

“Fried”

Claim

Source

<p>Mark Kelly supported Biden’s reckless spending, printing trillions we don’t have and causing prices in Arizona to go higher than in almost any other state.</p>	<p><i>American Rescue Plan Vote:</i> US Senate Roll Call 110, 3/6/2021</p> <p><i>“Inflation Reduction Act” Vote:</i> US Senate Roll Call 325, 8/7/2022</p> <p>“Although the bill has ‘inflation reduction’ right there in the title, its policies are unlikely to put a lid on rising prices in the near future, says Bill Adams, chief economist for Comerica Bank. ‘Over the short run, fluctuations in energy, food and housing prices will set what happens to inflation this year,’ he says.</p> <p>“The legislation authorizes \$430 billion in spending, the bulk of which — \$300 billion — is earmarked for investments to curb climate change and boost clean energy.” (CNBC, 8/8/2022)</p> <p>“All-in spending was approaching \$13 trillion as of mid-2021. That’s more than the US spent in it’s 13 most expensive wars combined. We use wars because they’re the most expensive things we can think of. Money printing for Quantitative Easing (QE) appears to have worked, so the plan is to load on a bunch more paper money. Is there no limit?</p> <p>“We start with a look at recent COVID costs and then expand to the bigger picture.</p> <p>“President Biden’s \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan is the third dose of economic COVID relief bringing the total to \$5.2 trillion, which is about 25% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product). It’s huge. \$5.2 trillion is the total cost of all our wars since 2001, and is greater than even our most expensive war in history, World War II.</p>
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<p>Mark Kelly supported Biden in paying people not to work, burning our supply chain and your wallet.</p>	<p>“Many believe that all this relief is simply spending our previous tax payments, but the truth is that our government is creating new money, spending future tax payments, and distributing it widely.” (NASDAQ, 11/16/2021)</p> <p>“Due to a combination of higher inflation rates and higher average household spending, inflation is imposing the greatest monthly costs on families in the states of Colorado (\$978), Utah (\$949), and Arizona (\$869).” (Joint Economic Committee, 10/13/2022)</p> <p>“Phoenix ranks No. 1 in the nation for inflation.” (12 News, 9/14/2022)</p> <p>“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”)</p> <p>“Biden’s American Rescue Plan paid people not to work as the economy reopened and showered cash on households already awash in it. In other words, it worsened supply constraints and threw fuel on the fire for a spending boom alongside expansionary monetary policy even though capacity clearly wasn’t there.” (Cato Institute, 11/11/2021)</p> <p>“There are various reasons for the current inflation surge. Perhaps the largest is yet another coronavirus-related emergency action that has outlived its purpose: The role of federal extended unemployment benefits. The payouts, which started at \$600 per week, expired and were replaced with \$300 per week. Our economy has not healed itself completely, but paying people not to work is one of the major forces</p>
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harming our fragile recovery from COVID-19 shutdowns.

“While the official unemployment numbers show a rate of 5.8 percent, there is far more to the story. In fact, the economy has regained only about half of the pre-pandemic workers who left the workforce so far. Forty-eight percent of small businesses cannot fill open positions, with 9.3 million job openings as of April. The lack of workers is resulting in both ubiquitous ‘help wanted’ signs and a surge in wages. While increasing wages are often a sign of an expanding economy, the current increase is both below the average of recent years and below the rate of inflation. These issues reinforce themselves. Wages falling behind inflation increases the likelihood that someone would stay on the enhanced unemployment. The more people who do so, the higher the chance of surging inflation due to disruptions to the supply chain. Fewer workers driving trucks or working at warehouses and ports, and limitations on raw materials and finished goods, are all pushing prices up.” ([The Hill](#), 6/30/2021)