

Beck, Diane (County Judge's Office)

From: Williams, Victoria (County Judge's Office)
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2020 8:08 PM
To: Beck, Diane (County Judge's Office); Harbolt, Amber (County Judge's Office)
Subject: Fwd: 1 of 4 Public Comments for Friday am: Support for Emergency Financial Assistance funds proposal

From: "Williams, Victoria (County Judge's Office)" <Victoria.Williams@cjo.hctx.net>
Date: April 23, 2020 at 5:36:39 PM CDT
To: James Williams <jastaswillias@gmail.com>
Subject: **Re: Support for Emergency Financial Assistance funds proposal**

Thanks, James. I will ask someone to read the letter aloud during the Special Workgroup meeting in the morning. I hope that you are well.

- Tori

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 23, 2020, at 3:58 PM, James Williams <jastaswillias@gmail.com> wrote:

I am writing in support of the use of Emergency Financial Assistance funds for a rapid response to help those ineligible for other more immediate assistance. I was offended to hear that families with at least one person without a Social Security number would also not be eligible for COVID-19 Relief funds from our Republican government. Anything we can do to offset this misguided and unfair situation should be done. If any person is being cut-off for having at least one person without a SSN in their household is being deemed guilty by association. This is inherently wrong. I am grateful that the Ryan White Program is there to make things better for at least some suffering from this injustice.

-- James Thomas Williams

April 23, 2020

To: Ryan White Office of Support

From: Latino HIV Task Force

Latino HIV Task Force (LHTF) would like to express its concerns about how the Covid-19 has impacted the Latino community.

Harris County as a whole has 43% Hispanic, 29% White, 20% African American, and 7% Asian in population composition.

The Covid-19 breakdown as of April 21, 2020 is 25% Hispanic, 23% African American, 18% White, 4% Asian and 1% other.

As the Covid-19 continues to spread across Harris County and the City of Houston, the Latino communities are among those who will continue to be disproportionately affected by the virus. Barricading access to governmental programs; services; and benefits through means of discrimination on the basis of immigration status, socio-economic status, race, color, age, gender identification and sexual orientation will further exacerbate health and economic inequities.

Latino Children are affected by the following supportive services received by school districts. Many children will be impacted by lack of nutritional supplements provided by the school. They will suffer due to unavailable free lunch programs. Many children and youth access school facilitated health care, for vaccinations and mental health services. Children ages 5 – 17 years old will miss the WHO recommendation of 60 minutes a day of moderate-to-vigorous physical activities. This will increase their risk of establishing bad habits like increased TV or Video Games or other electronics' use. But also, snacking that can damage future cardiovascular and musculoskeletal health. In addition, the current situation impacts the health of our children and youth who suffer from living with HIV. Many of these children did not have the tools needed to complete their school-work because of the lack of internet access and most importantly their lack of laptops, computers or tablets.

Adolescents are impacted because of school closures and social distancing is challenging. Adolescents at this age are growing independent and begin to prioritize connections with peers over parents. They may grieve their rites of passage they were due to experience, like proms and graduations. Anxiety could increase in adolescents as they try to understand the Covid-19 pandemic.

In general, Latino seniors tend to seek less medical and counseling help than African-American and Anglo seniors do. Fearful of government policies with regard to the Latino communities, especially immigrants, they avoid dealing with governmental agencies and CBOs that might report them to immigration authorities. This reluctance to seek help is especially true for the undocumented, or those with undocumented family members. Many Latino seniors serve as the backbone of their families, caring for grandchildren and other children in their community while schools are closed; and these children may have been infected, which puts them at a higher risk of infection themselves. If these seniors become infected and do not get the help they need, the entire family structure will be disrupted, with huge social and financial repercussions to the greater society. This is why getting this financial aid is so very urgent.

Many in the Latino communities are ineligible for unemployment insurance or the \$1,200 stimulus check that the government just released. Our undocumented are unable to rely on the government's relief aid, some despite having paid taxes and living in the U.S. for more than two decades. If they are stricken with the Covid-19, they will question whether to seek medical attention because of facing deportation, or being separated from family. If they are not faced with being undocumented, many work as cooks, cleaners, janitors, industries which have been hit the hardest by the pandemic. The majority of this group do not have health insurance or are under insured. If living with HIV, many can access Ryan White Services. These will not cover loss of wages, or some high medical bills associated with treatment due to this Pandemic.

Many of our agencies have reached their limits in assisting clients with rental and utilities assistance. Transportation, while always a barrier, continues to be as such with the added dangers of acquiring COVID-19 from the need to use public transportation. Metro reports an increase of COVID-19 diagnoses for bus drivers, Quality Assurance staff, bus cleaners, etc. Access to Food Pantry has been challenging to more families than usual.

The Emergency Financial Assistance service category provided by Ryan White with COVID-19 Relief Funds, while a great help if no restrictions are put in place, will not assist the Latino community if they continue to uphold restrictions that discriminate and will be a tremendous negative impact on our communities if they do. But, if this category is created to provide a more equitable situation for those ineligible for other financial assistance, and maintains the flexibility and agility to respond quickly, then we will have finally created a financial relief category which truly serves ALL people with HIV in our area, including immigrants of undocumented status and the families which include them.

Gloria Sierra, Chair

Steven Vargas, Co-Chair

Richard Gamez, Secretary

Beck, Diane (County Judge's Office)

From: Williams, Victoria (County Judge's Office)
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2020 8:18 PM
To: Pete Rodriguez; 'Marcely Hernandez'
Cc: Beck, Diane (County Judge's Office); Harbolt, Amber (County Judge's Office); Martin, Carin (PHS); Patrick Martin - Res Grp - 06/15; 'ShaTerra Johnson'; 'Tiffany Shepherd'; 'Barr, Melody - HCD'
Subject: Public Comment 3 of 4 for Special Workgroup meeting: Emergency Financial Assistance for those ineligible

From: Richard Gamez [mailto:rcgamez@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2020 3:57 PM
To: Williams, Victoria (County Judge's Office) <Victoria.Williams@cjo.hctx.net>
Cc: Richard Gamez <rcgamez@aol.com>
Subject: Emergency Financial Assistance for those ineligible

Good afternoon, Ms. Williams,

Please include this report as support for the Emergency Financial Assistance funding as a rapid response aid for those ineligible for other more immediate assistance.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2020/04/05/undocumented-immigrants-coronavirus/>

Thank you.
Richard Gamez
Member of the Latino HIV Task Force

Undocumented workers among those hit first — and worst — by the coronavirus shutdown

Tracy Jan April 4, 2020

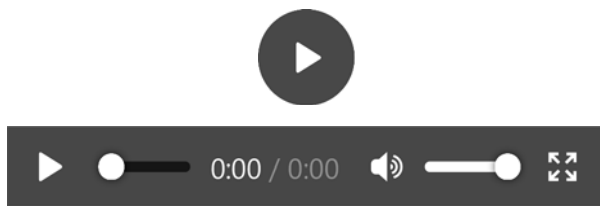
“They told me to stay at home, don’t go out, and when I can no longer breathe, call 9-1-1 for them to pick me up,” Cano said.



Evilin Cano dismantling a rooftop skating rink in New York's Seaport district days before the venue closed and she was laid off. (Family Photo)
(N/A/Family Photo)

The [collapse of the U.S. economy](#) brought about by the [coronavirus pandemic](#) has exposed the extreme vulnerabilities of millions of undocumented workers like Cano, who are disproportionately employed in industries undergoing mass layoffs as well as high-risk jobs that keep society running while many Americans self-isolate at home.

Many of the undocumented, working in construction, restaurants and other service sectors, have already lost their jobs. Others, in industries like agriculture and health care that have been declared essential, work in jobs that typically require close quarters or interacting with the public, putting them at higher risk of getting sick.



The service and hospitality sectors of the economy are feeling the coronavirus outbreak hard, and it's often Hispanic workers who are bearing the brunt. (Adriana Usero, Luis Velarde/The Washington Post)

Unlike many American workers, undocumented immigrants can't count on the social safety net if they lose their jobs or get sick. Most do not have health insurance or access to paid sick leave — putting them and the people they encounter at risk. Most aren't eligible for unemployment insurance or the [cash payments](#) included in the [\\$2 trillion relief package](#) Congress passed last month — even if they pay taxes or their children are U.S. citizens.

“The government has announced it was going to support people affected by the [coronavirus](#) but that's for Americans — not for people like us who are undocumented,” said Cano, who applied for asylum in November. “My fear is if I seek help, this country will see me as just trying to take advantage of the system.”

Cano said she had been a police officer living a middle-class life in Guatemala when a gang tried to kidnap her teenage daughter, and she fled with her two eldest to New York.

She was just five days into a three-month job at the Seaport transforming what had been a temporary winterscape into a summer oasis when the contractor pulled her crew aside on March 20 and told them not to return.

Soon after Cano got sick, her daughter developed a fever, too. So did her boyfriend. Unable to seek care, Cano spent five days in bed and remains quarantined in her Brooklyn home.

Construction had been a step up for Cano. When she first came to the U.S. more than a year ago, she patched together a living at a Salvadoran restaurant, earning \$50 for 13 hours of overnight work cleaning and preparing pupusas for delivery. When the till came up short, she said, the cashier would dock the difference from Cano's earnings. One night, she made so little that she had to borrow the \$2.75 bus fare home.

Last June, she became a day laborer in construction — doing demolition work, painting and the finishing touches. She made \$150 per nine-hour shift — enough to support her 17- and 16-year-old and still send money back to the 11- and 7-year-old she left behind with her mother.

Now, she is broke — with no savings and no income. She felt heartsick during a recent phone call home, telling her mother that no money would be coming this month.

The Brooklyn community job center where Cano and other day laborers used to gather each morning is deserted, like similar centers around the country. New contracts, now fielded over the phone, have dropped from about 20 a week before the coronavirus crisis to around five, said Ligia Guallpa, executive director of the [Worker's Justice Project](#), which runs the center.

"I'm trying to figure out how to find another job, but I'm not healthy — and there are no jobs," Cano said. "At this point, I'm looking for anything just to support my kids."

Once she recovers, Cano plans to sell homemade tamales for \$3 each — the way she supported her family over the winter when construction work was slow. She hopes it will be enough to cover their groceries.

"I cannot go back to Guatemala," Cano said. "I'd be sentencing my kids to death."

The 7 million immigrants without authorization to work in the United States make up just over 4 percent of the country's labor force, but account for at least 12 percent of workers in [construction](#), 10 percent in hotels, and 8 percent in [restaurant and food service](#) — among the hardest hit sectors in the pandemic, according to an [analysis](#) of 2018 Census data by New American Economy. The analysis shows that undocumented immigrants also make up 14 percent of [agricultural workers](#) and 7 percent of [home health aides](#), two industries considered critical to the health of the U.S. economy and its citizens during the coronavirus crisis.

Researchers and industry groups say undocumented laborers are significantly undercounted and comprise more than half of the workforce in some occupations, such as [farmworkers](#).

"A lot of undocumented immigrants will be hit first — and worst — by this recession," said Orson Aguilar, director of economic policy at UnidosUS.

In the absence of a federal safety net, advocates from California to New York are pushing cities and states to provide economic relief to workers regardless of immigration status. Some have begun cobbling together [funds](#) to help undocumented workers pay rent and buy food.

Even workers who thought they had stability are discovering that no job is secure in the [coronavirus-induced recession](#).

Juan, a 36-year-old head cook at a diner in Berkeley, Calif., saw his hours cut in half — to just five hours a day, for takeout and delivery only — once the governor ordered the state to shelter in place.

He donned a mask and gloves when he left for work and sanitized all equipment at the restaurant before touching it, fearful that he'd carry the virus home to his 9-year-old daughter, who has asthma.

Then last Friday, he learned that the restaurant was shutting its doors, even for takeout.

"I'm in shock," said Juan, who asked that only his first name be used because of his immigration status. "I was kind of afraid to go to work, but now I don't know what to do."

Others say their undocumented status prevents them from demanding protective

equipment as they continue to go about their jobs.

An [undocumented farmworker](#) in northern Ohio, who spoke on the condition of anonymity for fear of losing her \$10 an hour job, said she has been planting tomatoes, onions and other produce — without the [protection](#) of gloves and masks and without access to soap and running water.

The 36-year-old farmworker, who came to the U.S. from Monterrey, Mexico, when she was 15, brings her own liquid soap from home and uses drinking water to wash her hands during breaks.

She works alongside migrant workers who live in crowded quarters at a labor camp and who she fears wear the same dirty clothes all week because they don't have laundry facilities on site.

The county health department has instructed the farmworkers to work six feet apart — an edict she says is impossible to follow when they unload plants from the trailers to bring into the nurseries. For one week, her employer took workers' temperatures. But no longer.

The mother of four follows a strict routine when she returns from work — removing her shoes outside, washing her clothes daily, and not allowing her children to hug her until she's taken a shower "because I'm not sure if I have the virus or not."

The backdrop for many of the undocumented is the fear of deportation — despite a recent commitment from Immigration and Customs Enforcement to [halt](#) most enforcement during the coronavirus outbreak, especially near health-care facilities.

"That provides little comfort," said Anu Joshi, vice president of policy at the New York Immigration Coalition. "ICE field offices have a lot of leeway in moments of crisis to implement their own prioritization rules."

Others worry about jeopardizing their chances to gain permanent status in the U.S. The administration implemented a [rule](#) in February that would make it more difficult for low-income immigrants, including those who entered the country legally, to become permanent residents if they have received public benefits, including health coverage for the poor such as Medicaid. But it recently made an [exception](#) for those seeking medical attention for the coronavirus.

The most terrifying part of Lydia Nakiberu's day has become her two-hour commute — on two trains and a bus — to her job as a home health aide outside Boston.

She shoves her hands in her pockets so as not to touch anything, wears a mask, scrubs her hands every chance she gets — but worries about spreading the virus to the 86-year-old man she cares for. Or to her family.

"They tell us, 'When you get sick, you have to go to the hospital,' but all the undocumented domestic workers I know are so scared that ICE might get their information and come for them," said Lydia, 41, who does not have health insurance.

Both Lydia and her husband, Jerry, are undocumented immigrants from Uganda who have raised their children — ages 13, 12 and 8 — in the United States. Jerry spent three months in an immigration detention center in 2012 after losing an asylum case and missed the birth of his youngest son.

At the nursing home where Jerry works as a nurse, masks are rationed, with caregivers allotted just one for the entire day. They have gloves, but no protective gowns. He thinks the government should be doing more to help workers on health care's front line — even if they are not authorized to work.

“They need us more than ever before,” said Jerry, 54.

Perhaps when this is all over, he said, the American public will recognize how undocumented immigrants risked their lives to help during a time of crisis. In another burst of optimism, he said he hopes that the government would grant legal status to parents of U.S. citizens and other immigrants who have long paid taxes.

But until then, Lydia said: “We are scared about the virus. We are scared about ICE. We are scared about almost everything right now.”

Dear Ryan White Planning Council,

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has shed light on the struggle and disproportionate burden that vulnerable populations face daily. The requests for financial assistance from our patients – who mainly come from underrepresented communities – has rocketed since the “Stay Home, Work Safe” order was put in place. Many have lost their jobs and cannot afford rent or buying essential goods.

Moreover, the fact that many residents are not eligible for federal financial assistance only makes matter worse. Undocumented people are not eligible, even though they pay taxes. Additionally, people who file their taxes jointly with an undocumented person, or claim an undocumented child, are also ineligible. People with work visas can only receive their stimulus check if they can prove “substantial presence” in the country. The obstacles do not stop there.

The financial crisis that is emerging in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affects those who have less access to healthcare, an impact that can be directly correlated with known social determinants of health. People are afraid to use public transportation and cannot afford ride share apps; affordable housing is becoming more and more problematic; and fear of exorbitant medical expenses continues to drive people away from care. On top of this, we are still researching the impact of this crisis on mental health – we foresee that mental health services, though costly, will emerge as a pivotal service.

There is a vulnerable population that is suffering in silence and fear. In extraordinary times like these, we need to lead with extraordinary example. Please, consider the use of emergency financial assistance funds as a rapid response aid for those ineligible for assistance.

Jonatan Gioia, MD

Research Associate

Preferred Pronouns: He/Him/His



Internal Medicine | Houston HIV/AIDS Research Team (HART)

6431 Fannin st | MSE R478 | Houston, TX 77030

713 500 6751 tel | 713 500 0610 fax

www.uth.tmc.edu

Esteemed Ryan White Planning Councilmembers,

I am writing in support of using, under the Emergency Financial Assistance service category, funds to provide rapid response financial assistance to People With HIV (PWH) impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and other disasters. Our current system is not built to act swiftly. Many PWH experience frustration when they need financial assistance and realize the monthly expenses owed tomorrow may not be available for two weeks to a month. And this is after the time taken to secure appointments, gather requested documentation, fill out paperwork, sign Consent forms, etc. "Rapid response" would need to be part of this service definition for processes to be developed which simplify or streamline eligibility and reduces the time between requesting and receiving help which resolves or alleviates the crisis. The community expects an emergency response when they reach out for emergency assistance, financial or otherwise. When our community hears "emergency" they anticipate a quick response as calls placed to the police, fire department or for an ambulance. Though such a response may not be feasible within our systems of care, it is a worthy goal and could yield better than a response which takes a couple of weeks to a month and does not meet the immediate need.

Some may consider such situations a result of poor planning, or an inability to maintain or cultivate a healthy support system. This may be the case for some. For many in our EMA, this situation may present itself as a result of COVID-19 ravaging their communities, disrupting their places of employment, schooling, even worship and interrupting their flow of funds to maintain housing, utilities and food needs; interrupting their plans for the future and career plans; and interrupt the very ability to be with others for comfort or solace as they scramble to help themselves and seek help from others..

We are rapidly approaching hurricane season and still do not know when we will be completely through the COVID-19 pandemic. These two could coincide and our area could experience what Polk County just did with dealing with COVID-19 and being hit by a destructive tornado. Some PWH in our area may not be eligible for federal relief funds at that point either for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, being undocumented. Our current funded services may not cover some of their circumstances or needs. Imagine a PWH needing to relocate temporarily due to the presence of COVID-19 in their household. Or need supplies in order self-isolate due to exposure. What about PWH living out of motels due to the same situation? Moratoriums on evictions from homes or apartments do not cover motel stays. Our HOPWA funds do not prioritize emergency shelter vouchers so do not fund them. If we intend to prevent or minimize the impact of this pandemic or other disasters on People With HIV, being able to answer their calls for help and deliver that help with a rapid response could be the difference between a Person With HIV staying in or falling out of care. It could be the difference between being safe from acquiring another life-threatening virus or hospitalization with an uncertain outcome. It could be the difference between helping to flatten the curve and not, this one or a future one.

My hope, my request, and if necessary, my demand, is "support for increased demand for emergency housing for RWHAP clients"¹ via an Emergency Financial Assistance definition which allows a rapid response to emergency situations arising from events similar to what we are experiencing now with the COVID-19 pandemic. This service definition would need to be flexible enough to accommodate the unpredictable circumstances which may arise from the variety of events which affect our area and negatively impact our efforts to end the HIV epidemic. See the attached "PBS NewsHour" report for additional information.

– Steven Vargas, HIV Advocate and Long-Term Survivor, April 23, 2020

1. Quoted from the "HRSA Website Questions and Answers from 04-15-20 Conference Call, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Frequently Asked Questions" under the CARES Act Funding on the last page, ninth bullet from the top.

S. Vargas submission for Public Comment. Excerpts from the report on “PBS NewsHour” (4/20/2020). For the full report, please go to <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/millions-of-americans-are-receiving-relief-payments-this-week-but-who-is-being-left-out>

But tens of thousands of the country’s most vulnerable residents will not receive this form of financial assistance this week — or, in some cases, at all. Undocumented immigrants and adult dependents don’t qualify. Lower income individuals and those with disabilities will, in some cases, face extra hurdles in seeking to claim the money. And inconsistent communication about the legislation from lawmakers and the U.S. Department of Treasury has raised questions over who exactly qualifies for the relief and why certain groups are left out.

Beyond the potential challenges for those who are eligible in accessing the coronavirus aid, there are still others who have been completely left out and aren’t eligible. Adults claimed as dependents, including many students and people with disabilities, will not receive anything. Parents or guardians who claim adult children on their taxes also will not receive the \$500 credit provided to those with children under 17. On social media platforms, many are expressing their frustration with the decision to omit them.

Yazmin Franco, 25, came to the U.S. from Mexico as a child, but is temporarily protected from deportation under the Obama-era Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. Some DACA recipients like Franco who have social security cards are eligible for payments; Franco’s parents, however, are among the estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the United States who aren’t eligible for the payment. Franco’s mother was recently laid off from a grocery store position, and her father also lost his job as a landscaper due to the pandemic. In addition to daily living expenses, Franco’s father has to pay for insulin to treat his diabetes without health insurance. “Having an underlying condition like my dad does, it’s such a horrible feeling to not be sure what would happen to him if he were to get sick with the coronavirus,” Franco said.

The legislation excludes “any nonresident alien” foreigners from receiving money. The law also denies the money to eligible taxpayers who either file a joint tax return with an undocumented person or claim an undocumented child, said Francine Lipman, a tax expert and professor with the University of Nevada, Las Vegas School of Law.

Many noncitizens who work and pay taxes, including undocumented immigrants and those with legal work visas, have lost jobs as a result of the pandemic. H-1, TN, and O-1 work visa holders are considered resident aliens and can receive aid only if they’ve been in the U.S. long enough to meet the “substantial presence” test.

[Here is the link to an additional report from National Public Radio:](#)

What Happens If Undocumented Immigrants Get Infected With

Coronavirus? <https://www.npr.org/2020/03/29/823438906/what-happens-if-undocumented-immigrants-get-infected-with-coronavirus?sc=18&f=>