (sunset 12/31/32)
3. Qualified commercial electric vehicles (sunset 12/31/32)
4. Alternative fuel refueling property credit (sunset 12/31/32)

Part 5 - Investment in Clean Energy Manufacturing and Energy Security

1. Extension of the advanced energy project credit
2. Advanced manufacturing production credit (sunset 12/31/32)

Part 6 - Reinstatement of Superfund

Part 7 - Incentives for Clean Electricity and Clean Transportation

1. Clean electricity production credit
2. Clean electricity investment credit
4. Cost recovery for qualified facilities, qualified property, and energy storage technology
5. Clean fuel production credit (sunset 12/31/27)

Part 8 - Credit Monetization and Appropriations - Elective Payment for Energy Property and Electricity Produced from Certain Renewable Resources, etc., and Transfer of Credits

Part 9 - Other Provisions

1. Permanent extension of tax rate to fund Black Lung Disability Trust Fund
2. Increase in research credit against payroll tax for small businesses

Biden signs \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan into law

BY GRACE SPENCER

MARCH 13, 2021 / 8:48 AM / CBS NEWS



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Biden signs \$1.9 trillion COVID relief bill



Baby formula shortage has parents scrambling



A new house and a family coming full circle



Biden's efforts to ease formula shortage

Washington — 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.

"This historic legislation is about rebuilding the backbone of this country and giving people in this nation, working people, middle class folks, people who built the country, a fighting chance," Mr. Biden said before signing the bill, one day earlier than expected.

The bill was narrowly approved by the House on Wednesday with a vote of 220 to 211, with one Democrat joining all Republicans in voting against it. It passed the Senate on Saturday with a 50 to 49 vote, also along party lines.



CQ FLOOR VOTES

SENATE ROLL CALL VOTE 110

March 6, 2021 12:24 p.m.

Coronavirus Relief Budget Reconciliation Package - Passage

March 6, 2021

Senate Roll Call Vote 110

HR 1319

Passage of the bill, as amended, 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

Bills

HR 1319

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American Rescue Plan

Act

Status Chart[Make status chart for bills in this story](#)

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.

Passed by a vote of 50-49:

Democrats 48-0

Republicans 0-49

Independents 2-0

Note: A "yea" was a vote in support of the president's position. In the legislative day that began on Friday, March 5, 2021.

Vote Key

YEAS (50)

DEMOCRATS (48)

- Baldwin (WI)
- Bennet (CO)
- Blumenthal (CT)
- Booker (NJ)
- Brown, S. (OH)
- Cantwell (WA)
- Cardin (MD)
- Carper (DE)
- Casey (PA)
- Coons (DE)
- Cortez Masto (NV)
- Duckworth (IL)
- Durbin (IL)
- Feinstein (CA)
- Gillibrand (NY)
- Hassan (NH)
- Heinrich (NM)
- Hickenlooper (CO)
- Hirono (HI)
- Kaine (VA)
- Kelly, M. (AZ)
- Klobuchar (MN)
- Leahy (VT)
- Lujan (NM)
- Manchin (WV)
- Markey (MA)

- Menendez (NJ)
- Merkley (OR)
- Murphy, C. (CT)
- Murray (WA)
- Ossoff (GA)
- Padilla (CA)
- Peters, G. (MI)
- Reed, J. (RI)
- Rosen (NV)
- Schatz (HI)
- Schumer (NY)

- Shaheen (NH)
- Sinema (AZ)
- Smith (MN)
- Stabenow (MI)
- Tester (MT)
- Van Hollen (MD)
- Warner (VA)
- Warnock (GA)
- Warren (MA)
- Whitehouse (RI)
- Wyden (OR)

REPUBLICANS (0)

INDEPENDENTS (2)

- King, A. (ME)
- Sanders (VT)

NAYS (49)

DEMOCRATS (0)

REPUBLICANS (49)

- Barrasso (WY)
- Blackburn (TN)
- Blunt (MO)
- Boozman (AR)
- Burr (NC)
- Braun (IN)
- Capito (WV)
- Cassidy (LA)
- Collins, S. (ME)
- Cornyn (TX)
- Cotton (AR)
- Cramer (ND)
- Crapo (ID)
- Cruz (TX)
- Daines (MT)
- Ernst (IA)
- Fischer (NE)
- Graham, L. (SC)
- Grassley (IA)
- Hagerty (TN)
- Hawley (MO)
- Hoeven (ND)
- Hyde-Smith (MS)
- Inhofe (OK)
- Johnson, R. (WI)
- Kennedy, John (LA)
- Lankford (OK)
- Lee, M. (UT)
- Lummis (WY)
- Marshall (KS)
- McConnell (KY)
- Moran (KS)
- Murkowski (AK)
- Paul, R. (KY)
- Portman (OH)
- Risch (ID)
- Romney (UT)
- Rounds (SD)
- Rubio (FL)
- Sasse (NE)
- Scott, Rick (FL)
- Scott, T. (SC)
- Shelby (AL)
- Thune (SD)
- Tillis (NC)
- Toomey (PA)
- Tuberville (AL)
- Wicker (MS)
- Young, T. (IN)

INDEPENDENTS (0)

NOT VOTING (1)

DEMOCRATS (0)

REPUBLICANS (1)

- Sullivan (AK)-

INDEPENDENTS (0)

Source: **CQ Floor Votes**

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Fiscal 2021 Budget Resolution - Motion to Waive

February 5, 2021 - Senate Roll Call Vote 37 - S Con Res 5

Description

Cassidy, R-La., motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act with respect to the Wyden, D-Ore., point of order that the Cassidy amendment no. 483 is not germane and thus violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act. The amendment would create a 60-vote point of order against the consideration of any legislation that would extend or reauthorize economic impact payments or establish any similar rebate or credit if it would provide payments to individuals incarcerated in a federal or state prison.

Outcome

Motion rejected by a vote of 50 - 50:

Republicans 50-0

Democrats 0-48

Independents 0-2

Vote Key

Yeas (49)

Republicans (49)

John Barrasso (WY)

Marsha Blackburn (TN)

Roy Blunt (MO)

John Boozman (AR)

Richard M. Burr (NC)

Mike Braun (IN)

Shelley Moore Capito (WV)

Bill Cassidy (LA)

Susan Collins (ME)

John Cornyn (TX)

Tom Cotton (AR)

Kevin Cramer (ND)

Michael D. Crapo (ID)

Ted Cruz (TX)

Steve Daines (MT)

Joni Ernst (IA)

Deb Fischer (NE)

Lindsey Graham (SC)

Charles E. Grassley (IA)

Bill Hagerty (TN)

Josh Hawley (MO)

John Hoeven (ND)

Cindy Hyde-Smith (MS)

James M. Inhofe (OK)

Ron Johnson (WI)

John Kennedy (LA)

James Lankford (OK)

Mike Lee (UT)

Cynthia Lummis (WY)

Roger Marshall (KS)

Mitch McConnell (KY)

Jerry Moran (KS)

Lisa Murkowski (AK)

Rand Paul (KY)

Rob Portman (OH)

Jim Risch (ID)

Mitt Romney (UT)

Mike Rounds (SD)

Marco Rubio (FL)

Ben Sasse (NE)

Rick Scott (FL)

Tim Scott (SC)

Richard C. Shelby (AL)

John Thune (SD)

Thom Tillis (NC)

Patrick J. Toomey (PA)

Tommy Tuberville (AL)

Roger Wicker (MS)

Todd Young (IN)

Democrats (0)**Nays (50)**

Republicans (0)**Democrats (48)**

Tammy Baldwin (WI)

Michael Bennet (CO)

Richard Blumenthal (CT)

Cory Booker (NJ)

Sherrod Brown (OH)

Maria Cantwell (WA)

Benjamin L. Cardin (MD)

Thomas R. Carper (DE)

Bob Casey (PA)

Chris Coons (DE)

Catherine Cortez Masto (NV)

Tammy Duckworth (IL)

Richard J. Durbin (IL)

Dianne Feinstein (CA)

Kirsten Gillibrand (NY)

Maggie Hassan (NH)

Martin Heinrich (NM)

John Hickenlooper (CO)

Mazie Hirono (HI)

Tim Kaine (VA)

Mark Kelly (AZ)

Amy Klobuchar (MN)

Patrick J. Leahy (VT)

Ben Ray Lujan (NM)

Independents (2)

Angus King (ME)

Joe Manchin III (WV)

Edward J. Markey (MA)

Bob Menendez (NJ)

Jeff Merkley (OR)

Christopher S. Murphy (CT)

Patty Murray (WA)

Jon Ossoff (GA)

Alex Padilla (CA)

Gary Peters (MI)

Jack Reed (RI)

Jacky Rosen (NV)

Brian Schatz (HI)

Charles E. Schumer (NY)

Jeanne Shaheen (NH)

Kyrsten Sinema (AZ)

Tina Smith (MN)

Debbie Stabenow (MI)

Jon Tester (MT)

Chris Van Hollen (MD)

Mark Warner (VA)

Raphael Warnock (GA)

Elizabeth Warren (MA)

Sheldon Whitehouse (RI)

Ron Wyden (OR)

Bernie Sanders (VT)

Not Voting (1)

Republicans (1)

Dan Sullivan (AK) ?

Democrats (0)

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Coronavirus Relief Budget Reconciliation Package - Prohibit Tax Rebates for Incarcerated Individuals

March 6, 2021 - Senate Roll Call Vote 103 - HR 1319

Description

Cassidy, R-La., amendment no. 1162 to the Schumer, D-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 891 to the bill that would prohibit individuals who are prisoners, probationers or parolees during the full calendar year of 2021 from receiving the \$1,400 tax rebate provided by the bill.

Outcome

Rejected by a vote of 49 - 50:

Republicans 49-0

Democrats 0-48

Independents 0-2

Vote Key

Yeas (49)

Republicans (49)

John Barrasso (WY)	John Kennedy (LA)
Marsha Blackburn (TN)	James Lankford (OK)
Roy Blunt (MO)	Mike Lee (UT)
John Boozman (AR)	Cynthia Lummis (WY)
Richard M. Burr (NC)	Roger Marshall (KS)
Mike Braun (IN)	Mitch McConnell (KY)
Shelley Moore Capito (WV)	Jerry Moran (KS)
Bill Cassidy (LA)	Lisa Murkowski (AK)
Susan Collins (ME)	Rand Paul (KY)
John Cornyn (TX)	Rob Portman (OH)
Tom Cotton (AR)	Jim Risch (ID)
Kevin Cramer (ND)	Mitt Romney (UT)
Michael D. Crapo (ID)	Mike Rounds (SD)
Ted Cruz (TX)	Marco Rubio (FL)
Steve Daines (MT)	Ben Sasse (NE)
Joni Ernst (IA)	Rick Scott (FL)
Deb Fischer (NE)	Tim Scott (SC)
Lindsey Graham (SC)	Richard C. Shelby (AL)
Charles E. Grassley (IA)	John Thune (SD)
Bill Hagerty (TN)	Thom Tillis (NC)
Josh Hawley (MO)	Patrick J. Toomey (PA)
John Hoeven (ND)	Tommy Tuberville (AL)
Cindy Hyde-Smith (MS)	Roger Wicker (MS)
James M. Inhofe (OK)	Todd Young (IN)
Ron Johnson (WI)	

Democrats (0)**Nays (50)**

Republicans (0)**Democrats (48)**

Tammy Baldwin (WI)

Michael Bennet (CO)

Richard Blumenthal (CT)

Cory Booker (NJ)

Sherrod Brown (OH)

Maria Cantwell (WA)

Benjamin L. Cardin (MD)

Thomas R. Carper (DE)

Bob Casey (PA)

Chris Coons (DE)

Catherine Cortez Masto (NV)

Tammy Duckworth (IL)

Richard J. Durbin (IL)

Dianne Feinstein (CA)

Kirsten Gillibrand (NY)

Maggie Hassan (NH)

Martin Heinrich (NM)

John Hickenlooper (CO)

Mazie Hirono (HI)

Tim Kaine (VA)

Mark Kelly (AZ)

Amy Klobuchar (MN)

Patrick J. Leahy (VT)

Ben Ray Lujan (NM)

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Bob Menendez (NJ)

Jeff Merkley (OR)

Christopher S. Murphy (CT)

Patty Murray (WA)

Jon Ossoff (GA)

Alex Padilla (CA)

Gary Peters (MI)

Jack Reed (RI)

Jacky Rosen (NV)

Brian Schatz (HI)

Charles E. Schumer (NY)

Jeanne Shaheen (NH)

Kyrsten Sinema (AZ)

Tina Smith (MN)

Debbie Stabenow (MI)

Jon Tester (MT)

Chris Van Hollen (MD)

Mark Warner (VA)

Raphael Warnock (GA)

Elizabeth Warren (MA)

Sheldon Whitehouse (RI)

Ron Wyden (OR)

Bernie Sanders (VT)

Not Voting (1)

Republicans (1)

Dan Sullivan (AK) ?

Democrats (0)

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US Attorney's Office Requests Boston Marathon Bomber Turn Over Funds, including \$1,400 stimulus payment



By Taylor Romine, CNN

Updated 9:24 AM ET, Mon January 10, 2022



Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, seen in April 2013, was convicted for the deadly Boston Marathon bombing attack.

(CNN) — Boston Marathon bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev should turn over money to his victims, including a previously deposited \$1,400 federal stimulus payment, the US Attorney's Office of Massachusetts said in a filing.

The Wednesday filing is requesting the Federal Bureau of Prisons to turn over funds from Tsarnaev's inmate trust account. Tsarnaev is currently serving a life sentence in a federal prison in Florence, Colorado.

Despite having more than \$21,000 transferred to his account since 2013, prosecutors said Tsarnaev has paid only a little more than \$2,000 toward restitution.

Of the \$21,000 in payments transferred to Tsarnaev's account, most were made by attorneys or individuals, but also includes a \$1,400 stimulus payment from June 2021, the filing says. As of December 22, 2021, he had approximately \$3,885 in his inmate trust account, prosecutors said.

"For privacy, safety, and security reasons, the Bureau of Prisons does not comment on individual inmate's conditions of confinement, pending litigation, or matters that are the subject of legal proceedings," the agency said.

CNN has reached out to Tsarnaev's attorneys for comment.

Tsarnaev owes \$3,000 for a special assessment and \$101,126,627 in criminal restitution, filings show. Four were killed and hundreds were injured after Tsarnaev and his brother set off two shrapnel bombs near the Boston Marathon finish line in 2013.

While Tsarnaev has paid only around \$2,000 toward the money owed, prosecutors said, he's given money from his account to "other third-parties." The largest amount was given to his siblings for items such as gifts, "support" and books, totaling around \$2,000, they said.

"The United States submits that the requested relief is reasonable and appropriate in this instance, especially in light of the Defendant prioritizing payments to his siblings over the victims of his crimes," the filing reads.

Related Article: Boston Marathon Terror Attack Fast Facts

his restitution obligation," the filing says.

Days after the CARES Act was signed, establishing the stimulus payments, the IRS opened an online portal allowing people who weren't required to file income tax returns -- because their income was less than \$12,200 -- to enter their information and receive a payment, [according to a lawsuit](#) filed against the IRS commissioner, the ex-Treasury secretary and others.



Supreme Court agrees to review Boston Marathon bomber death penalty case 02:09

Citing a permanent injunction in the case, the IRS says it cannot deny payments to incarcerated individuals who are US citizens or resident aliens, have not been claimed as a dependent, have a Social Security number valid for employment and meet the IRS annual income threshold, [according to the agency's website](#). Any inmate who was incarcerated in 2020 and wasn't required to file an income tax return in 2018 and 2019 had until November 4 to submit the "simplified" return necessary to collect the payment, [the IRS website says](#).

In July 2020, a federal appeals court said Tsarnaev would remain in prison for the rest of his life but that he should be given a new penalty-phase trial, citing issues concerning juror selection and pretrial publicity as well as the exclusion of evidence that may have helped his case.

The 1st US Circuit Court of Appeals then vacated Tsarnaev's death penalty with directions to hold a new penalty-phase trial.

In October 2021, the US Supreme Court heard [appeals to reinstate Tsarnaev's death sentence](#), a case that remains before the court.

CNN's Elliott C. McLaughlin contributed to this report.



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SENATE · Published January 6, 2022 11:05am EST

Senate Dems cleared way for Boston Bomber, other convicted murderers to receive stimulus checks

Dzhokhar Tsarnaev ordered to return \$1,400 COVID-19 relief payment

By Jessica Chasmar | Fox News



Boston Marathon bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev appeals his death sentence

Tsarnaev's attorneys argued before the First Circuit Court of Appeals that their client's trial wasn't fair.

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Senate Democrats cleared the way for convicted murderers like [Boston](#) Marathon bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev to receive stimulus checks when they passed the American Rescue Plan of 2021 last March without a GOP amendment that would have blocked inmates from receiving the checks.

[Tsarnaev has been ordered](#) by prosecutors to return a \$1,400 [COVID-19](#) relief payment he received last summer along with other money sent to him, according to a court filing Wednesday.

BOSTON MARATHON BOMBER ORDERED TO RETURN \$1,400 CORONAVIRUS RELIEF PAYMENT TO VICTIMS FOR RESTITUTION





This combination of undated file photos shows the two brothers the FBI initially said were suspects in the Boston Marathon bombing on Monday, April 15, 2013, Tamerlan Tsarnaev, 26, left, and Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, 19. (The Associated Press)

Tsarnaev so far has only paid \$2,202.03 of the more than \$101 million in restitution owed to his victims. The filing said the \$1,400 in COVID-19 relief money should instead be used as restitution.

Tsarnaev was sentenced to death two years after the 2013 Boston Marathon bombing, which left three people [dead](#) and hundreds hurt. The death sentence was overturned in 2020 after a court ruled that a trial judge erred by excluding some evidence. An [appeal to reinstate his death sentence](#) is before the U.S. Supreme Court.


Sen. Tom Cotton, R-[Ark.](#), [warned in March](#) that convicts like Tsarnaev would benefit from the \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief bill, which included \$1,400 stimulus checks for individuals making less than \$75,000.



"Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, the Boston Bomber, murdered three people and terrorized a city," Cotton wrote in a March 6 tweet. "He'll be getting a \$1,400 stimulus check as part of the Democrats' 'COVID relief' bill."

Tom Cotton  
 @TomCottonAR · [Follow](#)

Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, the Boston Bomber, murdered three people and terrorized a city.

He'll be getting a \$1,400 stimulus check as part of the Democrats' "COVID relief" bill.

2:39 PM · Mar 6, 2021 

 25K  See the latest COVID-19 information on Twitter

[Read 7.3K replies](#)

Cotton, along with Sens. Bill Cassidy, R-La., and [Ted Cruz](#), R-Texas, offered an amendment on the floor at the time to block checks from prisoners, but it failed on a party-line vote, 49-50.

Both Cotton and Cassidy voted in favor of two COVID-19 relief bills under the [Trump](#) administration that also did not exclude prisoners from receiving stimulus checks. Cruz voted against both bills that offered \$1,200 and \$600 checks.



In this courtroom sketch, Assistant U.S. Attorney Alope Chakravarty is depicted pointing to defendant Dzhokhar Tsarnaev, right, during closing arguments in Tsarnaev's federal death penalty trial Monday, April 6, 2015, in Boston. (The Associated Press)

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Sen. [Dick Durbin](#), D-Ill., argued in March that prisoners' children could be affected by withholding the money from them.

Democrats pushed through the legislation in a party-line vote of 50-49 on March 6. The final amended bill was passed by the House a few days later, with Rep. Jared Golden, D-Maine, as the sole Democrat to vote with Republicans, and [President Biden](#) signed the bill into law on March 11.

Fox News' Brie Stimson and Morgan Phillips contributed to this report.

Jessica Chasmar is a reporter for Fox News Digital. Story tips can be sent to Jessica.Chasmar@fox.com and on Twitter: [@JessicaChasmar](https://twitter.com/JessicaChasmar).

The Detroit News

MICHIGAN

Feds seize Larry Nassar's stimulus checks for victim restitution



Robert Snell

The Detroit News

Published 4:25 p.m. ET Aug. 19, 2021 | Updated 5:30 p.m. ET Aug. 19, 2021

A federal judge Thursday ordered the seizure of about \$2,000 from the prison account of Larry Nassar, the former USA Gymnastics and Michigan State University doctor accused of sexually abusing hundreds of girls and women and the money will go to five of his victims.

The \$2,041.57 marks the first substantial payment for victims as part of Nassar's punishment stemming from a 60-year sentence on a federal child porn charge. He also pleaded guilty in Ingham and Eaton counties to state charges of sexually assaulting female gymnasts.

The money that is being given to victims is two federal stimulus checks Nassar received earlier this year.

The order by U.S. District Judge Janet Neff comes one month after prosecutors faulted Nassar for paying only \$300 in penalties despite receiving \$12,825 in the three years since he was sent to federal prison.

As part of his conviction, Nassar was ordered to pay \$57,489 in restitution and a \$5,000 special assessment.

rsnell@detroitnews.com

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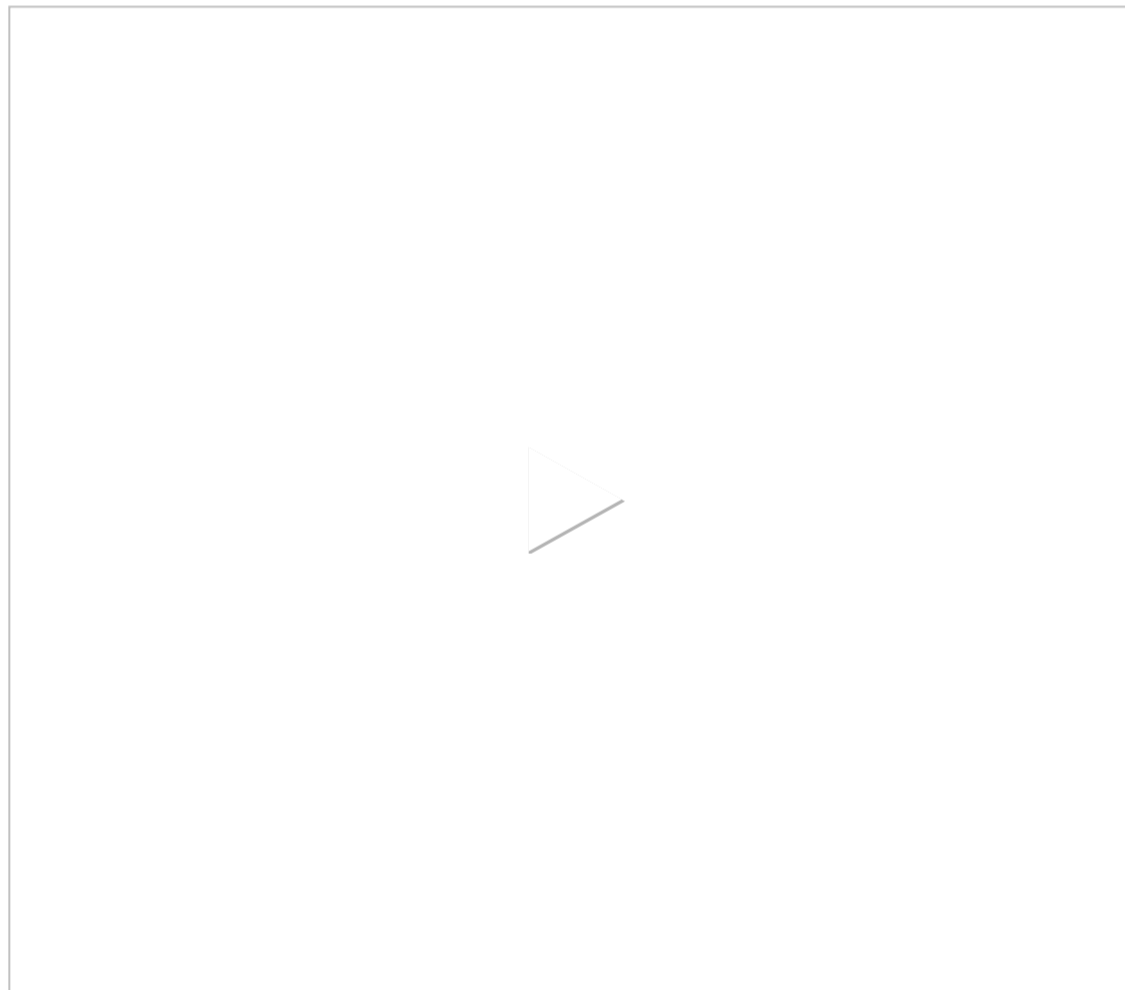
Nearly \$1 billion in stimulus funds sent to prisoners in 2021, 'terrorists and perverts' got \$1,400 checks

by [Jerry Dunleavy, Justice Department Reporter](#) & [Andrew Kerr, Investigative Reporter](#) | 

February 11, 2022 12:45 PM

The federal government doled out nearly a billion dollars in [stimulus](#) payments to prison inmates in 2021 under President [Joe Biden's](#) American Rescue Plan, according to [IRS](#) records obtained by the *Washington Examiner*.

The third-round stimulus payments to prisoners totaled \$924.3 million, which was much greater than previously reported. The checks went out despite efforts by Republican Sens. [Tom Cotton](#) of [Arkansas](#) and [Bill Cassidy](#) of [Louisiana](#) to bar stimulus funds from going to prisoners. Senate Democrats voted unanimously against the amendment in a 50-49 party-line vote in March 2021.



"In one of the most inexplicable votes in Senate history, Senate Democrats sent terrorists and perverts \$1,400 checks paid for by U.S. tax dollars. It is a vote that should tick off every American," National Republican Senatorial Committee Chairman [Rick Scott](#), a senator from Florida, said in January. "The Boston Marathon bomber and Larry Nassar are in prison for their evil deeds killing Americans and molesting children. They do not deserve our money."

[GOP SENATORS FUME OVER PRISONERS GETTING STIMULUS CHECKS](#)

"Senate Democrats' shameful vote will live in infamy and will be a major reason why Republicans will take back the Senate and end the madness," Scott said.

The IRS reported that the money went to approximately 645,000 people who were incarcerated at the start of the year, according to FOIA [records](#) provided to the *Washington Examiner* by the NRSC.

The figure is much higher than the \$783.5 million figure previously reported by [Fox News](#) in July.

"Individuals will not be denied Economic Impact Payments solely because they are incarcerated," the IRS said on its [website](#). "An incarcerated individual may be issued a payment if all eligibility requirements are met and the individual filed a 2020 or 2019 tax return that was processed by the IRS."

Cotton railed against Democrats for voting to provide stimulus payments to criminals such as Dylann Roof, who was [convicted of murder](#) after he killed nine black people at a church in Charleston, South Carolina.

"Dylann Roof murdered nine people. He's on federal death row. He'll be getting a \$1,400 stimulus check as part of the Democrats' 'COVID relief' bill," Cotton [tweeted](#) after Senate Democrats shot down his amendment.

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@TomCottonAR · [Follow](#)

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2:29 PM · Mar 6, 2021 

 14.9K  See the latest COVID-19 information on Twitter

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Democratic Sen. Dick Durbin of Illinois defended his party's move to secure stimulus payments for prisoners, arguing that the families of such people needed financial support.

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The federal government also provided stimulus payments to prisoners in 2020 under former President Donald Trump's watch.

[CLICK HERE TO READ MORE FROM THE WASHINGTON EXAMINER](#)

The IRS tried to block stimulus payments from going to prisoners in 2020, but a [federal judge](#) ruled in October 2020 that prisoners were eligible for the checks because the law contained no provision that barred such individuals from receiving stimulus funding.

CRIME • Published January 11, 2022 7:40am EST

Convicted murderers, sex traffickers received COVID stimulus checks while in prison, court docs show

Violent criminals across US received coronavirus stimulus payments

By Jessica Chasmar | Fox News



Fox News Flash top headlines for January 11

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The federal government is suing convicted murderers and sex traffickers who received [COVID-19](#) stimulus checks, ordering them to use the funds to pay restitution to their victims' families, according to court documents reviewed by Fox News Digital.

[Senate Republicans cried foul](#) last week after it was revealed that [Boston](#) Marathon bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev received a \$1,400 stimulus check under the \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief bill known as the American Rescue Plan of 2021, which was signed by [President Biden](#) last March.

[SENATE DEMS CLEARED WAY FOR BOSTON BOMBER, OTHER CONVICTED MURDERERS TO RECEIVE STIMULUS CHECKS](#)



Sen. Bill Cassidy, R-La. (Reuters)

Sens. Bill Cassidy, R-La., [Tom Cotton](#), R-Ark., and [Ted Cruz](#), R-Texas, offered an amendment on the floor at the time to block checks from prisoners, but it failed on a party-line vote, 49-50. The previous coronavirus relief bills also lacked any language barring imprisoned felons from receiving stimulus payments.

"Senate Democrats blocked my amendment to prevent prisoners, like the Boston Marathon bomber, from receiving government stimulus checks," Cassidy said in a statement last week to Fox News Digital. "It is an insult to victims."

Federal officials in [Massachusetts](#) filed a motion Wednesday urging the court to [order Tsarnaev to hand over](#) the \$1,400 COVID relief money and any other funds in his inmate trust account to be put toward the more than \$101 million he owes his victims.

Tsarnaev is just one of many federal prisoners who are being sued by the federal government in an effort to ensure the stimulus checks are used to pay their court-ordered restitution, court documents reviewed by Fox News Digital show.



This file photo released April 19, 2013, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows Dzhokhar Tsarnaev. (FBI via AP, File)

Anthony Robinson, a prisoner at the United States Penitentiary in Terre Haute, Indiana, is serving a life sentence for murdering two people. He was sued by federal officials in August and ordered to relinquish his stimulus money to be used as payment toward the thousands he still owed in restitution.

Yancey Myers, a prisoner at the Federal Correctional Institution in Gilmer, West Virginia, is serving 30 years behind bars for supplying a fatal dose of heroin to a 23-year-old North Dakota man. In August, a judge declared that Myers' stimulus money was not exempt from being seized by the government and ordered him to turn over more than \$1,000 to go toward restitution.



Yancey Myers. (Williams County Correctional Center)

Jonathan Dickerson, an inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution in Texarkana, Texas, is serving 20 years behind bars for supplying a fatal dose of fentanyl to a 21-year-old Maryland woman. He was ordered to hand over his \$1,400 stimulus check to go toward restitution in August.

BOSTON BOMBER HAS NOT PAID ANY OF \$101M RESTITUTION, DESPITE SENDING FAMILY \$2k FOR 'GIFTS': FEDS

James Johnson, an inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution Milan in Michigan, is serving 10 years in prison for possessing stolen firearms. He was ordered to turn over more than \$1,100 of his stimulus money to go toward restitution in August.

John Lattaker, an inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution in Pollock, Louisiana, is serving 30 years in prison for armed robbery. He was ordered to relinquish his stimulus money to go toward restitution in September.

Robert Carey Evans, an inmate at Federal Medical Center in Lexington, Kentucky who is serving 10 years in prison for possessing child pornography, was ordered to turn over his stimulus money to go toward restitution in September.

Larry Norwood, an inmate at United States Penitentiary Coleman in Florida who is serving 19 years for sex trafficking, was ordered to relinquish his stimulus money to pay down his nearly \$200,000 in restitution in October.

Omni Walton, an inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution in Forrest City, Arkansas, who is serving 19 years behind bars for armed bank robbery, was ordered to turn over his stimulus money to go toward restitution in November.

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The judges in many of those cases determined that the prisoners' receipts of COVID-19 relief money constituted a "material change of economic circumstances affecting the ability to pay restitution."

When reached for comment, the Federal Bureau of Prisons directed Fox News Digital to a FAQ page on the Internal Revenue Service website, which states that the IRS cannot deny a payment to someone who is incarcerated if they are a U.S. citizen or



NEWS

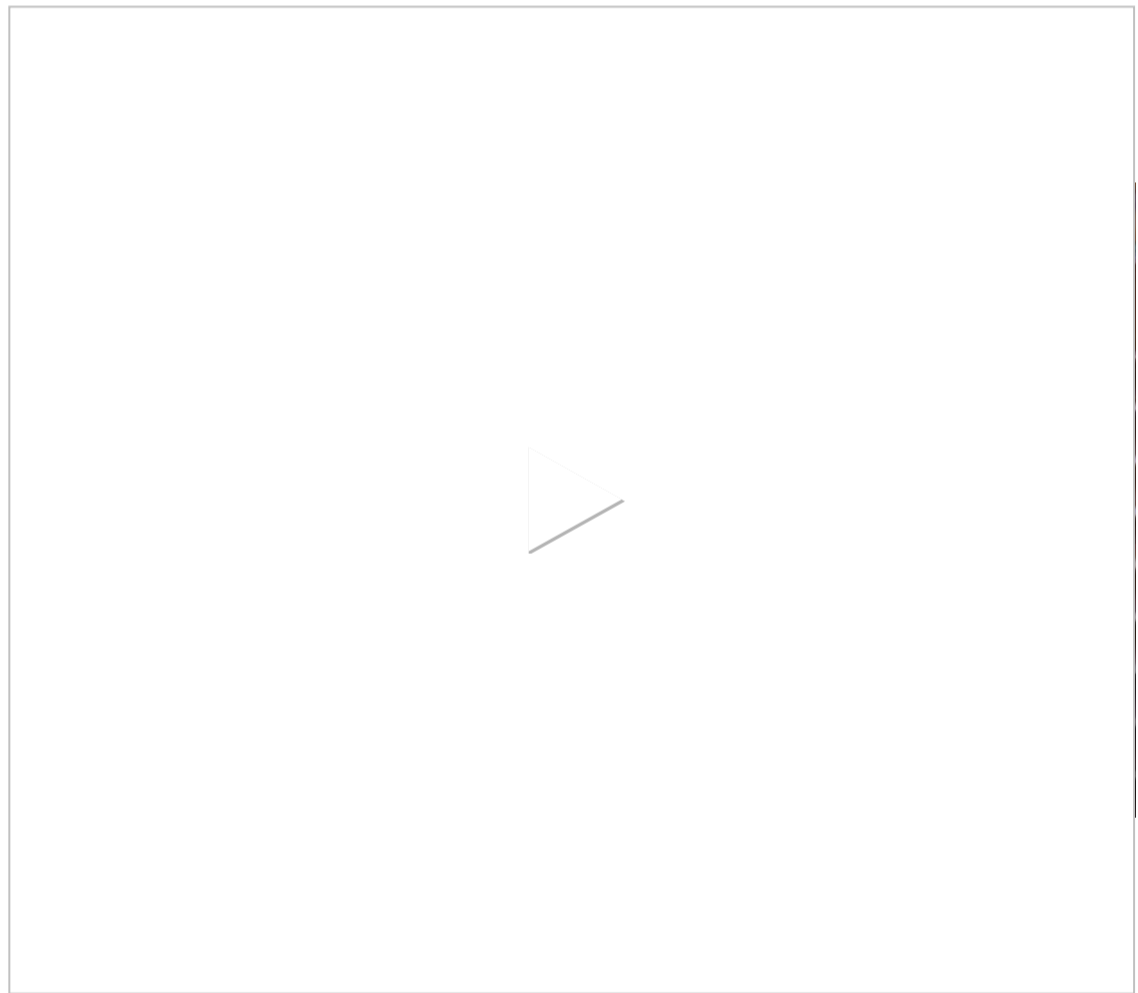
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Pandemic relief money spent on hotel, ballpark, ski slopes

By BRIAN SLODYKO March 23, 2022



WASHINGTON (AP) — Thanks to a sudden \$140 million cash infusion, officials in Broward County, Florida, recently broke ground on a high-end hotel that will have views of the Atlantic Ocean and an 11,000-square-foot spa.

In New York, Dutchess County pledged \$12 million for renovations of a minor league baseball stadium to meet requirements the New York Yankees set for their farm teams.

And in Massachusetts, lawmakers delivered \$5 million to pay off debts of the Edward M. Kennedy Institute for the U.S. Senate in Boston, a nonprofit established to honor the late senator that has struggled financially.

The three distinctly different outlays have one thing in common: Each is among the scores of projects that state and local governments across the United States are funding with federal coronavirus relief money despite having little to do with combating the pandemic, a review by The Associated Press has found.

The expenditures amount to a fraction of the \$500 billion made available through last year's American Rescue Plan to help state and local governments weather the crisis. But they are examples of uses of the aid that are inconsistent with the rationale that Democrats offered for the record \$1.9 trillion bill: The cash was desperately needed to save jobs, help those in distress, open schools and increase vaccinations.

CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

Pandemic-era asylum limits argued before federal judge	'From crisis to death': Probing teen's last, desperate hours
A million empty spaces: Chronicling COVID's ruthless US toll	Florida county hurt by pandemic offers tuition to graduates

Republicans are already balked at additional money for pandemic relief that President Joe Biden has requested, and programs that seem far removed from ones that directly combat the virus will probably add to the resistance in the GOP.

"They need to give us an accounting," said Sen. Mitt Romney, R-Utah, who tried unsuccessfully to amend the Democrats' bill last year to add more limits on how the money could be spent. "Show us how you've already spent the money Congress gave you," he said, adding, "It's hard to imagine how a four-star hotel is helping to solve the pain of COVID."

Many of the projects identified by the AP echo pork-barrel spending disasters such as Alaska's \$300 million "Bridge to Nowhere," which was canceled in 2007 after a public uproar.

But with permissive Treasury Department rules governing how the pandemic money can be spent, state and local governments face few limitations. New Jersey allocated \$15 million for upgrades to sweeten the state's bid to host the 2026 World Cup. In Woonsocket, Rhode Island, officials allocated \$53,000 for a remodeling of City Hall.

"Outrageous" and "just nuts" is how Rep. Abigail Spanberger, D-Va., described some of the expenditures, which she said were an affront to responsible local governments.

"Our hospitals were overwhelmed because of the pandemic and somebody now has a hotel somewhere?" she added.

Included among the projects and expenditures identified by the AP:

—\$400 million to build new prisons in Alabama, accounting for nearly one-quarter of the total aid the state will receive through the program.

—tens of millions of dollars for tourism marketing campaigns in Puerto Rico (\$70 million), Washington, D.C. (\$8 million) and Tucson, Arizona (\$2 million). The city of Alexandria, Virginia, also announced it would spend \$120,000 to give its tourism website a makeover.

—\$6.6 million to replace irrigation systems at two golf courses in Colorado Springs.

—\$5 million approved by Birmingham, Alabama, to support the 2022 World Games. The event features niche sporting contests such as DanceSport, korball and flying disc.

—\$2.5 million to hire new parking enforcement officers in Washington, D.C.

—\$2 million to help Pottawattamie County, Iowa, purchase a privately owned ski area.

—\$1 million to pay off overdue child support in St. Louis. A city memo states that owing child support stops some people from looking for work because the overdue payments are garnished from paychecks; the program would "empower individuals" by paying down a portion.

—\$300,000 to establish a museum in Worcester, Massachusetts, honoring Major Taylor, a famed Black bicycle rider from the turn of the 20th century known as the "Worcester Whirlwind" who died in 1912.

Liz Bourgeois, a spokeswoman for the Treasury Department, called the program a success that allowed state and local governments to "recover from financial distress" and "achieve their own strategies for restoring jobs and industries hit by the pandemic."

"Ultimately local governments are accountable to their communities on their decisions on how best to use their funds," Bourgeois said in a statement.

In Broward County, officials defended their planned 29-story, 800-room hotel, which will be owned by the county but operated by a private management group.

They also contest whether federal money is technically being used for the project. Broward County initially routed \$140 million in federal coronavirus aid to the project, which ran against Treasury Department rules that generally bar spending the money on large capital projects.

To get around the prohibition, the county adopted a common workaround.

The agenda from a Feb. 22 county board meeting details how: In a back-to-back series of unopposed votes, commissioners clawed back the federal money they had given to the hotel.

They then transferred it to the county's general fund, describing it as a federal payment to cover lost tax revenue, which is an acceptable use. Then the cash was transferred from the general fund right back to the project.

County Administrator Monica Cepero insisted "no federal funds will be used to pay any of the cost of developing the Hotel Project."

"The County has reviewed the Treasury guidance and modified its use of (the) funds," she said in a statement.

Some lawmakers in Congress, however, are nonplussed.

"They are basically money laundering funding that is meant to help communities that are suffering," said Spanberger, who called for more oversight.

Local officials in New York's Dutchess County, home to the \$12 million minor league stadium project, said in a statement that the expenditure was "completely and absolutely consistent" with Congress' intent for the money.

"It's ironic that this criticism emanates from the same congressional members who have brought back pork barrel earmarks," said Dutchess County Executive Marcus Molinaro.

The Edward Kennedy Institute did not respond to messages seeking comment on the \$5 million in coronavirus aid received from Massachusetts. The Institute operated at a \$27 million loss between 2015 and 2019, according to tax filings from those years, the most recent that are publicly available.

Even in cases where local and state officials may have violated the spending rules, the sheer volume of money pumped out presents a challenge for government oversight offices that are often understaffed and poorly funded.

"The amount of money that went out was so massive and so far beyond anything that has ever been spent in our country before, that our capacity to audit every dollar spent is clearly stretched," Romney said.

But groups that lobby on behalf of local governments in Washington say the spending rules were written permissively in order to give as much flexibility as possible.

"Counties should be able to determine what's best for them," said Mark Ritacco, director of government affairs for the National Association of Counties. "Their residents will decide whether that was appropriate or not at the ballot box."

The new findings track closely with AP's previous reporting, which found in October that states and large cities had spent just a tiny fraction of their relief funding six months after it was approved. That was despite their pleas for the emergency cash when Congress was still debating it.

Some school districts also had so much extra federal pandemic cash that they spent it on new sports stadiums, arenas and football turf. In other instances, states used discretionary funding to further school choice initiatives that they had failed to get through their legislatures.

Rich Delmar, the deputy inspector general for the Treasury Department, declined to say whether the office had any active investigations into uses of the state and local pot of money.

"All projects are potentially subject to audit and investigation," Delmar said in an email, adding that "we are actively engaging in oversight."

Biden, meanwhile, has said his administration urgently needs more money to pay for things that are directly related to the pandemic.

Without it, the White House says, the administration won't be able to replenish depleted stockpiles of vaccines and therapeutics. Republican say winning their support will hinge on it being paid for with money that was already appropriated.

A deal that leaders struck this month would have been paid for by recouping some aid intended for states. But the agreement fell apart after several governors objected and rank-and-file House Democrats rebelled.

At least one Democrat sought to raise campaign cash off her opposition to clawing local money back.

"We had a bit of a fight when they tried to take money away from Michigan," reads a fundraising email from Michigan Rep. Debbie Dingell. "I was not going to let the Midwest get harmed. We won."

—

Associated Press writer Alan Fram contributed to this report.

AP NEWS

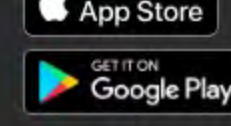
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**NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR THE
HUMANITIES**

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
AMERICAN RESCUE ACT SUPPLEMENTS TO STATE AND
JURISDICTIONAL HUMANITIES COUNCILS, JUNE 2021**

As part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) received an additional \$135 million in supplemental funding to distribute as emergency relief to assist cultural institutions in recovering from the economic impact of the COVID pandemic.

Approximately \$51.6 million of this funding has been distributed to the state and jurisdictional humanities councils and interim partners to support recovery and reopening of humanities organizations and programs across the country.

ALABAMA \$897,985

Birmingham

Alabama Humanities Alliance

Executive Director: Charles W. Holmes

ALASKA \$602,630

Anchorage

Alaska Humanities Forum

Executive Director: Kameron Perez-Verdia

AMERICAN SAMOA \$203,798

Pago Pago

American Samoa Humanities Council

Executive Director: Niualama Taifane

ARIZONA \$1,044,416

Phoenix

Arizona Humanities

Executive Director: Brenda Thomson

ARKANSAS \$759,297

Little Rock

Arkansas Humanities Council

Executive Director: Jama Best

CALIFORNIA \$3,274,228

Oakland

California Humanities

Executive Director: Julie Fry

COLORADO \$949,718

Greenwood Village

Colorado Humanities

Executive Director: Margaret Coval

CONNECTICUT \$800,192

Middletown

Connecticut Humanities

Executive Director: Jason Mancini

DELAWARE \$620,153

Wilmington

Delaware Humanities

Executive Director: Michele Anstine

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA \$599,429

Washington

Humanities DC

Interim Executive Director: Valerie Graff

FLORIDA \$2,035,697

St. Petersburg

Florida Humanities Council

Executive Director: Nashid Madyun

GEORGIA \$1,289,722

Atlanta

Georgia Humanities Council

Executive Director: Laura McCarty

GUAM \$211,609

Hagatna

Humanities Guam

Executive Director: Kimberlee Kihleng

HAWAI'I \$652,433

Honolulu

Hawai'i Council for the Humanities

Executive Director: Aiko Yamashiro

IDAHO \$678,657

Boise

Idaho Humanities Council

Executive Director: David Pettyjohn

ILLINOIS \$1,433,992

Chicago

Illinois Humanities

Executive Director: Gabrielle Lyon

INDIANA \$1,019,060

Indianapolis

Indiana Humanities

Executive Director: Keira Amstutz

IOWA \$802,600

Des Moines

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs

Director: Chris Kramer

KANSAS \$754,283

Topeka

Humanities Kansas

Executive Director: Julie Mulvihill

KENTUCKY \$862,168

Lexington

Kentucky Humanities Council

Executive Director: Bill Goodman

LOUISIANA \$872,632

New Orleans

Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities

Executive Director: Miranda Restovic

MAINE \$645,792

Portland

Maine Humanities Council

Executive Director: Hayden Anderson

MARYLAND \$977,445

Baltimore

Maryland Humanities

Executive Director: Lindsey Baker

MASSACHUSETTS \$1,035,787

Northampton

Mass Humanities

Executive Director: Brian Boyles

MICHIGAN \$1,245,644

Lansing

Michigan Humanities Council

Executive Director: Shelly Kasprzycki

MINNESOTA \$944,736

St. Paul

Minnesota Humanities Center

Executive Director: Kevin Lindsey

MISSISSIPPI \$755,868

Jackson

Mississippi Humanities Council

Executive Director: Stuart Rockoff

MISSOURI \$975,726

St. Louis

Missouri Humanities Council
Executive Director: William Belko

MONTANA \$626,658

Missoula

Humanities Montana
Executive Director: Randi Tanglen

NEBRASKA \$687,045

Lincoln

Humanities Nebraska
Executive Director: Chris Sommerich

NEVADA \$765,811

Reno

Nevada Humanities
Executive Director: Christina Barr

NEW HAMPSHIRE \$646,859

Concord

New Hampshire Humanities
Interim Director: Marcia J. Kelly

NEW JERSEY \$1,191,308

Trenton

New Jersey Council for the Humanities
Executive Director: Carin Berkowitz

NEW MEXICO \$697,836

Albuquerque

New Mexico Humanities Council
Executive Director: Brandon Johnson

NEW YORK \$1,942,510

New York

New York Council for the Humanities
Executive Director: Sara Ogger

NORTH CAROLINA \$1,271,060

Charlotte

North Carolina Humanities Council
Executive Director: Sherry Paula Watkins

NORTH DAKOTA \$605,630

Bismarck

North Dakota Humanities Council
Executive Director: Brenna Gerhardt

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS \$203,935

Saipan

Northern Marianas Humanities Council
Executive Director: Leo Pangelinan

OHIO \$1,364,254

Columbus

Ohio Humanities Council

Executive Director: Rebecca Asmo

OKLAHOMA \$824,624

Oklahoma City

Oklahoma Humanities

Executive Director: Caroline Lowery

OREGON \$843,745

Portland

Oregon Humanities

Executive Director: Adam Davis

PENNSYLVANIA \$1,447,000

Philadelphia

Pennsylvania Humanities Council

Executive Director: Laurie Zierer

PUERTO RICO \$778,014

San Juan

Fundación Puertorriqueña de las Humanidades

Executive Director: Margarita Benítez

RHODE ISLAND \$627,536

Providence

Rhode Island Council for the Humanities

Executive Director: Elizabeth Francis

SOUTH CAROLINA \$904,495

Columbia

South Carolina Humanities

Executive Director: Randy Akers

SOUTH DAKOTA \$613,064

Brookings

South Dakota Humanities Council

Executive Director: Ann Volin

TENNESSEE \$1,027,768

Nashville

Humanities Tennessee

Executive Director: Timothy Henderson

TEXAS \$2,559,329

Austin

Humanities Texas

Executive Director: Eric Lupfer

UTAH \$777,283

Salt Lake City

Utah Humanities

Executive Director: Jodi Graham

VERMONT \$596,263

Montpelier

Vermont Humanities Council

Executive Director: Christopher Kaufman Ilstrup

VIRGIN ISLANDS \$212,400

St. Thomas

Community Foundation of the Virgin Islands

President: Dee Baecher-Brown

VIRGINIA \$1,147,290

Charlottesville

Virginia Foundation for the Humanities

Executive Director: Matthew Gibson

WASHINGTON \$1,082,730

Seattle

Humanities Washington

Executive Director: Julie Ziegler

WEST VIRGINIA \$675,470

Charleston

West Virginia Humanities Council

Executive Director: Eric Waggoner

WISCONSIN \$957,649

Madison

Wisconsin Humanities

Executive Director: Dena Wortzel

WYOMING \$591,737

Laramie

Wyoming Humanities Council

Executive Director: Shawn Reese



Press Release

NEH Awards \$87.8 Million in ARP Relief Funding for Economic Recovery to Cultural and Educational Institutions

NEH Sustaining the Humanities through the American Rescue Plan (#SHARP) grant awards will preserve humanities jobs and support the reopening and rebuilding of humanities programs



(October 4, 2021) — WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) today announced \$87.8 million in American Rescue Plan funding to nearly 300 cultural and educational institutions to help them recover from the economic impact of the pandemic, retain and

rehire workers, and reopen sites, facilities, and programs. Grant awards were made in all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands.

“The American Rescue Plan recognizes that the cultural and educational sectors are essential components of the United States economy and civic life, vital to the health and resilience of American communities,” said NEH Acting Chairman Adam Wolfson. “These new grants will provide a lifeline to the country’s colleges and universities, museums, libraries, archives, historical sites and societies, save thousands of jobs in the humanities placed at risk by the pandemic, and help bring economic recovery to cultural and educational institutions and those they serve.”

Grants awarded today are supported by \$135 million in supplemental funding allocated to NEH by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. NEH has already distributed \$52.6 million of this funding to state and jurisdictional humanities councils to support humanities organizations, programs, and professionals at the local level.

These NEH Sustaining the Humanities through the American Rescue Plan (#SHARP) awards were made in two categories:

- \$59 million in **American Rescue Plan: Humanities Organizations** grants will provide direct emergency relief to 292 humanities institutions and organizations adversely affected by the pandemic.
- \$28.8 million in **American Rescue Plan: Humanities Grantmaking** awards will enable 13 organizations to administer competitive grantmaking programs to support humanities activities undertaken by organizations or individuals.

NEH's SHARP grants provide emergency relief to help offset financial losses sustained by humanities organizations over the last 18 months. They allow cultural and educational nonprofits to retain and rehire staff, maintain operations essential to their missions, and rebuild programs and projects that have been disrupted by the pandemic. The humanities activities they support include education, preservation and access, public programming, digital humanities, and scholarly research.

SHARP grants to around 90 colleges and universities will mitigate economic shocks within higher education, where COVID-related enrollment declines, state funding shortfalls, and the added costs of campus closures and technology investments in online learning have led to the shrinking of postsecondary humanities programs and departments, accompanied by staff and faculty layoffs and salary cuts. These grants will provide emergency relief to public and private postsecondary institutions of all sizes.

NEH SHARP funding to Hastings College in Nebraska will support five full-time faculty positions in the humanities as well as the creation of a new bachelor's of philosophy program and interdisciplinary degree programs in civics and medical humanities. New Jersey's Montclair State University, which experienced a \$34-million budget shortfall in 2020, will use new NEH funding to cover salaries of nine faculty members and four postdoctoral fellows involved in developing a new undergraduate curriculum in American cultural studies. A grant to East Tennessee State University will support the retention and rehiring of staff to provide free online access to historic artifacts and materials documenting the history of Southern Appalachia at the university's Reece Museum and Archive of Appalachia.

Seattle Central College will be able to retain adjunct faculty to partner with local tribal representatives to revise history and literature courses to incorporate Indigenous perspectives and pedagogical approaches. A SHARP grant to Northeastern University will fund research positions for 17 graduate and undergraduate students to re-commence eight digital humanities projects—including the Boston Research Center community history lab and the Early Black Boston Digital Almanac—that were disrupted by the pandemic. Additional funding will support the hiring and retention of foreign language instructors at Kalamazoo College, and allow the University of Oklahoma Press to develop a new Native American imprint in collaboration with the university's Native Nations Center.

Approximately 115 SHARP grants will allow museums, historic sites, and historical societies, which experienced devastating losses in revenue while closed to the public, to reopen facilities, rehire staff, and resume on-site programs. SHARP grants will underwrite ten staff positions at the Museum of Mississippi History and Mississippi Civil Rights Museum to maintain operations and expand virtual museum tours for schools across the state, and facilitate a reinstallation of the Toledo Museum of Art's American Art Collection to highlight works by Native American, African-American, and Spanish colonial artists. A grant to the Chicago Architecture Center will make possible a community-based Open House Chicago festival focusing on the city's architecture and neighborhood histories. The Museum of New Mexico will hire staff to develop an exhibition on the history of Indigenous voting rights in New Mexico, and the National September 11 Memorial and Museum will retain 20 museum staff to create digital resources for teachers and students based on the museum's collections.

SHARP grants will enable Edith Wharton's historic home, The Mount, to resume on-site literary and historic programming, and support the hiring and retention of staff at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello to create a digital platform for oral histories of the descendants of Monticello's enslaved population. Both Old North Church in Boston and Christ Church in Philadelphia will use SHARP funding to advance research on these Revolutionary-era churches' ties to the colonial slave trade.

Direct SHARP grants to federally recognized tribes include funding for the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana to design an immersive living history experience to introduce visitors to Coushatta history and culture, and a grant to the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation in South Dakota to support the preservation and digitization of tribal archives. The Grassroots Indigenous Multimedia Ojibwe language-revitalization organization received a SHARP grant to support work on a mobile app that teaches students about the connections between the Ojibwe language and the natural environment.

Several new SHARP grants will support essential work in preserving and caring for important humanities collections at archives, libraries, museums, and historical societies. Funding to the Foundation for Advancement in Conservation (FAIC) will allow the organization to continue to provide critical conservation services to cultural collections affected by natural disasters and other emergencies through its national network of National Heritage Responder and free online resources for preservation specialists. Other grants will permit the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research to digitize and provide public access to 70,000 pages of records documenting Jewish communities in Poland and Lithuania before the Holocaust, and enable the Oklahoma Museums Association to convert in-person training workshops on collections management into online courses for museum professionals.

Other funding will enable work to continue on the free, online *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, and support the completion of New Hampshire Historical Society's "Moose on the Loose" virtual field trips to teach elementary school students about American history and civics. Additional grants will support the expansion of library services in multiple languages at the Englewood Public Library in New Jersey, and allow the American Philosophical Society and The Library Company of Philadelphia to retain staff and early career scholars to digitize manuscript, newspaper, and broadside collections related to Revolutionary-era Philadelphia.

In addition to relief grants made through the NEH ARP: Humanities Organizations program, new grants announced today include 13 awards offered through the NEH ARP: Humanities Grantmaking program, which will fund competitive grantmaking programs that support humanities organizations and institutions. Collectively, grants awarded in the ARP: Humanities Grantmaking category will provide financial support to approximately 145 individuals and as many as 625 organizations in the form of fellowships and subawards. [See more information on these grantees in the accompanying press release.](#)

[A complete list of all 305 new NEH SHARP grants is available here.](#)

National Endowment for the Humanities: *Created in 1965 as an independent federal agency, the National Endowment for the Humanities supports research and learning in history, literature, philosophy, and other areas of the humanities by funding selected, peer-reviewed proposals from around the nation. Additional information about the National Endowment for the Humanities and its grant programs is available at [neh.gov](https://www.neh.gov).*



NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR THE
HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
SUSTAINING THE HUMANITIES THROUGH THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN
GRANT AWARDS AND OFFERS, OCTOBER 2021

ALABAMA (2) \$463,048

Birmingham

Sloss Furnaces Foundation, Inc. Outright: \$9,654

[ARP-Organizations]

Project Director: Tyler Malugani

Project Title: Reviving Classroom Tours at Sloss Furnaces

Project Description: The post-pandemic reinstatement of school tours and other tours at Sloss Furnaces.

Mobile

University of South Alabama Outright: \$453,394

[ARP-Organizations]

Project Director: Kathy Cooke

Project Title: Community History in South Alabama: Preserving and Sharing Stories of Minoritized Alabamians

Project Description: The retention and hiring of staff at both the McCall Library and the USA Archeology Museum to facilitate the processing and digitizing of community-oriented oral history collections at the library and to produce educational materials, an exhibit, and programming at the museum.

ALASKA (1) \$49,740

Kodiak

Kodiak Historical Society Outright: \$49,740

[ARP-Organizations]

Project Director: Sarah Harrington

Project Title: Kodiak History Museum Temporary Exhibits Program

Project Description: Development and presentation of two new exhibits and implementation of eight related public programs.

ARIZONA (3) \$750,648

Phoenix

Phoenix Art Museum Outright: \$240,746

[ARP-Organizations]

Project Director: Betsy Fahlman

Project Title: Landscapes of Extraction: The Art of Mining in the American West

Project Description: The creation of a new art exhibition about mining in the American West at the Phoenix Art Museum, with funding for fourteen staff positions.

Tucson

Tucson Museum of Art and Historic Block, Inc. Outright: \$105,133
[ARP-Organizations]
Project Director: Christine Brindza
Project Title: Stories from Clay
Project Description: The reinterpretation of Native American collections at the Tucson Museum of Art through community-based research, with the retention of three staff and stipends for Indigenous artists.

University of Arizona Outright: \$404,769
[ARP-Organizations]
Project Director: Javier Duran
Project Title: Reclaiming Cultural Heritage in the Borderlands
Project Description: The creation of two writing specialist positions and the hiring of five student workers to support a cross-institutional program at the University of Arizona that would bolster a variety of humanities programs about American borderlands cultural heritage.

ARKANSAS (2) \$277,848

Little Rock

Arkansas Museum of Fine Arts Outright: \$195,374
[ARP-Organizations]
Project Director: Brian Lang
Project Title: Support for COVID-Affected Curatorial and Collections Staff
Project Description: The retention of five staff members to engage in collection stewardship activities while planning and implementing inaugural exhibits at the museum's newly renovated building.

City of Little Rock Outright: \$82,474
[ARP-Organizations]
Project Director: Michael Polston
Project Title: Enhancing Access to Arkansas History and Culture through Creation and Dissemination of Online Content
Project Description: Retention of one full-time staff member and support for humanities scholars to maintain and expand the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*.

CALIFORNIA (13) \$6,181,153

Berkeley

National Writing Project Outright: \$3,131,435
[ARP Grantmaking Programs for Organizations]
Project Director: Elyse Eidman-Aadahl
Project Title: Building a More Perfect Union: Pandemic Recovery Grants for Humanities Organizations
Project Description: A grant program resulting in approximately 50 subawards to provide relief to local, regional, and cross-regional cultural organizations recovering from the coronavirus pandemic by developing educational programming that deepens engagement with underrepresented communities.

Fresno

Alliance for California Traditional Arts Outright: \$200,000
[ARP-Organizations]
Project Director: Amy Kitchener

Project Title: Sounds of California: Mapping the Music of Migration
Project Description: Retention of five full-time staff positions and continued support for the Sounds of California digital collections and public humanities program.

Hollywood

Association of Moving Image Archivists
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$47,200

Project Director: Laura Rooney

Project Title: Bridging Communities: *The Moving Image*

Project Description: The publication of two editions of the Association of Moving Image Archivists' hybrid journal *The Moving Image* and the retention of four staff members.

Long Beach

Rancho Los Cerritos Foundation, Inc.
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$77,909

Project Director: Alison Bruesehoff

Project Title: *Raíces* de Long Beach: Roots of the Rancho

Project Description: The implementation of a special exhibit to tell the story of Mexican and Mexican-American people who lived in the Rancho Los Cerritos adobe home as tenants from 1880 to 1930; retaining six positions and creating one position.

Los Angeles

Constitutional Rights Foundation
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$199,474

Project Director: Sarah Badawi

Project Title: Talking About Democracy

Project Description: A new initiative to engage high school students in virtual discussions about civic participation.

Merced

University of California, Merced
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$200,000

Project Director: Emily Lin

Project Title: Regional Archives for California's Central Valley

Project Description: The retention of four positions to process two archival collections plus an additional 4,000 photographs within the California Agricultural Resources Archive that document the rural counties located at the north end of California's Central Valley.

Oakland

Friends of Peralta Hacienda Historical Park
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$50,000

Project Director: Holly Alonso

Project Title: Public Programs at Peralta Hacienda

Project Description: Reopening of Peralta Hacienda to public audiences and school groups and the implementation of new public programs.

San Francisco

GLBT Historical Society
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$200,000

Project Director: Kelsi Evans

Project Title: GLBT Historical Society Archives: Rescuing Our American History
Project Description: The creation of an archivist position and retention of the director of archives and the reference archivist at the GLBT Historical Society to process a backlog of archival donations and to make new acquisitions and existing collections of LGBTQ history publicly accessible through digitization.

Independent Television Service
[ARP Grantmaking Programs for Individuals] Outright: \$1,725,772

Project Director: Tamara Gould
Project Title: ITVS Humanities Documentary Film Fellowship for Pandemic-Affected Filmmakers and Humanities Scholars
Project Description: A grant program resulting in 20 individual awards to provide relief from the coronavirus pandemic to unemployed and underemployed independent documentary filmmakers in the humanities through stipends and mentoring by specialized humanities content advisors.

Mechanics' Institute
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$200,000

Project Director: Laura Sheppard
Project Title: Civil Rights, Artistic Diversity, Historical Reckoning: Exploring the Film, Literature, and Lives of Marginalized Communities
Project Description: Creation of hybrid online and onsite programs exploring civil rights issues, featuring creators and experts from marginalized groups.

Santa Cruz

University of California, Santa Cruz
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$50,000
Project Director: Renee Fox
Project Title: The Dickens Project's 2022 Programs on Race, Inequality, and 19th-Century Literature
Project Description: Retention of a staff position to support the activities of the Dickens Project.

Santa Monica

Santa Monica Historical Society & Museum
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$50,000
Project Director: Sara Crown
Project Title: Inclusive History at Santa Monica History Museum
Project Description: The retention of three full-time positions (Archivist, Museum Manager, and Social Media & Visual Content Manager) and the creation of one new position (Curator of Inclusive History) to incorporate the histories of Santa Monica's marginalized communities in the museum's galleries.

Santa Rosa

California Indian Museum and Cultural Center
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$49,363
Project Director: Nicole Lim
Project Title: Virtual K-12 Program: Native Food Ways Curriculum
Project Description: The creation of free webinars featuring tribal historians, culture bearers, and storytellers to augment online school curriculum exploring Native Californian food systems.

COLORADO (5) \$1,151,188

Denver

Colorado Museum of Natural History
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$393,448

Project Director: Melissa Bechhoefer

Project Title: Protecting Humanities Staff and Digital Assets through Digital Asset Management System Implementation

Project Description: The retention of nine staff positions and the hiring of one position to plan and implement a digital asset management system for the Denver Museum of Nature & Science's 400,000 archival, archaeological, and anthropological digital assets.

Denver Architecture Foundation
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$49,970

Project Director: Pauline Herrera

Project Title: Denver Architecture Foundation: Five Points Fortitude, Education-Integrated Audio Tour

Project Description: The hiring of a program and operations manager and partial funding for two full-time staff to create a new audio tour of a historically Black neighborhood in Denver.

State Historical Society of Colorado
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$500,000

Project Director: Eric Carpio

Project Title: History Colorado Humanities Impact Plan for Rural Colorado

Project Description: The continuation of adult and youth humanities programs, installation of new exhibits, and new technology infrastructure at History Colorado and the retention of five positions and creation of six new contract positions.

Louisville

University Press of Colorado
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$56,250

Project Director: Darrin Pratt

Project Title: University of Wyoming Press Imprint

Project Description: The creation of a University of Wyoming Press imprint, focused on books in democracy and the United States, public humanities, and environmental humanities.

Pueblo

Colorado State University-Pueblo
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$151,520

Project Director: Rhonda Gonzales

Project Title: Colorado Chicano Movement Archives: Telling the Story of the Chicano Quest for Justice

Project Description: The hiring of an archivist to resume work to inventory, process, and enhance digital access for the university's Chicano Movement collections.

CONNECTICUT (7) \$634,095

Fairfield

Fairfield Historical Society
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$125,565

Project Director: Michael Jehle

Project Title: Presenting a More Complete Picture of Southwestern Connecticut's Diverse Colonial History

Project Description: The hiring of a curator and funding for two current staff, along with contracting for design and fabrication services, to install a long-term exhibition that explores the diversity of southwestern Connecticut's seventeenth- and eighteenth-century history.

Hartford

Harriet Beecher Stowe Center
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$30,947

Project Director: Amy Hufnagel

Project Title: Seeing is Revealing: Nook Farm Then and Now

Project Description: A new walking tour of Nook Farm, a historic area in Hartford, Connecticut.

Mark Twain House
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$94,171

Project Director: Mallory Howard

Project Title: Sustaining Core Humanities Programs and Activities of The Mark Twain House & Museum

Project Description: Sustaining core humanities programming by funding two full-time staff positions, coordinator of education and assistant curator.

Mashantucket

Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$189,983

Project Director: Paul Grant-Costa

Project Title: Common Unities: Possession, Dispossession, and Community in Tunxis Land Records, 1640–1826

Project Description: The creation of ten new jobs and the development of an open-access collection of documents on the eighteenth-century history of the two Tunxis reservations in Farmington, Connecticut.

New London

Connecticut College
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$94,923

Project Director: Lina Wilder

Project Title: Bridge Funding to Ensure Courses in English and Related Disciplines

Project Description: The hiring of a one-year visiting professor and poet-in-residence.

Harriet U. Allyn Testamentary Trust
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$48,505

Project Director: Tanya Pohrt

Project Title: The Way Sisters: Miniaturists of the Early Republic

Project Description: The creation of a new exhibition and catalog on early American art, and retaining three jobs at the Lyman Allyn Art Museum in New London, Connecticut.

Ridgefield

Keeler Tavern Preservation Society, Inc.
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$50,000

Project Director: Katie Burton

Project Title: Interpreting American Identity and Memory at Keeler Tavern Museum & History Center

Project Description: Development of a new interpretive plan to present a more inclusive view of American identity and memory.

DELAWARE (2) \$492,246

Newark

American Philosophical Association
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$195,246

Project Director: Amy Ferrer

Project Title: Support to Maintain Staff Positions and Restore Suspended Programs at the American Philosophical Association

Project Description: The retention of seven jobs and restoration of core activities at the leading scholarly organization for philosophy.

Winterthur

Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Inc.
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$297,000

Project Director: Alexandra Deutsch

Project Title: Hire Four Staff Members to Serve Onsite and Online Visitors' Needs and Address Staffing Shortages

Project Description: Hiring of four staff positions to enhance the post-pandemic in-person and virtual visitor experience.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (8) \$7,788,286

Washington

American Historical Association
[ARP Grantmaking Programs for Organizations] Outright: \$2,938,042

Project Director: Dana Schaffer

Project Title: Sustaining and Advancing Historical Work in Post-Pandemic America: Grants to Organizations

Project Description: A grant program resulting in approximately 64 subawards to provide relief from the coronavirus pandemic to small history-related humanities organizations (professional associations; historical museums and related site-based organizations; and departments in Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Tribal Colleges and Universities).

American Historical Association
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$199,808

Project Director: Sarah Weicksel

Project Title: Teaching Things: Material Culture in the History Classroom

Project Description: A new program of digital publications that foster the use of historical artifacts in secondary and postsecondary history classrooms.

Council of Independent Colleges
[ARP-Organizations] Outright: \$190,835

Project Director: Marjorie Hass

Project Title: Revitalizing Humanities Instruction, Scholarship, and Public Engagement at Smaller Independent Colleges and Universities

Project Description: The retention of seven staff and two consultant positions and the creation of one additional staff position, supporting their work on three professional development seminars for humanities faculty.

