

ZELDIN AND IMMIGRATION

Highlights:

- Lee Zeldin voted against measures to support immigrants who had come to the U.S. as children.
- Lee Zeldin voted against providing a legal pathway to citizenship for some undocumented immigrants.
- Lee Zeldin voted to block and to reverse Obama’s executive actions on immigration, including a vote to shutdown the Department of Homeland Security.
 - In 2015, Zeldin voted to block Obama’s 2014 immigration executive orders.
 - In 2015, Zeldin voted for budget resolutions that called for reversing Obama’s executive actions on immigration.
- Lee Zeldin defended Trump’s immigration policies.
 - In 2023, Zeldin said he believed the government should end “catch and release.”
 - In 2023, Zeldin said he believed the government should enforce the “remain in Mexico” policy.
 - In 2023, Zeldin said he believed the government should finish the construction of the border wall.
 - From 2017 to 2019, Zeldin effectively voted multiple times to fund Trump’s border wall.
 - In 2019, Zeldin voted against terminating the national emergency declared by Trump for border wall construction.
 - In 2018, Zeldin voted against ending the Trump administration’s family separation policy.
- Lee Zeldin called on the Nassau and Suffolk county sheriffs to deputize officers as immigration agents.

2015-2021: Zeldin Voted Against Measures To Support Immigrants Who Had Come To The Country As Children

2021: ZELDIN VOTED AGAINST ALLOWING DACA RECIPIENTS TO BE EMPLOYED BY LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AGENCIES

2021: Zeldin Voted Against Allowing Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals Recipients To Be Employed By Legislative Branch Agencies. In July 2021, Zeldin voted against the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022 which would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “authorize[d] legislative branch agencies to hire individuals with employment authorization under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program; require the AOC to remove from public spaces in the Capitol all Confederate statues and busts, as well as those representing former Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney, Vice President John C. Calhoun, and others.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 215-207. [House Vote 239, [7/28/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [7/28/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 4346](#)]

2018: ZELDIN EFFECTIVELY VOTED AGAINST PROVIDING A PATHWAY TO CITIZENSHIP FOR DACA RECIPIENTS

2018: Zeldin Effectively Voted Against Providing A Pathway To Citizenship For DACA Recipients. In June 2018, Zeldin effectively voted against an amendment that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “replace[d] the bill’s provisions with a system that would provide a pathway to citizenship for recipients of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.” The underlying legislation was a conservative immigration reform bill. The House rejected the amendment by a vote of 191 to 234. [House Vote 281, [6/21/18](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/21/18](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 4760](#)]

2019: ZELDIN VOTED AGAINST GRANTING CITIZENSHIP TO DREAMERS AND THOSE IN THE U.S. UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS

2019: Zeldin Voted Against Granting Citizenship To Dreamers And Individuals Living In The U.S. Under The Temporary Protected Status And Deferred Enforced Departure Programs. In June 2019, Zeldin voted against the

American Dream and Promise Act that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “provide[d] legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 237-187. [House Vote 240, [6/4/19](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/4/19](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R.6](#)]

2021: ZELDIN VOTED AGAINST CREATING A FAST-TRACK RESIDENCY APPLICATION PROCESS FOR DACA RECIPIENTS

2021: Zeldin Voted Against Creating A Fast-Track Residency Application Process For Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals Program Recipients. In March 2021, Zeldin voted against the American Dream and Promise Act of 2021 which would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “require[d] DHS to establish a streamlined residency application process for individuals enrolled in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 228-197. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 91, [3/18/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/18/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 6](#)]

2015-2016: ZELDIN VOTED MULTIPLE TIMES TO PREVENT AN EXTENSION OF THE PROGRAM ALLOWING DACA RECIPIENTS AND DREAMERS TO JOIN THE MILITARY

2016: Zeldin Voted To Prevent An Extension Of The Program Allowing DACA Immigrants To Join The Military. In June 2016, Zeldin voted for an amendment that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “bar[red] use of funds to extend the expiration date of a Sept. 25, 2014, memo that allowed undocumented immigrants granted deferral of deportation under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program to be eligible for military enlistment through the Military Accessions Vital to the National Interest program.” The underlying legislation was an FY 2017 defense appropriations. The vote was on the amendment. The House rejected the amendment by a vote of 207 to 214. [House Vote 318, [6/16/16](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/16/16](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Amdt. 1200](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5293](#)]

2016: Zeldin Voted Against Extending Or Reissuing A Defense Memo Which Allowed Individuals Granted Deportation Reprieve Under The Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals Program To Be Eligible To Enlist In The U.S. Military. In June 2016, Zeldin voted for an amendment that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “prohibit[ed] use of funds to extend the expiration date of, or to reissue with a new expiration date, a Sept. 25, 2014, memo that allowed undocumented immigrants granted deferral of deportation under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program to be eligible for military enlistment through the Military Accessions Vital to the National Interest program.” The underlying legislation was an FY 2017 defense appropriation. The vote was on the amendment. The House rejected the amendment by a vote of 210 to 211. [House Vote 317, [6/16/16](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/16/16](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Amdt. 1199](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 5293](#)]

2015: Zeldin Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Effectively Prevented DREAMers From Serving In The United States Military. In May 2015, Zeldin voted for an amendment that would help prevent the Secretary of Defense from reviewing if DREAMers could enlist in the armed forces. According to Congressional Quarterly, the amendment, “would strike the section of the bill that would express the sense of the House that the Defense secretary should review current law to determine whether individuals participating in President Barack Obama’s Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program may enlist in the armed forces.” According to Rep. Ruben Gallego (D-AZ), the amendment would, “leave the deeply unjust status quo unchanged. Right now, in America, DREAMers can be drafted into the military, but they can't sign up to serve in the military force they choose. That is simply unacceptable. These young people are Americans in every respect, except on paper.” The underlying bill was FY 2016 National Defense Authorization Act. The vote was on the amendment. The House adopted by a vote of 221 to 202 and subsequently passed the amended bill. After the Senate passed its own version, the bill went to a conference committee. The resulting compromise version did not contain the provision struck by the amendment. Both the House and the Senate subsequently passed the legislation; however, the president vetoed the bill and was not overridden. [House Vote 229, [5/14/15](#); Congressional Quarterly, [5/14/15](#); Congressional Record, [5/14/15](#); House Report 114-270, [9/29/15](#); White House Press Briefing, [9/30/15](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Amdt. 219](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 1735](#)]

2015: ZELDIN VOTED TO BAR FUNDS FROM BEING USED BY THE ADMINISTRATION IN LAWSUIT CHALLENGING OBAMA'S DACA EXECUTIVE ORDER

2015: Zeldin Voted To Bar Funds From Being Used By The Administration In The Lawsuit Challenging The President's Executive Orders On Immigration. In June 2015, Zeldin voted for an amendment barring the use of funds by the administration for the state of Texas et al. v. United States of America et al. court case. According to Congressional Quarterly, the amendment would have “bar[red] funds made available by the bill from being used with respect to the case State of Texas, et al. v. United States of America, et al., in which 26 states are suing the Obama administration over its executive actions on immigration.” The underlying legislation was H.R. 2578, the FY 2016 Commerce, Justice and related agencies appropriations bill. The vote was on the amendment. The House agreed to the amendment by a vote of 224 to 204. The underlying bill passed the House, but it but died in the Senate after an attempt at becoming a vehicle for a different appropriations bill. [House Vote 293, [6/3/15](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/3/15](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Amdt. 350](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 2578](#)]

2015: ZELDIN VOTED TO DEFUND DACA

2015: Zeldin Voted To Defund The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program. In January 2015, Zeldin voted for an amendment that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “bar[red] the use of any funds after Jan. 9, 2015, to consider new, renewal or previously denied applications under the president’s 2012 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, or under any other succeeding executive policy. The prohibition would [have] appl[ied] to any funds or fees collected or otherwise made available to the Homeland Security Department, or to any other federal agency, by any bill for any fiscal year.” The underlying legislation was an FY 2015 DHS funding bill. The House adopted the amendment by a vote of 218 to 209. The policy was later stripped out of the funding bill that became law. [House Vote 30, [1/14/15](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/14/15](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Amdt. 7](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 240](#)]

2021: Zeldin Voted Against Providing A Legal Pathway To Citizenship For Some Undocumented Immigrants

2021: ZELDIN VOTED MULTIPLE TIMES AGAINST PROVIDING A LEGAL PATHWAY TO CITIZENSHIP FOR SOME UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

2021: Zeldin Voted Against Providing Legal Status To Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The U.S. As Children Or From Countries With Temporary Protected Status Classification And Against Protecting Them From Deportation. In March 2021, Zeldin voted against the American Dream and Promise Act of 2021 which would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “provide[d] legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 228-197. The Senate did not take substantive action on the bill. [House Vote 91, [3/18/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/18/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 6](#)]

- **The Legislation Would Have Provided A Pathway To Citizenship For 2.5 Million Undocumented Immigrants, Including Those Who Arrived As Children.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “The measure (HR 6) would open a gateway to citizenship for 2.5 million undocumented immigrants, including those often referred to as Dreamers, according to the bill’s sponsors.” [Congressional Quarterly, [3/18/21](#)]

Zeldin Effectively Voted At Least Three Times Against Providing Legal Status To Some Undocumented People

2021: Zeldin Effectively Voted Against Immigration Reform To Provide Legal Status To Some Undocumented Immigrants. In March 2021, according to Congressional Quarterly, Zeldin voted for the “Jordan, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee.” The vote was on a motion to recommit. The House rejected the motion by a vote of 203-216. [House Vote 90, [3/18/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/18/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 6](#)]

2021: Zeldin Effectively Voted Against The American Dream And Promise Act. In March 2021, according to Congressional Quarterly, Zeldin voted against the “adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of a joint resolution removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment (H J Res 17), the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (HR 1620), the American Dream and Promise Act (HR 6) [...] The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each of the five measures.” The vote was on the adoption of the rule. The House adopted the rule by a vote of 216-204. [House Vote 79, [3/16/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/16/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 6](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 233](#)]

2021: Zeldin Effectively Voted Against The American Dream And Promise Act. In March 2021, according to Congressional Quarterly, Zeldin voted against the “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 233) that would provide for House floor consideration of a joint resolution removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment (H J Res 17), the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (HR 1620), the American Dream and Promise Act (HR 6) [...] The rule would provide for up to one hour of debate on each of the five measures.” The vote was on a motion to order the previous question. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 212-200. [House Vote 78, [3/16/21](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/16/21](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 6](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Res. 233](#)]

2015: Zeldin Voted To Block, Then To Reverse Obama’s Executive Actions On Immigration

2015: ZELDIN VOTED TO BLOCK OBAMA’S 2014 IMMIGRATION EXECUTIVE ORDERS

2015: Zeldin Voted To Block President Obama’s 2014 Immigration Executive Orders. In January 2015, Zeldin voted to block President Obama’s enforcement and prosecutorial discretion immigration executive orders. According to Congressional Quarterly, the amendment “would bar the use of funds in the bill to implement the administration’s immigration policies or to grant any federal benefit to any illegal immigrant as a result of those policies. The amendment would bar funding for the implementation of the executive actions announced in November 2014, four of the so-called ‘Morton memos’ from 2011 and 2012 focusing on prosecutorial discretion and changes to immigration enforcement priorities and any substantially similar policies issued after Jan. 9, 2015. It also would state that such immigration policies have no statutory or constitutional basis.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the amendment passed by a vote 237 to 190. The underlying bill was FY 2015 Appropriations for Homeland Security. The final bill signed by the president did not include the policy found in this amendment. [House Vote 29, [1/14/15](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/15/15](#); PBS, [3/4/15](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Amdt. 6](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 240](#)]

2015: ZELDIN VOTED FOR BUDGET RESOLUTIONS THAT CALLED FOR REVERSING OBAMA’S EXECUTIVE ACTIONS ON IMMIGRATION, EVEN IF IT MEANT SHUTTING DOWN THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

2015: Zeldin Voted For The FY 2016 Budget Resolution Which Called For Reversing Obama’s Executive Actions On Immigration. In March 2015, Zeldin voted for the FY 2016 budget resolution which called for reversing President Obama’s executive actions on immigration. According to Congressional Quarterly, “Other proposals recommended by the committee report include the following [...] Reverse President Obama’s executive actions that defer deportation of certain illegal immigrants and ensure that they do not become eligible for certain federal benefits.” The vote was on the budget resolution. The House passed the resolution 228 to 199. The budget resolution died in the Senate, but a similar concurrent resolution did pass both Houses. [House Vote 142, [3/25/15](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/23/15](#); Congressional Actions, [S. Con. Res. 11](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Con. Res. 27](#)]

2015: Zeldin Voted For A FY 2016 Budget Resolution Which Called For Reversing Obama’s Executive Actions On Immigration. In March 2015, Zeldin voted for a FY 2016 Budget Resolution which called for reversing President Obama’s executive actions on immigration. According to Congressional Quarterly, “Other proposals recommended by the committee report include the following [...] Reverse President Obama’s executive actions that defer deportation of certain illegal immigrants and ensure that they do not become eligible for certain federal benefits.” The vote was on adopting the substitute amendment. The House passed the amendment 219 to 208 and later passed the budget resolution. The budget resolution died in the Senate, but a similar concurrent resolution did pass both Houses. [House Vote 141, [3/25/15](#); Congressional Quarterly,

[3/23/15](#); Congressional Actions, [S. Con. Res. 11](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Amdt. 86](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Con. Res. 27](#)

2015: Zeldin Voted To Fund The Department Of Homeland Security For FY 2015 While Blocking Obama's Immigration Executive Orders, Including The 2012 Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals Program. In January 2015, Zeldin voted to fund the Department of Homeland Security for the remainder of FY 2015, while blocking funding for President Obama's executive orders on immigration, including the programs for DREAMERS. According to Congressional Quarterly, "Passage of the bill would provide \$47.8 billion in fiscal 2015 for the Homeland Security Department and related activities. The bill would include \$12.6 billion for Customs and Border Protection; \$6.3 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement; \$7.2 billion for the Transportation Security Administration, including fees; \$10 billion for the Coast Guard; \$1.7 billion for the Secret Service; and \$10.8 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, including \$6.4 billion for emergency disaster relief. As amended the bill would bar the use of funds to implement the administration's immigration policies or to grant any federal benefit to any illegal immigrant as a result of those policies." The vote was on passage, the bill passed 236 to 191. The president signed a bill, but without language blocking his immigration executive orders. [House Vote 35, [1/14/15](#); Congressional Quarterly, [1/14/15](#); PBS, [3/4/15](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 240](#)]

2015: Zeldin Voted To Shut Down The Department Of Homeland Security Over A Fight Over Obama's Executive Actions On Immigration

2015: Zeldin Voted To Shut Down The Department Of Homeland Security Over A Fight Over President Obama's Executive Actions On Immigration. In March 2015, Zeldin voted against funding the Department of Homeland Security. According to Congressional Quarterly, the bill, "would provide[d] \$47.8 billion in fiscal 2015 for the Homeland Security Department and related activities." According to Congressional Quarterly, the bill "end[ed] a funding showdown that has consumed the congressional agenda since Republicans decided in December to link the spending legislation to language blocking the president's immigration executive actions." The vote was on motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. The House accepted the motion by a vote of 257 to 167. The bill, having already passed the Senate, went to the president, where he signed it. [House Vote 109, [3/3/15](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/15](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/3/15](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 240](#)]

Zeldin Defended Trump's Immigration Policies

2023: ECHOING TRUMP ZELDIN SAID HE BELIEVED THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD END "CATCH AND RELEASE"

2023: Zeldin Said He Believed The Government Should End "Catch And Release." According to Spectrum News, "Like Gov. Kathy Hochul, former Republican gubernatorial candidate Lee Zeldin told Capital Tonight on Tuesday he would lobby the federal government for further resources, but that's where his policies toward migrants would diverge from the governor's. 'I believe we should finish construction of the border wall, end Catch & Release; enforce the 'Remain in Mexico' policy, support our customs and border patrol agents (and) stop incentivizing and rewarding illegal entry,' Zeldin stated." [Spectrum News, [8/9/23](#)]

The Trump Administration Announced It Would End "Catch And Release"

The Trump Administration Announced It Would End "Catch And Release." According to NPR, "The Trump administration will no longer allow migrant families apprehended at the border to enter the U.S. under the immigration policy commonly known as 'catch and release.' The policy change was announced Monday by Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Kevin McAleenan in remarks at the Council on Foreign Relations in Washington, D.C." [NPR, [9/24/19](#)]

- **"Catch And Release" Referred To Legal Protections For Specific Vulnerable Populations Like Children And Families Who Have Entered The Country.** According to Vox, "The laws and policies that Trump and his officials refer to as 'catch and release' are actually legal protections for specific vulnerable populations — groups like children, families, and people who claim they're in deadly peril if they're sent home — that Congress and the courts have decided need to be treated with extra care." [Vox, [4/9/18](#)]

2023: ZELDIN SAID HE BELIEVED THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENFORCE THE “REMAIN IN MEXICO” POLICY

2023: Zeldin Said He Believed The Government Should Enforce The “Remain In Mexico” Policy. According to Spectrum News, “Like Gov. Kathy Hochul, former Republican gubernatorial candidate Lee Zeldin told Capital Tonight on Tuesday he would lobby the federal government for further resources, but that’s where his policies toward migrants would diverge from the governor’s. ‘I believe we should finish construction of the border wall, end Catch & Release; enforce the ‘Remain in Mexico’ policy, support our customs and border patrol agents (and) stop incentivizing and rewarding illegal entry,’ Zeldin stated.” [Spectrum News, [8/9/23](#)]

The Trump Administration Began The “Remain In Mexico” Policy, Which Sent Asylum Seekers Back To Mexico To Await Their Court Date

The Trump Administration Began The “Remain In Mexico” Policy, Which Sent Asylum Seekers Back To Mexico To Await Their Court Date. According to NPR, “The Trump administration began implementing a new hard-line immigration policy by sending a single asylum-seeker from Central America back to Tijuana, Mexico, to await his assigned court date later this year in San Diego. The first asylum-seeker to be returned to Mexico was a Honduran man identified as Carlos Catarlo Gomez. He appeared confused and scared by the throng of reporters waiting for him Tuesday on the Mexican side of the San Ysidro border crossing, according to the San Diego Union-Tribune. He was whisked away by Mexican authorities. Officially dubbed ‘Migrant Protection Protocols,’ the policy was announced by Homeland Security Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen last December. Administration officials initially called it a ‘Remain in Mexico’ policy to deter the waves of asylum-seeking families fleeing mainly the Northern Triangle nations of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.” [NPR, [1/29/19](#)]

2023: ZELDIN SAID HE BELIEVED THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD FINISH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BORDER WALL

2023: Zeldin Said He Believed The Government Should Finish The Construction Of The Border Wall. According to Spectrum News, “Like Gov. Kathy Hochul, former Republican gubernatorial candidate Lee Zeldin told Capital Tonight on Tuesday he would lobby the federal government for further resources, but that’s where his policies toward migrants would diverge from the governor’s. ‘I believe we should finish construction of the border wall, end Catch & Release; enforce the ‘Remain in Mexico’ policy, support our customs and border patrol agents (and) stop incentivizing and rewarding illegal entry,’ Zeldin stated.” [Spectrum News, [8/9/23](#)]

2017-2019: Zeldin Effectively Voted Multiple Times To Fund Trump’s Border Wall

2019: Zeldin Effectively Voted For \$1.375 Billion For The Border Wall

2019: Zeldin Effectively Voted For The FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), Which Provided \$1.375 Billion For The Border Wall, Much Less Than The \$7.2 Billion Requested By Trump. In December 2019, Zeldin effectively voted for the FY 2020 NDAA. According to Congressional Quarterly, “Congress provided only \$1.375 Billion for border barriers [...] The agreement does not authorize the \$7.2 billion requested by the president for Army OCO military construction funding to build the border wall, half of which (\$3.6 billion) would be to back-fill accounts where funds diverted for wall construction.” The vote was on adoption of the conference report to accompany the bill. The House adopted the conference report by a vote of 377-48. The bill was later passed by the Senate and signed into law by the President. [House Vote 672, [12/11/19](#); Congressional Quarterly, [12/17/19](#); Congressional Actions, [S.1790](#)]

2018: Zeldin Voted For Legislation That Would Allocate \$5.7 Billion For The Border Wall

2018: Zeldin Voted For Legislation That Would Allocate \$5.7 Billion For The Border Wall. In December 2018, Zeldin voted for a continuing resolution funding a significant portion of government through February 8, 2019 as well as allocating \$5.7 billion for President Trump’s border wall. According to Congressional Quarterly, “The bill is the legislative vehicle for a short-term continuing resolution that would fund the government through Feb. 8, 2019. It would also authorize \$5.7 billion for construction of a border wall on the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as an estimated \$7.8 billion in emergency disaster relief funding.” The vote was on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment

to the bill, with a further House amendment. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 217 to 185. The bill died in the Senate. [House Vote 472, [12/20/18](#); Congressional Quarterly, [12/20/18](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 695](#)]

2018: Zeldin Voted For A Republican Immigration Reform Measure Which Provided \$9.3 Billion In Wall Funding

2018: Zeldin Voted For A Republican Immigration Reform Measure Which Would Have Provided \$9.3 Billion In Wall Funding, A Three-Year Renewable Temporary Status For DACA Recipients, And Reduced Overall Legal Immigration By Ending The Diversity Visa Program And Restricting Family-Based Immigration. In June 2018, Zeldin voted for a conservative immigration reform bill. According to Congressional Quarterly, “Passage of the bill that would authorize \$24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities, including \$9.3 billion for a border wall and other physical barriers and would provide individuals registered under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program with a three-year, renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status but with no special path to citizenship. It would modify legal immigration by ending the diversity visa program and restricting most family-based immigration to allow only spouses and minor children of legal permanent residents to receive green cards. It would increase enforcement of immigration laws within the United States, including by requiring all employers to verify the immigration status and eligibility of individuals seeking jobs in the United States.” The vote was on passage. The House rejected the bill by a vote of 193 to 231. [House Vote 282, [6/21/18](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/21/18](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 4760](#)]

2017: Zeldin Effectively Voted For Funding For Trump’s Border Wall With Funding Instead Of Going To FEMA For The Funding

2017: Zeldin Effectively Voted For Funding For Trump’s Border Wall With Funding Instead Of Going To FEMA. In September 2017, Zeldin effectively voted against an amendment that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “increase[d] funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s National Predisaster Mitigation Fund by \$2.4 billion, would [have] eliminate[d] \$1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border, and would [have] decrease[d] funding for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations by \$849.5 million.” The underlying legislation was an FY 2018 omnibus. The House rejected the motion to recommit by a vote of 186 to 223. The House later passed the underlying legislation. The Senate took no substantive action on the overall legislation. [House Vote 527, [9/14/17](#); Congressional Quarterly, [9/14/17](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 3354](#)]

2017: Zeldin Voted To Appropriate \$1.6 Billion In Funding For A Border Wall

2017: Zeldin Voted To Appropriate \$1.6 Billion In Funding For A Border Wall On The Southern Border As Part Of An FY 18 ‘Minibus’ Appropriations Bill. In July 2017, Zeldin voted for legislation that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “provide[d] \$788 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2018 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including \$658.1 billion in funding for Defense programs; \$88.8 billion in net appropriations subject to discretionary caps for fiscal 2018 that would provide funding for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities; \$37.6 billion in net appropriations subject to discretionary caps for fiscal 2018 that would provide funding for the Energy Department, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and related agencies; and \$3.6 billion in funding fiscal 2018 for operations of the House of Representatives, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office. The bill would [have] provide[d] \$1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border.” The vote was on the bill. The House adopted the bill by a vote of 235 to 192. The Senate took no substantive action on the legislation. [House Vote 435, [7/27/17](#); Congressional Quarterly, [7/27/17](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 3219](#)]

2017: Zeldin Effectively Voted To Appropriate \$1.6 Billion In Funding For A Border Wall

2017: Zeldin Effectively Voted To Appropriate \$1.6 Billion In Funding For A Border Wall On The Southern Border. In July 2017, Zeldin voted for a House Rule that in part, according to Congressional Quarterly, “automatically modif[ied] the fiscal 2018 minibus to include an amendment that would provide \$1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border.” The overall rule, also according to Congressional Quarterly, “provide[d] for further House floor consideration of the bill that would make certain appropriations for fiscal 2018 (HR 3219), would [have] provide[d] for consideration of amendments to the Defense division of the bill; and would [have] provide[d] for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of July 28, 2017.” The vote was on the rule. The House adopted the rule by a vote of 230 to 196. The House later passed the ‘minibus’

spending bill. [House Vote 427, [7/27/17](#); Congressional Quarterly, [7/27/17](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 3219](#); Congressional Actions, [H. Res. 478](#)]

2019: Zeldin Voted Against Terminating The National Emergency Declared By Trump For Border Wall Construction

2019: Zeldin Voted Multiple Times Against Terminating Or Blocking Trump's National Emergency For The Construction Of A Border Wall

2019: Zeldin Voted Against Terminating The National Emergency Declared By President Donald Trump For The Construction Of A Border Wall. In September 2019, Zeldin voted against a joint resolution that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “terminate the national emergency declared by the President Donald Trump on Feb. 15, 2019, related to the construction of a physical barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the joint resolution by a vote of 236-174. The bill was previously passed by the Senate, but was vetoed by the president. [House Vote 553, [9/27/19](#); Congressional Quarterly, [9/27/19](#); Congressional Actions, [S.J.Res.54](#)]

- **Trump Used The Emergency Declaration To Divert \$3.6 Billion Away From 127 Military Construction Projects In Order To Build A Border Wall.** According to Congressional Quarterly, “The White House has used the emergency declaration to repurpose \$3.6 billion of Defense Department funds appropriated for 127 military construction projects, diverting the money instead to build a wall along the southern border.” [Congressional Quarterly, [9/27/19](#)]

2019: Zeldin Voted Against Blocking Trump's Emergency Declaration That Bypassed Congress To Build A Portion Of His Wall At The Southern Border. In March 2019, Zeldin voted against a resolution that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “terminate the president's national emergency declaration concerning the security situation at the southern border.” The vote was on override the president's veto, requiring a two-thirds majority, or 286 in this case. The House rejected the resolution by a vote of 248 to 181. [House Vote 127, [3/26/19](#); Congressional Quarterly, [3/26/19](#); Congressional Actions, [H.J. Res. 46](#)]

2019: Zeldin Voted Against Blocking President Trump's Emergency Declaration Bypassing Congress To Build A Portion Of His Wall At The Southern Border. In February 2019, Zeldin voted against a resolution that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “terminate the president's national emergency declaration concerning the security situation at the southern border.” The vote was on passage. The House passed the resolution by a vote of 245 to 182. The legislation was later passed by the Senate, vetoed by the president, which was sustained. [House Vote 94, [2/26/19](#); Congressional Quarterly, [2/26/19](#); Congressional Actions, [H.J. Res. 46](#)]

2019: Zeldin Voted To Allow The Trump Administration To Use Funds From The Treasury Forfeiture Fund For The Border Wall

2019: Zeldin Voted For Allowing The Trump Administration To Use Funds From The Treasury Forfeiture Fund To Pay For The Border Wall. In June 2019, Zeldin voted for an amendment to the FY 2020 minibus appropriations bill, which would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “strike[n] from the bill a provision that would prohibit the use of funds from a Treasury Department forfeiture fund to plan or construct a wall, barrier, fence, or road along the U.S. southern border. The fund is sourced from Treasury and Homeland Security Department forfeitures and seizures and used for related law enforcement activities.” The vote was on adoption. The House rejected the amendment by a vote of 191-226. [House Vote 411, [6/25/19](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/25/19](#); Congressional Actions, [H.Amdt.484](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R.3351](#)]

2019: Zeldin Voted Against Legislation That Would Provide \$1.375 Billion For Barriers But Not The Full \$5.7 Billion For The Wall

2019: Zeldin Voted Against An Omnibus Spending Proposal Preventing Another Government Shutdown And Providing \$1.375 Billion For New And Replacement Barriers, But Not The Full \$5.7 Billion For The Wall. In February 2019, Zeldin voted against the FY 2019 consolidated appropriations bill. According to Congressional Quarterly, “This Conference Summary describes the agreement on H J Res 31, Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2019, which provides detailed, full-year funding for all seven remaining FY 2019 spending bills —thereby completing the FY 2019 appropriations process. The centerpiece, Homeland Security, provides \$1.375 billion for new and replacement barriers along the U.S. border with Mexico, including 55 miles of new fencing, along with an increase of \$1.5 billion in other border security funding — such as for new technology at ports of entry and additional Customs officers. Outside of the Homeland bill, it includes another \$1.6 billion for border security, as well as a 1.9% pay increase for federal civilian employees.” The vote was

on passage. The House passed the bill by a vote of 300 to 128. The bill was later signed into law by the president. [House Vote 87, [2/14/19](#); Congressional Quarterly, [2/14/19](#); Congressional Actions, [H. J. Res. 31](#)]

2017: Zeldin Effectively Voted Against Preventing Funding For The Wall

2017: Zeldin Effectively Voted Against Preventing Funding For The Wall In An FY 18 Defense Authorization. In July 2017, Zeldin effectively voted against an amendment that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “prohibit[ed] funds authorized by the bill from being used to plan, develop, or construct any barriers, including walls or fences, along ‘the international border of the United States.’” The underlying legislation was an FY 2018 defense authorization. The vote was on a motion to recommit. The House rejected the motion by a vote of 190 to 235. [House Vote 377, [7/13/17](#); Congressional Quarterly, [7/13/17](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 2810](#)]

2018: ZELDIN VOTED AGAINST ENDING THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION’S FAMILY SEPARATION POLICY

2018: Zeldin Effectively Voted Against Ending The Trump Administration’s Policy Of Separating Children From Their Parents At The Border For Those Accused Of Entering The United States. In June 2018, Zeldin effectively voted against an amendment that would have, according to Congressional Quarterly, “prohibit[ed] law enforcement from detaining, separately from their child, any individual accused of illegally entering the United States with a child, in cases in which the child is under the age of 18.” The underlying legislation was the so-called GOP immigration compromise bill. The House rejected the amendment by a vote of 190 to 230. [House Vote 296, [6/27/18](#); Congressional Quarterly, [6/27/18](#); Congressional Actions, [H.R. 6136](#)]

- **The U.S. Government Was Separating Children From Their Parents At The Border If They Are Accused Of Entering The U.S.** According to Vox, “As a matter of policy, the US government is separating families who seek asylum in the US by crossing the border illegally. Dozens of parents are being split from their children each day — the children labeled ‘unaccompanied minors’ and sent to government custody or foster care, the parents labeled criminals and sent to jail. [...] Family separation isn’t sudden, nor is it arbitrary. While the Trump administration claims it’s taking extraordinary measures in response to a temporary surge, it is entirely possible this will be the new normal. Here’s what you need to know to understand it.” [Vox, [6/15/18](#)]

2019: Zeldin Called On The Nassau and Suffolk County Sheriffs To Deputize Officers As Immigration Agents

2019: ZELDIN CALLED ON THE NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTY SHERIFFS TO DEPUTIZE OFFICERS TO ACT AS IMMIGRATION AGENTS

2019: Zeldin Called On The Nassau And Suffolk County Sheriffs To Deputize Officers To Act As Immigration Agents. According to NYCLU, “Representatives Peter King and Lee Zeldin sent a letter to the Nassau and Suffolk County Sheriffs yesterday urging them to deputize officers to act as immigration agents through the federal 287(g) program, following a court ruling in the New York Civil Liberties Union’s case *People ex rel. Wells v. DeMarco* that held local law enforcement do not have the power to make immigration arrests.” [NYCLU, [2/15/19](#)]