

# **Republican Senate Hopefuls Run From Trump's Tough Immigration Talk**

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Donald Trump doubled down on his anti-immigration message <u>in the third presidential debate</u>, but Republican candidates for Senate across the country are not adopting his lines.

In fact, they are overwhelmingly going the other way, rejecting mass deportation and endorsing legal immigration and various forms of legalization for those immigrants who are illegally in the United States.

Here is what the candidates in the tightest races are saying:

### 1. Arizona: John McCain

It comes as little surprise that Senator McCain, a longtime proponent of immigration reform and <u>co-author</u> of the Senate 2013 reform bill, should be running on an openly pro-immigrant platform.

He touted his accomplishment at his Senate debate last week. "I was able to get immigration reform through the United States Senate," he<u>said</u>. "That is the very big difference between having working groups and talking about it and legislative accomplishment, and I promise you that the Dreamers were part of immigration reform."

## 2. Florida: Marco Rubio

Senator Rubio also <u>co-authored</u> the 2013 reform bill that passed the Senate. Although he has since backed away from that approach, he continued to take a pro-immigration position at his debate last week.

"I personally know people, children included, who are in this country out of status, illegally brought here at a very young age, and I see the sadness that they're going through. I want to fix the problem," he <u>said</u>.

"The second step would be to modernize our legal immigration system so that it's not as bureaucratic, and it works better.... Republicans would support doing something very reasonable with people that are not criminals, that have been here a long time."

### 3. Illinois: Mark Kirk

Senator Kirk, who <u>voted</u> for the 2013 reform bill, has defended his pro-immigrant position during his campaign. In a campaign ad in Spanish, he <u>said</u>, "When Donald Trump says bad things about immigrants, I have spoken out against him. I don't support Trump. I've worked with Republicans and Democrats to reduce gang violence in Chicago. And I support immigration reform so families can stay together."

## 4. Indiana: Todd Young

U.S. Representative Young <u>has previously endorsed</u> a form of legal status for immigrants without documentation. In his race, he appears to have backed off this position a bit, while still taking a much more pro-immigrant position than Trump.

"Immigration should be attractive to Americans so long as immigrants come to our country to contribute to our economy and society. I strongly support legal immigration," he <u>said</u> in response to questions from a local news outlet.

"I would consider proposals which require those who have entered the U.S. illegally to apply for their visas from their home countries and not from within the U.S.... Congress should work to find a rational middle ground between granting an automatic path to citizenship for every illegal immigrant and a program of mass deportation."

### 5. Nevada: Joe Heck

U.S. Representative Heck <u>supported</u> a form of legalization during the 2013 immigration reform debate and has maintained his pro-immigration stance in his current race for Senate.

"When someone goes through the legal system," he said at his October 14 debate, "they shouldn't have to wait 10 to 12 years to bring their spouse or family over. Let's develop a robust guest worker program.... Dreamers...should get a path to citizenship.... I have never talked about deportation, and I believe that when we talk about the 11 to 12 million undocumented, outside of the Dreamers, those that have a criminal past should be deported. However, those who have been working should be given some kind of path to legal status."

## 6. New Hampshire: Kelly Ayotte

Senator Ayotte also <u>voted</u> for the reform bill in 2013 and has continued to tout her immigration record during her race.

"I supported the bipartisan immigration bill in the Senate because I want to solve this problem," she said at <u>her debate</u> last month. "For the people who want to be part of this country to work...have a better legal system that is fair.... Sometimes I take some heat because of this from my own party, but I'm for solving this."

## 7. North Carolina: Richard Burr

Senator Richard Burr <u>voted</u> against the Senate immigration reform bill in 2013, but in this race he has endorsed expanding legal immigration and giving temporary visas (which may or may not be renewable) to immigrants without documentation.

"Immigration reform...starts with fixing the legal system," he <u>said</u> at his Senate debate last week. "Individuals who haven't committed a crime in this country should have a legal status that's temporary."

## 8. Ohio: Rob Portman

Senator Portman also voted against the Senate bill in 2013, due to enforcement concerns, but he has also <u>favored</u> a form of legalization and an expansion of legal immigration.

"We do need to do something with people who are here, who are living in the shadows. It's wrong," he <u>said</u> at a debate last week.

"We're a country of immigrants. For those who are here, who have roots in the community and are willing to come forward, pay a fine and pay any back taxes—and if they have any criminal record, of course they should be deported, but the others should have a path to legalization....

We ought to continue to bring refugees and immigrants who enrich our country."

# 9. Pennsylvania: Pat Toomey

Senator Toomey voted against the reform bill in 2013 but is a longtime proponent of expanding legal immigration. In this race, he appears to have maintained a broadly pro-immigration stance and rejected mass deportation, while staying vague on how he'd keep immigrants here.

According to <u>CBS Pittsburgh's voter guide</u>, "Toomey supports a guest worker program and increasing spending on border security. Toomey says Donald Trump's proposal to build a wall along the U.S.-Mexico border is simplistic and says Trump's plan to deport every immigrant living illegally in the United States is not realistic."

#### 10. Wisconsin: Ron Johnson

Senator Johnson, who voted against the 2013 bill but since then has favored giving work permits to immigrants without documentation, continues to advocate for this approach during his race.

"My concept of a border security bill would have a robust guest worker program pretty well governed by the states. They can set the number of people," he said at his debate last week.

"My guest worker program would actually address the people in this country, in Wisconsin milking cows.... Until you secure the border, you're not going to have the public willingness to accept some kind of legalization, and I'm happy to do that. Once we secure the border, we will treat the people...with real humanity."

### Other Members

Roy Blunt of Missouri appears to be the only candidate <u>in a close race</u>who had virtually nothing positive to say about immigration <u>in his recent debate</u>. For members in less-competitive races, it was harder to get details on their views.

Eight other incumbents running for re-election this year voted <u>against the 2013 reform bill</u> and have not, as far as I could tell, adopted a pro-legalization stance for immigrants without documentation, although that doesn't mean they are against legal immigration.

On the other side, Senators Lisa Murkowski in Alaska and John Hoeven of North Dakota <u>voted</u> for the 2013 bill, and Senators James Lankford of Oklahoma and Rand Paul of Kentucky <u>have advocated</u> for legalization since 2013. (Paul <u>did so</u> even during his presidential run this year.) Chris Vance, the GOP candidate in Washington, touts <u>support</u> for immigration reform on his website.

Overall, most serious GOP candidates are taking much more pro-immigration positions in the 2016 election, despite the rise of Trump. As I explained during the week in which Trump considered reversing his immigration stance, this could be because Trump <u>lost</u> the argument with voters—even with Republican voters, a majority of whom favor legalization over deportation.

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