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Arizona Roll Call on Immigration



U.S. House Members' Stands on Immigration

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This Constituent Research Guide shows how Arizona members of the U.S. House voted on major bills and amendments concerning immigration policies. The votes occurred during the 117th Congress (2021-2022) and 118th Congress (2023-2024). Following the chart,

readers will find concise summaries, including pro and con quotes, of the five issues that form the basis of this nonpartisan journalistic report. Readers are encouraged to explore [www.VoteFacts.com](https://www.vote-facts.com) for broader coverage of individual voting records in Congress between 2021-2024.

NV = Did Not Vote

Dash = Not Yet in Office

				Issue 1 Democratic 'Dreamers' Bill Roll Call #91 3/18/21 HR 6	Issue 2 Republican Immigration Bill Roll Call #209 5/11/23 HR 2	Issue 3 Deporting Green Card Holders Roll Call #225 5/17/23 HR 2494	Issue 4 Denying Shelter to the Undocumented Roll Call #340 7/19/23 HR 3941	Issue 5 Impeaching Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas Roll Call #449 2/6/24 H Res 863
Dave Schweikert	R	1	AZ	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eli Crane	R	2	AZ	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ruben Gallego	D	3	AZ	Yes	No	No	NV	No
Greg Stanton	D	4	AZ	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Andy Biggs	R	5	AZ	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Juan Ciscomani	R	6	AZ	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Raul Grijalva	D	7	AZ	Yes	No	No	No	No
Debbie Lesko	R	8	AZ	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paul Gosar	R	9	AZ	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Issue 1 Approving Lawful Permanent Residence for 'Dreamers'

Voting 228 for and 197 against, the House on March 18, 2021, passed a Democratic bill (HR 6) that would enable more than two million so-called "Dreamers" to apply for lawful permanent residence in the United States and qualify for work permits if they arrived in the country before their 19th birthday and before Jan. 1, 2021. Dreamers is the name given to undocumented immigrants who were brought illegally to the United States as children and live with constant fear of deportation to countries where they have never lived. To qualify for the bill's lengthy path to citizenship and protection against deportation, they would have to have clean law-enforcement records and meet certain educational and civic standards, among other requirements. The bill also would

provide citizenship opportunities and protections against deportation to hundreds of thousands of undocumented aliens allowed to live in the United States for humanitarian reasons under the "deferred enforced departure status" and "temporary protected status" programs. Undocumented children of lawfully admitted temporary farm workers also would be eligible to pursue lawful permanent residence under the bill.

Floor Debate, Pro & Con

Supporter Steny Hoyer, D-Md., said: "We are talking about patriotic and law-abiding residents, many of whom have been here for decades and are working to build a strong community and serving on the front lines of this pandemic as healthcare

professionals, first responders and essential workers. We owe them the chance to live without fear of deportation and family separation."

Opponent Mike Garcia, R-Calif., said the bill "should not be considered before addressing our broken immigration system that led to this very problem. Providing amnesty to Dreamers while ignoring the crisis at the border is like cleaning up spilled water before fixing the broken pipe. If Congress fails to reform our immigration system and fails to secure our borders, future migrants will be subjected to the same situation in which Dreamers today find themselves."

A yes vote was to send the bill to the Senate, where it died at the close of the 117th Congress.

Issue 2 Passing Republican Immigration Bill

By a vote of 219 for and 213 against, the House on May 11, 2023, passed a Republican bill (HR 2) that would reinstate Trump-era measures for securing the southwestern border while placing new restraints on undocumented immigrants using the asylum process to obtain lawful permanent residence in the United States. Projected to add \$6.1 billion to deficits over 10 years, the bill would toughen immigration enforcement while weakening or eliminating humanitarian programs put in place by the Biden administration. The bill would:

- Require construction of at least 900 miles of wall on the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border at a cost of \$25 million per mile.
- Establish criminal penalties for those who overstay their visas for at least 10 days.
- Prohibit the Department of Homeland Security from contracting with nongovernmental and religious organizations to transport, shelter or feed undocumented immigrants.
- Scale back a DHS program known as "humanitarian parole" that grants temporary U.S. residence to immigrants from countries including Ukraine.

■ Require employers, including those in agribusiness, to use the federal E-Verify website to determine the legal status of workers.

■ Expand the number of Customs and Border Protection agents from 19,000 to 22,000 and begin polygraph testing of CBP job applicants.

■ Distribute \$110 million annually to state, local and tribal law enforcement.

■ Expand manned surveillance flights, require 24-hour drone surveillance of the U.S.-Mexico border and require eradication of invasive vegetation along the Rio Grande River.

The bill also would prohibit the transfer of migrant families to U.S. communities while they await hearings in immigration court, instead requiring detention near the border. The bill establishes an accelerated process for returning unaccompanied children to their native country unless that would expose them to sex trafficking, and it would end federal funding of attorneys to represent these children in immigration proceedings.

The bill would deny asylum eligibility to those who fail to cross the U.S.-Mexico border at an official point of entry or who voluntarily lived in a third country for at least one year without suffering persecution or torture. The Department of Homeland

Security could deny U.S. entry to asylum seekers if necessary for "operational control" of the border. The bill would prohibit gang members and felons from applying for asylum, assess a \$50 fee on asylum applications and limit the use of an app for scheduling court hearings on asylum claims.

Floor Debate, Pro & Con:

Supporter Chip Roy, R-Texas, said: "We should be exporting the rule of law rather than importing lawlessness, fentanyl, death and destruction. The legislation we have before us would be a giant step toward ensuring that we can hold this administration accountable to make sure that we secure our border, protect our citizens and protect migrants who seek to come here."

Opponent Mary Gay Scanlon, D-Pa., said: "Jailing families indefinitely or sending unaccompanied children back to dangerous and exploitive situations and refusing to provide working legal pathways to residents will not make us any safer; neither will wasting American taxpayer dollars to build a discredited and ineffective border wall...or defunding trusted nonprofit organizations that provide support to immigrants."

A yes vote was to send the bill to the Senate, where it was shelved in committee.

Issue 3 **Deporting Lawful Permanent Residents Who Assault Police**

Voting 255 for and 175 against, the House on May 17, 2023, passed a Republican bill (HR 2494) that would require deportation under the Immigration and Nationality Act of any noncitizens, including lawful U.S. residents holding green cards, who have been convicted of a serious or minor assault on a local, state or federal police officer performing their official duties. This goes beyond current law requiring deportation of undocumented immigrants convicted of serious assaults on law enforcement.

Floor Debate, Pro & Con:

Supporter Barry Moore, R-Ala., said the bill “gives adjudicators a tool to ensure that these criminal aliens can quickly be removed from this country. In doing so, we make America safer, not only for our citizens but also for the hardworking men and women of law enforcement who serve our community every day.”

Opponent Jerrold Nadler, D-N.Y., said: “This is not about undocumented immigrants who are, of course, already removable, and this is not about people who are seeking to enter the United States. This is about people who have come here the so-called ‘right way’ [as] lawful, permanent residents.”

A yes vote was to send the bill to the Senate, where it was shelved in committee.

Issue 4 **Denying School Shelter to Undocumented Immigrants**

Voting 222 for and 201 against, the House on July 19, 2023, passed a Republican bill (HR 3941) that would deny federal education funds to any public K–12 school or institution of higher education that provides shelter on a temporary basis to undocumented immigrants including those applying for asylum in the United States in accordance with federal law.

Floor Debate, Pro & Con:

Supporter Virginia Foxx, R-N.C., said: “Schools are for educating students, not housing illegal aliens. That statement shouldn’t be controversial. Yet somewhere along the way, the left diverged from reality and lost sight of what is best for students.”

Opponent Dan Goldman, D-N.Y., called the measure “an inhumane, xenophobic messaging bill,” adding: “If Republicans truly wanted to protect our schools and our children, they would instead focus on cracking down on rampant gun violence in our schools....”

A yes vote was to send the bill to the Senate, where it was shelved in committee.

Issue 5 **Failing to Impeach Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas**

Voting 214 for and 216 against, the House on Feb. 6, 2024, defeated a Republican resolution (H Res 863) to approve two articles of impeachment against Alejandro Mayorkas, secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), for having “willfully and systemically refused to comply with federal immigration laws” and failing “to control the [south-west] border to the detriment of national security....” The measure was supported by 214 Republicans and opposed by four Republicans and the entire Democratic caucus of 212 members. One member was absent. The House had four vacant seats at the time of the vote.

The articles charged with Mayorkas with violating several provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, mainly by administering a “catch and release” policy that sends aliens to communities throughout the United States while they await a ruling on their petition for asylum, instead of detaining them

at the U.S.–Mexico border. The DHS says the policy is compelled by shortages of detention facilities at the border and immigration judges to hear asylum cases. The impeachment bid also was based on Mayorkas’s policy of granting humanitarian parole collectively to undocumented aliens rather than on a case-by-case basis as his critics say the law requires.

Seven days later, the House reversed itself and voted, 214 for and 213 against, to approve articles of impeachment against Mayorkas. The vote was on agreeing to H Res 863 and sending the measure to the Senate.

Floor Debate, Pro & Con:

Supporter Mark Green, R-Tenn., said Mayorkas “is the very type of public official the framers feared—someone who would cast aside the laws passed by a coequal branch of government and replace those with his own preferences.... He has directed the release of millions of inadmissible aliens

into the country in violation of the [law], which requires them to be detained. He has abused the statute limiting parole to be issued only on a case-by-case and temporary basis for very specific and limited reasons, instead overseeing more than 1.5 million paroles.”

Opponent Katherine Clark, D-Mass., said: “The extreme MAGA majority, what are they going to do about the border? Only this sham impeachment. They have told us what the future holds. As one member across the aisle put it, they oppose action on immigration because it would boost Biden against Trump. That is all they care about. That is what this sham is about, choosing extremism over country, stunts over solutions, and politics over people. That is a breach of trust we all must reject.”

A yes vote was to impeach Alejandro Mayorkas.