

TIM SHEEHY

★ U.S. SENATE ★

What Montanans Need To Know

(6/9/24)

Voters in Missoula, Great Falls and Helena areas need to “see” and voters statewide need to “hear” how Jon Tester and Tim Sheehy differ on some key issues in this election.

After nearly 20 years in Washington, D.C., Jon Tester has changed.

- Tester is the #1 recipient of lobbyist cash.
- Tester votes with Joe Biden 95% of the time.

Jon Tester has become just another big taxpayer and spender.

- Tester voted to raise the debt ceiling 14 times.
- Tester backed Joe Biden's \$1.9 trillion spending plan that led to the record high inflation that crushed Montana families.
- Tester voted to give economic stimulus cash payments to illegal immigrants and prisoners.
- Tester voted to raise taxes by about \$300 billion dollars and raise costs on over 4.7 million businesses, including main street employers.
- Tester voted against middle class tax cuts that would save the average Montana family \$1,400 dollars per year while voting to give massive tax breaks to millionaires in California and New York.

On illegal immigration and border security, Jon Tester is just like Joe Biden.

- Tester supported the largest mass amnesty program for illegal immigrants in American history.
- Tester voted against building a wall along the southern border.
- Tester voted against deporting illegal immigrants who have committed serious crimes.
- Tester even voted to allow illegal immigrants access to federally subsidized health care benefits.

The difference between Jon Tester and Tim Sheehy is clear.

Tim Sheehy is a political outsider, successful businessman and former Navy SEAL and decorated combat veteran who earned a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star for valor.

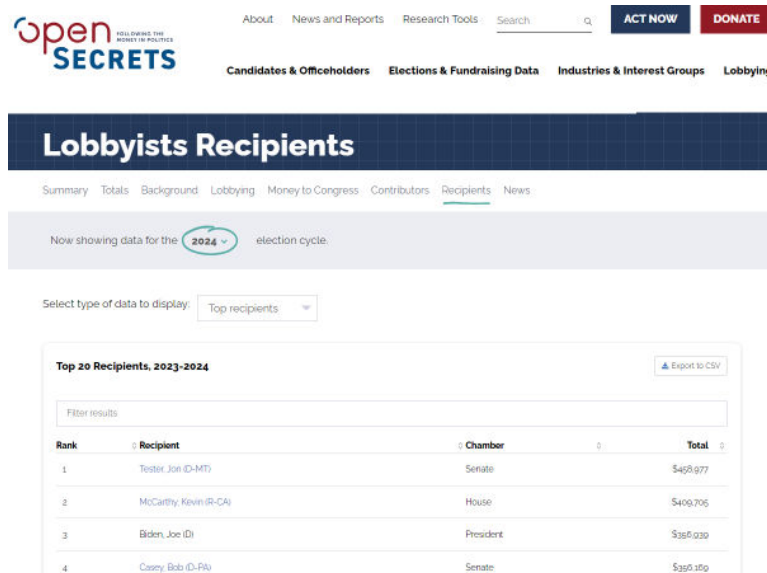
- Sheehy wants to strengthen our national security and ensure our veterans get the benefits and support they've earned.
- Sheehy will be tough on illegal immigration and will fight to secure our border.

- Sheehy will work to end Biden's reckless spending and fight for a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution, just like we have in Montana.
- Tim Sheehy is an outsider with a plan to hold career politicians accountable. Sheehy says if Congress won't balance the budget, they shouldn't get paid. No balanced budget. No Paycheck.
- Sheehy believes career politicians have become too beholden to special interests. That's why Sheehy will ban politicians from becoming lobbyists, stop them from trading stocks and fight for term limits.

Jon Tester Has Changed

As of May 21, 2024, OpenSecrets listed Jon Tester as the #1 recipient of lobbyist contributions for the 2024 election among all federal elected officials.

- **As of May 21, 2024, OpenSecrets listed Jon Tester as the #1 recipient of lobbyist contributions for the 2024 election among all federal elected officials.** (Lobbyists Recipients, [OpenSecrets](#), Accessed 6/3/24)



(Lobbyists Recipients, [OpenSecrets](#), Accessed 6/3/24)

In 2012 and 2018, Jon Tester was “the top recipient in Congress of money from lobbyists for a time.”

- **In 2018, the Associated Press confirmed that Jon Tester “was the top recipient in Congress of money from lobbyists for a time.”** “The Republican group got it right — Tester was the top recipient in Congress of money from lobbyists for a time, according to campaign contribution data compiled by the nonpartisan Center for Responsive Politics.” (Matthew Brown, “AP FACT CHECK: Tester did rank No. 1 in cash from lobbyists,” [AP](#), 9/10/18)
- **In 2012, Tester was also the top recipient of lobbyist contributions, receiving \$544,060.**

Top 20 Members

Candidate	Amount
Tester, Jon (D-MT)	\$544,060
Boehner, John (R-OH)	\$445,900
Menendez, Robert (D-NJ)	\$416,772
Kaine, Tim (D-VA)	\$410,415
Gillibrand, Kirsten (D-NY)	\$408,350
Cantwell, Maria (D-WA)	\$404,986
Hatch, Orrin G (R-UT)	\$393,727
Nelson, Bill (D-FL)	\$377,866

(2012 Lobbyist Donations, [Open Secrets](#), Accessed: 3/21/23)

From January 2021 to June 2024, Jon Tester voted for Joe Biden’s agenda 95% of the time.

- **From January 2021 to June 2024, Jon Tester voted for Joe Biden’s agenda 95.32% of the time.**

Votewatch Custom Member Report

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Member Name	Party Unity Member	Party Unity Party	Presidential Support Member	Presidential Support Party	Participation Member	Participation Party
Tester, Jon (D) MT-Senior	95.91	97.44	95.32	94.34	99.40	97.38

(Votewatch, [CQ](#), Accessed 6/6/24)

Jon Tester’s Big Tax and Spend Record

Jon Tester has served in the U.S. Senate for over 17 years.

- **Jon Tester served in the Montana State Senate from 1999 to 2006 before entering the U.S. Senate in 2007.** “TESTER, Jon, a Senator from Montana; born in Havre, Mont., on August 21, 1956; graduated College of Great Falls 1978, farmer; teacher; member, Big Sandy school board 1983-1992 (chairman 1986-1991); Montana State senate 1999-2006, serving as minority whip 2001-2003, minority leader 2003-2005, president 2005-2006; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 2006 for the term commencing January 3, 2007; reelected in 2012, and again in 2018 for the term ending January 3, 2025; chair, Committee on Indian Affairs (One Hundred Thirteenth Congress [February 12, 2014-January 3, 2015]); chair, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee (2015-2017), Committee on Veterans' Affairs (One Hundred Seventeenth and One Hundred Eighteenth Congresses).” (Jon Tester, [Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress](#), Accessed 2/2/24)

Jon Tester has voted to raise the debt ceiling 14 times.

- **In 2018, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 1892.** (H.R. 1892, [Vote Number 31](#), Motion Agreed to: 71-28, Tester voted Yea, 2/9/18)

- **H.R. 1892 raised the debt limit.** “McConnell, R-Ky., motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill with McConnell amendment no. 1930 that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through March 23, 2018. The bill, as amended, would increase defense spending caps to \$629 billion for fiscal 2018 and \$647 billion for fiscal 2019, and would increase non-defense spending caps by \$63 billion in fiscal 2018 and \$68 billion in fiscal 2019. It would suspend the debt ceiling through March 1, 2019, and would provide \$89.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding including \$23.5 billion in funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund, \$28 billion in funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Fund, and \$4.9 billion in additional Medicaid funding for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It would authorize funding for community health centers through fiscal 2019 and would provide for an additional authorization of the Children's Health Insurance Program from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2027. The underlying bill would allow the governor of a state, territory, possession or the mayor of the District of Columbia to order that the United States flag be flown at half-staff to honor the death of a first responder who dies while serving in the line of duty.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 31, [CQ Summary](#), 2/9/18)
- **In 2017, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 601.** (H.R. 601, [Vote Number 192](#), Motion agreed to: 80-17, Tester voted Yea, 9/7/17)
 - **H.R. 601 raised the debt limit.** “McConnell, R-Ky., motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill with a Senate amendment, no. 808, that would make available \$15.25 billion in emergency supplemental funding for fiscal 2017 to partially cover the costs of responding to multiple natural disasters, including Hurricane Harvey. The amendment would suspend the public debt limit from the bill's date of enactment until Dec. 8, 2017 and would provide for government operations to be funded at fiscal 2017 levels until Dec. 8.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 192, [CQ Summary](#), 9/7/17)
- **In 2015, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 1314.** (H.R. 1314, [Vote Number 294](#), Motion Agreed To: 64-35, Tester voted Yea, 10/30/15)
 - **H.R. 1314 raised the debt limit.**

Spending Cap and Debt Limit Increase - Motion to Concur

Oct. 30, 2015

Senate Roll Call Vote 294

[HR 1314](#)

Motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would suspend the debt limit until March 15, 2017 and increase the discretionary spending cap for fiscal 2016 by \$50 billion and for fiscal 2017 by \$30 billion, with the increases split equally between defense and non-defense spending. Offsets through mandatory spending cuts and revenue increases would include increasing premiums companies pay to the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation to insure private pension plans, the sale of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and changes to the federal crop insurance program. It would prevent an estimated 52 percent premium increase for certain Medicare beneficiaries and instead provide for a lower increase, and would make changes to keep the Social Security disability insurance trust solvent until 2022.

(Senate Roll Call Vote 294, [CQ Summary](#), 10/30/15)

- **In 2014, Jon Tester voted in favor of S. 540.** (S. 540, [Vote Number 33](#), Cloture Motion Agreed to: 67-31, Tester voted Yea, 2/12/14)
 - **S. 540 raised the debt limit.** “Motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on Reid, D-Nev., motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill that would suspend the current statutory limit on federal borrowing authority for one year, through March 15, 2015.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 33, [CQ Summary](#), 2/12/14)

- **In 2013, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 2775.** (H.R. 2775, [Vote Number 219](#), Bill Passed: 81-18, Tester voted Yea, 10/16/13)
 - **H.R. 2775 raised the debt limit.** “Passage of the bill that would provide continuing appropriations for government operations through Jan. 15, 2014, reflecting an annual discretionary level of about \$986 billion. It would allow federal borrowing to continue through Feb. 7, 2014, after the president certifies that the U.S. Treasury cannot pay its obligations and would set up an expedited process for Congress to consider resolutions of disapproval for debt limit increases included in the 2011 Budget Control Act. It also would provide for retroactive pay for federal employees who worked through the government shutdown that began on Oct. 1, 2013 and for workers furloughed during that time. The bill also would require the Health and Human Services Department to verify the income qualifications of people who apply for tax subsidies under the 2010 health care overhaul.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 219, [CQ Summary](#), 10/16/13)

- **In 2013, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 325.** (H.R. 325, [Vote Number 11](#), Bill Passed: 64-34, Tester voted Yea, 1/31/13)
 - **H.R. 325 raised the debt limit.** “Passage of the bill that would suspend the limit on government borrowing through May 18, 2013, and then automatically increase the current \$16.4 trillion ceiling to accommodate additional debt accumulated through that date. It also would suspend the salary payments to members in either chamber that does not adopt a fiscal 2014 budget resolution by April 15, 2013. Salaries of members of a chamber that do not adopt a budget by that time would be placed into an escrow account and would not be released until the chamber adopted a budget or until the last day of the 113th Congress, in January 2015.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 11, [CQ Summary](#), 1/31/13)

- **In 2011, Jon Tester voted in favor of S. 365.** (S. 365, [Vote Number 123](#), Motion Agreed To: 74-26, Tester voted Yea, 8/2/11)
 - **S. 365 raised the debt limit.** “Reid, D-Nev., motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill that would provide a process to reduce the deficit by up to \$2.4 trillion. The measure would allow the president to raise the debt limit immediately by \$400 billion, with an additional \$500 billion subject to a resolution of disapproval. It would set discretionary spending caps that would reduce the deficit by \$917 billion in fiscal 2012 through 2021 and establish a firewall between security and non-security spending for fiscal 2012 and 2013. It would establish a

bipartisan, bicameral committee tasked with making recommendations to reduce the deficit by \$1.5 trillion. It would require across-the-board cuts to non-exempt discretionary and mandatory accounts by up to \$1.2 trillion over fiscal 2013 through 2021 if committee reductions totaling \$1.2 trillion were not enacted. The measure would require Congress to vote on a balanced-budget constitutional amendment by the end of 2011. It also would provide for an additional debt limit increase of \$1.2 trillion to \$1.5 trillion, subject to a resolution of disapproval.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 123, [CQ Summary](#), 8/2/11)

- **In 2010, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.J. Res. 45.** (H.J. Res. 45, [Vote Number 14](#), Joint Resolution Passed: 60-39, Tester voted Yea, 1/28/10)
 - **H.J. Res. 45 raised the debt limit.** “Passage of the joint resolution that would increase the statutory debt limit by \$1.9 trillion to \$14.29 trillion. It also would establish a statutory requirement that new tax and mandatory spending legislation be budget neutral, enforced by automatic across-the-board spending cuts in non-exempt programs if the pay-as-you-go tally at the end of the year shows a deficit. It would require the Government Accountability Office to investigate areas with duplicative goals and activities within the government.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 14, [CQ Summary](#), 1/28/10)
- **In 2009, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 4314.** (H.R. 4314, [Vote Number 397](#), Passed: 60-39, Tester voted Yea, 12/24/09)
 - **H.R. 4314 raised the debt limit.** “Passage of the bill that would increase the federal debt limit by \$290 billion to \$12.4 trillion.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 397, [CQ Summary](#), 12/24/09)
- **In 2009, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 1.** (H.R. 1, [Vote Number 64](#), Conference Report Agreed to: 60-38, Tester voted Yea, 2/13/09)
 - **H.R. 1 raised the debt limit.** “Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would provide an estimated \$787.2 billion in tax cuts and spending increases to stimulate the economy, plus provisions to prevent the alternative minimum tax from applying to millions of additional taxpayers in 2009 and to increase the ceiling on federal borrowing by \$789 billion to \$12.104 trillion. The tax provisions, estimated to cost \$211.8 billion through 2019, would include extending current accelerated depreciation allowances for businesses, suspending taxes on the first \$2,400 of unemployment benefits per recipient for 2009, and expanding a number of other individual tax credits, including the first-time homebuyer tax credit to \$8,000. Mandatory spending increases, expected to cost \$267 billion through 2019, include an extension of unemployment and welfare benefits, Medicaid payments to states, health insurance assistance for individuals and grants for health information technology. Discretionary spending, estimated at \$308.3 billion through 2019 and include grants to state and local schools and funds for public housing, transportation, and nutrition assistance.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 64, [CQ Summary](#), 2/13/09)

- **In 2008, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 3221.** (H.R. 3211, [Vote Number 186](#), Motion Agreed To: 72-13, Tester voted Yea, 7/26/08)
 - **H.R. 3221 raised the debt limit.** “Reid, D-Nev., motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendments to the Senate amendment. The House amendment would grant authority to the Treasury Department to extend new credit and buy stock in Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. It would create an independent regulator for the two mortgage giants and the Federal Home Loan Bank System. It would overhaul the Federal Housing Administration and allow it to insure up to \$300 billion worth of new, refinanced loans for struggling mortgage borrowers. It also includes a \$7,500 tax credit for some first-time homebuyers, higher loan limits for FHA-backed loans, a standard tax deduction for property taxes and revenue-raisers to offset part of the costs. It also would authorize \$3.9 billion in grants to states and localities to purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed properties, and increase the federal debt limit to \$10.6 trillion.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 186, [CQ Summary](#), 7/26/08)
- **VIDEO: In a 2018 Senate debate, Tester defended voting to raise the debt ceiling.** “And being an auditor for the state, he should know what the debt ceiling is. Obviously, he doesn’t. The money has already been spent, Auditor. If you don’t increase the debt ceiling, you default. You should know that. You’re a land developer. That’s the kind of stuff that happens when you do not pay your bills, and the debt ceiling is simply paying the bills.” (2018 Montana Senate Debate, [C-Span](#), 9/26/18)
- **On June 1, 2023, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 3746.** (H.R. 3746, [Vote Number 146](#), Bill Passed: 63-36, Tester voted Yea, 6/1/23)
 - **H.R. 3746 increased the federal debt limit.** “This act increases the federal debt limit, establishes new discretionary spending limits, rescinds unobligated funds, expands work requirements for federal programs, and modifies other requirements related to the federal budget process.” (Summary: H.R. 3746, [Congress.gov](#), Accessed: 8/10/23)
- **In 2021, Jon Tester voted in favor of S.J. Res. 33.** (S.J. Res. 33, [Vote Number 498](#), Passed: 50-49, Tester voted Yea, 12/14/21)
 - **S.J. Res. 33 raised the debt limit.** “Passage of the joint resolution that would increase the statutory limit on federal debt by \$25 trillion.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 498, [CQ Summary](#), 12/14/21)
- **In 2021, Jon Tester voted in favor of S. 1310.** (S. 1310, [Vote Number 412](#), Passed: 50-48, Tester voted Yea, 10/7/21)
 - **S. 1310 raised the debt limit.** “Schumer, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill with the Schumer substitute amendment no. 3847 that would increase the statutory limit on federal debt by \$480 billion.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 412, [CQ Summary](#), 10/7/21)

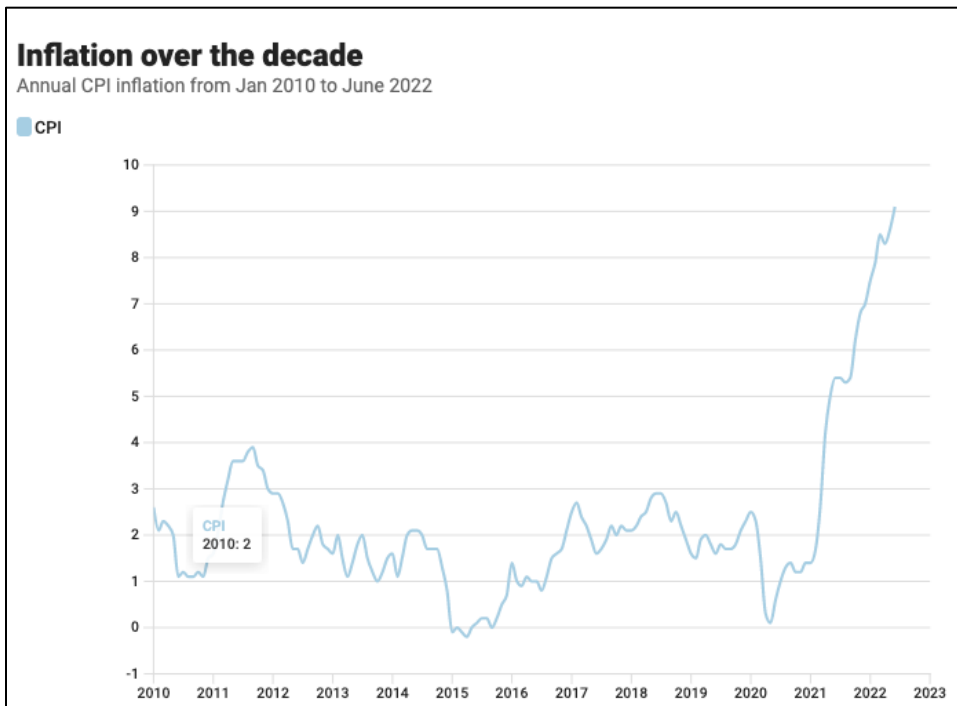
- **In 2021, Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 5303.** (H.R. 5305, [Vote Number 397](#), Passed: 65-35, Tester voted Yea, 9/30/21)
 - **H.R. 5503 raised the debt limit.** (“Does Your Member Of Congress Vote With Or Against Biden?” [FiveThirtyEight](#), Accessed 4/24/23)

Jon Tester voted in favor of H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act, a partisan coronavirus relief package that cost nearly \$2 trillion and exacerbated inflation, causing it to reach its highest point in over four decades.

- **Tester voted for H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act.** (H.R. 1319, [Vote Number 110](#), Passed 50-49, TESTER voted Yea, 3/6/21)
- **The American Rescue Plan is a \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package.** “President Biden signed the \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package on Thursday. The colossal bill, known as the American Rescue Plan, allocates money for vaccines, schools, small businesses and anti-poverty programs such as an expanded child tax credit that will mean new monthly payments to many parents.” (Barbara Sprunt, “Here’s What’s In The American Rescue Plan,” [NPR](#), 3/11/21)
- **The American Rescue Plan passed through Congress on a partisan basis.** “The American Rescue plan made it through Congress with only Democratic support, making it stand out from the bipartisan COVID relief plans Congress passed over the last year.” (Savannah Behrmann, “Takeaways from the COVID-19 stimulus bill passing Congress: Weeks of partisan fighting comes to an end with a win for Biden,” [USA Today](#), 3/10/21)
 - **Democrat Jared Golden of Maine was the sole Democrat to oppose the American Rescue Plan.** “Democratic Rep. Jared Golden of Maine, who also voted against the original House version, was the sole member to break ranks. Golden argued in late February that many of the provisions in the nearly \$1.9 trillion pandemic relief package were not directly related to the pandemic or should be addressed in stand-alone bills.” (Jennifer Shutt, “House sends massive coronavirus relief bill to Biden,” [Roll Call](#), 3/10/21)

Note: To see most recent inflation numbers, please see the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [monthly data](#).

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



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

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

The New York Times

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

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

- **According to a regional Federal Reserve Bank analysis, the American Rescue Plan boosted inflation.** "Inflation is likely getting a temporary boost from the \$1.9 trillion coronavirus relief package that the Biden administration ushered in early this year, new Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco research released on Monday suggested." (Jeanna Smialek, "A regional Fed analysis suggests Biden's stimulus is temporarily stoking inflation.," [The New York Times](#), 10/18/21)
- **Researchers found that the American Rescue Plan might raise the vacancy-to-unemployment ratio close to its historical peak in 1968, fueling inflation.** "Based on the

package's size and using historical evidence on how fiscal spending affects the labor market, the researchers found that the American Rescue Plan might raise the vacancy-to-unemployment ratio close to its historical peak in 1968, fueling some inflation — but that the price impact would be small and short-lived.” (Jeanna Smialek, “A regional Fed analysis suggests Biden’s stimulus is temporarily stoking inflation.,” [The New York Times](#), 10/18/21)

- **The American Rescue Plan extended supplemental unemployment benefits.** “The American Rescue Plan extended unemployment benefits until September 6 with a weekly supplemental benefit of \$300 on top of the regular \$400 benefit.” (The White House, “[American Rescue Plan](#),” Accessed 11/1/21)
- **COVID-related unemployment benefits contribute to inflation.** “5) Low-wage workers are finally getting raises. Full-service restaurants saw no inflation in April, but fast-food establishments jacked up prices significantly. ... With their savings buttressed by stimulus checks — and, for the previously laid off, their sustenance assured by \$300-a-week federal unemployment benefits — many American workers have become newly empowered to turn down lousy job offers. This, combined with resurgent demand, has produced a shortage of labor in some sectors, forcing firms to raise wages to attract new hires.” (Eric Levitz, “THE ECONOMY JUNE 8, 2021 The Case for (and Against) Worrying About Inflation,” [NY Mag](#), 6/8/21)

Inflation is crushing families across America and Montana families are experiencing among the highest inflation rates, costing them an additional \$500 each month in household expenses.

- **“Inflation is crushing rural America and driving some people to consider moving closer to cities in an effort to ease the financial stress, according to the latest analysis from one expert.”** (Ben Abrams, “Inflation is crushing rural America and may even drive people to the cities,” [NPR](#), 7/25/22)
 - **“Financial well-being is deteriorating overall.”** “Financial well-being is deteriorating overall, according to a recent ‘Making Ends Meet’ report by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.” (Jessica Dickler, “Amid inflation, more middle-class Americans struggle to make ends meet,” [CNBC](#), 1/18/23)
- **“The average American family has experienced a loss of roughly \$6,000 in annual wages, thanks to inflation during President Biden's tenure, according to an analysis shared with FOX Business.”** (Thomas Catenacci, “Average American family has now lost \$6,000 in annual wages under Biden due to inflation,” [Fox Business](#), 10/14/22)
- **Montana families were experiencing the highest inflation rates, costing them an additional \$500 each month in household expenses.** “At the start of the year, the Congressional joint economic committee shared an interactive map that shows that Americans in the Mountain region—which includes Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming—are experiencing the highest inflation rates, with more than \$500 a month in added household costs in January. But across the US, families are experiencing a rise of at least \$350 per month in cost-of-living expenses.”

(Nafeesah Allen, "Families Feel the Effects of Inflation as a Recession Nears," [Parents](#), 10/28/22)

Jon Tester voted for the Inflation Reduction Act, which "would increase taxes by about \$300 billion," including on businesses.

- **On August 7, 2022, Jon Tester voted Yea on H.R. 5376, the Inflation Reduction Act.** (H.R. 5376, [Vote Number 325](#), Passed 50-50, Tester voted Yea, 8/7/22)
- **The Inflation Reduction Act "would increase taxes by about \$300 billion."** "The legislation would increase taxes by about \$300 billion, largely by imposing new levies on big corporations. The law includes a new tax on certain corporate stock repurchases and a minimum tax on large firms that use deductions and other methods to reduce their tax bills." (Jim Tankersley, "Biden Signs Expansive Health, Climate and Tax Law," [The New York Times](#), 8/16/22)

The Inflation Reduction Act includes a new tax increase on pass-through loss limitation, that "is expected to raise costs on more than 4.7 million businesses nationwide."

- **The Inflation Reduction Act includes a new tax increase on pass-through loss limitation that "is expected to raise costs on more than 4.7 million businesses nationwide."** "This includes a new tax increase on 'pass-through loss limitation' which is expected to raise costs on more than 4.7 million businesses nationwide." (Congresswoman Michelle Steel, "Steel Statement on Democrats' \$700 Billion Bill to Raise Taxes," [Press Release](#), 8/12/22)

This bill includes:

- \$80 billion in funding for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which is more than six times the agency's current budget.
 - This would make the IRS larger than the Pentagon, the U.S. State Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Customs and Border Patrol.
 - This funding will be used to hire 87,000 new IRS workers, nearly doubling the agency's current workforce of 80,000.
- \$200+ billion tax on financial statement ("book") income on American businesses operating in the U.S.
 - This includes a new tax increase on "pass-through loss limitation" which is expected to raise costs on more than 4.7 million businesses nationwide.
- \$64 billion three-year expansion of Obamacare subsidies that were set to expire at the end of 2022.
- \$257 billion in Green New Deal tax spending
- Price controls to force drug manufacturers to adhere to set prices by the Biden Administration or face a potential 95 percent tax.
 - According to the [Congressional Budget Office](#), this would reduce the number of lifesaving drugs on the market.

(Congresswoman Michelle Steel, "Steel Statement on Democrats' \$700 Billion Bill to Raise Taxes," [Press Release](#), 8/12/22)

Most pass-through entities are Main Street businesses.

- **Most pass-through entities are small businesses.** "However, according to a 2014 report by the Brookings Institution, only about 5% of the 26 million businesses in the United States were C Corporations. This means nearly 25 million businesses are considered pass-through entities. Pass-through entities are not taxed at the entity level. Instead, their income is passed to their owners who pay taxes at their own respective individual tax rate. While some pass-through entities are quite large (private equity firms, for example), most are small businesses with less than \$10 million in gross receipts."

(PYAPC, "2018 Tax Reform – The Excess Loss Limitation Likely to Squeeze Owners of Cyclical Businesses," [Insights](#), 5/31/18)

- **Main Street businesses are small and local businesses.** "Main Street represents the small and local ones, including small businesses, general individual investors, and small independent investment firms." (CFI Team, "Main Street vs. Wall Street," [CFI](#), accessed 2/5/24)

Nearly half of U.S. workers are small business employees.

- **Nearly half of U.S. workers are small business employees.** "The impact of small businesses on the U.S. job market is more significant than often perceived. Although a majority of small businesses, over 80%, operate without any staff, these entities still employ a total of 61.6 million people. This figure represents 45.9% of the entire U.S. workforce, a remarkable statistic especially when considering that fewer than 20% of small businesses have any employees. This data not only shows the importance of small enterprises in job creation but also their role in sustaining the economy. It's clear that the growth of small businesses is integral to the nation's employment health and overall economic success." (Kelly Main, "Small Business Statistics Of 2024," [Forbes Advisor](#), 1/31/24)

Jon Tester claims to be a champion of the middle class, but he voted against middle class tax cuts that would save the average Montana family \$1,400 dollars per year while voting to give massive tax breaks to millionaires in California and New York.

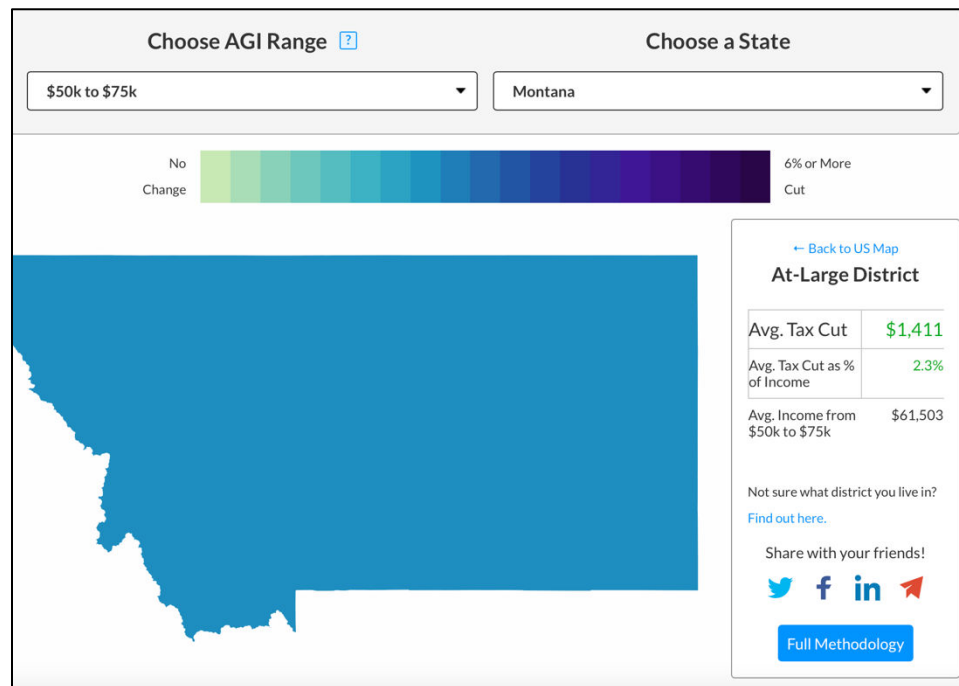
Jon Tester claims to be a champion of the middle class.

- **Jon Tester claims to be a champion of the middle class.** "Tester in that race positioned himself as a fighter for the middle class who could take on a government that had become 'an auction where the folks who get representation isn't based on what's right but who can write the biggest campaign check.'" (Stephen Groves, "Defense industry dollars flowed to a Democratic senator after he gained a key role on spending," [Associated Press](#), 6/23/23)

Jon Tester voted against legislation that lowered individual and corporate tax rates while also saving the average Montanan family \$1,411 a year.

- **Jon Tester voted against the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.** (H.R. 1, [Vote Number 303](#), Passed: 51-49, Tester voted Nay, 12/2/17)
- **The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act lowered individual tax rates.** "For individual tax deductions, the TCJA reduced some of the overall tax rates and changed many deductions. First, the TCJA reduced the seven brackets from 10%, 15%, 25%, 28%, 33%, 35%, and 39.6% respectively to 10%, 12%, 22%, 24%, 32%, 35%, and 37%. Further, the income levels for the brackets were slightly increased, which generally reduced taxes for individuals." ("Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA)," [Cornell Law School](#), Accessed: 3/22/23)

- **The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act lowered corporate tax rates.** “For businesses and investors, the TCJA greatly reduced the corporate tax rate, changed flow-through taxation, increased [depreciations](#), and made fundamental changes to taxing international income. First, the corporate tax rate was permanently reduced to a 21% flat tax rate from 35%. Second, except for many types of service providers, individuals were given a deduction of 20% from pass-through income from business entities like partnerships and LLCs.” (“Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA),” [Cornell Law School](#), Accessed: 3/22/23)
- **The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act saved the average family in Montana \$1,411 a year.**



(“The Impact Of The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act By Congressional District,” [Tax Foundation](#), Accessed: 3/22/23)

Jon Tester voted in favor of S.J. Res. 50, which sought to effectively repeal the limit on the state and local tax (SALT) deduction.

Note: A vote in favor of S.J. Res. 50 would repeal a Treasury rule blocking state-level workarounds to the \$10,000 SALT deduction limit passed as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. Therefore, a vote for S.J. Res. 50 was a vote to provide massive tax breaks to the wealthy, primarily in liberal states.

- **Jon Tester voted in favor of S.J. Res. 50.** (S.J. Res. 50, [Vote Number 331](#), Failed 43-52, Tester Voted Yea, 10/23/19)
- **S.J. Res. 50 was an effort by Senate Democrats to repeal a rule proposed by the IRS and the Treasury that would “block critical state workarounds” to the \$10,000 limitation on SALT deductions.** “Senate Democrats will push to repeal a Treasury Department and IRS rule, which goes into effect Aug. 11, that they say would ‘block critical state workarounds’ to the \$10,000 limitation on state and local tax deductions.”

(Doug Sword, "Senate Democrats push repeal of state and local tax rule," [Roll Call](#), 8/2/19)

- **Senate Republicans described S.J. Res. 50 as an effort that would effectively repeal the SALT deduction limit.** "S.J.Res.50 would prevent the IRS from implementing the new regulations, effectively mimicking a repeal of the SALT cap." ("S.J.Res, Disapproval of SALT Workaround Rules," [Senate Republican Policy Committee](#), 10/23/19)
- **The Joint Committee on Taxation noted that a taxpayer in a state that offers a 100% tax credit in return for charitable contributions could "effectively... side-step the \$10,000 limitation on the deduction for State and local tax payments."** "Following the enactment of the \$10,000 limitation on the deduction for State and local tax payments with the 2017 Tax Act, utilizing State and local tax credit programs became attractive as a potential tax planning strategy for individuals to avoid or mitigate the limitation. For example, assume an individual has a State tax liability totaling \$30,000, itemizes deductions, and lives in a State that offers a 100 percent tax credit in return for contributions to a specified charitable organization. If the individual paid the tax liability directly to the State, only \$10,000 is allowed as a Federal income tax deduction. However, the individual may donate \$20,000 to the specified charitable organization, receive a 100 percent tax credit worth \$20,000, and pay the remaining tax liability of \$10,000 directly to the State. In this case, if the amount of the charitable contribution deduction is not reduced to reflect the amount of the state tax credit, the taxpayer would be able to deduct the full \$30,000 at the Federal level: \$20,000 as a charitable contribution deduction and \$10,000 as a deduction for State taxes. Thus, effectively, the taxpayer would side-step the \$10,000 limitation on the deduction for State and local tax payments." ("Background on the Itemized Deduction for State and Local Taxes," [Joint Committee on Taxation](#), 6/25/19)
- **S.J. Res. 50 would have "effectively" bypassed the SALT deduction limit.** "The resolution, S.J.Res. 50, aimed to repeal Treasury Department regulations that prohibited high-tax states from creating charitable funds where residents could contribute their state tax payments, effectively bypassing the SALT limit." (Laura Davison, "Senate Rejects Democrats' Effort to Repeal SALT Deduction Rules," [Yahoo! Finance](#), 10/23/19)

A repeal of the SALT deduction limit could give a massive tax break to millionaires in California and New York and overwhelmingly benefit the wealthy, not the middle-class.

- **A repeal of the SALT deduction limit "could amount to a significant tax cut for wealthy Americans in liberal states."** "Democrats were readying an agreement on Tuesday that would repeal a cap on the amount of state and local taxes that homeowners can deduct as part of a broader \$1.85 trillion spending bill, a move that could amount to a significant tax cut for wealthy Americans in liberal states." (Emily Cochrane and Alan Rappeport, "Democrats Push for Agreement on Tax Deduction That Benefits the Rich," [New York Times](#), 11/2/21)

- **A repeal of the SALT deduction limit would primarily benefit the wealthy in states including California, New York, and New Jersey.** “Even in states with the most residents affected, less than a quarter of residents would benefit from repeal of the SALT cap. The other options would benefit a similar or smaller percentage of taxpayers in each state. The states with the highest share of residents benefiting from repeal or from any of these options are California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. But most of those residents would receive a relatively small tax cut, as illustrated in the figures that can be downloaded with the link at the top of this report, and most of the benefits would go to the rich even in these states.” (“Options to Reduce the Revenue Loss from Adjusting the SALT Cap,” [Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy](#), 8/26/21)

- **Wall Street Journal Headline: “Democrats Consider Tax Cuts for Many High Earners in New York, New Jersey and California”**

Democrats Consider Tax Cuts for Many High Earners in New York, New Jersey and California

With tax rates steady and \$10,000 deduction cap under attack, some residents of high-tax states might pay less than before 2017

(Richard Rubin, “Democrats Consider Tax Cuts for Many High Earners in New York, New Jersey and California,” [Wall Street Journal](#), 10/29/21)

- **High-income individuals from New York, New Jersey, and California would benefit from a repeal of the SALT deduction limit.** “High-income coastal professionals look likely to emerge as significant winners from the Democrats’ proposed tax agenda, escaping rate increases and regaining a deduction for state and local taxes that was capped at \$10,000 in 2017. The potential result: Many residents of New York, New Jersey, California and other states who make more than the \$400,000 threshold that President Biden set for tax increases could end up with tax cuts atop the tax cuts they got four years ago.” (Richard Rubin, “Democrats Consider Tax Cuts for Many High Earners in New York, New Jersey and California,” [Wall Street Journal](#), 10/29/21)
- **Senator Bernie Sanders said a repeal of the SALT deduction limit would be a “giveaway to the rich that went against the Democrats’ priorities.”** “Senator Bernie Sanders of Vermont, the chairman of the Budget Committee, blasted the repeal on Tuesday as a giveaway to the rich that went against the Democrats’ priorities.” (Emily Cochrane and Alan Rappeport, “Democrats Push for Agreement on Tax Deduction That Benefits the Rich,” [New York Times](#), 11/2/21)
- **The Joint Committee on Taxation estimated that a repeal of the \$10,000 SALT deduction limit would reduce taxes on all Americans by \$77.4 billion, of which \$40.4 billion would be saved by households with incomes of \$1 million or more, \$14.4 billion would be saved by households with incomes between \$500,000 and \$1 million, and \$18.2 billion would be saved by households with incomes between \$200,000 and \$500,000.**

Table 4 presents a distributional analysis for 2019 of a proposal to repeal the \$10,000 limitation on the deduction for State and local taxes beginning in 2019. The repeal is estimated to result in a decrease in tax liability for 13.1 million taxpayers, 94 percent of which have \$100,000 or more of economic income. Additionally, approximately 99 percent of the decrease in tax liability accrues to taxpayers with \$100,000 or more of economic income.

Table 4.—Distributional Effects of a Proposal to Repeal the Limitation on the Deduction for State and Local Taxes⁽¹⁾

Calendar Year 2019

Income Category (2)	Number of Taxpayer Units	Change in Tax Liability
	Millions	\$Billions
Less than \$10,000.....	(3)	(4)
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	(3)	(4)
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	(3)	(4)
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	(3)	(4)
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	(3)	(4)
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	0.3	-0.1
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	0.5	-0.3
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	4.3	-4.0
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	6.2	-18.2
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000.....	1.2	-14.4
\$1,000,000 and over.....	0.6	-40.4
Total, All Taxpayers.....	13.1	-77.4

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

("Background on the Itemized Deduction for State and Local Taxes," [Joint Committee on Taxation](#), 6/25/19)

Jon Tester voted to give economic stimulus cash payments to illegal immigrants and prisoners.

- **Tester voted for H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act.** (H.R. 1319, [Vote Number 110](#), Passed 50-49, TESTER voted Yea, 3/6/21)
 - **The American Rescue Plan passed through Congress on a partisan basis.** "The American Rescue plan made it through Congress with only Democratic support, making it stand out from the bipartisan COVID relief plans Congress passed over the last year." (Savannah Behrmann, "Takeaways from the COVID-19 stimulus bill passing Congress: Weeks of partisan fighting comes to an end with a win for Biden," [USA Today](#), 3/10/21)
- **Jon Tester voted in favor of S. Amdt. 888 to S. Con. Res. 5.** (S. Amdt. 888 to S. Con. Res. 5, [Vote Number 52](#), Agreed to: 50-50, Tester voted Yea, 2/5/21)
 - **S. Amdt. 888 to S. Con. Res. 5 would allow illegal immigrants to receive COVID stimulus payments through the American Rescue Plan.** "Schumer, D-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 888 that would strike the text of three provisions added to the bill by amendments previously adopted on the floor. Those amendments would include deficit-neutral reserve funds to allow legislation to prevent immigrants from receiving direct, tax-based temporary financial assistance; limit or prohibit environmental regulations that would ban fracking; and approve the

importation of oil from Canada through the Keystone XL pipeline.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 52, [CQ Summary](#), 2/5/21)

- **Jon Tester voted against S. Amdt. 968 to S. Amdt. 891 to H.R. 1319.** (S. Amdt. 968 to S. Amdt. 891 to H.R. 1319, [Vote Number 104](#), Amendment rejected: 49-50, Tester voted Yea, 3/6/21)
 - **S. Amdt. 968 to S. Amdt. 891 to H.R. 1319 would ensure that illegal immigrants cannot receive COVID stimulus payments through the American Rescue Plan.** “Cruz, R-Texas, amendment no. 968 to the Schumer, D-N.Y., substitute amendment no. 891 to the bill that would make individuals who are not considered lawfully present in the U.S. under current tax code ineligible for the 2021 individual tax rebates provided by the bill.” (Senate Roll Call Vote 104, [CQ Summary](#), 3/6/21)
- **The American Rescue Plan sent nearly \$1 billion in stimulus payments to prison inmates in 2021.** “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 and Andrew Kerr, “Nearly \$1 billion in stimulus funds sent to prisoners in 2021, ‘terrorists and perverts’ got \$1,400 checks,” [Washington Examiner](#), 2/11/22)
 - **The American Rescue Plan sent stimulus checks to approximately 645,000 people who were incarcerated at the start of 2021.** “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.” (Jerry Dunleavy and Andrew Kerr, “Nearly \$1 billion in stimulus funds sent to prisoners in 2021, ‘terrorists and perverts’ got \$1,400 checks,” [Washington Examiner](#), 2/11/22)

Jon Tester’s Record on Border Security and Illegal Immigration

When it comes to border security, Jon Tester is just like Joe Biden.

- **VIDEO: In 2023, Jon Tester praised Joe Biden’s border security policies: “the President has helped to [secure the border].”** (Morning Joe, [MSNBC](#), 5/4/23)
- **In May 2023, Tester stated his support for amnesty of illegal immigrants, saying “Congress needs to step up and pass a long pathway to citizenship for folks who are coming to this country.”** “Congress needs to step up and pass a long pathway to citizenship for folks who are coming to this country.” (Morning Joe, [MSNBC](#), 5/4/23)

- **Jon Tester supported Joe Biden’s Build Back Better proposal, calling it a “very good bill that works for states like Montana and other states in the union.”** “Tester predicted the Senate Democrats would make changes to Biden’s big spending and tax package but would ultimately pass a version of it. ‘We’re dealing with reasonable people here,’ he said. ‘I think we can come up with a bill that’s a very, very good bill that works for states like Montana and other states in the union.’” (Steven Dennis, “Tester: Fed uncertainty not helping inflation; Build Back Better ‘a very good bill,’” [Billings Gazette](#), 11/21/21)
 - **“If passed into law, President Biden’s Build Back Better bill would create the largest mass-legalization program for undocumented immigrants in U.S. history.”** “If passed into law, President Biden’s Build Back Better bill would create the largest mass-legalization program for undocumented immigrants in U.S. history. Roughly 7 million of the 11 million unauthorized immigrants currently in the U.S. — including “Dreamers,” coronavirus-era essential workers and farmworkers — would be eligible for the new would be eligible for the new immigration protections.” (Carmen Valencia, “Immigration protections in Build Back Better bill bring hope to DACA recipients,” [Yahoo! News](#), 12/3/21)
 - **The CBO has determined that the Build Back Better Act would grant temporary amnesty to “an estimated 6.5 million non-U.S. nationals.”** “Under President Joe Biden’s current Build Back Better Act (H.R. 5376), an estimated 6.5 million non-U.S. nationals, many of whom are already in the U.S. illegally, would be granted temporary amnesty, according to a report from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO).” (Alek Schemmel, “Build Back Better Act would grant amnesty to millions of people, CBO says,” [KATV](#), 11/29/21)
- **President Biden opposes a southern border wall.** “After all, the president pledged during the 2020 campaign that he would not build “another foot” of the barrier. One of Biden’s executive orders on his inauguration day brought President Donald Trump’s signature project to a grinding halt, with the new president calling that effort to keep migrants from crossing into the United States a waste of money.” (Nick Miroff, “Biden says the border wall is ineffective. Here are key things to know.” [Washington Post](#), 10/12/23)
- **In 2013, Jon Tester voted to table S. Amdt. 1197 to S.744, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.** (S. Amdt. 1197 to S. 744, [Vote Number 151](#), Rejected: 39-54, Tester voted Nay, 6/18/13)
 - **The amendment would have required the construction of a double-layered border fence.** “2013: Voted against amendment to build double-layered border fence (Thune) Sen. Tester voted against the Thune amendment to S. 744, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act. Sen. Thunes amendment would have required the completion of the 350 miles of reinforced, double-layered fencing described in section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 before registered provisional immigrant status could be granted and to require the completion of 700 miles of such fencing before the status of registered provisional immigrants may be adjusted to permanent resident status. The amendment failed 39-54, with

a 3/5ths vote necessary for passage (18 June 2013).” (Sen. Jon Tester’s Immigration Grade Card, [NumbersUSA](#), Accessed 4/24/23)

- **Jon Tester voted against S. Amdt. 1959.** (S. Amdt. 1959, [Vote Number 36](#), Rejected: 60-39, Tester voted Nay, 2/15/18)
 - **S. Amdt. 1959 would provide \$25 billion for a border wall.** “Appropriates \$25 billion to Department of Homeland Security for a new Border Security Enforcement Fund, which will be used for a border wall between the U.S. and Mexico (Sec. 1301).” (“S Amdt 1959 – Secure and Succeed Act (Grassley Amendment)- National Key Vote,” [Vote Smart](#), Accessed: 3/20/23)
- **In 2021, Jon Tester voted against S. Amdt. 542 to S. Con. Res. 5, a government spending bill.** (S. Amdt. 542 to S. Con. Res. 5, [Vote Number 33](#), Rejected: 50-50, Tester voted Nay, 2/5/21)
 - **S. Amdt. 542 would have provided funding for the construction of a border fence.** “2021: Voted against Amdt. 542 to S. Con. Res. 5 to provide border fence funding Sen. Tester voted against Amendment #542, introduced by Sen. Ron Johnson (R-Wisc.), to S. Con. Res. 5, the 2021 COVID-19 stimulus bill. The amendment would have provided funding for border fence construction. The amendment failed 50-50.” (Sen. Jon Tester’s Immigration Grade Card, [NumbersUSA](#), Accessed 4/24/23)
- **Jon Tester voted against S. Amdt 5435 to the Inflation Reduction Act.** (S. Amdt 5435 to S. Amdt. 5194 to H.R. 5376, [Vote Number 320](#), Failed: 50-50, Tester voted Nay, 8/7/22)
 - **S. Amdt 5435 would have provided \$500 million for barriers along the southwest border.**

Statement of Purpose: To replace the funding for the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer with a \$500,000,000 appropriation for the construction or improvement of primary pedestrian fencing and barriers along the southwest border.

(Roll Call Vote 117th Congress – 2nd Session, [The U.S. Senate](#), 8/7/22)

- **On June 1, 2023, Jon Tester voted against S. Amdt. 110 to H.R.3746.** (S. Amdt. 110 to H.R. 3746, [Vote Number 138](#), Failed: 46-51, Tester voted Nay, 6/1/23)
 - **S. Amdt. 110 would restart construction of the border wall, add “thousands more Border Patrol Agents,” and provide better technology at entry sites to detect drugs and illegal immigration.** “A House-passed border security act will be pitched as one of several Senate amendments to the debt ceiling legislation meant to prevent the U.S. from going into default as soon as next week, the Post has learned...Marshall’s amendment, modeled after the House’s ‘Secure the Border Act,’ will propose restarting construction of the border wall, adding ‘thousands more Border Patrol agents’ and providing better technology at entry sites to detect drugs and illegal immigration.” (Caitlin Doornbos, “Sen. Roger

Marshall moves to add border security to debt ceiling bill as US hopes to avoid default," [New York Post](#), 6/1/23)

- **President Biden restricted ICE's ability to take custody of and deport criminal illegal immigrants after they finish their prison sentences.** "According to Florida's complaint, unless the narrow set of prerequisites in the priority categories are met, immigration enforcement no longer exists. Undocumented aliens who have committed serious crimes may not be deportable unless their offenses are aggravated felonies. 'Put simply, the Biden administration does not believe that being in the United States in violation of the immigration laws and committing serious crimes is sufficient reason to remove someone from the country....' Biden has caused an unnecessary public safety threat with his restrictions on detainers to take custody of dangerous criminal aliens when they finish their prison sentences. I also am concerned about his rejection of the removal grounds in the Immigration and Nationality Act. He has completely replaced them with priority categories that limit removals to aliens he thinks should be deported, which I think is a violation of the separation of powers principle in the Constitution." (Nola Rappaport, "Biden letting criminal aliens be released instead of deported; states sue," [The Hill](#), 5/4/21)
- **Jon Tester voted to table S. Amdt. 1251 to S. 744, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.** (S. Amdt. 1251 to S. 744, [Vote Number 159](#), Passed: 54-43, Tester voted Yea, 6/20/13)
 - **S. Amdt 1251 would have prevented illegal immigrants with serious misdemeanors from obtaining legal status.**

``(III) an offense, unless the applicant demonstrates, by clear and convincing evidence, that he or she is innocent of the offense, that he or she is the victim of such offense, or that no offense occurred, which is classified as a misdemeanor in the convicting jurisdiction which involved--

``(aa) domestic violence (as defined in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a));

``(bb) child abuse and neglect (as defined in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a));

``(cc) assault resulting in bodily injury (as defined in section 2266 of title 18, United States Code);

``(dd) the violation of a protection order (as defined in section 2266 of title 18, United States Code); or

``(ee) driving while intoxicated (as defined in section 164 of title 23, United States Code);

``(IV) 3 or more misdemeanor offenses (other than minor traffic offenses or State or local offenses for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status, or a violation of this Act);

``(V) any offense under foreign law, except for a purely political offense, which, if the offense had been committed in the United States, would render the alien inadmissible under section 212(a) (excluding the paragraphs set forth in clause (ii)) or removable under section 237(a), except as provided in paragraph (3) of section 237(a); or

(S. Amdt. 1251 to S. 744, [Congress.gov](#), 6/19/13)

Tester voted to allow illegal immigrants access to federally subsidized health care benefits.

In 2013, Jon Tester voted against prohibiting illegal immigrants from accessing free, taxpayer-funded health care.

- **In 2013, Jeff Sessions introduced an amendment that would prohibit illegal immigrants from accessing free and taxpayer-funded health care.** “U.S. Sen. Jeff Sessions (R-AL), Ranking Member of the Senate Budget Committee, issued a statement tonight following a 43–56 vote on his amendment to ensure that illegal immigrants cannot access free and taxpayer-funded health care if they are granted legal status as part of any immigration bill.” (United States Senate Committee on the Budget, “Senate Democrats Vote To Give Free Healthcare And Obamacare To Illegal Immigrants As Part of Immigration Reform,” [Chairman Press](#), 3/23/13)
 - **Sessions determined that “the Senate Democrat majority voted to extend free and subsidized health care – specifically, Medicaid and Obamacare – to illegal immigrants who would be granted legal status under any comprehensive immigration bill.”** “Yet today, the Senate Democrat majority voted to extend free and subsidized health care—specifically, Medicaid and Obamacare—to illegal immigrants who would be granted legal status under any comprehensive immigration bill.” (United States Senate Committee on the Budget, “Senate Democrats Vote To Give Free Healthcare And Obamacare To Illegal Immigrants As Part of Immigration Reform,” [Chairman Press](#), 3/23/13)
- **The amendment would “establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to achieve savings by prohibiting illegal immigrants or illegal immigrants granted legal status from qualifying for federally subsidized health care.”** ([Sen. Sessions S.Amdt.614 to S.Con.Res.8](#), proposed 3/22/13)
- **Jon Tester voted against Senator Sessions’ amendment.** (S.Amdt. 614 to S.Con.Res. 8, [Vote Number 77](#), Rejected, Tester Voted Nay, 3/23/13)