

***Jared Golden Says We Must Secure The Border, But In Washington, Golden Has Repeatedly Voted Against Building The Border Wall, Against Ending Catch And Release, Against Hiring More Border Agents And He Voted To Give Amnesty To Millions***

**Golden Voted To Block President Trump From Constructing A Border Wall Along The Southwest Border, Even Though Federal Officials Say That Such A Wall Will Help Federal Agencies Secure The U.S.-Mexico Border**

**On January 16, 2019, Golden Voted To Block President Trump From Constructing A Barrier Along The Southwest Border.** (H.R. 268, [Roll Call 37](#), Bill Passed 230-197-12, 1/16/19, Golden Voted Aye)

**Federal Officials Have Said That The Border Wall Will Help Agencies Secure The U.S.-Mexico Border.** “President Trump’s proposed border wall will help federal agencies secure the U.S.-Mexico border, according to Carla Provost, the newly announced chief of U.S. border patrol. ‘Most certainly, it already assists my men and women,’ Provost told Hill. TV’s Buck Sexton on Wednesday. ‘We already have many miles, over 600 miles of barrier along the border. I have been in locations where there was no barrier, and then I was there when we put it up. It certainly helps. It’s not a be all end all. It’s a part of a system. We need the technology, we need that infrastructure,’ she added in the interview that aired Thursday.” (Julia Manchester, “Border Patrol Chief: Wall Will ‘Most Certainly’ Help Secure Southern Border,” [The Hill](#), 8/9/18)

**Border Walls Have Led To Decreases In Apprehensions In Areas They Have Been Constructed.** “Border Patrol leaders have struggled to say with any degree of precision how well fences work, in part because it’s unknown how many people get away. A wall built in the Yuma sector in the mid-2000s saw a decrease in border apprehensions by 90 percent, and arrests dropped after the wall in San Diego was completed in the 1990s.” (Colleen Long, “The Reality On The Border: How Much Will A Wall Really Help?,” [The Associated Press](#), 1/8/19)

**Golden Voted For H.R. 6, The American Dream And Promise Act, Which Would Create A Pathway To Citizenship For Illegal Immigrants And Has Been Criticized As Amnesty**

**On June 4, 2019, Golden Voted For H.R. 6 – The American Dream And Promise Act Which Provides A Pathway To Citizenship For Illegal Immigrants.** (H.R. 6, [Roll Call 240](#), Bill Passed 237-187-9, 6/4/19, Golden Voted Yes)

**Republicans Have Denounced A Path To Citizenship, Calling It Amnesty.** “The bill, which passed 237 to 187, with seven Republicans voting yes, would create a new legal pathway for young undocumented immigrants brought to the United States illegally as children, known as Dreamers, and for those with Temporary Protected Status, granted to immigrants whose countries are ravaged by natural disaster or violence. It is almost certain to die in the Republican-led Senate, where there is no appetite to challenge Mr. Trump on his signature issue and the majority regards it as amnesty for people who have broken the law.” (Julie Hirschfield Davis, “House Votes To Give ‘Dreamers’ A Path To Citizenship,” [New York Times](#), 6/4/19)

**Critics Of A 2013 Proposal To Provide A Pathway To Citizenship Also Referred To It As Amnesty.** “The eight senators say their plan will secure the border and provide a path to citizenship some undocumented immigrants already in the country. Critics say the citizenship component is granting amnesty for those who entered the country illegally.” (Ted Barrett, Dana Bash and Deirdre Walsh, “Immigration Q&A: Amnesty Or Path To Citizenship?” [CNN](#), 1/29/13)

- **“But Already, Some House Republicans Are Dismissing The Most Controversial Piece Of The Senate Plan To Allow A Path To Citizenship As ‘Amnesty’ Illustrating The Challenge To Get A Deal Through The House. Texas Republican Rep. Lamar Smith Put Out A Statement On Monday Arguing ‘By Granting Amnesty, The Senate Proposal Actually Compounds The Problem By Encouraging More Illegal Immigration.’”** (Ted Barrett, Dana Bash and Deirdre Walsh, “Immigration Q&A: Amnesty Or Path To Citizenship?” [CNN](#), 1/29/13)

## **As The United States Faced A Surge Of Migrants At The Southern Border, Jared Golden Voted For H.R. 6 The “American Dream And Promise Act,” Which Would Create A Pathway To Citizenship For Millions Of Illegal Immigrants And Has Been Criticized As Amnesty**

**On March 18, 2021, The House Passed H.R. 6, Or The “American Dream And Promise Act Of 2021.”** (H.R. 6, [Roll Call #91](#), Passed: 228-197, R 9-197, D 219-0, 3/18/21)

**Golden Voted For H.R. 6, Or The “American Dream And Promise Act Of 2021.”** (H.R. 6, [Roll Call #91](#), Passed: 228-197, R 9-197, D 219-0, Golden voted YEA, 3/18/21)

- **The House Passed H.R. 6 As The Southern Border Faced A Surge Of Migrants.** “The House passed two bills Thursday to provide a path to legal status for millions of undocumented people living in the U.S. -- part of Democrats’ scaled back plans for immigration reform as a surge of migrants at the southern border puts pressure on the Biden administration.” (Laura Litvan and Billy House, “Two Immigration Bills Clear House As GOP Cite Border Surge,” [Bloomberg](#), 3/18/21)
- **H.R. 6 Would Create A Pathway To Citizenship For More Than Two Million Illegal Immigrants.** “The proposal would allow more than 2.3 million ‘Dreamers,’ or unauthorized immigrants who came to the U.S. as minors, as well as beneficiaries of certain temporary humanitarian programs, to gain permanent legal status and eventually, U.S. citizenship.” (Camilo Montoya-Galvez, “House Passes Immigration Bills With Path To Citizenship For ‘Dreamers’ And Farmworkers,” [CBS News](#), 3/19/21)
- **According To The Heritage Foundation, H.R. 6 Would Provide “Amnesty And Green Cards To Millions Of Illegal Immigrants.”** “This bill provides amnesty and green cards to millions of illegal immigrants. It is prone to fraud and is an immoral solution to the illegal immigration problem.” (“American Dream And Promise Act Of 2021,” [The Heritage Foundation](#), 3/16/21)

## **In 2023, The State Of Maine Experienced An Influx Of Immigrants Who Crossed The Mexican Border, Costing The \$1.9 Million In Housing**

**The Washington Examiner Headline: “Maine Forced To House Immigrants In Hotels For The Next Year At Cost Of \$1.9 Million”** (Anna Giaritelli, “Maine Forced To House Immigrants In Hotels For The Next Year At Cost Of \$1.9 Million,” [The Washington Examiner](#), 8/17/23)

**Maine Has Had An Influx Of Approximately 1,600 Immigrants Primarily From The Democratic Republic Of The Congo, And Angola – All Of Which Entered The Country By Crossing The United States/Mexico Border.** “Small communities not far from the Maine-Canada border have been inundated with immigrants who crossed the U.S.-Mexico border and ended up in northern New England homeless and unable to work. Maine is the latest East Coast location, after Massachusetts, New York City, and New York state, to face major financial and logistical challenges as a result of the more than 2 million immigrants released into the country from the border 2,000 miles away since President Joe Biden took office. Most of the newcomers crossed the border into Texas and are originally from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola, and they chose to go to Maine because of the growing central African population in the area, according to Jessica Grondin, director of communications and digital services for the city of Portland. Approximately 1,600 immigrants, including asylum-seekers who must wait several years before having their claims decided, have traveled to the capital city since January. Portland has a population of 68,000 residents, making the influx of newcomers significant for the city government.” (Anna Giaritelli, “Maine Forced To House Immigrants In Hotels For The Next Year At Cost Of \$1.9 Million,” [The Washington Examiner](#), 8/17/23)

**The State Has “Struggled” To Find Long-Term Housing Solutions For The Migrants.** “In April, the city moved 300 immigrants into the Portland Expo building as the city looked for longer-term housing. As a state that provides general assistance, including housing vouchers and food vouchers, to any person regardless of immigration status, it has put municipalities like Portland in a difficult position of having to accommodate those who show up. City and state officials struggled to find long-term housing for families in the expo center until recently. Grondin told the Washington

Examiner that it would cost more than \$1.9 million to rent a hotel in the city of Freeport for up to a year, as well as a second hotel in Lewiston on a day-to-day basis for several months. On Wednesday, yellow school buses pulled up outside the venue to transport 191 people, making up 60 families, to hotels less than half an hour away in Freeport and Lewiston, cities with a combined population of less than 45,000 residents.” (Anna Giaritelli, “Maine Forced To House Immigrants In Hotels For The Next Year At Cost Of \$1.9 Million,” [The Washington Examiner](#), 8/17/23)

## **In 2021, Golden Voted For H.R. 1333, Or The “NO BAN Act,” An \$825 Million Bill That Would Restrict The President’s Immigration Powers And, According To Critics, “Weaken National Security”**

### **On April 21, 2021, Jared Golden Voted For H.R. 1333, The NO BAN Act, Which Would “Limit The President’s Ability To Restrict Entry Of A Class Of Foreign Nationals.”**

“Passage of the bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination based on religion with regard to individuals seeking immigrant visas, nonimmigrant visas or other entry into the United States. It would limit the president’s ability to restrict entry of a class of foreign nationals, including to require that such restrictions be temporary, narrowly tailored and subject to a State Department determination that they are in the interest of U.S. public safety or international stability.” (CQ Summary, H.R. 1333, [Roll Call 127](#), Passed 218-208: R 1-208; D 217-0, 4/21/21, Golden Voted Yea)

**The NO BAN Act Would “Restrict The President’s Wide-Ranging Power To Control Immigration” By Requiring Congressional Oversight For Travel Bans.** “Voting 218 to 208, mostly along party lines, the House passed legislation known as the No Ban Act that would restrict the president’s wide-ranging power to control immigration by requiring that travel bans be temporary and subject to congressional oversight. It also would explicitly bar any such edict based on religion.” (Luke Broadwater, “House Votes To Restrict Future Travel Bans, Moving To Undo Trump’s Legacy,” [The New York Times](#), 4/21/21)

- **“The Congressional Budget Office Estimates That The Bill Would Cost \$825 Million To Implement Over Five Years.”** (Luke Broadwater, “House Votes To Restrict Future Travel Bans, Moving To Undo Trump’s Legacy,” [The New York Times](#), 4/21/21)

**Rep. Guy Reschenthaler (R-PA) Argued That The Bill Would “Weaken National Security” And Do “Nothing To Address The Biden Border Crisis.”** “Representative Guy Reschenthaler, Republican of Pennsylvania, argued on Tuesday that the No Ban Act would weaken national security, and that the requirement that travelers have access to counsel ‘complicates the job of Border Patrol agents’ and would cost millions of dollars. ... ‘This bill does nothing to address the Biden border crisis,’ he said, using the label Republicans have adopted.” (Luke Broadwater, “House Votes To Restrict Future Travel Bans, Moving To Undo Trump’s Legacy,” [The New York Times](#), 4/21/21)

## **Golden Voted Against Restarting Construction Of A Border Wall And Reforming Asylum**

**On May 11, 2023, Golden Voted Against The Secure The Border Act.** “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to take a number of actions to limit illegal immigration into the United States, including by resuming construction of the ‘border wall’ along the southwestern border, bolstering Customs and Border Protection, reopening border detention facilities, limiting asylum applications and eligibility, and establishing a mandatory employment verification system. To enhance physical border security, the bill would require DHS to resume all previously planned border wall construction on the U.S.-Mexico border. It would require DHS to design, install and operate at least 900 total miles of physical barriers and other infrastructure and technology along the border, until the department achieves ‘operational control’ of the border, defined under current law as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the country. To bolster operations and capacity of Customs and Border Protection, the bill would require CBP to maintain at least 22,000 full-time agents by Sept. 30, 2025, and authorize up to \$100 million for agent retention bonuses. It would authorize \$110 million annually through fiscal 2028 for new DHS grants to law enforcement agencies in border states to assist with CBP operations. It would authorize funding for CBP to upgrade license plate readers and install cameras, microphones, and surveillance

and intrusion detection systems at the northern and southern borders. It would require CBP to issue and regularly update a strategic plan to enhance U.S. border security, including to address security gaps between ports of entry, staffing requirements and information sharing. It would require DHS to ensure that the CBP Air and Marine Operations carries out at least 110,000 flight hours annually and operates unmanned aircraft systems over the southern border 24 hours per day. As amended, the bill would require Congress to commission a report that contains a national strategy to address Mexican drug cartels, including a determination of whether there should be a designation established to address such cartels. Among provisions limiting eligibility for asylum within the United States, the bill would specify that noncitizens are eligible for asylum only if they arrived at an official U.S. port of entry. It would tighten standards for determining whether an individual has a ‘credible fear of persecution’ and is persecuted as part of a ‘social group’ or based on a ‘political opinion.’ It would expand reasons disqualifying individuals from asylum eligibility, including convictions for certain offenses such as using a false ID, domestic violence, child abuse, certain drug possession or trafficking, and repeated or serious driving while intoxicated; traveling through but not seeking asylum in at least one other country party to certain refugee protection treaties; and ability to avoid persecution by relocating to another part of their home country. It would require DHS to return asylum seekers who cannot be detained to a safe third country during their immigration proceedings. Among other immigration enforcement provisions, the bill would require DHS to reopen or restore the use of all Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facilities that were in operation on Jan. 20, 2021. It would require DHS to detain parents and their children together and return all unaccompanied children to their country of origin. It would limit ‘parole’ authority allowing noncitizens to temporarily live and work in the U.S. allowing DHS to grant parole only on a case-by-case individual basis. The bill would require DHS to create a system based on the E-Verify pilot program to verify whether prospective employees are eligible to work in the U.S. and gradually require all employers to begin using the new system over 24 months, with 36-month deadline for agricultural sector employers.” (H.R. 2, [Roll Call Vote #209](#): Passed 219-213; R 219-2; D 0-211; 5/11/23, Golden Voted Nay; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 5/19/23)

- **The Secure The Border Wall Act Would “Restart Border Wall Construction, Restrict Asylum,” And “Crack Down on The Employment Of Undocumented Immigrants.”** “House Republicans passed a sweeping border security package Thursday that lawmakers in both parties and chambers said could spark bipartisan negotiations on immigration measures. The House voted 219-213 to pass the bill, which would restart border wall construction, restrict asylum and more. No Democrats supported the bill, and two Republicans also voted against it: Kentucky Rep. Thomas Massie and California Rep. John Duarte. (...) Congressional Republicans have made U.S.-Mexico border security a priority amid high migration levels. The House voted hours ahead of the end of the Title 42 policy, which is expected to further increase migration. House Majority Leader Steve Scalise, R-La., called the bill the ‘strongest border security package that Congress has ever taken up.’ The bill would require the Department of Homeland Security to resume construction of a border wall that Biden halted and invest more in border security technology and personnel. It would make it harder for migrants to qualify for asylum, permit migrant children to be detained for months with their parents and crack down on the employment of undocumented immigrants. The legislation would also limit federal funding to nongovernmental organizations that assist migrants and curb the government’s authority to allow certain migrants to come to the U.S. legally under a form of humanitarian protection known as parole.” (Suzanne Monyak and Lindsey McPherson, “House-Passed Border Bill May Spark Bipartisan Immigration Talks,” [Roll Call](#), 5/11/23)
- **The Bill Would “Increase Penalties For Individuals Who Overstay Their Visas And Bolster The Number Of Border Patrol Agents.”** “The legislation, which House Speaker Kevin McCarthy called the ‘strongest border security bill to come through Congress in more than 100 years,’ would increase penalties for individuals who overstay their visas and bolster the number of Border Patrol agents. H.R. 2, known as the ‘Secure the Border Act,’ also restarts border wall construction and reinstates the ‘remain in Mexico’ policy that required some asylum-seekers

to be sent back to Mexico during immigration proceedings.” (Lauren Peller, “McCarthy-Backed Border Bill Passes House Hours Before Title 42 Ends,” [ABC News](#), 5/11/23)

- **The Legislation Would Also Overturn A Biden Administration Policy To Allow Migrants From Venezuela, Haiti, And Nicaragua “To Apply To Come To The U.S. For Two Years Legally And Work.”** “House Republicans passed a sweeping bill Thursday to build more U.S.-Mexico border wall and impose new restrictions on asylum seekers, creating a hard-line counter to President Joe Biden’s policies just as migrants are amassing along the border with the end of coronavirus pandemic restrictions. (...) The bill would also scrap a program that has allowed U.S. officials to accept or quickly turn away some migrants from Venezuela, Haiti and Nicaragua. The program is a cornerstone of Biden’s immigration efforts, allowing migrants from those countries to apply to come to the U.S. for two years legally and work.” (Stephen Groves, “House Republican Pass new Asylum Restrictions As Title 42 Ends; Biden Promises Veto,” [The Associated Press](#), 5/11/23)

**On May 11, 2023, Golden Voted For A Motion To Recommit The Secure The Border Act.** “Garcia, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to a committee.” (H.R. 2, [Roll Call Vote #208](#): Failed 211-221: R 0-221; D 211-0; 5/11/23, Golden Voted Yea; [CQ Summary](#), Accessed 5/19/23)