

D3C16-TX23-T09-WEARMORE-SIDE BY SIDE
10/20/16

Copy	Documentation
<p><i>Production:</i> Negative images of Trump and Hurd</p> <p><i>Super (over Trump):</i> Fuerza de deportación [Deportation Force]</p> <p><i>Narrator:</i> We know that Donald Trump and Will Hurd do not stand with our community.</p> <p>Ya sabemos que Donald Trump y Will Hurd no están con nuestra comunidad</p>	<p>CNN: Trump Said He Would Deport 11 Million Undocumented Immigrants With A “Deportation Force.” “Pressed on how he would deport 11 million undocumented immigrants from the country, Donald Trump said Wednesday he would build a ‘deportation force.’” [CNN, 11/12/15] <i>See article 1</i></p>
<p><i>Production:</i> Footage of DREAMers</p> <p><i>Narrator:</i> Trump wants to deport 11 million immigrants, and Hurd voted to throw DREAMers out of the country.</p> <p>Trump quiere deportar a 11 millones de inmigrantes, y Hurd votó por echar a los DREAMers de este país.</p>	<p>New York Times: “Trump Has A Simple Plan To Reduce The Population Of 11 Million Immigrants Living Illegally In The United States: Deport Them.” “Mr. Trump has a simple plan to reduce the population of 11 million immigrants living illegally in the United States: Deport them. How? He says he would follow the example of the military-style roundups authorized by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954. The initiative, known as Operation Wetback, expelled hundreds of thousands of Mexicans.” [New York Times, 5/19/16] <i>See article 2</i></p> <p>Hurd Voted For Bill Restarting Deportations Of Undocumented Families And DREAMers. In January 2015, Hurd voted for a federal funding bill that defunded President Obama’s executive action on immigration and ended a program that halted the deportation of some illegal immigrants who came to the United States as children. “Democrats rallied against the bill, which would fund the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through September, after Republicans adopted a series of contentious amendments that take aim at facets of Obama’s immigration policy. One of the amendments would choke off funding for Obama’s executive action announced in November, which would allow some illegal immigrants to stay in the country and obtain work permits. A second amendment would halt the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program (DACA), which lifts deportation for some illegal immigrants who came to the United States as children.” The bill passed 236 to 191. [HR 240, <u>Vote #35</u>, 1/14/15; The Hill,</p>

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	<p><u>1/14/15</u>; CQ Floor Votes, <u>1/14/15</u>] See <i>exhibit 1</i>, <i>article 3</i>, and <i>exhibit 2</i></p> <p>CNN: “Vote Would Lead To The Deportation Of ‘Dreamers.’” “The House approved an all-or-nothing measure that ties Homeland Security funding to the undoing of President Barack Obama’s immigration moves -- setting the stage for a clash with the new Republican-led Senate. Overcoming the opposition of some of their own moderate members, House GOP leaders shepherded through a bill on a 236-191 vote that would lead to the deportation of ‘Dreamers,’ or undocumented immigrants brought into the United States as children, as well as the undocumented parents of U.S. citizens. Those immigrants had all been granted a reprieve through Obama’s executive actions in 2012 and 2014.” [CNN, <u>1/14/15</u>] See <i>article 4</i></p>
<p><i>Production:</i> Animated map of US.</p> <p><i>Super:</i> 50 millones [50 million]</p> <p><i>Super:</i> 27.3 millones de votantes hispanos [27.3 million Hispanic voters]</p> <p><i>Narrator:</i> But we are better than those dangerous ideas. We are more than 50 million Hispanics here in the United States. More than 27 million voters.</p> <p>Pero somos más que esas ideas peligrosas. Somos más de 50 millones de hispanos aquí en los Estados Unidos. Más de 27 millones de votantes.</p>	<p>Census: Hispanic Population 56.6 Million. As of July 2015. “The nation’s Hispanic population totaled 56.6 million as of July 1, 2015, up by 1.2 million, or 2.2 percent, since July 1, 2014. Their growth is due largely to natural increase.” [Census Press Release, <u>6/23/16</u>] See <i>exhibit 3</i></p> <p>Pew: “Hispanic Electorate Is Projected To Reach 27.3 Million Eligible Voters In 2016[.]” “The Hispanic electorate is projected to reach 27.3 million eligible voters in 2016, up from 19.5 million in 2008.” [Pew Research, <u>1/19/16</u>] See <i>exhibit 4</i></p>
<p><i>Production:</i> B-roll of Latinos naturalizing, registering to vote and</p>	

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<p>voting.</p> <p><i>Narrator:</i> Now more than ever, we have to make use of the power of our vote to stand up to Trump and Hurd.</p> <p>Ahora más que nunca, tenemos que aprovechar el poder de nuestro voto para hacerle frente a Trump y a Hurd.</p>	<p><i>Production:</i> Positive images of Pete Gallego</p> <p><i>Super:</i> Pete Gallego para el Congreso [Pete Gallego for Congress]</p> <p><i>Super:</i> Votación temprana comienza: 24 de octubre [Early voting begins: October 24]</p> <p><i>Narrator:</i> Let's vote for Pete Gallego.</p> <p>Votemos por Pete Gallego.</p>	<p><i>Narrator:</i> DCCC is responsible for the content of this advertising.</p> <p>DCCC es responsable por el contenido de este anuncio.</p> <p><i>Super:</i> PAGADO POR DCCC, WWW.DCCC.ORG. NO AUTORIZADO POR NINGÚN</p>
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CANDIDATO NI COMITÉ DE CANDIDATO. DCCC ES RESPONSABLE POR EL CONTENIDO DE ESTE ANUNCIO.	
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Article 1: CNN, 11/12/15

"Donald Trump Promises 'Deportation Force' To Remove 11 Million"
Tom LoBianco, CNN
11/12/15

<http://www.cnn.com/2015/11/11/politics/donald-trump-deportation-force-debate-immigration/>

Washington (CNN)—Pressed on how he would deport 11 million undocumented immigrants from the country, Donald Trump said Wednesday he would build a "deportation force."

Trump was pressed for specifics on MSNBC's "Morning Joe" by co-host Mika Brzezinski, who asked if he would have a "massive deportation force."

"You're going to have a deportation force, and you're going to do it humanely," Trump said. "Don't forget, Mika, that you have millions of people that are waiting in line to come into this country and they're waiting to come in legally. And I always say the wall, we're going to build the wall. It's going to be a real deal. It's going to be a real wall."

Included in the immigration proposal Trump released this past August is a call for to triple the number of immigrations and customs enforcement agents. He has also proposed ending birthright citizenship, which is included in the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution and grants automatic citizenship to anyone born in the U.S.

Trump was hit by both John Kasich and Jeb Bush for sticking by his call to deport 11 million people and build a wall along the Mexican border during Tuesday night's fourth Republican debate.

"We all know you can't pick them up and ship them across, back across the border. It's a silly argument," Kasich fired off during the debate. "It is not an adult argument. It makes no sense."

But as the moderators tried to move on from the exchange between Kasich and Trump, Trump cut in and dismissed Kasich completely.

Former senior immigration and border officials are skeptical, to put it mildly. Deportations have peaked recently at about 400,000 a year, so the increase in scale to reach Mr. Trump's goal would be exponential. And many legal procedures and constitutional constraints on the police did not exist in the Eisenhower era.

"I can't even begin to picture how we would deport 11 million people in a few years where we don't have a police state, where the police can't break down your door at will and take you away without a warrant," said Michael Chertoff, who led a significant increase in immigration enforcement as the secretary of Homeland Security under President George W. Bush.

Finding those immigrants would be difficult, experts said. Police officers across the country would need to ask people for proof of residency or citizenship during traffic stops and street encounters. The Border Patrol would need highway checkpoints across the Southwest and near the Canadian border. To avoid racial profiling, any American could expect to be stopped and asked for papers.

To achieve millions of deportations, the Obama administration's focus on deporting serious criminals would have to be scrapped, said Julie Myers Wood, a director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, also known as ICE, under Mr. Bush. "You would not care if the person had a criminal record," she said.

Large-scale raids, rare under Mr. Obama, would resume at farms, factories, restaurants and construction sites, with agents arresting hundreds of workers and poring over company records. And prosecutors would bring criminal charges against employers hiring unauthorized immigrants.

Mr. Trump has said he would triple ICE's deportation officers, to 15,000 from about 5,000. But even if that could be accomplished quickly — difficult given the vetting and training required — it would still be insufficient, experts said. The F.B.I. and other agencies would have to set aside some of their missions to help.

John Sandweg, who led ICE for seven months under Mr. Obama, said wholesale deportations could make it easier for immigrant gang members and drug traffickers to escape detection. "If the agents are looking for volume, they won't spend the time to do the detective work tracking down the high-value bad guy who has fake documents, the hardened criminals in the shadows," he said.

To prevent flight after arrest, the authorities would have to detain most immigrants awaiting deportation. Existing facilities, with about 34,000 beds, would have to be expanded to hold at least 300,000, Mr. Sandweg estimated, perhaps with tens of thousands of people in detention camps, similar to the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.

Most deportations must be approved by judges. But backlogs in the 57 immigration courts are already severe, with waits as long as two years for a first hearing. The federal government would have to open dozens of emergency courts and hire hundreds of judges, shortcutting the painstaking selection process.

The millions of immigrants from Central American countries, China, the Philippines, India and other noncontiguous nations would have to be flown home at the federal government's expense. Arranging flights would in itself be a huge and very costly task.

At the border, where illegal crossings have fallen to the lowest levels since the 1970s, the Border Patrol would face a rush of newly deported immigrants trying to return, experts said. "Many of these people have been here for decades," said David V. Aguilar, who was the chief of the Border Patrol and then the

“That’s one heck of a construction project,” said Mr. Boles, who assessed Patrick J. Buchanan’s 1996 proposal for a border barrier. “It’s certainly a lot more ambitious than I was imagining.”

The most common benchmark used for assessing Mr. Trump’s wall is the fencing that already exists at the border. In 2006, the Bush administration signed the Secure Fence Act, and \$2.4 billion was spent to construct 670 miles of fencing over three years, according to a 2009 Government Accountability Office report. Many Republicans, including Mr. Trump, have argued that the fence turned out to be too porous, with much of it designed to keep out only vehicles, not pedestrians.

Thad Bingel, the chief of staff at Customs and Border Protection during the Bush administration, said the fence offered a cautionary tale. It became mired in lawsuits and environmental controversies that sowed deep anger along the border, and required the extensive use of eminent domain, a practice that Mr. Trump has been criticized for using to seize private properties for his big developments.

A wall would be even more complicated, requiring redirection of water so that concrete could be mixed on location, difficult work on rocky terrain and a potential disruption of archaeological sites. Also, Mr. Bingel said, a solid wall could hamper border agents by blocking their view of the wall’s other side.

Setting aside the need for congressional approval and a likely fight with Mexico over financing, many who study borders doubt that a mass of concrete would accomplish its purpose. From the ancient Great Wall of China to Israel’s modern security barrier, walls rarely prove totally impervious to people set on traversing them.

Walls tend to be crude solutions to complex problems and are evidence of geopolitical failure, said Michael Dear, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, who specializes in the border with Mexico.

“People always find a way to go above or below or through a wall,” said Professor Dear, the author of “Why Walls Won’t Work.” “It’s just political window dressing and rabble-rousing of the worst order.”

Maintaining water supplies: A diplomatic challenge

What about the water?

Billions of gallons flow between the United States and Mexico, funneling lifeblood to farms and communities on both sides of the border. The Colorado River sends water south; the Rio Grande, a natural boundary for hundreds of miles, delivers precious water from Mexico, through dozens of canals, to much of South Texas.

Water experts in the Southwest question how Mr. Trump’s border wall could accommodate those crucial flows and still provide the barrier he wants.

Another complication is that a nearly 50-year-old treaty between Mexico and the United States prevents any construction that obstructs or diverts the flow of the waterways. The wall, in other words, could not interfere in any way with the flow of water in either direction.

“We’ve been joking: How big does the hole in the wall have to be to let the water run through it?” said Patricia Mulroy, a Brookings Institution senior fellow and former Nevada water official.

The issue was resolved this year when the United States, jointly with Mexico, said the water debt had been paid off. Separately, the United States and Mexico took five years, from 2007 to 2012, to reach a landmark agreement to fix canals and water delivery systems to cope with historic drought.

As part of that agreement, Mexico agreed to share some of its water supply from the Colorado River so that the water could be retained in Lake Mead, near the Nevada-Arizona border. That situation worked out well, highlighting friendly but delicate relations.

“I was there, and I know the hurdles we had to overcome to assure them we weren’t manipulating the system,” said Ms. Mulroy, from Brookings.

“We are dependent on the Mexicans trusting us,” she said. “It’s an enormous diplomatic issue.”

With a wall, Ms. Mulroy said, “the chances of another cooperative agreement would be nil.”

Exhibit 1: HR 240, Vote #35, 1/14/15

In January 2015, Hurd voted for a federal funding bill that defunded President Obama’s executive action on immigration and ended a program that halted the deportation of some illegal immigrants who came to the United States as children. “Democrats rallied against the bill, which would fund the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through September, after Republicans adopted a series of contentious amendments that take aim at facets of Obama’s immigration policy. One of the amendments would choke off funding for Obama’s executive action announced in November, which would allow some illegal immigrants to stay in the country and obtain work permits. A second amendment would halt the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program (DACA), which lifts deportation for some illegal immigrants who came to the United States as children.” The bill passed 236 to 191. [HR 240, [Vote #35](#), 1/14/15; The Hill, [1/14/15](#); CQ Floor Votes, [1/14/15](#)]

<http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2015/roll035.xml>

Article 3: The Hill, 1/14/15

“House Passes Bill To Defund Obama’s Immigration Orders”

Rebecca Shabad and Cristina Marcos, The Hill
1/14/15

<http://thehill.com/blogs/floor-action/house/229469-house-votes-to-defund-obamas-immigration-orders>

The House voted Wednesday to block funding for President Obama’s immigration orders, firing the first shot in a high-stakes battle over deferred deportations for the millions of people who are in the country illegally.

The measure passed in a 236-191 vote, with 10 Republicans voting against it and two Democrats voting in favor.

Democrats rallied against the bill, which would fund the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through September, after Republicans adopted a series of contentious amendments that take aim at facets of Obama’s immigration policy. One of the amendments would choke off funding for Obama’s executive action announced in November, which would allow some illegal immigrants to stay in the country and obtain work permits.

Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) accused Republicans of “picking an unnecessary political fight” and vowed the House bill “will not pass the Senate.”

"Tearing families apart does nothing to secure our borders, fix our broken immigration system or strengthen our economy. This is not a game and it is time for Republicans to take their responsibility to govern seriously, instead of playing to the most extreme voices in their party."

After Wednesday's vote, House Republicans headed out of Washington to attend a joint retreat with Senate Republicans in Hershey, Pa., where the party's next moves on immigration are likely to be a matter of fierce debate.

Rep. Luis Gutiérrez (D-Ill.) noted that House Republican leaders had presented a set of immigration reform principles for a potential legislative overhaul at their retreat just one year ago.

"Wow. Time flies when you're playing politics with people's lives," Gutiérrez said. "What are the headlines today? Behold the Republican immigration strategy, mass deportation."

Gutiérrez said the amendments to undo President Obama's actions would ultimately hurt Republicans in the long run.

"The fruits of your action today will only cause anger and outrage and the mobilization of an immigrant community throughout this nation that will be the death knell to the future of your party as an institution," Gutiérrez said.

The base bill's other key provisions include increased funding for Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Secret Service.

The bill decreases funding from the last fiscal year for the Transportation Security Administration, the Coast Guard and for the department's research and development activities.

The DHS funding bill also includes \$10.7 billion for Customs and Border Protection, an increase of nearly \$119 million above last year's funding level, and nearly \$6 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, an increase of \$689 million.

Those provisions are intended to boost border surveillance and to finance more detention beds for illegal immigrants, following last summer's border crisis, when officials struggled to handle an enormous influx of unaccompanied minors from Central America.

In response to last year's Secret Service scandal involving numerous security breaches, the bill provides \$1.7 billion in funding to remedy those failures and to prepare and train officers for the 2016 presidential election. That's an increase of \$80.5 million above the level enacted for fiscal 2014.

The bill also provides about \$753 million for cybersecurity operations, which is a \$39 million decrease from the level enacted for 2014.

Exhibit 2: CQ Floor Votes, 1/14/15

In January 2015, Hurd voted for a federal funding bill that defunded President Obama's executive action on immigration and ended a program that halted the deportation of some illegal immigrants who came to

<http://www.cnn.com/2015/01/13/politics/house-immigration-vote/>

Washington (CNN)The House approved an all-or-nothing measure that ties Homeland Security funding to the undoing of President Barack Obama's immigration moves -- setting the stage for a clash with the new Republican-led Senate.

Overcoming the opposition of some of their own moderate members, House GOP leaders shepherded through a bill on a 236-191 vote that would lead to the deportation of "Dreamers," or undocumented immigrants brought into the United States as children, as well as the undocumented parents of U.S. citizens. Those immigrants had all been granted a reprieve through Obama's executive actions in 2012 and 2014.

The measure also includes more than \$40 billion to fund the Department of Homeland Security -- including the Secret Service and cybersecurity -- through September.

But it probably won't get far.

President Barack Obama has threatened to veto it -- though it's not even likely to reach his desk.

The GOP hold 54 seats in the Senate. That's a majority, but not enough to reach the 60-vote procedural threshold to move bills forward, especially since Democrats are all but certain to oppose it without major changes.

Those realities have opened Republicans to accusations that they are putting national security programs at risk for political gain.

"For the first time in history, they are holding our security hostage to the politics of immigration," Rep. Steve Israel (D-N.Y.) said on the House floor.

Graham: GOP 'playing with fire' on immigration

Some GOP lawmakers have issued similar warnings. Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) said this week that his GOP colleagues are "playing with fire" by connecting a political assault on Obama over immigration with funding for Homeland Security.

Still, Republicans have insisted that they can't just ignore Obama's executive actions on immigration, including his recent move to forestall deportations for undocumented parents of U.S. citizens.

Rep. Trey Gowdy (R-S.C.) called Obama's executive action an "unconstitutional power grab" and said stopping it is crucial to restoring the "equilibrium."

"This is a fight over whether this branch of government will ever find the courage to stand up for itself," Gowdy said.

The complicated balancing act facing House leaders was on display Tuesday night and Wednesday morning as they quelled a minor rebellion from moderates who thought one of the amendments -- undoing Obama's 2012 move to allow undocumented immigrants brought into the United States as children to stay -- went too far.

Just 26 Republicans voted against that amendment -- not enough to defeat it. Its passage allowed Boehner and other GOP leaders to avoid an internal rift that could have immediately jeopardized the full bill.

But congressional Republicans still must settle on a path forward that can both appease House conservatives and win passage in the Senate. That's likely to be a hot topic when the GOP meets for its annual retreat in the coming days.

Bush: 'No problems' defending expanded immigration

The House's vote came after the chamber added several provisions attacking Obama on immigration. One GOP amendment would block the agency tasked with carrying out the President's order from spending any of the fees it collects or issuing any new work permits.

In another conservative move, the bill could bar any of those who were allowed to stay any chance to renew their status -- potentially setting up tens of thousands of deportations of young undocumented