

FREE 6TH ANNUAL DOWNTOWN



HEALTH FAIR



Come to a **FREE HEALTH FAIR** and **COMMUNITY DISCUSSION** on how to fight for healthcare for everyone regardless of age, income, employment, immigration status, or pre-existing condition.

Uninsured, low-income, and homeless residents are invited to receive services such as:

- **FREE** Flu & Hepatitis A Shots*
- **FREE** Haircuts & Blankets
- **FREE** Health Screenings (glucose, cholesterol, dental, HIV, blood pressure, & more)*
- **FREE** Social Services Assistance (CalWorks, General Assistance, Medi-Cal, & more)
- **FREE** Lunch*

*while supplies last

FRIDAY, November 16, 2018

Services Provided 9am – 12pm

Lunch Served 12pm – 1pm

**Cathedral Basilica of St. Joseph
80 South Market Street
San Jose, CA**

SPONSORED BY: Low-Income Self-Help Center • CHAM Deliverance Ministry • Cathedral Basilica of St. Joseph • Gardner Health Care for the Homeless • Supervisor Dave Cortese

CONTACT: Joanna Molina • Joanna.Molina01@bos.sccgov.org • (408) 299-5030

An Afternoon in Community with Ela Gandhi



BE THE ONE

Sunday, November 18th, 2018
12:30pm to 5:30pm

Mexican Heritage Plaza, 1700 Alum Rock Avenue, San Jose, CA 95116

Join Santa Clara County Board Supervisor Dave Cortese & Carry the Vision for an experience of a lifetime at our 10th Community Nonviolence Gathering.

CONNECT COMMIT CREATE

Spend the afternoon with honored guest Ela Gandhi, granddaughter to Mahatma Gandhi, peace activist and leader in the nonviolence movement. Engage in the call to action that unites and bridges us through:

- inspired conversation
- community dialogue circles
- creative expression
- and the timeless teachings of nonviolence to meet the opportunity and responsibility before us



YOU ARE THE ONE
the world
is waiting for

Register Today • Tickets \$35
www.CarryTheVision.org

Visit our website to learn more, make a donation and become a sponsor!

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Finding I Additional Coordination Is Needed to Address High Cost of Homelessness

Summary

More than 4,000 San José residents were counted as “homeless” in January 2017. This includes the chronically homeless, unaccompanied and transition-age youth, families with children, and veterans. A regional effort is underway to address homelessness in Santa Clara County. Within the City of San José, the Housing Department is considered primarily responsible for the City’s homeless response, but homelessness affects many City departments. Departments that routinely handle calls or issues related to homeless individuals include the Police Department, the Fire Department, Parks, Recreation, and Neighborhood Services (PRNS), Department of Transportation, Code Enforcement, and the Library. We estimate that the cost of homelessness to these departments could be over \$30 million citywide annually. While individuals within these departments reach out to Housing Department staff when needed, a more coordinated strategy would be beneficial. The City Manager has identified “*Creating Housing and Preventing Homelessness*” as one of eight enterprise priorities to focus on the challenges that require organizational bandwidth and financial resources. To that end, it will continue to be important to identify and include all relevant departments and coordinate response in a strategic manner, and to continue working with the County to include additional County agencies in the broader effort to coordinate homeless response efforts.

More Than 4,000 San José Residents Were Counted as Homeless in January 2017

Official estimates of homeless people come from Point-In-Time Counts.²⁰ In January 2017, the official estimate of homeless San José residents was 4,350. This was 59 percent of Santa Clara County’s 7,394 homeless residents.²¹

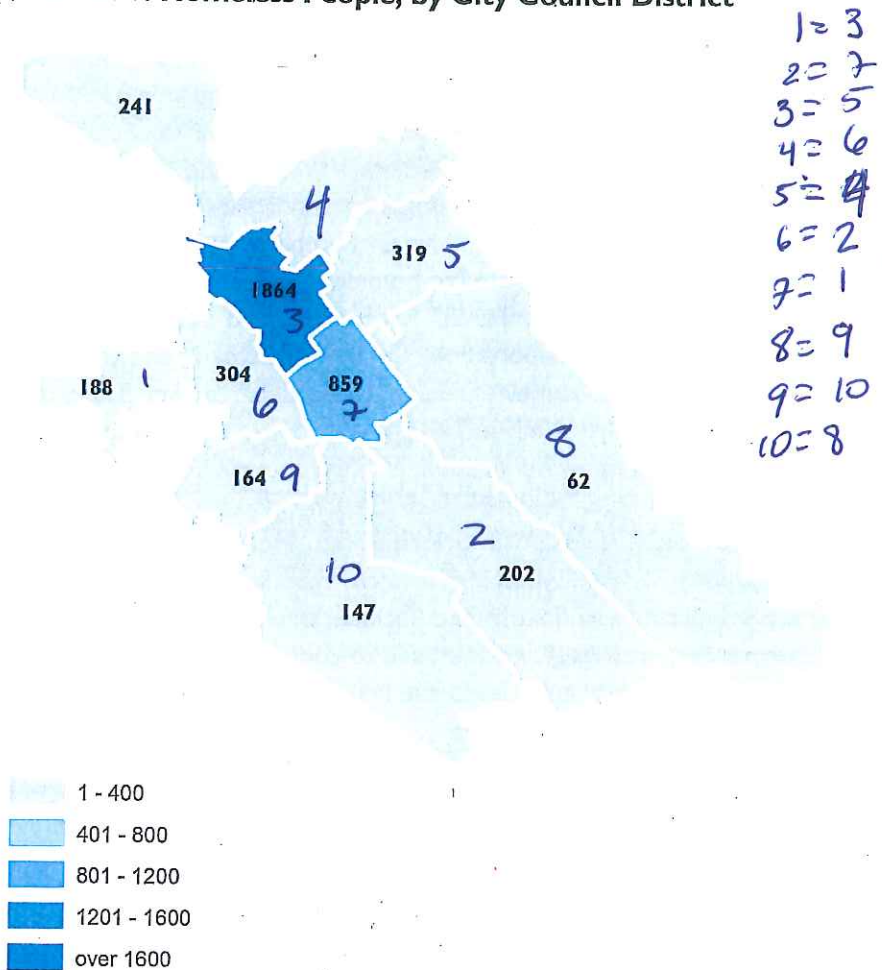
²⁰ The Point-In-Time (PIT) count is a nationwide effort to count sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals. As required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Point-In-Time Counts are conducted on one night in the last ten days of January, at least every two years. Local organizing groups send teams to count and survey the homeless people within small geographic areas. Despite being widely assumed to be an undercount of the actual number of people experiencing homelessness, Point-In-Time Counts are considered the most feasible method available to measure the number of homeless people in America. Prior to Point-In-Time Counts, there were no good estimates of the number of homeless people in America. As a 1985 report from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) concluded: “no one knows how many homeless people there are in America,” but that there was general agreement that the homeless population was growing. San José’s last Point-In-Time Count was the 2017 City of San José Homeless Census and Survey, which appears to have been carried out in alignment with HUD methodology. The City of San José has been leading the Point-In-Time Count effort for Santa Clara County, but the County is planning to take over for the next Point-In-Time Count in 2019.

²¹ None of Santa Clara County’s other incorporated areas account for more than 10 percent of the County’s homeless population. San José also accounts for 54 percent of Santa Clara County’s overall 2018 population, and 14 percent of Santa Clara County’s land area.

Homeless Residents Were Found in Every City Council District

The Point-In-Time Count provides some information about where homeless residents were found. As shown in Exhibit 7, they were found in every City Council district.

Exhibit 7: Homeless People, by City Council District



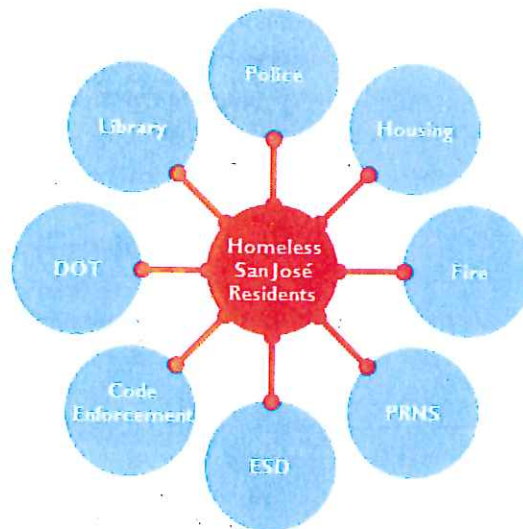
Source: Audit team map based on Housing Department analysis of 2017 San José Homeless Census and Survey

Although we were unable to obtain detailed information about who is homeless by district, it is fair to assume that there are homeless veterans, chronically homeless people, homeless families, and homeless youth in every City Council district.

Additional People Are "At Risk of Homelessness"

The definition of a homeless person may not apply to someone who is temporarily housed, or someone who is likely to experience homelessness. It should be noted that the "homeless population" is hardly a static number, as people often move in and out of homelessness. Furthermore, the point-in-time estimates do not include

Exhibit 11: Multiple City Departments Respond to Homelessness Concerns



Source: Audit team analysis

The Cumulative Cost to Respond to Homeless Concerns Is Substantial

San José residents can report concerns to many different departments. In addition to the Housing Department’s homeless concerns hotline this includes:

- 911/311 for Police and Fire related calls;
- DOT abandoned vehicles or parked RVs;³²
- Parks concerns hotline for issues arising in City parks; and
- Code Enforcement services request line.

We estimate that the cost of these responses to departments can be over \$30 million citywide. The section below describes the extent of the responses.

The Fire Department responds to fires resulting from encampments and medical calls. In 2016 the Fire Department initiated an informal response study to gain a general understanding of response network impacts relative to the City’s unsheltered homeless population. The Department estimated that about 7 percent (3,100 out of 46,000 calls) of all calls initiated in the six-month period (July through December 2016) were homelessness related calls.³³ If that trend held true, we estimate that it would amount to almost \$12 million of the Department’s \$179 million Emergency and Medical Response budget in 2018-19.

Fire →

³² See the [Audit of Vehicle Abatement: The City Could Improve Customer Service for Vehicle Abatement Requests](#).

³³ Includes over 200 homeless-related calls that were cancelled, were the wrong location, or there was no incident.

Calls to the Police Department range from noise complaints, vagrancy, disturbances, and assaults. According to the Department a majority of their calls in the downtown core involve homeless related issues. The Police Department also provides support when there is an encampment abatement in progress. If the Police Department responded to a similar percentage of calls as the Fire Department (about 7 percent), we estimate that this would amount to at least \$19 million of the Department's \$279 million budget for emergency response and patrol in 2018-19.³⁴

AD →

Park Rangers →

PRNS's park rangers are tasked with patrolling and providing enforcement of homeless encampments along Coyote Creek and Guadalupe River Park corridors. In addition, the rangers might sometimes issue citations if necessary to homeless individuals at City parks for trespassing.³⁵ Actual expenditures as allocated in FMS were about \$234,000 for 2017-18.

ESD staff are not directly involved with homeless individuals but for coordinating, monitoring, and reporting the City's Direct Discharge Program, which is in large part the homeless encampment cleanup aspect of Housing's Homeless Response Team's work. ESD staff conduct quarterly creek assessments to monitor the progress of the program. This program is approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and is integral in ensuring the City's compliance with the trash reduction provision of the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit. The implementation of the program requires 15 percent trash reduction; without it, the City would jeopardize compliance. ESD estimated that its staff costs for these quarterly assessments and coordination with the Housing Department were about \$150,000.³⁶

ESD →

DOT →

DOT staff responds to calls about individuals living in their vehicles. We estimate that the staff costs for these responses was about \$12,000 for 2017-18.

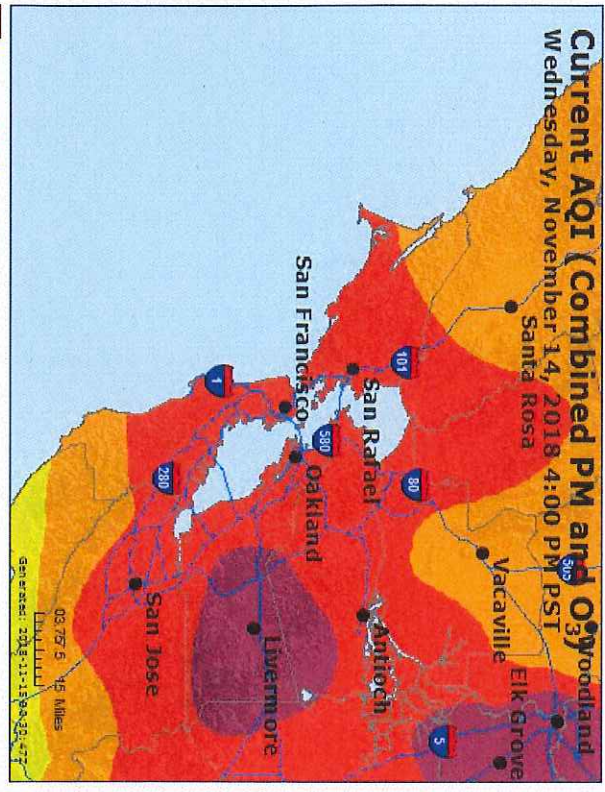
Code Enforcement staff responds to complaints that deal with *private* property, not public. The complaints deal not with the homeless individuals themselves, but more with the consequences of encampments.

Library staff encounter homeless patrons at many libraries. This includes providing information and use of library facilities and computers. Some libraries — particularly MLK, and the Biblioteca, Joyce Ellington, Bascom, and Tully branches also deal with related issues including belongings that are left outside the library buildings.

³⁴ Includes about \$366,000 in expenditures for providing support during an encampment abatement.

³⁵ According to PRNS, it is in the process of reviewing rangers' role in patrolling the parks and waterways because of concerns from rangers about their safety.

³⁶ The abatement expenditures do not include expenditures from regional government and non-profit partners such as the Santa Clara Water District, Downtown Streets Team, Keep Coyote Beautiful, and the South Bay Clean Creeks Coalition.



National Parks/Monuments
Good
Moderate
USG
Unhealthy
Very Unhealthy
Hazardous
! Action Day

Local Air Quality Resources
Action Day Programs
State Air Quality Resources

Current Conditions

Air Quality Index (AQI)
 observed at 16:00 PST
169 **Unhealthy**

Health Message: People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion. Everyone else should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.
Note: Values above 500 are considered Beyond the AQI. Follow recommendations for the Hazardous category. Additional information on reducing exposure to extremely high levels of particle pollution is available [here](#).

AQI - Pollutant Details	
Ozone	58 <u>Moderate</u>
Particles (PM2.5)	169 <u>Unhealthy</u>

Air Quality Forecast

Today	Tomorrow
Air Quality Index (AQI) 210 Very Unhealthy Health Message: People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should avoid all physical activity outdoors. Everyone else should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion.	Air Quality Index (AQI) 115 Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups Health Message: People with heart or lung disease, older adults, and children should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.

AQI - Pollutant Details	
Particles (PM2.5) 112 <u>Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups</u>	Particles (PM2.5) 115 <u>Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups</u>



“Chilling Effects” of the Proposed Public-Charge Rule in Santa Clara County, CA

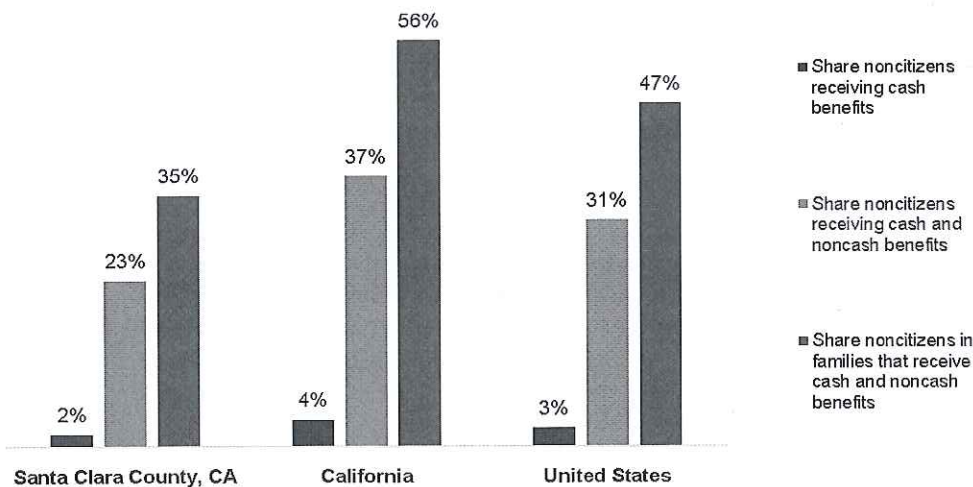
By Jeanne Batalova and Michael Fix
November 2018

On October 10, 2018, the Trump administration published a proposed rule affecting lawfully present immigrants who use certain health, nutrition, and social benefits, making it more difficult to get a green card or renew a temporary visa. The experience of the 1990s immigration and welfare reforms suggests that many immigrants could be “chilled” from using public benefits due to fear or confusion. The “chilling effects” are also likely to extend beyond immigrants themselves to their relatives, including U.S.-citizen children, if families decide to disenroll from, or not apply for, benefits and services.

The Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analyzed U.S. Census Bureau data¹ to estimate the universe of people who may experience these chilling effects² who reside in Santa Clara County.

The analysis finds that 35 percent of noncitizens³ in Santa Clara County lived in families that use at least one of the four means-tested benefits that could be considered in a public-charge determination—up from 2 percent under the current policy (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Share of Noncitizens Whose Benefits Use Could Be Considered in a Public-Charge Determination, (%), 2014-16



Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI) tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau pooled 2014–16 American Community Survey (ACS) data.

¹ Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analyzed the most recently available American Community Survey (ACS). Three years of data (2014, 2015, 2016) were pooled to produce accurate estimates.

² These estimates are based on family members’ use of any of the four benefits listed in the proposed rule. Two are noncash benefits: Medicaid/CHIP and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps); Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/General Assistance (GA) are cash benefits. The rule lists other benefits (e.g., housing assistance) that could not be modeled in ACS data. Thus, these estimates may understate the size of the potentially affected population.

³ Noncitizens are persons with no U.S. citizenship at the time of the survey and include green-card holders, refugees and asylees, certain legal nonimmigrants (e.g., those on student, work, or other temporary visa), and persons residing in the country without authorization.

Unlike the current policy,⁴ the proposed rule would consider the use of both cash and noncash benefits in a public-charge determination. More than 77,900 noncitizens participated in one or more of the four major means-tested cash and noncash benefits programs in Santa Clara County (see Table 1).

Table 1. Noncitizens Who Could Be Affected under Proposed Public-Charge Rule: United States, California, and Santa Clara County, 2014-16

	Total	Noncitizens Receiving Cash Benefits		Noncitizens Receiving Cash and Noncash Benefits		Noncitizens in Families Receiving Cash and Noncash Benefits*	
		Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)
United States	21,909,800	588,500	3%	6,840,500	31%	10,336,300	47%
California	5,251,400	198,500	4%	1,952,300	37%	2,931,400	56%
Santa Clara County, CA	340,600	6,200	2%	77,900	23%	117,600	35%
<i>In Santa Clara County</i>							
AAPI noncitizens	183,100	3,100	2%	27,600	15%	39,200	21%
Hispanic noncitizens	113,000	2,700	2%	45,300	40%	71,100	63%

* Refers to noncitizen adults and children in families where one or more members receive at least one of the four means-tested public benefits analyzed.

Note: AAPI = Asian American/Pacific Islander.

Source: MPI tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau pooled 2014–16 ACS data.

More than 117,600 noncitizen adults and children lived in families in which at least one person received either cash or noncash benefits during the period analyzed. When their family members, including 71,600 U.S.-citizen children, are added, the number rises to 255,600. This is the broad universe of adults and children in immigrant families in Santa Clara County who could potentially experience chilling effects (see Table 2).

The impact of the expected rule would be felt across the two largest racial/ethnic groups among immigrants in the county. Approximately 157,700 people in Santa Clara County lived in benefit-receiving families with at least one Hispanic noncitizen and 84,800 persons were in benefit-receiving families with at least one Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) noncitizen (see Table 2).

Table 2. Noncitizens and Relatives in Benefit-Receiving Families:* United States, California, and Santa Clara County, 2014-16

	Noncitizen Adults and Children	U.S.-Citizen Children	U.S.-Citizen Adults	Total Family Members
United States	10,336,300	7,633,200	4,697,500	22,666,900
California	2,931,400	2,146,000	1,582,500	6,660,000
Santa Clara County, CA	117,600	71,600	66,400	255,600
<i>In Santa Clara County</i>				
Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders**	39,200	14,300	31,200	84,800
Hispanics***	71,100	54,700	31,700	157,700

* Refers to individuals in families where one or more members receive at least one of the four means-tested public benefits.

** Refers to benefit-receiving families with at least one AAPI noncitizen.

*** Refers to benefit-receiving families with at least one Hispanic noncitizen.

Source: MPI tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau pooled 2014–16 ACS data.

⁴ Under current policy, noncitizens can also be denied admission or adjustment of status if the U.S. government determines they are likely to become a “public charge,” that is, that they *depend* or are likely to become dependent on public cash assistance or long-term institutional care funded by the government.

Public benefit-use levels for immigrants and the U.S. born alike are largely driven by use of SNAP and Medicaid/CHIP—benefits that are often viewed as work supports (see Table 3).

Table 3. Noncitizens in Benefit-Receiving Families* in Santa Clara County, by Type of Benefit and Race and Ethnicity, 2014-16

	Total	Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders**	Hispanics***
All noncitizens	340,600	183,100	113,000
Noncitizens in benefit-receiving families	117,600	39,200	71,100
By benefit type			
<i>Estimate</i>			
Public cash assistance or welfare	6,700	2,200	3,900
Supplemental Security Income	10,100	6,000	3,300
SNAP (food stamps)	33,800	7,400	24,900
Medicaid/CHIP	111,700	37,200	67,400
<i>As a percentage of all noncitizens</i>			
Public cash assistance or welfare	2%	1%	3%
Supplemental Security Income	3%	3%	3%
SNAP (food stamps)	10%	4%	22%
Medicaid/CHIP	33%	20%	60%

* Refers to individuals in families where one or more members receive at least one of the four means-tested public benefits.

** Refers to benefit-receiving families with at least one AAPI noncitizen.

*** Refers to benefit-receiving families with at least one Hispanic noncitizen.

Source: MPI tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau pooled 2014–16 ACS data.

In Santa Clara County, 65 percent of noncitizens in benefit-receiving families were employed (see Table 4).

Table 4. Employed Noncitizens in Benefit-Receiving Families* in Santa Clara County, by Race and Ethnicity, 2014-16

	Total	Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders**	Hispanics***
Noncitizens ages 16-64 in benefit-receiving families	96,100	28,400	62,200
Workers ages 16-64	62,000	16,600	42,300
As a percentage of noncitizens	65%	58%	68%

* Refers to individuals in families where one or more members receive at least one of the four means-tested public benefits.

** Refers to benefit-receiving families with at least one AAPI noncitizen.

*** Refers to benefit-receiving families with at least one Hispanic noncitizen.

Source: MPI tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau pooled 2014–16 ACS data.

By significantly expanding the factors considered in assessing applications from prospective immigrants to the United States as well as those already present who are seeking a green card or visa extension, the proposed rule would also give federal officials in the Departments of Homeland Security and State broad discretion to deny a much larger share of such applications.⁵

One key positive factor listed in the proposed rule is income: specifically having an income of at least 250 percent of the federal poverty line (FPL) (about \$63,000 for a family of four in 2017).⁶

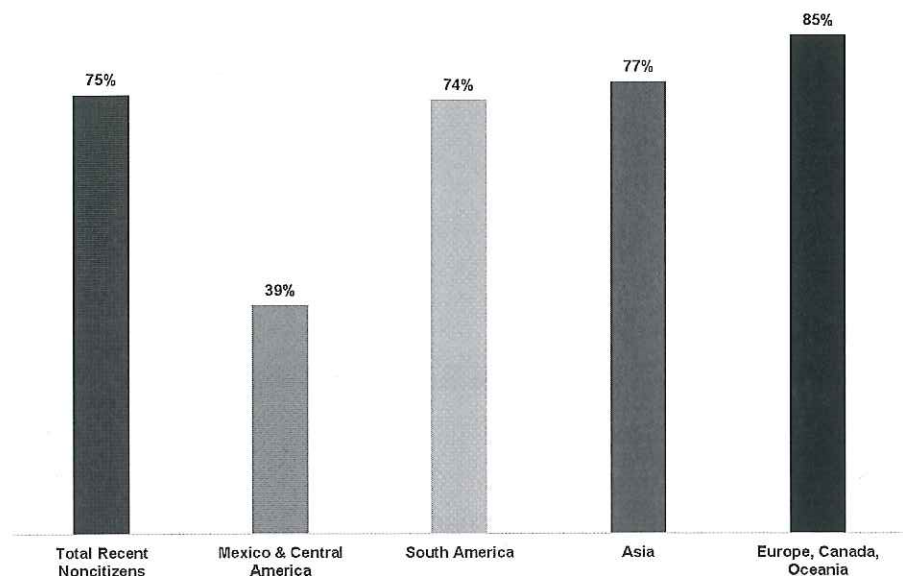
⁵ Jeanne Batalova, Michael Fix, and Mark Greenberg, "Through the Back Door: Remaking the Immigration System via the Expected "Public-Charge" Rule," MPI commentary, August 2018, www.migrationpolicy.org/news/through-back-door-remaking-immigration-system-expected-public-charge-rule.

⁶ Kayla Fontenot, Jessica Semega, and Melissa Kollar, *Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2018), www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.pdf

In Santa Clara County, 75 percent of recently arrived⁷ noncitizens had incomes that met the 250 percent standard (see Figure 2). Seventy-six percent of U.S.-born persons residing in the county would meet the standard.

The 250 percent standard could have profound national-origin effects on future flows. Among recently arrived noncitizens in Santa Clara County, just 39 percent of Mexicans and Central Americans would be able to meet the threshold.

Figure 2. Share of Recently Arrived Noncitizens Families with Annual Incomes at or above 250 Percent of Federal Poverty Line in Santa Clara County, by Region of Birth, (%), 2014-16



Note: Recently arrived noncitizens refer to immigrants who arrived during the past five years and who did not have U.S. citizenship at the time of the survey.

Source: MPI tabulation of U.S. Census Bureau pooled 2014–16 ACS data.

Acknowledgments

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About the Authors

Jeanne Batalova is a Senior Policy Analyst at MPI. Michael Fix is a Senior Fellow and former MPI President.

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⁷ Recently arrived noncitizens are persons who came to the United States in the five years prior to the survey.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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**San Jose Girls Empowerment Leader Earns National Civic Award
Event in Washington D.C. Highlighted Emerging National Civic Leaders**

San Jose, October 18 – On October 18, girls empowerment leader and QueenHype.org founder LaToya Fernandez was awarded the National “Civvy” Award from the National Conference on Citizenship. The event was held in Washington, D.C. The Award recognized emerging national Civic Leaders.



QueenHype.org Founder Ms. LaToya Fernandez, Second from Right



The National Conference on Citizenship (www.ncoc.org) is dedicated to strengthening civic life in America. At the core of NCOC's mission is the belief that every person has the ability to help their community and country thrive. Partnered with the Knight Foundation and Gallup, the NCOC has developed key data-driven studies linking high social cohesion with lower unemployment, volunteering as a pathway to employment, Latino social cohesion, veteran involvement to solve community issues, and the link between millennial social engagement and education.

"I'm honored to be a recipient, and honored to serve my Queens!" says Founder LaToya Fernandez. "We appreciate the NCOC shining a light on the progress made to empower disenfranchised and marginalized girls."

Incorporated as a 501 (c)(3) in 2012, QueenHype seeks to close the opportunity gap for disenfranchised girls. The program focuses on four integral pillars self-confidence, self-awareness, self-esteem and positive body image.

About QueenHype:

Visit www.queenhype.com or email LaToya Fernandez latoyafernandez@queenhype.org

###



Public Safety Radio Dispatcher (PSRD) Trainee

The PSRD position is a dynamic and integral link in the chain of public safety. PSRDs serve a critical role in assuring that emergency services are delivered promptly and effectively.

PSRDs answer 9-1-1 emergency and non-emergency calls for fire department and emergency medical assistance.

PSRDs provide life-saving instructions to callers until responders arrive. This includes providing over-the-phone instructions on CPR, choking rescue, and childbirth, along with ensuring caller safety during fire, HAZMAT, and other dangerous incidents.

PSRDs ensure that responders are sent to the correct location, equipped with the information they need to handle the emergency.

PSRDs support the needs of responders throughout emergency incidents. They assist incident commanders with managing and tracking resources, mobilizing logistical needs, and ensuring personnel accountability and safety.

The PSRD Trainee position is the San Jose Fire Department's entry-level classification for those interested in a challenging and rewarding career in the field of 9-1-1 emergency communications. Lateral applicants also welcome.

The PSRD trainee salary rate is \$66,830.40 annually
The PSRD classification salary range is \$74,214.40 - \$90,209.60 annually
In addition to the salary, employees in the Public Safety Radio Dispatcher Trainee and Public Safety Radio Dispatcher classifications shall also receive an approximate five percent (5%) ongoing non-pensionable compensation pay.

The application deadline is 11:59 PM on November 30, 2018

For more information about San José Fire Communications, visit: www.sjfd911.org
To apply for this position, visit: www.sanjoseca.gov/citycareers

To receive e-mail updates regarding future recruitments, visit: www.sanjoseca.gov/list.aspx and select the "SJFD - Dispatcher Recruitments News Flash List"