2016 NHLA Presidential Candidate Voter Guide

On February 24, 2016, NHLA issued a questionnaire to each of the presidential candidates from both major political parties with questions that were based on its 2016 Hispanic Public Policy Agenda. Each of the candidates was invited to provide their responses to these questions by March 25, 2016. As of September 27, 2016, no responses have been received from candidate Donald Trump. In lieu of his responses, information on the candidate’s positions are included based on publicly available sources. This voter guide will be updated when or if the candidate’s responses are received. NHLA does not endorse or oppose any candidate for public office. This document is based on the responses that were provided to us by the presidential candidates or their public statements. It is not intended to interpret, examine, or opine on any of the responses or the lack thereof. While we encourage the public to read these responses, any candidate’s fitness for office should be judged on a variety of qualifications that go beyond their responses to the questions that follow.
Since 2011, federal efforts to reduce the deficit have relied more on cuts to domestic discretionary programs rather than on raising revenue. The 2011 Budget Control Act set strict caps on discretionary funding through across-the-board budget cuts known as sequestration. While a partial lifting of sequestration was included in the 2013 and 2015 Bipartisan Budget Acts, investments in non-defense domestic discretionary programs have been cut dramatically in recent years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>BACKGROUND</th>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>CANDIDATE RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEDERAL BUDGET</td>
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<td>In your investment agenda for the federal budget, what domestic programs would you prioritize for increased or decreased funding?</td>
<td>As president, I would prioritize investments that drive job creation, productivity, and higher wages — including infrastructure that will put Americans back to work, education from early childhood to college to unlock the potential of every American, basic research, clean energy, job training and apprenticeships, and more. For example, I would increase federal infrastructure funding by $275 billion over a five-year period, fully paying for these investments through business tax reform. According to the White House Council of Economic Advisers, every $1 billion in infrastructure investment creates 13,000 jobs. Moreover, the vast majority of the jobs created by infrastructure investment are good-paying, middle-class jobs — paying above the national median. We also need to make it much easier for every American to join and stay in the labor force and find a good job by making quality child care more affordable, ensuring America is no longer the only developed nation without paid leave, and ensuring that workers are provided with fair schedules, fair wages and overtime pay. That’s how we will create a full employment economy with a tight labor market that drives rising pay for workers, gives every worker a pathway to a good job, and ensures everyday Americans share in the rewards — not just those at the top.</td>
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3 Tweet from Donald Trump. [https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/601544572498509824](https://twitter.com/realdonaldtrump/status/601544572498509824)
Latinos are overrepresented in low-wage occupations and have lower levels of household wealth than other racial and ethnic groups. Because Latinos are overrepresented in low-wage jobs, the effect of wage stagnation on their economic well-being is particularly profound, with 67 percent of Latinos reporting in a recent poll that they are not earning enough to meet their basic expenses. Forty-two percent of all Latinos earn poverty-level wages despite having the highest rate of labor force participation among all racial and ethnic groups.

What tax and wage policies would you pursue to help working families earn a living that supports their needs?

The typical Latino household earns more than 20% less than the typical white household, and Latinas earn, on average, 55 cents for every dollar earned by a white man. I have fought to raise the minimum wage for many years and will do so as president. A higher minimum wage doesn’t just help those at the bottom of the pay scale, it strengthens the economy and helps American workers and families. We should also support state and local efforts to go above the federal floor where it makes sense to do so. I was pleased to see President Obama expand overtime rules, which was an important step. We also need to work to close the wage gap for Latinas. And throughout all of this, we need to ensure workers have the collective bargaining power they need to fight for fair wages and decent benefits.

We also need a more progressive tax system, to make sure that corporations and those at the top pay their fair share. As president, I will provide middle class tax relief and ask the wealthiest Americans to pay more. That means getting rid of the loophole that allows hedge fund managers to pay a lower tax rate. It also means implementing the “Buffett Rule,” so that millionaires never pay a lower effective tax rate than middle class families; imposing a surtax on the incomes of multi-millionaires; and cracking down on loopholes that allow corporations to shift profits overseas. We need a fairer tax system and a safer financial system that works on behalf of all working families.

The response below was not provided by the candidate’s campaign. It is based on information from publicly available sources. We continue to welcome the candidate’s direct response and will update this voter guide accordingly.

“I am proposing an across-the-board income tax reduction, especially for middle-income Americans. This will lead to millions of new good-paying jobs. The rich will pay their fair share, but no one will pay so much that it destroys jobs, or undermines our ability to compete. As part of this reform, we will eliminate the Carried Interest Deduction and other special interest loopholes that have been so good for Wall Street investors, and people like me, but unfair to American workers.”

“My plan will reduce the current number of brackets from 7 to 3, and dramatically streamline the process. We will work with House Republicans on this plan, using the same brackets they have proposed: 12, 25 and 33 percent.”

“No one will gain more from these proposals than low-and-middle income Americans. My plan will also help reduce the cost of childcare by allowing parents to fully deduct the average cost of childcare spending from their taxes.”

“I don’t want to raise the minimum wage. I want to create jobs so people can get much more than that, so they can get five times what the minimum wage is.”

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WORKING CONDITIONS

Many Latino workers experience violations of minimum wage, overtime pay and other labor protections. In many cases the workers are laboring for a company that denies it is an "employer" of such workers; it contends that a staffing agency or labor contractor is the sole "employer" or misclassifies the workers themselves as "independent contractors." Such companies deny responsibility under labor laws while often failing to pay the labor contractor or intermediary enough to ensure compliance with the law.

What policies and employment-law enforcement approaches do you support to reduce exploitation of workers subjected to abuses through such economic arrangements?

It is vital that we modernize basic labor standards. Worker protections and basic labor standards have failed to keep pace with changes over the past half century. I was an original co-sponsor of the Employee Free Choice Act, and I support the WAGE Act. We also need to raise wages and reduce poverty among working families, including supporting and strengthening workers' right to organize and bargain collectively, raising the minimum wage, eradicating wage theft, ensuring that employers do not misclassify true employees as "independent contractors" to skirt their obligations, and leveling the playing field for women and people of color. I was pleased to see President Obama expand overtime protections to make overtime pay meaningful again for middle class workers. That was one important step in the right direction.

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In terms of trade unions, Trump supports right-to-work laws, which prohibit workers from being required to join a union or pay union dues.7

When asked about the Labor Department's new rules to expand overtime to more workers, Trump has said "We have to address the issues of over-taxation and over-regulation and the lack of access to credit markets to get our small business owners thriving again. Rolling back the overtime regulation is just one example of the many regulations that need to be addressed to do that. We would love to see a delay or a carve-out of sorts for our small business owners."8

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The Puerto Rican government faces a $72 billion debt that it cannot pay and a $30 billion shortfall in public pension funds. To deal with the deficit, the government has cut services and raised taxes. Citizens are feeling the strain, with a 12.5 percent unemployment rate and a 41 percent poverty rate. Hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans have moved to the mainland U.S. in search of employment during the current nine-year recession.

Puerto Ricans are proud American citizens who work hard and contribute to our nation and they deserve a chance to get ahead. Giving Puerto Rico a shot at overcoming its critical budgetary problems is the fair thing to do. As president, I would partner with Puerto Rico to do the hard work needed to put the island on a path towards stability and prosperity.

The challenge is multi-faceted and will require Puerto Rico to find a way to pay back its debtors. Congress needs to immediately ensure that there is a quick restructuring solution for all of Puerto Rico’s debt, while respecting Puerto Rico’s local self-government. The deficit is a consequence of an economy that has lagged that of the States for decades and shrunk for eight of the last nine years. Puerto Rico needs a longer-term plan to address a declining population, eroding employment base, high utility rates and the impact of unequal federal investments. One example of this inconsistent and incoherent treatment of Puerto Rico under federal laws is the unequal federal funding for Puerto Rico under Medicaid and Medicare. Congress should continue to help Puerto Ricans get equal treatment under Medicaid and Medicare and other federal programs.

Underlying all of this is the fundamental question of Puerto Rico’s status. I believe that the people of Puerto Rico deserve a resolution of the status of their island and am supportive of whatever the people of Puerto Rico decide, as long as it is congressionally sanctioned.

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Trump has said that Puerto Rico’s debt is too high and that the island’s government will never be able to pay it off. While Trump opposes a federal bail-out, he supports a restructuring of Puerto Rico’s debt by requiring bondholders to take a hit, thus cutting down the amount of debt to be paid back.9

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The Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 was signed into law last year, reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which was first enacted in 1965 as a civil rights bill written to ensure equal access to a quality education. Within those fifty years, the Latino community has grown from roughly three percent of the nation’s population, to 17 percent today, and 25 percent of the public school student population.

**How would you hold states and school districts accountable to ensure that Latino students are receiving a quality and equitable education?**

The public school system is one of the pillars of our democracy and a pathway to opportunity for our children. But in too many communities across the country, the promise of education in America has not been fulfilled.

I believe that every child deserves a world class education, regardless of their ZIP code. That is what I will fight for as president. First, we should begin a national campaign to elevate and modernize the teaching profession and pay our teachers as if the future of our country was in their hands—because it is. Second, we need to implement the best learning strategies — find what works and put it to use. And finally, we have to support communities as they work to improve their schools. Poverty and a legacy of discrimination are holding back too many schools, and it’s up to all of us to fix that.

The bi-partisan Every Student Succeeds Act, while not perfect, puts us on a path to make progress for our students. It provides states and teachers flexibility to serve the needs of their classrooms, while also ensuring schools are held accountable to raise achievement for all students — particularly for low-income students, students of color, and English Language Learners. But much work lies ahead. Effectively implementing this law will take commitment and cooperation — from our parents, teachers, schools, and states. And critically, it will require that we work together to increase our investment in our public schools.

*The response below was not provided by the candidate’s campaign. It is based on information from publicly available sources. We continue to welcome the candidate’s direct response and will update this voter guide accordingly.*

“When I am President, I will work to ensure that all of our kids are treated equally, and protected equally. We will rescue kids from failing schools by helping their parents send them to a safe school of their choice.”

Trump favors allowing localities and state legislatures to make decisions on education, and has gone on record to say that he will significantly cut funding for the Department of Education and is against the implementation of the Common Core, which he describes as a disaster. He favors local control and competition in education, including school choice, charter schools, vouchers, and opportunity scholarships.

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For the first time, Latino enrollment of 18-24 year olds in college surpassed that of White students in 2012, at 49 percent and 47 percent respectively. However, Latino college completion rates lag far behind those of other groups, with less than a third of Latinos graduating from four-year institutions on time.

**What policies do you propose to improve college retention and completion rates among Latinos?**

Nearly 67 percent of Latino students who earn bachelor’s degrees leave school with debt. Latino students are also less likely to complete a bachelor’s degree — sometimes out of a sense of responsibility to support their families financially. Through my New College Compact, I will fight to ensure that cost is not a barrier for anyone who wants to attend college — and that debt won’t hold them back after they graduate. My plan will also support, encourage, and reward the Hispanic Serving Institutions that help our students succeed. And it will provide scholarships and child care support for student parents, impacting 32% of Hispanic women in college and almost 18% of Hispanic men, so that these parents can finish their education and build a brighter future for their families.

The response below was not provided by the candidate’s campaign. It is based on information from publicly available sources. We continue to welcome the candidate’s direct response and will update this voter guide accordingly.

Trump has not addressed the specific needs of Latino students, but has commented on higher education in general. Trump says he is “going to work with all of our students who are drowning in debt to take the pressure off these young people just starting out in their adult lives.”

In a Wisconsin townhall, he said “students are getting crushed. …We are going to do something for the students. We’ve got to have something with extensions and lower interest rates and a lot

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13 Wisconsin Town Hall, April 3, 2016. insider.foxnews.com/2016/04/03/Donald-trump-bernie-sanders-college-plan-no-such-thing-free-education
Since 2003, the number of immigration detention beds increased by 86 percent from 18,000 to a congressionally mandated bed quota of 33,400. According to DHS data, the majority of immigrants detained had no criminal record. Concurrently, for-profit prison companies have increased their share of operating ICE immigration detention beds, from 49 percent in 2009 to 60 percent today.

As president, I will put an end to private immigrant detention centers. We should move away from contracting out this critical government function to private corporations and from private industry incentives that may contribute — or have the appearance of contributing — to over-incarceration. I also believe we should end family detention for parents and children who arrive at our border in desperate situations. Detention should be for those who pose a threat to the community or are a flight risk. We have alternatives to detention to monitor immigrants going through our court system who pose no flight or public safety risk, such as supervised release, that have proved effective and cost a fraction of what it takes to keep families in detention.

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“The third thing we need to do is overturn Obama’s insane new ICE recommendations for illegal immigrant detention facilities. …That’s right, your government now requires resort-like accommodations – paid for by you, the American taxpayer – to reward the flood of people entering our country illegally.”

14 Donald Trump, “Time to Get Tough: Making American #1 Again” December 2011 https://books.google.com/books?id=Tp8OhJFYqCMC&pg=PA150&lpg=PA150&dq=%22your+government+now+requires+resort-like+accommodations%22&source=bl&ots=4oAhnFkR77&sig=gvlvmfBdK74eTED2fgWjy2Qk5M&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwih6N3r_6_PAhVM2B4KbH7AmAQo6AEILzAD#v=onepage&q=%22your%20government%20now%20requires%20resort-like%20accommodations%22&f=false
On June 15, 2012, the Obama administration announced Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), a program to protect immigrants who were brought to the United States as children and meet other specific requirements against deportation and in November 2014, the Administration announced Deferred Action for Parents of Americans (DAPA).

How do you intend to use presidential prosecutorial discretion until Congress enacts comprehensive immigration reform, including continuing initiatives like DACA and DAPA?

I will defend and implement DACA and DAPA to protect an estimated 5 million DREAMers and parents of Americans and lawful permanent residents from deportation. These actions are necessary to keep millions of families together, as we continue to fight for comprehensive immigration reform.

I will also do everything possible under the law to go further to protect families. For example, if Congress continues its refusal to act on comprehensive immigration reform, I will put in place a simple, straightforward, accessible system for persons with sympathetic cases -- such as parents of DREAMers, and others with a history of service and contribution to their communities -- to be able to make their case and be eligible for deferred action as well.

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“We will immediately terminate President Obama’s two illegal executive amnesties, in which he defied federal law and the constitution to give amnesty to approximately 5 million illegal immigrants.”

“In a Trump Administration, all immigration laws will be enforced. As with any law enforcement activity, we will set priorities. But, unlike this Administration, no one will be immune or exempt from enforcement – and ICE and Border Patrol officers will be allowed to do their jobs. Anyone who has entered the United States illegally is subject to deportation.”

“Our enforcement priorities will include removing criminals, gang members, security threats, visa overstays, public charges – that is, those relying on public welfare or straining the safety net, along with millions of recent illegal arrivals and overstays who’ve come here under the current Administration.”

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Immigration from Latin America has been on a decreasing trend in recent years. One notable exception is the case of Central American adults and children who have been fleeing violence in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

What is your position on addressing those children who have arrived in the U.S. from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala?

I believe we should not be conducting raids and roundups of children and mothers fleeing violence in Central America. These raids have caused unnecessary fear and disruption in immigrant communities. We have laws for people who come here without documentation. But in enforcing them, we have to live up to our values.

I believe every person should receive meaningful due process — a full and fair opportunity to make their case for relief. It’s one of the great strengths of the American system. We need more immigration judges and asylum officers, and we need to be especially protective of children. Half of unaccompanied minors today go through immigration hearings without a lawyer. And recently, a federal immigration judge said that’s okay — because 3 and 4-year olds can learn immigration law well enough to represent themselves in court. That’s outrageous. I believe we should guarantee government-funded counsel for all unaccompanied children in immigration court.

Above all, we need a comprehensive, long-term solution to this challenge. We should work with our regional partners to strengthen conditions on the ground in Central America, crackdown on criminal organizations, and invest in sustained economic development. That’s how we’re going to address this humanitarian crisis once and for all.

The response below was not provided by the candidate’s campaign. It is based on information from publicly available sources. We continue to welcome the candidate’s direct response and will update this voter guide accordingly.

Trump has not offered any specific position on children fleeing violence from Central America. However, Trump has called for building a wall along the southern border and detaining all immigrants who come to or cross the border without permission.

“Number One: We will build a wall along the Southern Border. On day one, we will begin working on an impenetrable physical wall on the southern border. We will use the best technology, including above-and below-ground sensors, towers, aerial surveillance and manpower to supplement the wall, find and dislocate tunnels, and keep out the criminal cartels, and Mexico will pay for the wall.”

“Number Two: End Catch-And-Release. Under my Administration, anyone who illegally crosses the border will be detained until they are removed out of our country.”

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The Senate passed a bipartisan immigration reform measure in 2013 that included a pathway to legal status and citizenship to the majority of the 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States, the creation of more legal opportunities for future immigrants to come into the country, and shortened pathways to citizenship for DREAM students and agricultural workers.

**What policies do you propose to reform the immigration system?**

I support comprehensive immigration reform (CIR) and a pathway to citizenship, not just because it's the right thing to do, but because it strengthens families, strengthens our economy, and strengthens our country. I was a strong supporter of CIR as a Senator, cosponsoring Senator Ted Kennedy's 2004 bill and supporting the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act in 2006 and 2007. In 2003, 2005 and 2007, I cosponsored the Dream Act in the Senate. Immigrants and their families have been waiting too long for a fair path to citizenship. It's past time to fix our broken system and bring 11 million immigrants out of the shadows. As president, I will fight for comprehensive immigration reform with a path to full and equal citizenship, and I will work to bring a reform bill to Congress in the first 100 days of my presidency.

I also believe our enforcement system should be humane and targeted. We should focus our enforcement efforts on criminals who pose a violent threat to public safety, and we should remove the 3 and 10 year bars to keep families together. And we should enhance opportunities for naturalization by expanding fee waivers so more people can get a break on costs; increasing access to robust language programs to help people boost their English proficiency; and enhancing outreach and education so more people are informed about their options and engaged in the process.

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“The U.S. has become a dumping ground for everybody else’s problems. When Mexico sends its people, they’re not sending their best....They’re sending people that have lots of problems, and they’re bringing those problems with us. They’re bringing crime. They’re rapists. ...It’s coming from more than Mexico. It’s coming from all over South and Latin America, and it’s coming probably from the Middle East.

I would build a great wall...and I will have Mexico pay for that wall.”

Trump offered this 10-point plan on immigration on August 31, 2016:

1. We will build a wall along the Southern Border.
2. End Catch-And-Release
3. Zero tolerance for criminal aliens.
4. Block Funding For Sanctuary Cities
5. Cancel Unconstitutional Executive Orders & Enforce All Immigration Laws
6. We Are Going To Suspend The Issuance Of Visas To Any Place Where Adequate Screening Cannot Occur
7. We will ensure that other countries take their people back when we order them deported
8. We will finally complete the biometric entry-exit visa tracking system.
9. We will turn off the jobs and benefits magnet.
10. We will reform legal immigration to serve the best interests of America and its workers

“For those here today illegally who are seeking legal status, they will have one route and only one route: to return home and apply for re-entry under the rules of the new legal immigration system that I have outlined above. Those who have left to seek entry under this new system will not be awarded surplus visas, but will have to enter under the immigration...”

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**APPOINTMENTS**

The NHLA launched the Latino Appointments Program in 2014 to identify and advocate for the appointment of qualified Latino candidates at all levels in the President’s administration and on federal commissions and boards. There is currently a record number of four Latinos serving in the President’s cabinet, leading the U.S. Departments of Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Education, and the Small Business Administration.

**CIVIL SERVICE**

Hispanics are the most underrepresented ethnic or racial group in the federal workforce. In 2014, Hispanics represented about 16.1 percent of the civilian labor force but only 8.4 percent of the Federal Government’s workforce. Hispanic representation in the career Senior Executive Service (SES) is 4.4 percent.

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### What would you do as president to meet or exceed the current level of Hispanic representation in presidentially-appointed positions?

As Secretary of State, I had the privilege of working with and promoting a number of Latino political appointees that made our department and foreign policy stronger. I believe that presidential appointees should reflect the rich diversity of our country and represent a wide range of life experiences. If elected president, I will build on President Obama’s progress of appointing Latinos throughout the executive branch. From special assistants to cabinet members, Latinos will play a key role in helping to shape my policy priorities and be effectively represented in our agencies. If elected, I look forward to working with the NHLA to identify future Latino appointees and build a new generation of Hispanic leaders.

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### What steps would you take to increase Hispanic representation in the federal workforce, including the Senior Executive Service?

Mr. Trump has not offered any plans to increase Hispanic representation in presidentially-appointed positions.

Federal employment can provide long-term economic stability, and too often, ethnic and racial minorities have been shut out of opportunities to enter careers in public service. That’s why in 2000, President Clinton issued an executive order to improve the representation of Latinos in the federal workforce. Since then, the percentage of Latinos serving in federal agencies has steadily increased. Despite this progress, Latinos remain severely underrepresented and their numbers in the highest ranks of leadership actually decreased in 2013. As president, I will be fully committed to addressing the underrepresentation of Latinos in our federal workforce. Our federal government should reflect the diversity of our country, and the Latino community should have a voice throughout our government.

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### VOTING RIGHTS

As a fast-growing voting group, Latinos face barriers at local and state level to their electoral participation. The 2013 Supreme Court decision in Shelby County v. Holder eliminated a critical tool – preclearance – to prevent attempts to stem the growth in Latino electoral power by restricting access to the ballot.

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<tr>
<td>Mr. Trump has not offered any plans to increase Hispanic representation in the federal workforce.</td>
<td>I believe we need to expand access to the ballot box for all Americans and defend against the systematic, deliberate efforts to stop millions of citizens from participating in our democracy. I support the Voting Rights Advancement Act, and will work with Congress to fix the damage done to the Voting Rights Act by the Supreme Court and restore the full protections American voters need and deserve. I will also work to establish a new national standard of at least 20 days of early in-person voting, including opportunities for evening and weekend voting, and universal automatic registration when individuals turn 18, unless they choose to opt out. This will help reduce long lines and give more people an opportunity to vote, especially those who have work or family obligations. It will also add tens of millions of voters to the rolls, cost less, and reduce the potential for errors or irregularities.</td>
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**What measures, including steps in response to Shelby County, such as a new preclearance formula for the Voting Rights Act, would you propose and support to protect the growing Latino electorate from disenfranchisement?**

The response below was not provided by the candidate’s campaign. It is based on information from publicly available sources. We continue to welcome the candidate’s direct response and will update this voter guide accordingly.

Trump supports voter identification laws and opposes same-day voter registration to prevent people who try to “sneak in through the cracks” or vote multiple times. “You’ve got to have real security with the voting system. This voting system is out of control. You have people, in my opinion, that are voting many, many times. They don’t want security, they don’t want cards.”

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The United States continues to have the highest proportion of prisoners per capita of any country in the world. Latinos are disproportionately subject to more frequent stops by law enforcement, higher incidences of police brutality, the highest rates of pre-trial detention and bail amounts, and greater obstacles to post-incarceration re-entry.

**What policies will you advance to ensure criminal justice, policing and drug policy reform?**

We must work to strengthen the bonds of trust between our communities and our police, end the era of mass incarceration, and ensure a successful transition of individuals from prison to home. As president, I will make new investments to support law enforcement training programs on issues such as implicit bias, use of force, de-escalation and community policing. I will support legislation to end racial profiling and provide federal matching funds to make body cameras available to every police department. I will create federal guidelines on the use of force, support state and local efforts to appoint independent prosecutors of police-involved or in-custody deaths, and strengthen the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division that holds law enforcement agencies accountable if they engage in unconstitutional policing.

I will work to cut mandatory minimum sentences for nonviolent drug offenses in half, apply the Fair Sentencing Act of 2010 retroactively, and eliminate the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine offenses. I will end private prisons and prioritize treatment and rehabilitation — rather than incarceration — for low-level, nonviolent drug offenders. I will work to dismantle the school-to-prison pipeline, including by providing $2 billion in support to schools to reform overly punitive disciplinary policies, calling on states to reform school disturbance laws, and encouraging states to use federal education funding to implement social and emotional support interventions.

I will take executive action to “ban the box” so applicants have an opportunity to demonstrate their qualifications before being asked about their criminal records; invest $5 billion in job supports for people who have been involved in the criminal justice system; and support legislation to restore voting rights to those who have served their sentences, among other reentry initiatives.

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“Number one task for our new Administration will be to liberate our citizens from the crime and terrorism and lawlessness that threatens our community. I will work with, and appoint, the best and brightest prosecutors and law enforcement officials to get the job properly done. In this race for the White House, I am the Law And Order candidate.”

“One of the first things I’d do in terms of executive orders, if I win, will be to sign a strong, strong statement that will go out to the country, out to the world, that anybody killing a policeman, a policewoman, a police officer, anybody killing a police officer: Death penalty is going to happen, okay?”

Trump says that police should be given “the finest equipment and the finest training” and supports funding for police officer body cameras. “If [police departments] like the idea of the cameras, they need federal funding, it can solve a lot of problems for police. It can also solve a lot of problems – period.”

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21 Donald Trump’s acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention, July 21, 2016.
Trump supports the availability of medical marijuana and while not a supporter of legalization, would allow states to decide on marijuana legalization. “In terms of marijuana and legalization, I think that should be a state issue, state-by-state,” He has also expressed support for reassessing penalties for certain non-violent crimes.

I will appoint justices who will protect the constitutional principles of liberty and equality for all, regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, or political viewpoint; make sure the scales of justice aren’t tipped away from individuals toward corporations and special interests; and protect citizens’ right to vote, rather than billionaires’ right to buy elections. I have also said that I will only appoint Justices who believe that Roe v. Wade is settled law that must be preserved and Citizens United is bad law that must be overturned.

**What factors will you consider when making judicial nominations?**

I will appoint justices who will protect the constitutional principles of liberty and equality for all, regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, or political viewpoint; make sure the scales of justice aren’t tipped away from individuals toward corporations and special interests; and protect citizens’ right to vote, rather than billionaires’ right to buy elections. I have also said that I will only appoint Justices who believe that Roe v. Wade is settled law that must be preserved and Citizens United is bad law that must be overturned.

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“...”

Trump released the following list of people he would consider as potential replacements for Justice Scalia at the United States Supreme Court. “This list was compiled, first and foremost, based on constitutional principles, with input from highly respected conservatives and Republican Party leadership.”

- Steven Colloton of Iowa, judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.
- Allison Eid of Colorado, associate justice of the Colorado Supreme Court.
- Raymond Gruender of Missouri, judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.
- Thomas Hardiman of Pennsylvania, judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.
- Raymond Kethledge of Michigan, judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.
- Joan Larsen of Michigan, Associate Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court.
- Thomas Lee of Utah, Associate Justice of the Utah Supreme Court.
- William H. Pryor, Jr. of Alabama, judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.
- David Stras of Minnesota, Associate Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court.
- Diane Sykes of Wisconsin, judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.
- Don Willett of Texas, Justice of the Texas Supreme Court.

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26 Donald Trump’s acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention, July 21, 2016.

Half of all U.S. Latinos live in the country’s most polluted cities, and pesticides affect Latinos who are agricultural workers in rural areas of the nation. Asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are more prevalent in Latinos living in inner cities near carbon-emitting plants, truck routes, and factories. Studies have shown that exposure to toxic chemicals leads to infertility, miscarriage, low birth weight, fetal malformation, and retarded fetal growth.

**What policies will you support to address pollution and toxins that impact Latinos’ health?**

The neglect we witnessed in Flint, Michigan reminds us that there are too many communities in our country that have been left to struggle with the cumulative impacts of air pollution, water pollution, toxins, and other public health threats. Politicians have pledged that it can never happen again—but we know there are already too many Flints in our country.

Environmental justice can’t just be a slogan—it has to be a central goal. I’m not new to this fight. As first lady, I worked with the EPA to bring attention to the link between air pollution and child asthma. In the Senate, I fought for more support for lead paint and soil remediation in New York and across the country, pushing the EPA to establish indoor air quality standards for schools, and working across the aisle to call for a national program tracking the health effects of pollution. At the State Department, I took the fight for environmental justice worldwide with the Clean Cookstoves Initiative.

As president, I will make environmental justice a central part of my comprehensive commitment to low-income communities and communities of color—by pursuing cleaner transportation; ambitious steps to reduce air pollution; dedicated efforts to clean up toxic sites; and greener, more resilient infrastructure. And I will set a national goal of eliminating lead as a major public health threat within five years. Because clean air and clean water are basic human rights—and our rights shouldn’t change between ZIP codes.

The response below was not provided by the candidate’s campaign. It is based on information from publicly available sources. We continue to welcome the candidate’s direct response and will update this voter guide accordingly.

Trump says that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) creates unnecessary barriers to business and its regulations are a disgrace. Trump intends to get rid of the EPA in almost every form, with little tidbits left. Instead, states should have the authority to enact environmental protection laws if they wish.

In August 2016, Trump’s economic plan called for the review of EPA and Department of the Interior environmental regulations.
As Secretary of State, I mobilized a global response to combat climate change, creating a high-level post at the State Department dedicated exclusively to climate diplomacy, putting climate squarely on the agenda in my first trip to China as secretary, and building new coalitions to combat emissions from methane and phase down the use of super-polluting HFCs through the Montreal Protocol.

As president, I will work to make America the clean energy superpower of the 21st century. On my first day in office, I will set bold goals to generate enough renewable energy to power every home in America within 10 years, install 500 million solar panels by the end of my first term, and cut energy waste and oil consumption by one-third. We will launch a Clean Energy Challenge to partner with cities, states, and rural communities that are ready to lead on clean energy and energy efficiency. I will defend the Clean Power Plan, prioritize building resilient infrastructure in communities that are already grappling with climate impacts, and elevate environmental and climate justice to protect the health and well-being of the communities that are most at risk from the impacts of climate change.

My plan will deliver on the pledge President Obama made at the Paris climate conference last December. We will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 30 percent in 2025 relative to 2005 levels and put the country on a path to cut emissions more than 80 percent by 2050.

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“I am not a huge believer in the global warming phenomenon.”

Trump says he would renegotiate the Paris climate accord because it treats the United States unfairly and gives favorable treatment to countries like China.

“We will put our coal miners and steel workers back to work. A Trump Administration will … unleash an energy revolution that will bring vast new wealth to our country.”

As you know, the Affordable Care Act has provided over 2.6 million previously uninsured Latinos with affordable health insurance. However, millions of Latinos remain locked out of the benefits of the ACA due to their immigration status, as the Administration’s regulations prohibit DACA-eligible youth from accessing the Health Insurance Marketplace and the law bars undocumented immigrants from going onto the Health Insurance Marketplaces to purchase unsubsidized health insurance with their own money.

What steps will you take, including elimination of these exclusions, to ensure equal access to health care?

I believe every person in this country should have access to affordable health care, and that’s exactly why we need comprehensive immigration reform. Comprehensive reform with a path to citizenship will help address the unacceptable situation we have today — where millions of people live in the shadows, afraid to go to the hospital or the doctor to get the care they need.

As we work towards reform, we should be doing more to give all people — especially kids — access to health care. That’s why I believe we should allow all families—regardless of immigration status—to buy into the Affordable Care Act exchanges. Families who want to purchase health insurance should be able to do so.

This is not a new fight for me. I helped create the Children’s Health Insurance Program in the 1990s, which today covers 8 million kids. I also sponsored the Immigrant Children’s Health Improvement Act in the Senate, which later became law and allows immigrant children and pregnant women to obtain Medicaid and CHIP.

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Trump has not provided ideas on how to increase access to the Affordable Care Act for more Latinos and instead calls for repealing and replacing the law.31

“The Affordable Care Act has tragically but predictably resulted in runaway costs, websites that don’t work, greater rationing of care, higher premiums, less competition and fewer choices. On day one of the Trump Administration, we will ask Congress to take the following action:32

1. Completely repeal Obamacare.
2. Modify existing law that inhibits the sale of health insurance across state lines.
3. Allow individuals to fully deduct health insurance premium payments from their tax returns under the current tax system.
4. Allow individuals to use Health Savings Accounts (HSAs). Contributions into HSAs should be tax-free and should be allowed to accumulate.
5. Require price transparency from all healthcare providers.
6. Block-grant Medicaid to the states.
7. Remove barriers to entry into free markets for drug providers that offer safe, reliable and cheaper products, including access to imported, safe and dependable drugs from overseas.

“And we must also take actions in other policy areas to lower healthcare costs and burdens. Enforcing immigration laws, eliminating fraud and waste and energizing our economy will relieve the economic pressures felt by every American. Providing healthcare to illegal immigrants costs us some $11 billion annually. If we were to simply enforce the current immigration laws and restrict the unbridled granting of visas to this country, we could relieve healthcare cost pressures on state and local governments.” 33

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31 Donald Trump’s acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention, July 21, 2016.
Latinas are more likely to be low-income, of reproductive age, and to experience unintended pregnancy. Additionally, Latinas are among the most likely to suffer and die of cervical cancer, an almost entirely preventable and highly treatable disease, for the simple reason that Latinas lack access to preventive care.

What will you do to ensure that all Latinas, regardless of zip code, immigration status, income level, have access to health care including reproductive health care?

I’ve been fighting for universal health care coverage for decades, and I won’t stop now. My first health care priority is to strengthen the Affordable Care Act. Thanks to the ACA, about 4 million Latinos gained health coverage — but despite this progress, Latinos continue to have disproportionately high uninsured rates. My plan would help Latino communities seek and secure much needed coverage by capping drug costs, making more doctor visits free from an individual’s deductible to save money, and offering tax relief to people with excessive out-of-pocket costs. I will also work to end health disparities among Latinas.

One reason for the high rate of uninsurance among Latinos is that they make up a disproportionate share of immigrants who are ineligible for Medicaid or participation in state and federal marketplaces due to their immigration status. According to Kaiser, 7% of those asked why they remained uninsured said that the main reason they were without insurance was immigration status. That’s why I will make sure that all families can buy into the ACA exchanges, regardless of immigration status. I will also stand up to Republican attempts to defund Planned Parenthood, which would restrict access to critical health care services, like cancer screenings.

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“I’m pro-life... with caveats: life of the mother, incest, rape, and that’s where I stand.”

“Women’s health issues are...very important to me.” Planned Parenthood has done very good work for millions of women. But we’re not going to allow and we’re not going to fund, as long as you have the abortion going on at Planned Parenthood.”

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that nearly one-third of U.S. women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime. In the No Mas study of 800 Latinas and Latinos nationwide, 56% reported knowing a victim of domestic violence. Domestic violence is associated with an array of short-term and long-term health consequences.

What steps will you take to address domestic violence, particularly as it impacts Latinas, regardless of immigration status and including those with limited English proficiency?

I have worked to address violence against women for my entire career. As first lady, I supported the creation of the Department of Justice’s Office on Violence Against Women. I also led the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing where I denounced violence against women as a clear violation of human rights. As senator, I co-sponsored the 2005 reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and introduced the CARE Act twice, to ensure that rape and incest victims had access to emergency contraception in hospital emergency rooms. In response to the spike in reports of sexual assault cases in the military, I introduced legislation to make emergency contraception available to servicewomen.

As president, I will continue to work to end violence against women — regardless of race, national origin, or immigration status — and promote policies that respond to the needs of all women. I will strengthen the safety net for survivors of domestic violence by increasing funding for domestic violence shelters and services. I will work to increase accountability of perpetrators by prohibiting domestic abusers from buying and possessing guns, and supporting law enforcement training. And I will expand efforts to stop violence from happening in the first place by increasing community prevention efforts and supporting anti-violence education.

Mr. Trump has not offered any specific position on domestic violence.