



center for BEST
PRACTICES

Responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Policy and Practice Opportunities to Support Children of Immigrants During COVID-19 and Beyond

October 29, 2020



No Kid Hungry is a Campaign By Share Our Strength

We're an organization dedicated to ending hunger and poverty. Through proven, effective campaigns, we connect people who care to ideas that work.



Housekeeping

 If you encounter any technical difficulties, please use the chat box to get help.

 A recording of this webinar will be emailed to you along with the slide deck.

 If you have questions for the speakers, please enter those into the Q&A box and we'll get to those after our presentation.

Context

- ❑ The pandemic has inflicted a disproportionate health and economic hardship on Black and Brown communities including immigrant communities. It has exacerbated the level of food insecurity. One in four children have an immigrant parent, according to Kaiser Family Foundation.
- ❑ More than 20 million immigrants including 7.6 million citizen children could experience the chilling effects of the public charge rule, according to Migration Policy Institute. This forces many families to avoid programs such as SNAP that would help keep families thrive and become healthy and stronger.
- ❑ The pandemic together with the public charge rule becomes a double-whammy for immigrant families and their children.
- ❑ Research indicates that children that grow up in food insecurity are exposed to a range of negative outcomes. Food insecurity is associated with negative consequences for children such as increased risk for chronic diseases (like diabetes and heart attack), lower nutrient intake, poor educational performances and outcomes; and high risk of developmental or cognitive impairments.
- ❑ Access to nutrition programs such as school breakfast and P-EBT and SNAP are vital to the health and well-being of children.

CLASP

Policy solutions that work for low-income people

Renato Rocha

Income and Work Supports

rrocha@clasp.org

Children & Immigrant Access to Nutrition Assistance During COVID-19

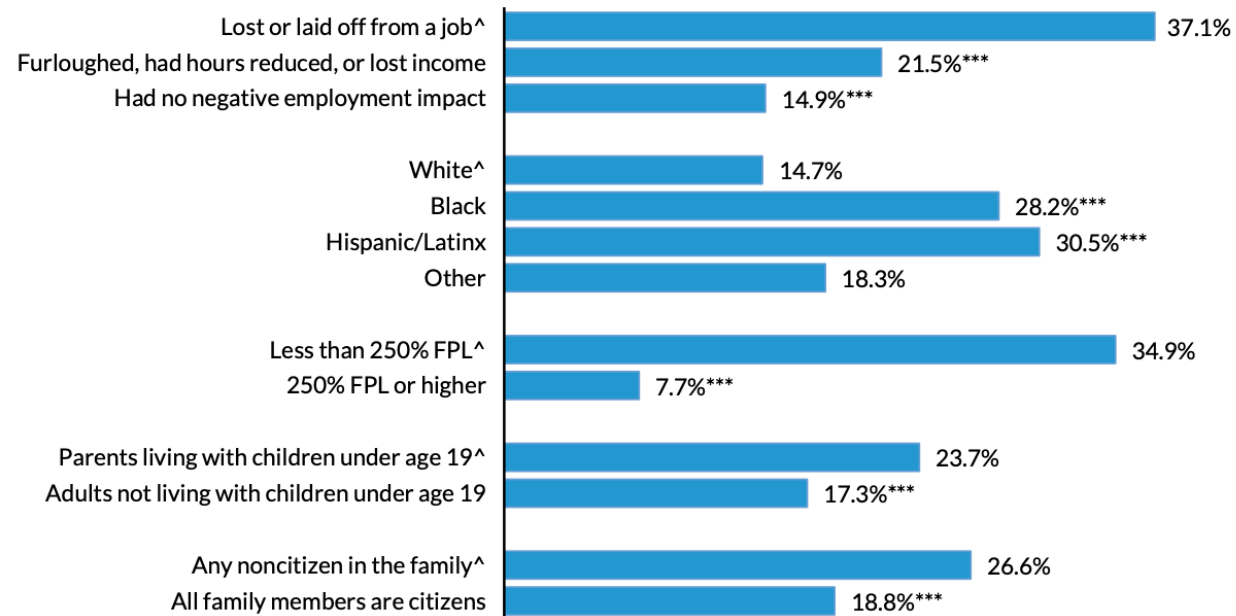


“Our children’s ability to grow, learn, and meet their full potential . . . depends on regular access to healthy meals.”

President Barack Obama

Food Insecurity Disproportionately Impacting Children & Families of Color

Share of Adults Ages 18 to 64 Who Experienced Food Insecurity, Overall and by Prepandemic Family Income, Race/Ethnicity, and Presence of Own Children Under Age 19 in the Family, September 2020



Source: Urban Institute Coronavirus Tracking Survey, wave 2. The survey was conducted September 11–28, 2020.

Notes: FPL is federal poverty level. “Other” includes non-Hispanic/Latinx adults who are not Black or white or are more than one race. ***/*** Estimates differ significantly from reference group (^) at the 0.10/0.05/0.01 levels, using two-tailed tests.

Source: Elaine Waxman, Poonam Gupta, Dulce Gonzalez, “Food Insecurity Edged Back up after COVID-19 Relief Expired” Urban Institute, October 2020, https://www.urban.org/research/publication/food-insecurity-edged-back-after-covid-19-relief-expired?utm_source=urban_researcher&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=food_insecurity_covid_relief_expired&utm_term=SNSG&utm_content=ew.

Nutrition Assistance Programs

- **Some Immigration-Related Eligibility Restrictions**
 - SNAP
 - State Funded Food Assistance Programs
- **No Immigration-Related Eligibility Restrictions**
 - WIC*
 - P-EBT
 - School meals, including Grab & Go Meals
 - Food Pantries
 - Other State & Local COVID-related Assistance

Federal SNAP

Most non-citizens must be in a qualified immigrant category *and* meet one additional condition. Common examples:

Qualified Category

- Lawful Permanent Resident (“Green Card Holder”)
- Battered Immigrant (VAWA)



Additional Condition

- 5 years of residence in U.S.
- 40 qualifying work quarters
- **Child under age 18**
- Blind or disabled

Some non-citizens are immediately eligible without a waiting period. Common examples:

- Refugees/ Asylees
- Cuban/ Haitian entrants
- Victims of Trafficking

Some non-citizens are ineligible for SNAP. Common examples:

- Undocumented immigrants
- DACA recipients
- TPS
- U visa holders



State-Funded Food Assistance Programs

In some states, state-funded programs provide nutrition assistance to immigrants who are not eligible for coverage under SNAP (table from NILC)

STATE	ELIGIBLE IMMIGRANTS
California	"Qualified" immigrants, lawful temporary residents, victims of trafficking, U visa/interim relief applicants, and U visa holders. Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming.
Connecticut	Immigrants ineligible for federal food stamps (SNAP) due to the 1996 federal welfare law eligible for food assistance at 75% of the federal amount. Immigrants who entered the U.S. on or after Apr. 1, 1998, must meet a 6-month residency requirement.
Illinois	Individuals and derivative family members who have filed or are preparing to file an application for T or U status or asylum; terminates if have not filed application within one year (with limited exceptions) or if application finally denied.
Maine	Immigrants ineligible for federal food stamps (SNAP) due to the 1996 federal welfare law and PRUCOLs. Individuals applying after July 1, 2011, must meet hardship criteria in order to qualify. This includes exceptions for seniors, people with disabilities, survivors of domestic violence, people waiting for work authorization, and those granted work authorization who are seeking employment.
Minnesota	Lawfully residing immigrants who are either 50 years or older or are receiving TANF. (The TANF program combines cash and food assistance.) Must take steps toward citizenship. Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming.
Washington	"Qualified" immigrants, PRUCOLs, and lawfully present immigrants. Eligibility for this program may be affected by deeming. Effective February 1, 2022, survivors of trafficking or other serious crimes and asylum applicants who have filed or are preparing to file applications for T or U status, ORR certification, or asylum.

** USCIS issued a technical clarification in June 2020 that state-funded nutrition programs are **NOT** considered in public charge determinations **

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (**WIC**)



- WIC provides basic nutritious foods to eligible pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, as well as infants and children.
- Nearly all WIC agencies do not inquire as to a participant's immigration status.
- Receipt of WIC is NOT considered in the public charge test
- USDA has authorized flexibilities to ensure that WIC participants can continue receiving assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - Participants can be approved for WIC without being physically present in a local office
 - Benefits can be issued remotely

Pandemic-EBT

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) created the Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program. Plans have been approved 50 States, D.C., and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

- Provides nutritional resources to families who are losing access to free or reduced-price school meals due to school closure in response to COVID-19
- The average benefit is \$5.70/day per student
- Available regardless of immigration status
- Not considered under the public charge regulations



State & Local COVID-Related Assistance

During COVID-19, several cities have stepped up to fill the gap left by federal programs, providing cash and nutrition support to immigrant families.

(Additional examples in [this NILC document](#))

- **Austin, TX.** Local government passed a resolution that allocates \$15 million dollars to the city's Relief in a State Emergency Fund. Half the funds will go to social service providers to ensure food access, rental assistance, and other direct relief services.
- **Seattle, WA.** The city is providing supermarket vouchers to families during the coronavirus pandemic. The ordinance states that if additional funding becomes available, immigrants and refugees should be prioritized.
- **Los Angeles.** The "Angeleno Card" is a privately funded program initiated by the mayor that provides \$700-1,500 to city residents regardless of immigration status who have suffered a job loss or severe loss of income due to COVID-19.

What is public charge?

- The “public charge” test has been a part of federal immigration law for over 100 years
- Has historically referred to a person who is considered likely to become *primarily dependent* on the government for support

Discriminatory History of Public Charge

- 1847: New York State passed a law that prohibited the landing of “any lunatic, idiot, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm persons, not members of emigrating families, and who . . . are likely to become permanently a public charge.”
- 1882: Congress passed a federal statute precluding the admission of immigrants based on potential public charge (3 months after Chinese Exclusion Act)
- 1930s: State Department leaders directed consular officers to use the public-charge provision to bar Jewish refugees.
- Has also been used to deny admission to LGBTQ immigrants and immigrants with disabilities
- 2018: The Trump Administration’s public charge regulation is published. Of the 25.9 million people potentially chilled from seeking services by the proposed rule, approximately 90% are people from communities of color (23.2 million).

3 agencies, 3 sets of regulations

Department of State (DOS)

Public charge policies applied to applications for visas or green cards processed outside the United States. This is done through consular offices around the world.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Public charge policies applied to applications for green cards processed inside the United States.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

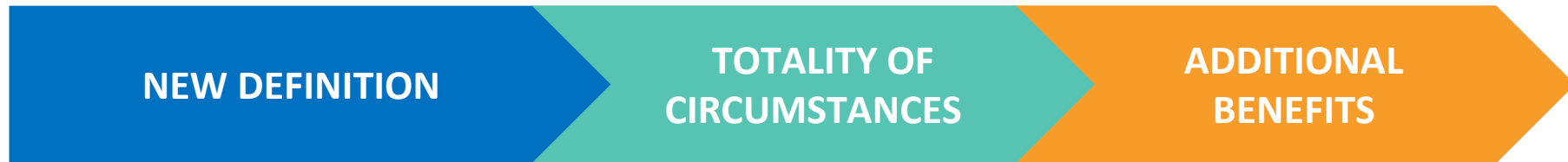
Public charge policies for lawfully present immigrants who have **already been admitted** to the United States.

When does public charge come up?

A public charge inadmissibility assessment is made when a person:

- Applies to enter the U.S.
- Applies to adjust status to obtain a green card (become a Lawful Permanent Resident/ LPR)
- A green card holder leaves the U.S. for more than 180 consecutive days (6 months) and reenters

How has policy changed?



A dramatically different definition of public charge

Change from someone who relies on government for main source of support to someone who participates in a health, nutrition or housing program to support work.

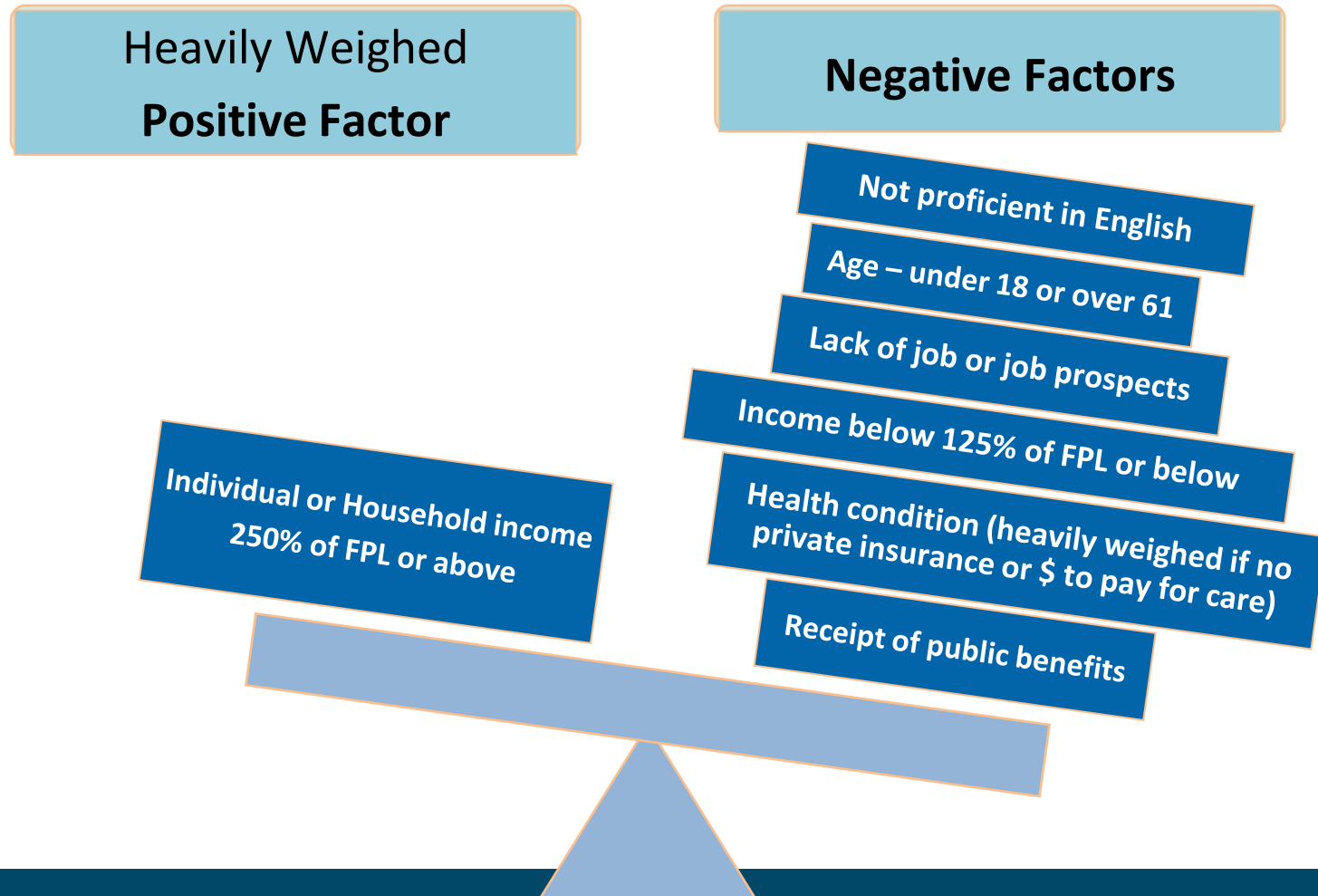
New weighted factors in the totality of circumstances test designed to make it harder for people with low and moderate incomes to pass.

Immigrants can fail the test if they are low income, don't speak English well, have a medical condition.

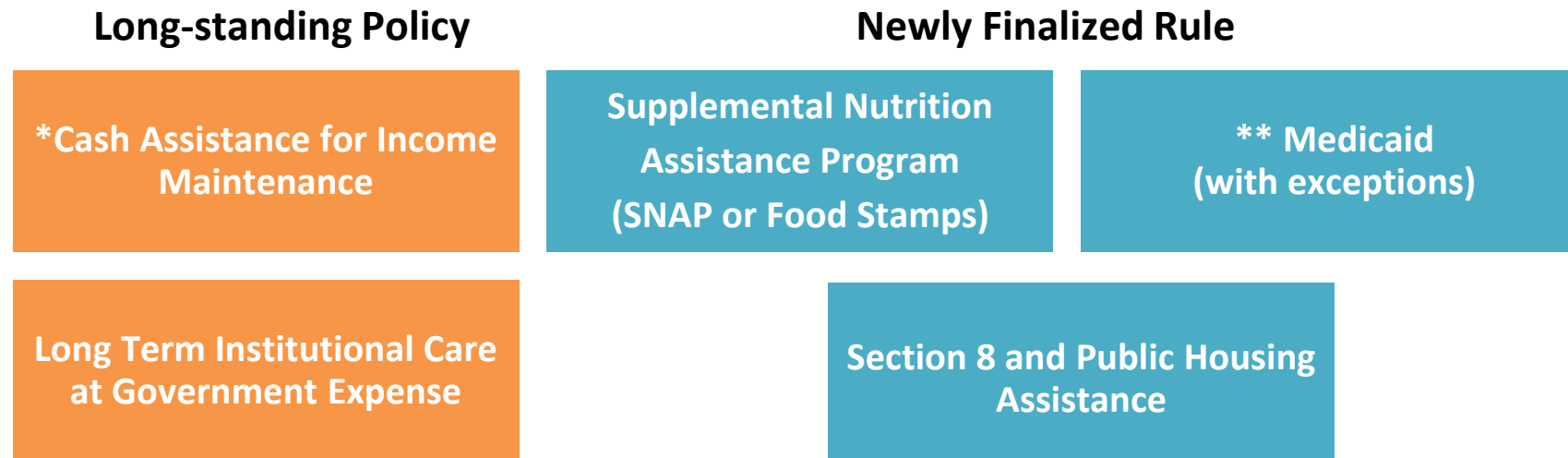
Additional public benefits programs can be considered by immigration officials.

No longer just cash assistance and long-term institutional care. Also includes: Some Medicaid programs, SNAP, Housing assistance

Totality of Circumstances Test: New detailed factors in regulation



Public charge policy: new benefits



* Included under new policy as well

** Exceptions for emergency Medicaid, & coverage of children < 21 and pregnant women, and testing, treatment, and prevention of COVID-19.

Public benefits not included in regulations

Any benefit not *specifically listed* in the regulation will not be considered

- Benefits received by an immigrant's family members
- Benefits received by a person while in an exempt status
- Emergency medical assistance
- Medicaid for children <21 or pregnant women (+ 60 days post-partum)
- Medicaid for testing, prevention, or treatment of COVID-19
- Disaster relief
- Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- Subsidies under the ACA
- Entirely state, local, or tribal programs (other than cash assistance)
- **Special Supplemental Nutrition for Women Infants and Children (WIC)**
- **School Breakfast and Lunch**
- **Pandemic EBT**
- Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)
- Transportation vouchers or non cash transportation services
- Non-cash TANF benefits
- Federal Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit
- Stimulus payment
- Veteran-specific benefits
- Student Loans

Addressing Enrollment Concerns

Fear and confusion — *known as the chilling effect* — are causing people to disenroll from programs or forgo benefits for which they are eligible

Public Charge

- The public charge test does NOT apply to all immigrants
- The public charge test does NOT consider receipt of MOST benefits
- **A child's use of benefits (including Medicaid & SNAP) will not hurt a parent's future immigration application**
- Use of public programs does NOT automatically make someone a public charge

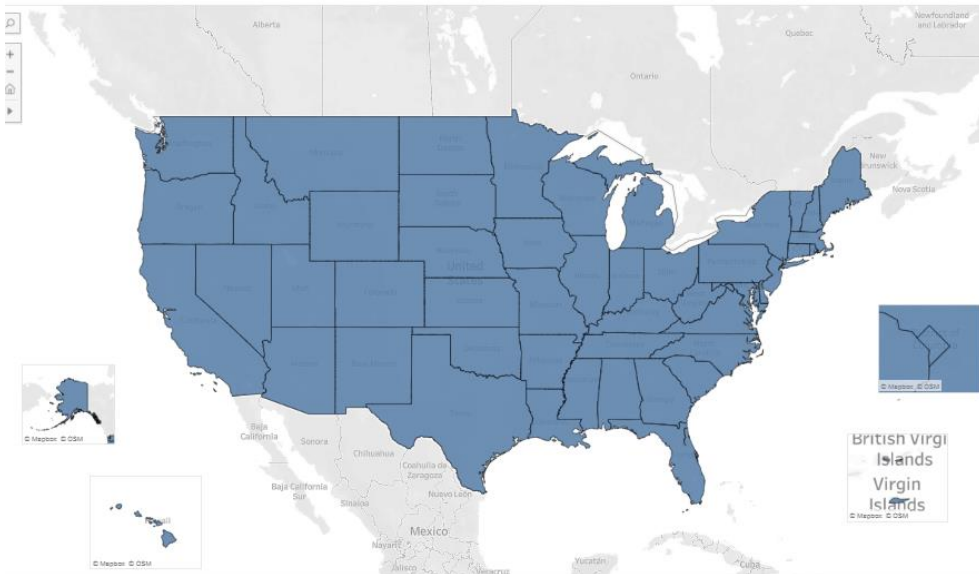
Information Security

- Strong privacy rules protect personal information when applying for public programs.
- Information on application will be used only to determine eligibility.
- Ineligible parents can apply for eligible children without disclosing their own immigration status.

Additional Resources

State-specific profile tables with key aspects of each state's P-EBT implementation approach

Click on a state to view its P-EBT profile, or use the links below.



FRAC & CBPP P-EBT state specific profiles 

PIF Immigrant Eligibility Quick Guide 

Also available in Spanish



Immigrant Eligibility for Public Programs

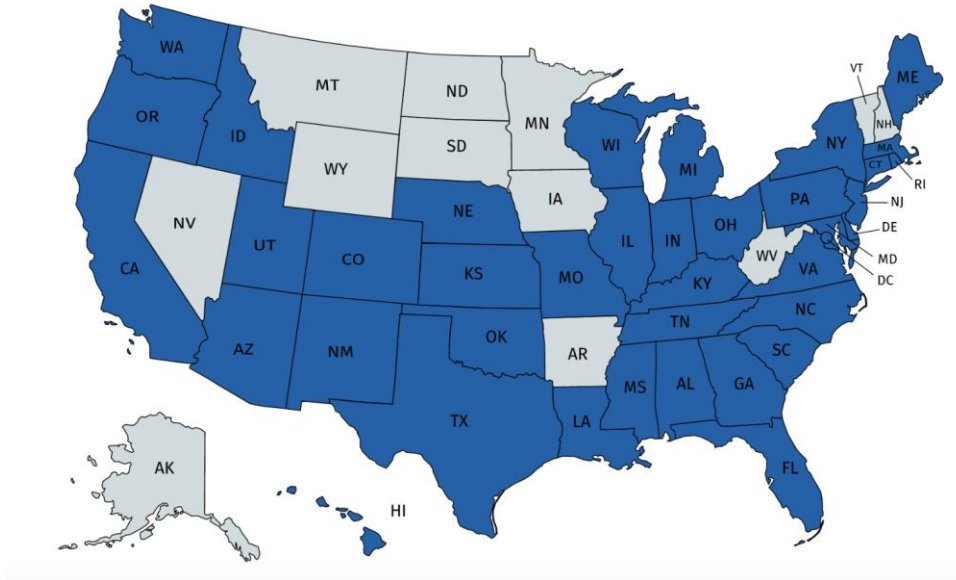
This table provides a general overview of some of the federal public programs available to support individuals and families during the COVID-19 crisis under existing law, as well as the recently passed Families First Coronavirus Response Act and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

We have also included clarification about whether these public programs are taken into account for public charge purposes. Additional information about the public charge regulations is available in this FAQ document from the Protecting Immigrant Families (PIF) Campaign.

Health Care		
What's Available	Immigrant Eligibility	Public Charge Implications
<p>The Families First Act provides funding for COVID-19 testing for the uninsured and gives states the option to provide testing to certain uninsured individuals through their Medicaid programs.</p> <p>The CARES Act also increases and extends funding for Community Health Centers (CHCs).</p> <p>Under existing law, individuals who lose health coverage (due to job loss, for example), may qualify for a special enrollment period in the Marketplaces, including the federal Healthcare.gov Marketplace. Some state-based marketplaces have elected to generally allow enrollment during the COVID crisis.</p>	<p>Neither the CARES Act nor the Families First Act alters Medicaid eligibility for immigrants.</p> <p>Some states have defined testing and treatment for suspected COVID virus as emergency services covered by their Emergency Medicaid programs. Emergency Medicaid is available regardless of immigration status, but applicants must meet their state's other Medicaid eligibility requirements. In states that have not expanded Medicaid, for example, a non-pregnant adult without disabilities or children may not be eligible for services.</p> <p>CHCs provide primary and preventive health care to everyone regardless of their immigration status or ability to pay.</p> <p>Immigrants who are lawfully present may be eligible to buy subsidized health insurance in the Marketplaces.</p>	<p>USOS has announced that testing, prevention, or treatment for COVID-19 will NOT be used against immigrants in a public charge test. Immigrant families should seek the care they need during this difficult time.</p>
<p>More information: Update on Access to Health Care for Immigrants and Their Families (NIEC) Overview of Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Programs (NIEC)</p>		
Cash Assistance		
What's Available	Immigrant Eligibility	Public Charge Implications
<p>Under the CARES Act, most individuals earning less than \$75,000 are eligible for a one-time cash payment of \$1,200. Married couples will each receive a check and families will get \$500 per child.</p>	<p>To be eligible for a cash rebate, individual filers <u>and</u> their spouse if filing jointly must have valid Social Security Numbers (SSNs). However, there is an exception for spouses filing jointly where at least one spouse was in armed forces last tax year and at least one spouse has a valid SSN. Children claimed as dependents for the \$500 rebate must have valid SSNs.</p>	<p>The stimulus payment is a tax credit. The public charge regulation is clear that tax credits are NOT taken into account in a public charge determination.</p>
<p>More information: See Pg. 11 of this Policy Brief on Key Provisions of COVID-19 Relief Bills, (NIEC)</p>		

What is the PIF Campaign?

Purpose: To unite to protect and defend access to health care, nutrition programs, public services and economic supports for immigrants and their families at the local, state and federal level.



- Created in 2017 and co-chaired by NILC and CLASP
- More than 450 Active Member Organizations in 41 states
- We're happy to connect you with partners in your state that are working on these issues.
- website: protectingimmigrantfamilies.org



- Hamutal Bernstein, Director of Program on Immigrants and Immigration at the Urban Institute

See our work at www.urban.org/immigration and sign up for our newsletter

Recent brief: Immigrant-Serving Organizations' Perspectives on the COVID-19 Crisis

- Analyzed 182 PIF grant applications and fielded online survey to applicants (N=99), national scope, data from late April to early June 2020
- Research questions:
 - What are the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on immigrants, and what are their most pressing needs?
 - Are immigrants avoiding programs and supports that they need for fear of immigration status or enforcement consequences?
 - How are pandemic-relief efforts at the federal, state, and local level supporting immigrant communities, and what are the gaps?
 - What new challenges and opportunities are immigrant-serving organizations facing, and what strategies are they using to support immigrant communities?

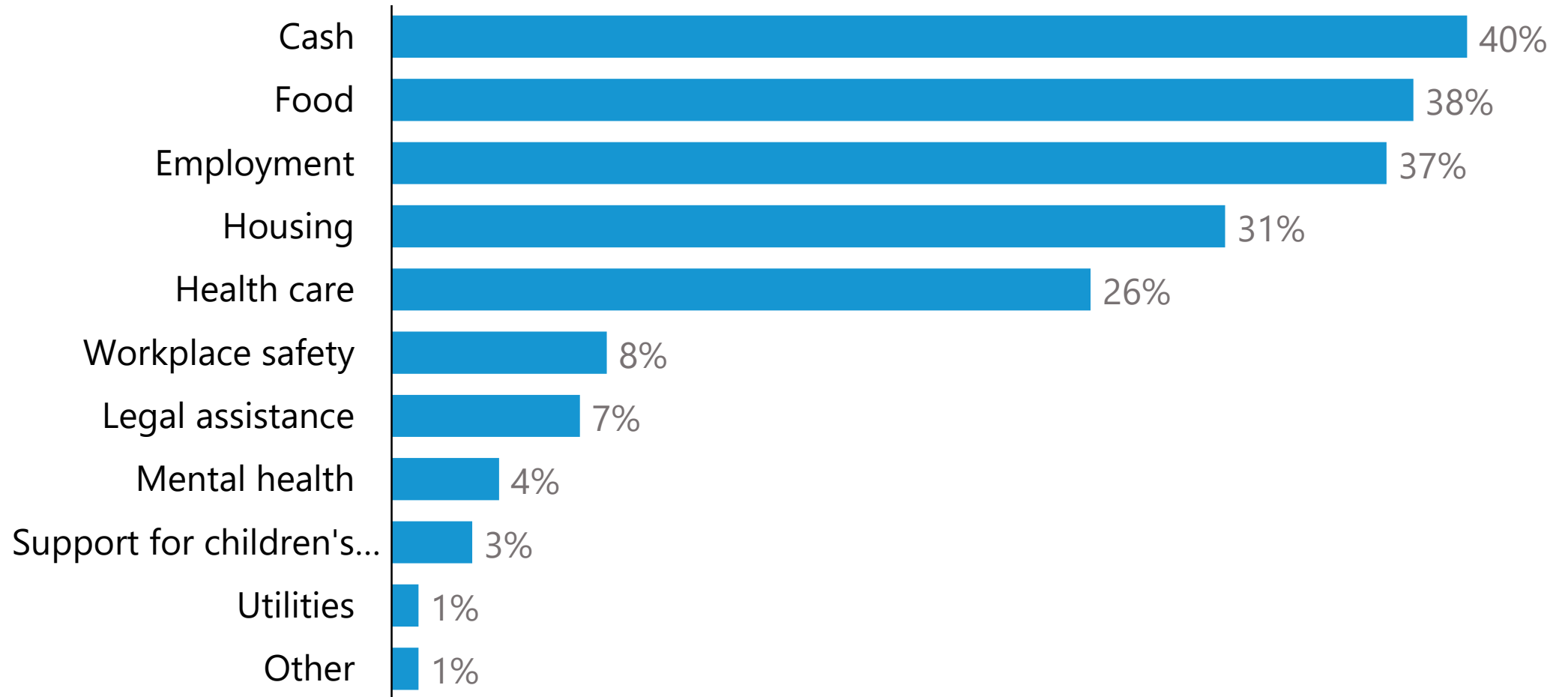
Something to keep in mind

“A lot of families won’t be included in data and statistics because they’ve either given up trying to get benefits or don’t try in the first place as they fear immigration penalties. So, our answers are reflective of families that have actually come forward seeking assistance. There are so many that have just remained in the shadows, as always. So, while it would be difficult to quantify, your survey is so important in that it not only represents the families we can speak to, but it is amplified by the vast number of families who have remained silent.”

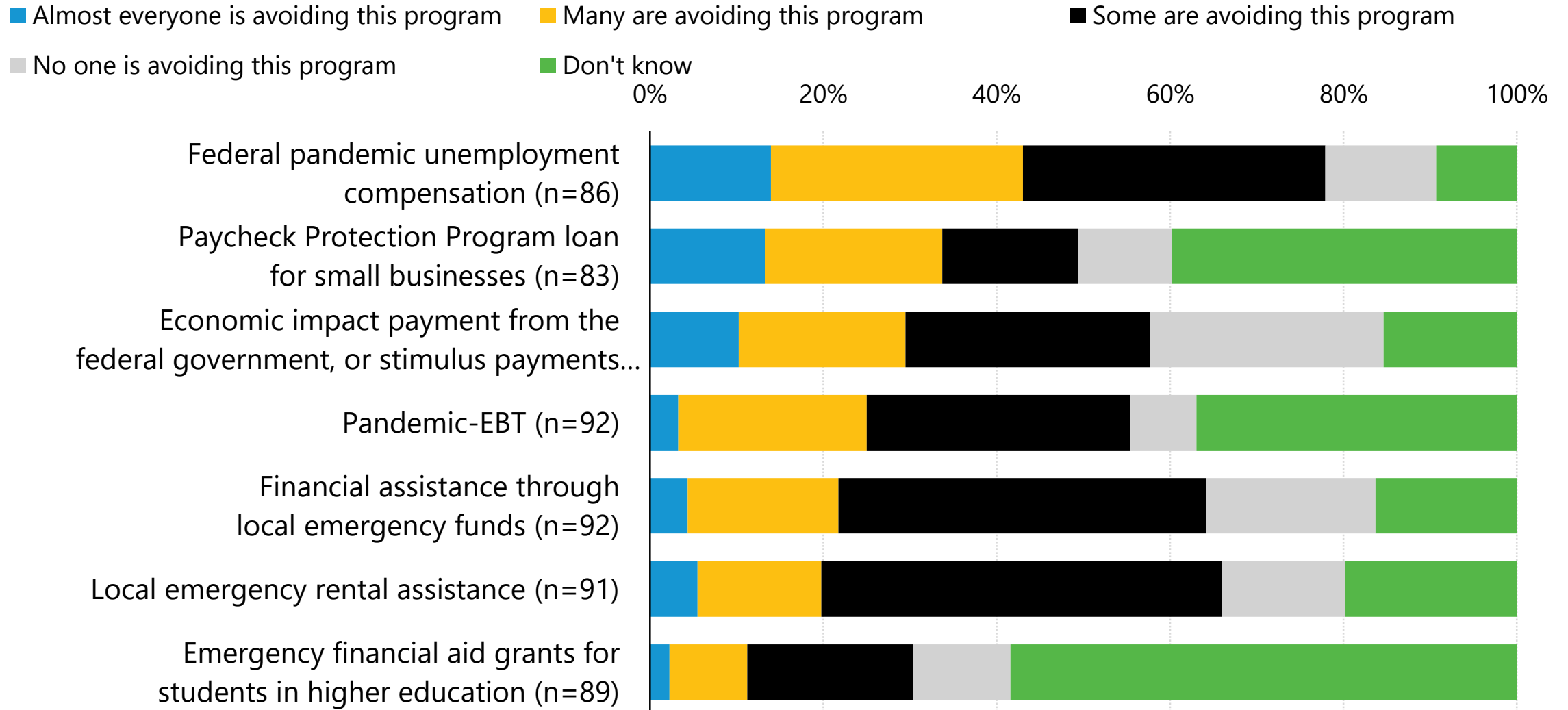
Critical needs, exclusion from relief efforts, and multiple barriers to getting help

“[Organization] staff have been fielding countless phone calls and emails on behalf of immigrant families seeking help to keep themselves afloat—finding food pantries, worried about evictions and keeping the power turned on. Many immigrant families will not benefit from the government aid available to US citizens, such as unemployment benefits, because of their immigration or employment status. Those who are able to apply for certain benefits face long waits and confusing changes to benefits as the crisis situation evolves. Some do qualify for some benefits or community assistance, but cannot access them because they cannot find information in their native language. Many constituents are reporting unsafe working conditions without adequate protective measures. Some have had their hours cut or been let go from their jobs without savings. Language barriers leave many in the dark about housing and job rights, life-saving community resources, and critical information about the virus to help keep their families safe.”

Most or Second Most Pressing Needs During the COVID-19 Crisis for Immigrants in Low-Income Households

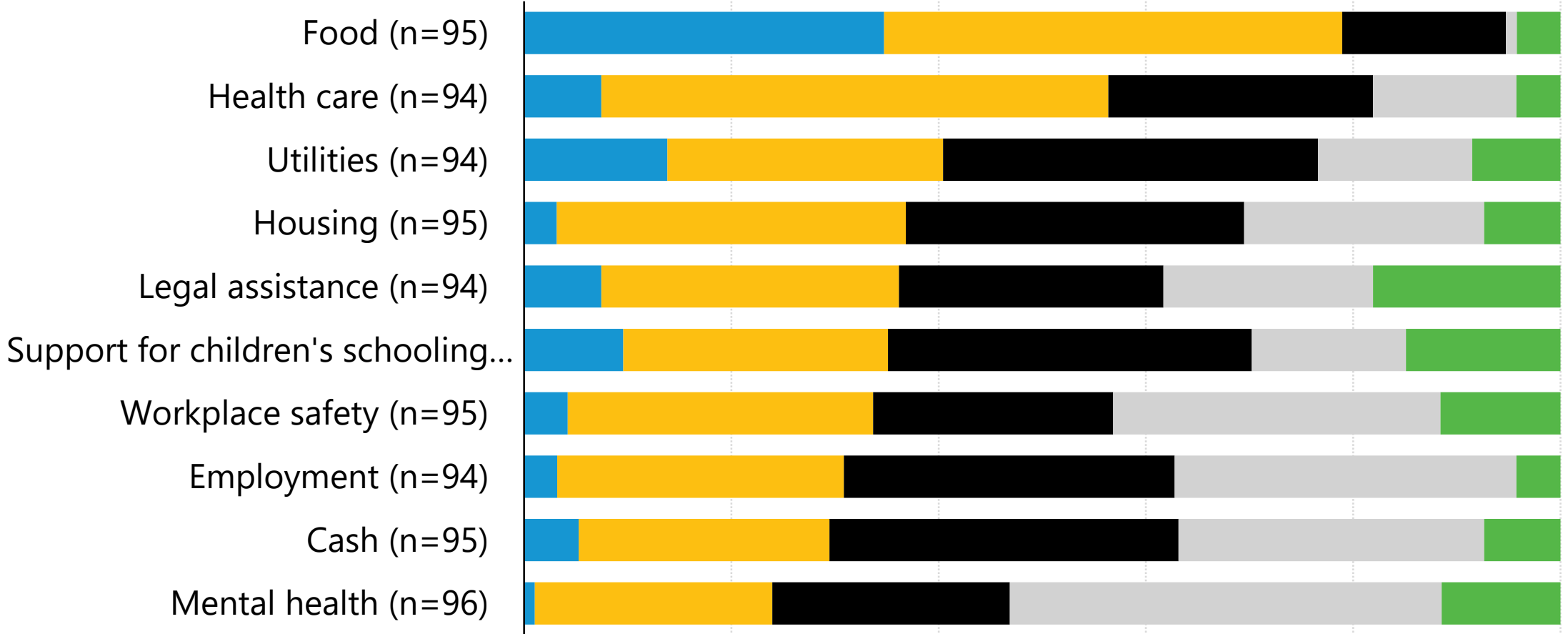


Avoidance of COVID-19 Relief Programs Because of Immigration Concerns by Immigrants in Low-Income Households

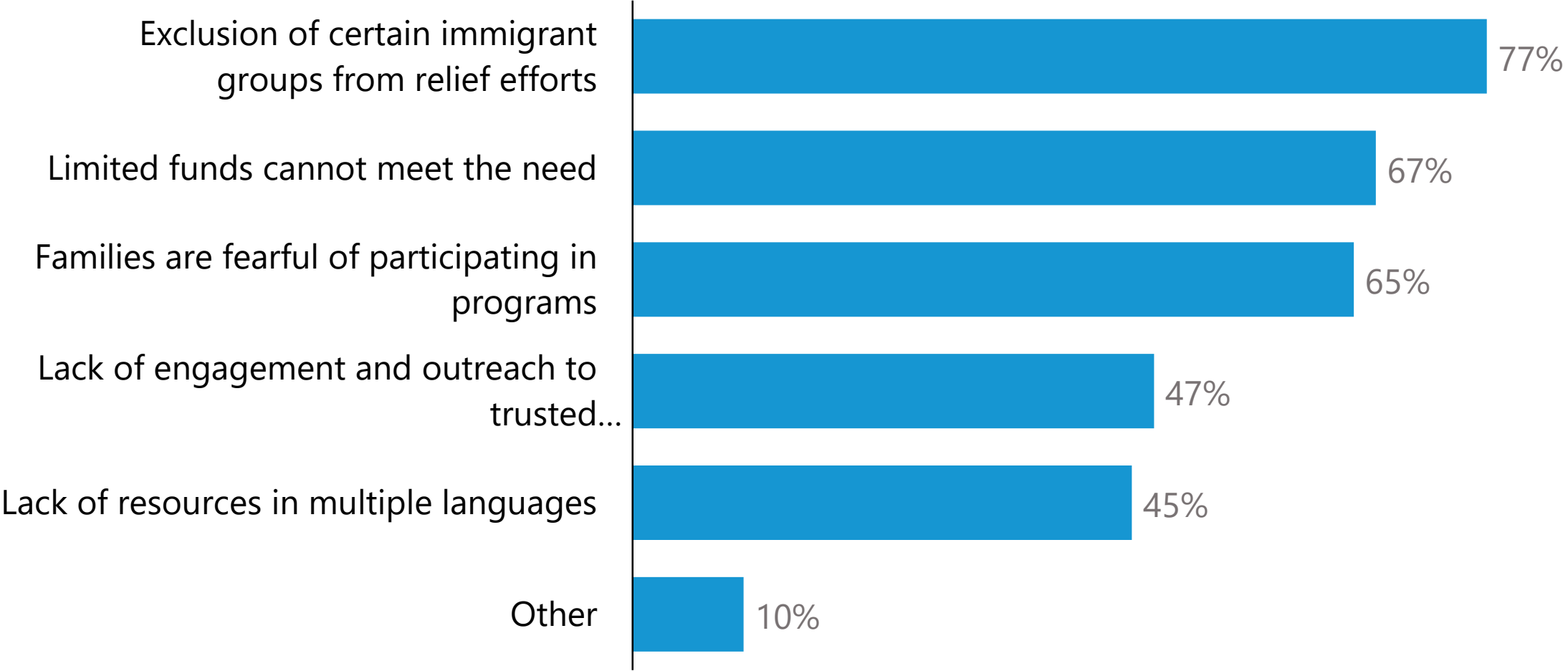


Effectiveness of State and Local Policies to Help Immigrants in Low-Income Households During the COVID-19 Crisis

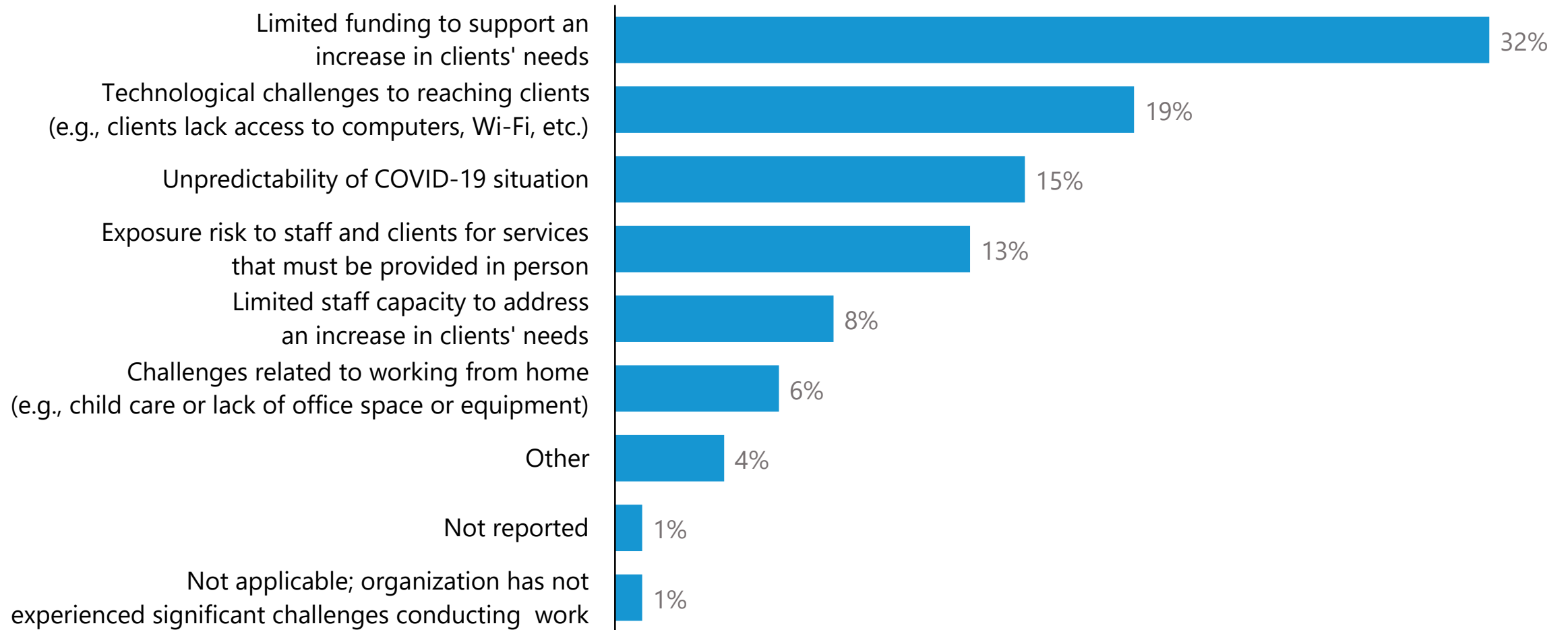
■ Very effective
 ■ Somewhat effective
 ■ Slightly effective
 ■ Not effective at all
 ■ Don't know



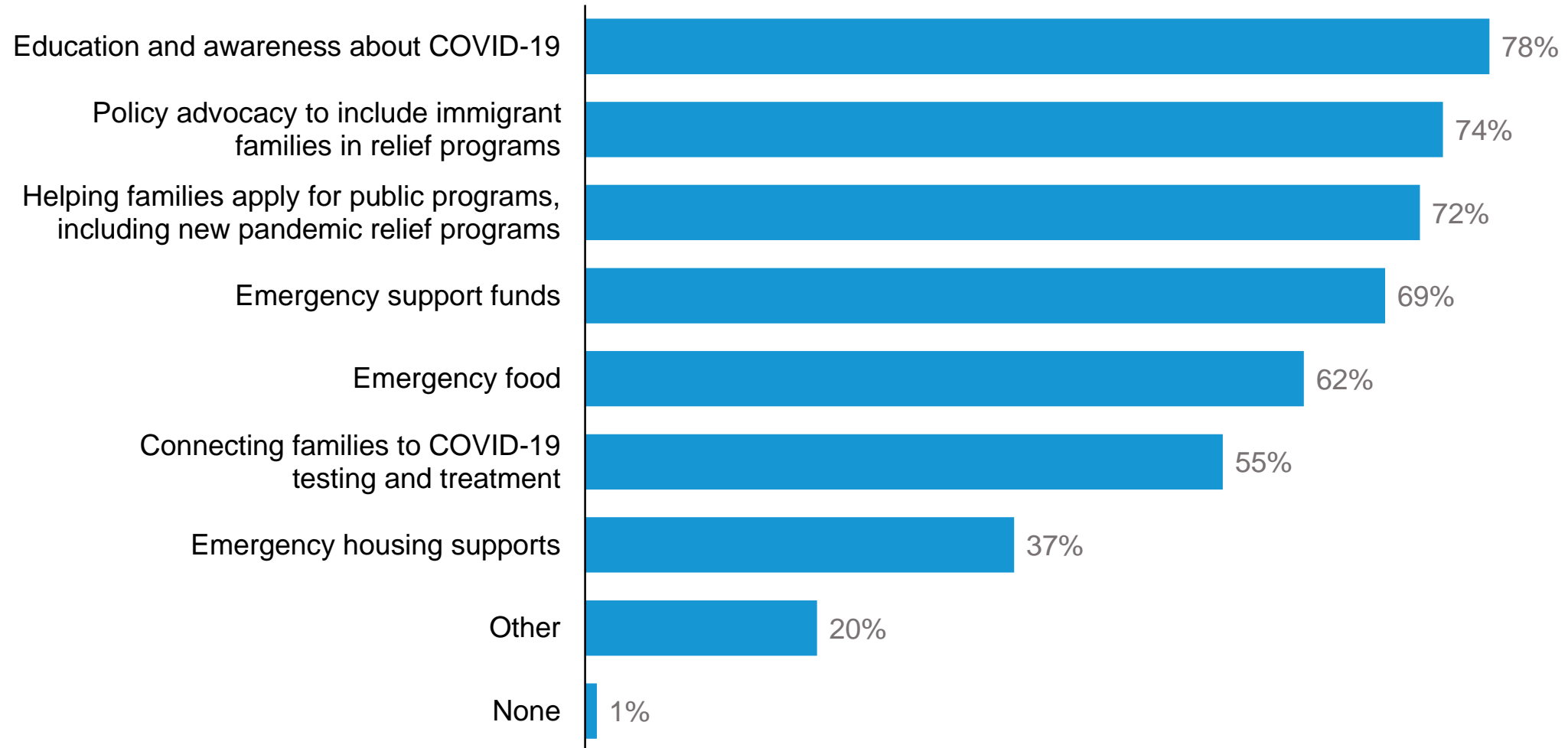
Biggest Reasons Local and State Relief Responses Have Not Been Effective in Helping Immigrant Families in Low-Income Households During the COVID-19 Crisis



Single Biggest Challenge to Organization's Ability to Conduct Its Work in the COVID-19 Context



Organization's Activities to Support Immigrant Families in Low-income Households to Address COVID-19-Related Challenges



New opportunities have opened up

“Because of COVID-19, state agencies are currently much more invested in learning about the barriers and needs of immigrant communities during this pandemic. This provides us with a unique opportunity to build new relationships with agencies and advocate for policy changes that reduce fears and expand benefits access for immigrant communities both now during this crisis and in the future.”

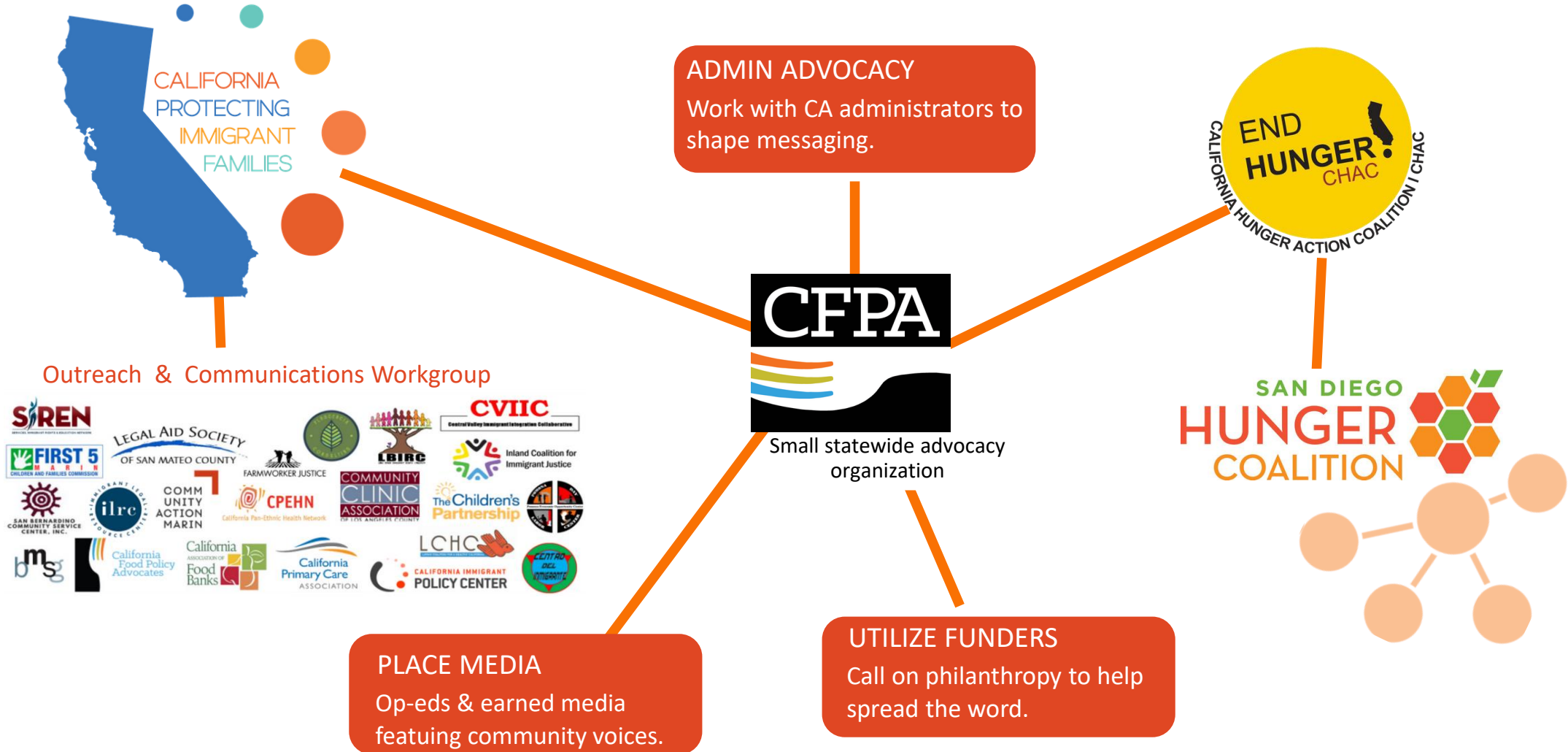
“In some ways going virtual has helped our direct community outreach and education. [Organization] staff has been able to host a number of Facebook live events and webinars and participate in similar events hosted by partner organizations and grassroots community organizations across the state. These resources are more widely viewed and shared and have interactive comments from the community, than some for in-person outreach.”

CONNECTING IMMIGRANT FAMILIES TO NUTRITION RESOURCES DURING COVID-19

Gabby Tilley, Policy Advocate
gabby@cfpa.net



We rely on partnerships and coalitions to reach California's diverse immigrant communities



PIF-CA Outreach & Communications Workgroup



Goal: Address the chilling effect caused by misinformation and misunderstanding of the public charge rule by promoting a coordinated messaging strategy.

Strategy: Create training curricula for service providers & community members, conduct and help others conduct trainings, direct outreach of materials, and engage media.

Find these under Public Charge Resources at: www.c pca.org/immigration

SERVICE PROVIDER TRAININGS

- Train-the trainer model
- 1/2 to full day trainings
- Multiple presentations w/slide handouts
- In-depth policy review
- Opportunity to explore specific topics, e.g. farmworkers, nutrition & housing.
- Advocacy opportunities

REACH: 6 in-person - 2 webinars (2019) ~800 participants

COMMUNITY TRAININGS

- Presented by trusted messengers
- Prep meetings & talking points for presenters
- 2 hrs over 2 days
- Single slide deck w/accompanying handouts
- Rooted in health justice - how to navigate systems and institutions
- Advocacy opportunities

REACH: Two 2-part webinars
~2,400+ Viewers





IMMIGRANTS HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE HEALTHY

Learn how to get help paying for health care, food, and other needs—without harming your immigration status.

IMMIGRANT HEALTH PACKET



Download Here:
bit.ly/protecthealthca

Created by Héctor Plascencia - Plascencia Consulting with support from PIF-CA O&C Workgroup & immigrant experts

plascencia.consulting@gmail.com

IG: @hectorplascencia

THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM & COVID-19 FOR CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANTS

Overview of the U.S. healthcare system and how it applies to undocumented immigrants in CA.

FREE & AFFORDABLE FOOD FOR CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANTS

Overview of safe and free food resources in California and how they relate to the public charge test.

STAY HEALTHY CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANTS & COVID-19

- COVID-19 testing & treatment information; plus tools to advocate for your right to health.
- List of helpful public services undocumented immigrants can use safely; plus tools to find out if public charge applies to you.

GUIDING PRINCIPALS

- Develop with immigrant experts - takes time, but is a more effective process
 - Be intentional - focus on what's important to your audience
 - Value audience - listen & adapt to feedback
 - Accurate translations - use community review process
 - Simplify for partners - give community presenters what they need to confidently deliver message, affirm their expertise.
- Compensate them!
- Adapt to local preferences - Partners choose medium and you adjust (Facebook Live vs. Instagram)



FREE & AFFORDABLE FOOD FOR CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANTS



FOOD IS A HUMAN RIGHT
REGARDLESS OF IMMIGRATION STATUS
THIS IS NOT LEGAL ADVICE

Source: California Food Policy Advocates (CFPA)

1/7

SAFE & OPEN TO ALL

Food resources are available to all who are eligible, regardless of immigration status. Using these resources will NOT hurt your immigration status in the future.

FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES



WIC (Women, Infant and Children)
Food & nutrition counseling for pregnant women, new parents & children age 0-5.



Free or Low Cost Meals & Snacks
Served to kids in schools, child care, afterschool and summer programs.



Pandemic EBT [COVID-19 Relief](#)
Grocery money for families with children eligible for free/low cost school meals.

FOR SENIORS & ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES



Free Group & Home-Delivered Meals
Provided by county agencies, Meals on Wheels, etc.

FOR EVERYONE



Food Distribution
Free groceries from pantries and other community resource providers.

BUY GROCERIES WITH CALFRESH & SAVE YOUR MONEY FOR OTHER NEEDS.

Find out if you qualify:

VISIT

www.GetCalFresh.org



CALFRESH KEEPS YOU HEALTHY

CalFresh is California's SNAP nutrition program.

- Receive extra resources for food each month.
- You must meet income guidelines to qualify.
- Qualified immigrants and citizens are eligible.

CALFRESH & PUBLIC CHARGE

- If you are eligible for CalFresh, in most cases, the public charge test does not apply to you.
- Qualified immigrants and citizens in your household can use CalFresh and it WILL NOT prevent undocumented family members from changing their immigration status in the future.

Find out if public charge applies to you:

VISIT

www.KeepYourBenefitsCA.org

Immigrant Health Packet Elements

FREE & AFFORDABLE FOOD FOR CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANTS

SAFE & OPEN TO ALL
Food resources are available to all who are eligible, **regardless of immigration status**. Using these resources will **NOT hurt** your immigration status in the future.

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Pandemic EBT - COVID-19 Relief
Grocery money for families with children eligible for free/low cost school meals.

CalFresh KEEPS YOU HEALTHY
CalFresh is California's SNAP nutrition program.

- Get up to **\$204 a month per household member** on an EBT card.
- To apply, income must be below 200% of the federal poverty level:
 - EXAMPLE: \$4,367 per month for 4 people.
- Qualified immigrants and citizens are eligible.

BUY GROCERIES WITH CALFRESH & SAVE YOUR MONEY FOR OTHER NEEDS.
Find out if you qualify: www.GetCalFresh.org

CALFRESH & PUBLIC CHARGE

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Find out if public charge applies to you: www.KeepYourBenefitsCA.org

TO FIND LOCAL RESOURCES:
California Food Policy Advocates

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT LEGAL ADVICE
FOOD IS A HUMAN RIGHT REGARDLESS OF IMMIGRATION STATUS

YOUR ORGANIZATION

ADD YOUR ORGANIZATION'S INFORMATION

- Mission
- Vision
- Commitment to Immigrant Health

SAFE & OPEN TO ALL
Food resources are available to all who are eligible, **regardless of immigration status**. Using these resources will **NOT hurt** your immigration status in the future.

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HEALTHCARE IS A HUMAN RIGHT
FOOD IS A HUMAN RIGHT REGARDLESS OF IMMIGRATION STATUS

Customizable PowerPoint

California Food Policy Advocates
Published by Gabby Tilley • September 2

Nuevo recurso para inmigrantes!
Nadie debería pasar hambre--los californianos indocumentados tienen opciones seguras de comida gratis y barata.

COMIDA GRATIS Y BARATA PARA INMIGRANTES DE CALIFORNIA

LA COMIDA ES UN DERECHO HUMANO SIN IMPORTAR SU ESTATUS MIGRATORIO. ESTO NO ES AVISO LEGAL.

SEGURO Y ABIERTA A TODOS
Los recursos comida son disponibles para todos los que son elegibles, independientemente de su estatus migratorio. El uso de estos recursos **NO** dañará su estatus migratorio en el futuro.

PARA NIÑOS Y FAMILIAS
WIC (Women, Infant and Children)
Comida y asesoría de nutrición para mujeres embarazadas, nuevos padres y niños de 0 a 5 años.

Comida y Bocadillos Gratis o Reducido
Se sirve a niños en escuelas, guarderías, programas después de clases y de verano.

Pandémico: Alivio de COVID-19
Dinero para familias con niños elegibles para comidas escolares gratuitas o de bajo costo.

SEGURO Y ABIERTA A TODOS
Los recursos comida son disponibles para todos los que son elegibles, independientemente de su estatus migratorio. El uso de estos recursos **NO** dañará su estatus migratorio en el futuro.

PARA NIÑOS Y FAMILIAS
Comida Gratis para Niños y a Descuido
Reservado para niños de guarderías, escuelas y programas de verano.

Alivio de COVID-19
Dinero para familias con niños elegibles para comidas escolares gratuitas o de bajo costo.

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Instagram/Facebook Posts

SAMPLE TWEETS

Option 1
Undocumented Californians have a right to use health services.
Learn more about available services and how to advocate for your health: bit.ly/protectthealthca

Option 2
You need healthcare and so does your family. You are not alone.
Learn how to get help paying for health care, food, and other needs—without harming your immigration status. Visit: bit.ly/protectthealthca

Option 3
California has you covered for COVID-19 testing & treatment, regardless of your immigration status.
Find resources to stay healthy at: bit.ly/protectthealthca

Option 5
Healthcare is a human right!
Regardless of your immigration status, you have the right to receive healthcare without insurance and speak with an interpreter FREE to you. Learn more at: bit.ly/protectthealthca

IMMIGRANTS HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE HEALTHY
Get What You Need to Stay Well
NEW! Immigrant Health Resources
DOWNLOAD

LOS INMIGRANTES TIENEN DERECHO A ESTAR SANOS
Obtenga lo que necesita para mantenerse bien
NUEVOS Recursos de salud para inmigrantes
DOWNLOAD

Outreach Toolkit

Handouts & Half Sheets

STAY HEALTHY CALIFORNIA IMMIGRANTS & COVID-19

Using these services will **NOT** harm your immigration status in

PUBLIC SERVICES FOR UNDOCUMENTED CALIFORNIANS

- Testing, prevention or treatment for COVID-19
- Pandemic E
- Paratent Unemployment
- State Funded Medi-Cal
- Emergency Medi-Cal
- Medi-Cal for Children under age 21
- Medi-Cal during Pregnancy
- County Funded Health Services or Programs
- Earned Income Credit or Child Tax Credit

PUBLIC SERVICES FOR QUALIFIED IMMIGRANTS & CITIZENS
Family members that are qualified immigrants - refugees, asylees, domestic violence and other serious crimes, and other "humanitarian" permanent residents (green card) or citizens, can qualify for federal

- Federal Medicaid
- CalFresh Food
- Seet

ADVOCATE FOR YOURSELF & YOUR RIGHT TO HEALTH

TESTING & TREATMENT FOR COVID-19
If you are experiencing COVID-19 symptoms visit the link to find a health center near you:
www.LocalClinic.net

VISIT A HEALTH CENTER
HEALTH CENTERS ARE SAFE SPACES TO VISIT

FREE COVID-19 TESTING:
TESTING bit.ly/CAcovidtest

FIND OUT IF THE PUBLIC CHARGE TEST APPLIES TO YOU

TEXT (650) 376-8006
English: benefits Spanish: libre
www.KeepYourBenefitsCA.org

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT LEGAL ADVICE
HEALTHCARE IS A HUMAN RIGHT REGARDLESS OF IMMIGRATION STATUS

What's next?

- Release translations in Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Korean
- Outreach plan for specific communities
- Funding for outreach partners
- Engage media outlets

Ideas for P-EBT Outreach to Immigrant Families



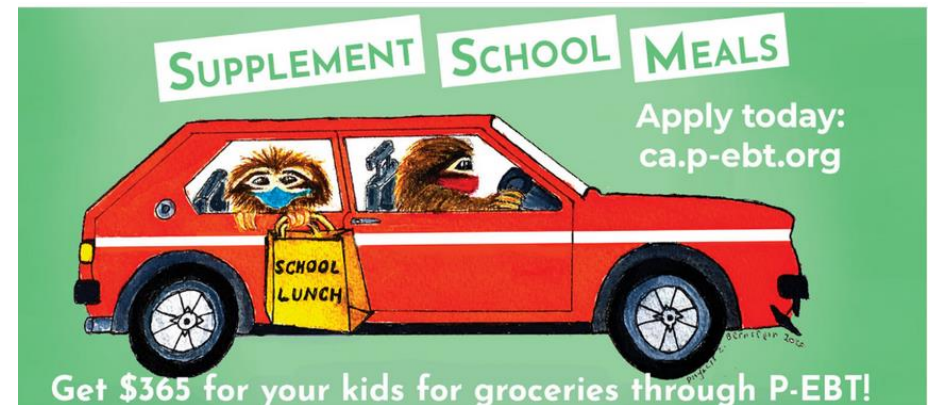
SAN DIEGO OUTREACH MATERIALS

- Flier translated into 16 languages
- Sample text for robo calls, email and text campaigns
- Social media toolkit
- View at www.sdhunger.org/p-ebt

Email blast to 300+ community-based organizations across San Diego County

- School districts
- Community clinics & hospitals
- Community resource centers
- Food pantries
- Economic and workforce development partners

- Elected offices & municipalities
 - Libraries
 - Parks and Rec
 - Public Safety



Community Resident Led P-EBT Outreach



\$32,000 in grants to 8 orgs & coalitions

- Equity based approach
- Stipends to support resident leaders

Grassroots outreach methods

- 1-on-1 direct outreach & social media
- Zoom Community Forums/Town Halls

Estimated reach 60,000 households!

- Social media: 30,000
- Text messages & calls: 29,000
- In person, flyers and distributions: 18,700

Feedback from community to inform ongoing hunger relief efforts & planning

SD Refugee Communities Coalition



Poder Poplar



San Diego County Promotores Coalition
Empowering Promotores Since 2011

Outreach Lessons Learned



Reach out to learn more:

Amanda Schultz Brochu
amanda@sdhunger.org

Amanda Mascia
amascia@sdhunger.org

Making information local is key

- “Bring \$91M to San Diego”

Content development goes a long way

- The easier we can make getting the word out, the more likely partners are to help us!
- Translating materials is inexpensive and IMPORTANT.
- If we build the right content, groups will expand on their own.

Community engagement = critical investment

- The source of information is just as important as the content.
 - Many of our partners engaging immigrant families reported 4-5 interactions before families felt comfortable accessing services.
 - Community engagement creates the opportunity to learn about and immediately respond to barriers.
 - Community members want to help one another.



Inland Coalition for
Immigrant Justice

Lyzbeth Mendoza,
Inland Coalition Immigrant Justice
Lyzbeth@ic4ij.org
Follow us at @ic4ij on all platforms

California Needs A #SafetyNet4AllOfUs





Inland Coalition for
Immigrant Justice

Experience & best practices

- Convened a meeting first week of pandemic
- Created a plan and committees (created Humanitarian/Grassroots Committee)
- Identified trusted messengers with in our coalition
- Census regional table: conducted phone check ins with community

THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE, PRCSO IN
COLLABORATION WITH MUSIC CHANGING LIVES

HUNGER RELIEF PROGRAM


Weekly food distribution every Wednesday for food programs and community organizations on a first come, first serve basis.

To pre-register your organization, please email us at info@MusicChangingLives.org.

EVERY WEDNESDAY - TWO LOCATIONS

9 AM - NOON: COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION
SKATE PARK
2060 UNIVERSITY AVE,
RIVERSIDE, CA 92507
(11TH ST AND DOUGLASS AVE)

8 AM - NOON - PARTNER/COMMUNITY
DISTRIBUTION
BORDWELL PARK
2008 MARTIN LUTHER KING BLVD,
RIVERSIDE, CA 92507



**VOLUNTEERS
NEEDED!!
TO HELP CALL
951-992-0721**

Proud Partners

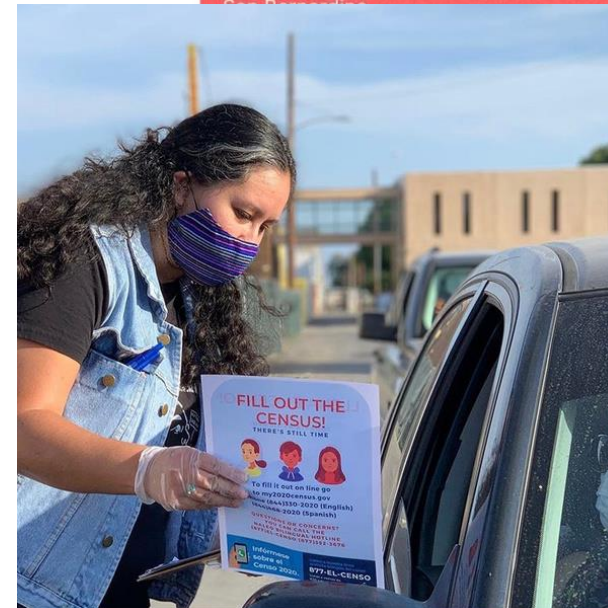


Inland Coalition for
Immigrant Justice

Experience & best practices

Trusted messengers: ICUC, IEIYC, MFV, CHIRLA, Centro del Inmigrante

- Utilized the state toolkit for P-EBT and Public Charge
- EZ Texting and Remind message blasts are sent to all of our contacts with 5 or more Text Leads to support with common questions or system navigation)
- Worked with their key staff and key leaders
- Went out to local Food Banks
- Partnered with Food Banks/Food pantries
- Distributed community facing material at money distribution drive thrus





Inland Coalition for
Immigrant Justice

Digital & On the Ground Strategies

Trusted messengers: ICUC, IEIYC, MFV, PEOC, CHIRLA, Centro del Inmigrante cross posted Facebook Lives or webinars led by CFPA to ensure impacted folks tuned in

- Identified Wednesday or Thursday afternoon/evenings is the best time to post Facebook Live information sessions and webinars
- Other information sessions hosted 9:30 AM or 2:00 PM for parents
- Worked with Communications team and interns to post announcements and answer questions from the audience





Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice



ASSEMBLYMEMBER
Eloise Gómez Reyes
DISTRICT 47



2020 CENSUS FOOD AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES GIVEAWAY



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2020
9:00 AM - UNTIL ALL ITEMS ARE SHARED

SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY COLLEGE
701 S MT VERNON AVE, SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92410

Entrance begins at the intersection of Mt. Vernon Ave. and Esperanza St.

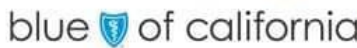
ELIGIBILITY:

- Participating families will receive **FREE School Supplies, Books, Food and more** when you bring proof or fill out the **2020 Census** on-site.
- For on-call assistance to complete the 2020 Census prior to the event, contact us at 909-723-1558

For more information:

Maha Rizvi at 909-381-3238 or maha.rizvi@asm.ca.gov

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:



Combined efforts
with Legislators

Questions?

THANK YOU!!!