

NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY • SHELDON SILVER, SPEAKER



2014 ANNUAL REPORT



Task Force on New Americans

Marcos A. Crespo, Chair

**THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY
TASK FORCE ON NEW AMERICANS**

Marcos Crespo
Chair

**THE 2014
ANNUAL REPORT**

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Task Force on New Americans

December 15, 2014

The Honorable Sheldon Silver
Speaker of the Assembly
Legislative Office Building, Room 932
Albany, New York 12248

Dear Speaker Silver:

It is with pleasure that I present you with the 2014 Annual Report of the Assembly Task Force on New Americans. Contained within are summaries of the Task Force's major projects.

In New York alone, about 750,000 undocumented immigrants live their lives in the shadows, most contributing to our economy but unable to move about legally. And this year, more than 6,000 unaccompanied youth have arrived in New York, having recently fled extreme violence and poverty in their native Central American countries. Some are in temporary federal detention centers, but about 90 percent reside with families or guardians in communities on Long Island, in New York City, in Westchester and Rockland counties, and elsewhere around the state.

I visited a federal detention center and spoke with children ranging in age from 5 to 17. Many have been victims of sexual assault and have witnessed extreme violence, and most are traumatized in some way. At a public hearing I held with Assembly colleagues in September, witnesses urged the state to provide funding to help youth obtain legal representation, as most, they believe, would be eligible for immigration relief due to their experiences. Witnesses also asked that the state help immigrant youth gain access to existing social and education services.

The politics of these issues arouse passionate feelings, often based on a lack of knowledge about how important New Americans are to our culture and economy. I have tried to use my position as Chair of the Task Force to help allay unfounded fears and protect people of all nationalities.

In 2014, the Task Force:

- Held a public hearing examining the state's role in caring for the influx of unaccompanied minors from Central America, and visited a federal detention center in Westchester and a health care/law clinic in the Bronx both serving UACs and their families.

- Developed and successfully fought for legislation to prevent immigrant assistance fraud, increase penalties for such fraud, and legally establish the state Office for New Americans.
- Co-Sponsored a panel of foster youth and employment professionals to help youth aging out of foster care to learn about skills and employment training options.
- Urged the New York State Board of Regents to adopt new standards for English language learners (ELL) to help reduce currently high dropout rates.
- Followed up on a 2013 Task Force public hearing by once again calling upon the Department of Health to comply with a governor's Executive Order and expand language options for the state's Health Care Exchange.
- Sponsored an Immigration Lobby Day in Albany, gathering immigration advocates from around the state to support reform legislation.
- Introduced and sponsored legislation to protect and better serve New Americans with social services, skills development and economic development opportunities.
- Developed immigrant-related fact sheets and distributed them statewide to government leaders, civic organizations and community leaders. The facts sheets highlighted:
 - The Economic Contributions of Immigrants to New York State
 - The Economic Contributions of Immigrants to The United States of America
 - Minority and Immigrant Health Indicators in New York State
- Developed detailed maps with data from New York State Department of Education and the U.S. Census Bureau with immigrant-impacting information. The maps detailed:
 - The distribution of and cuts to state funding for adult English language classes
 - The shortage of health care professionals in communities with growing immigrant populations

I have been honored to lead this Task Force in fulfilling its mandate to develop policy initiatives to promote the successful integration of New Americans into our state's communities.

Sincerely,



Marcos A. Crespo, Chair,
Task Force on New Americans

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TASK FORCE PROJECTS

Task Force Chair Crespo Held Public Hearing Examining the State's Role in Caring for Unaccompanied Minors

Along with the Assembly Committees on Social Services and Children and Families, the Task Force held a public hearing in September in New York City examining the state's role in addressing the influx of unaccompanied minors (UACs) from Central America.

Witnesses, who included a broad spectrum of legal, nonprofit, and government groups, universally recommended that the State provide funding for legal representation for UACs, help connect UACs with existing social, health and education services, and provide more support to the family courts.

Following up on testimony at the hearing, the Task Force has: urged the governor to include extra funding in his budget for school districts most affected by the additional students enrolled, requested relevant state agencies to provide information about their support of UACs, and urged the Department of Health to correct an error in its Child Health Plus forms that prevents some UACs from getting health insurance coverage.

Witnesses recommend the State of New York provide funding for attorneys to represent UACs or directly provide legal representation.

Nonprofit groups, legal services providers, community-based organizations, religious institutions, and law firms, mostly out of New York City, are recruiting and training pro-bono attorneys to represent UACs, but there remains a great unmet need for more legal assistance for this population. Only a fraction of UACs have attorneys, but all would benefit from well-trained legal counsel to represent them throughout long-term, complex cases and potentially years of court hearings and trials.

About 11 percent, or 6,000 UACs will be relocated this year to New York State, second only to Texas, according to the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). Most will reside in Long Island and New York City, others in the Lower Hudson Valley and elsewhere around the state. They range in age from 5 to 17 years, with the median about 13.5.

In New York, UACs live temporarily (25 days on average) in a federally-funded shelter. About 90 percent are placed with family/guardians after being released from federal care, and reside there until their deportation proceedings are concluded, which could take months or years.¹

¹ In August, the Justice Department overhauled immigration court procedures to speed up processing of thousands of unaccompanied children. UACs and adults with children will be first in line to appear before immigration judges. The so-called "surge docket" will operate five days a week, instead of only a handful of days a month. Attorneys representing UACs are concerned they will not be able keep up the pace and ensure youth get adequate due process.

Several witnesses said ORR numbers do not tell the entire story. “Children driven from their home countries by gang violence and the drug trade and suffering trauma have been relocating to this region for many years, long before January 1st, which is the beginning date of ORR's recent numbers. Many were not previously detained by ORR but found their way here to reunite with their families unassisted,” said Jennifer Friedman, with Pace Community Law Practice. “We believe that hundreds if not thousands more reside in the region.”

Most witnesses confirmed that the majority of UACs may qualify for protection or reunification under a variety of immigration laws, such as Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS), U-Visa status, T-Visa status, or asylum.² (Children arriving today are not eligible for Temporary Protected Status or for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.)

Data show that half of all UACs represented by an attorney are allowed to remain in the U.S., compared with only 1 in 10 without an attorney.³ Only about one-third of youth currently in deportation proceedings have attorneys.

“If we don't get these children lawyers, they have two choices. One is they will be forcibly removed to the countries from which they've fled. ... their second choice is to stop appearing for court, go underground and live their lives in hiding. This will render them undocumented probably for the rest of their lives and tremendously limit the amount and the extent to which they can contribute to their communities here in New York State,” said Eve Stotland, director of legal services at The Door.

Many witnesses urged the state to increase support for Family Courts, add court officers and provide training.

New York's family court system serves UACs, as it has been delegated by the federal government to make factual findings about the needs of immigrant children, such as establishing whether a youth is allowed to apply for SIJS. Although the legislature funded an additional 25 family court judges last year, many witnesses claimed greater financial support is required. Advocates reported that family courts have large backlogs, which slows down deportation proceedings. Presently, the wait in some New York City courts is five months for a first appearance.

Witnesses urged the state to ensure UACs' access to health care (Child Health Plus) and education, both of which, by law, New York State provides regardless of immigration status, and to other non-legal services, such as mental health care, tutoring and family counseling.

² SIJS allows undocumented children to become lawful permanent residents if they are in state custody, or have been abused or neglected. U-Visas give victims of abuse or certain crimes temporary legal status and work eligibility for up to four years, or, like T-Visas, can assist government investigate human trafficking or other crimes. Asylum protection or refugee status may be granted to people who fear they will be persecuted on account of race, religion, nationality, and/or membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

³ Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) Data.

Every witness confirmed the growing need for non-legal services for youth once they exit federal care and are placed with family or guardians. Witnesses emphasized that most UACs have experienced trauma, and need access to services that will help ease their transition. They urged the state to help connect youth and their families with health care, mental health services, educational opportunities, and other social services, and to invest funding in specific areas of the state experiencing the largest influx of these youth.

“Despite a dangerous and difficult journey and the personal losses that some of these children have experienced, I want you to know that they are optimistic, grateful to the United States and capable of integrating safely into our communities,” said Dr. Jeremy Kohomban, who oversees facilities that house, educate and care for UACs. “We must make sure that they’re safe, in school, and engaged in community. We don’t want those questions about deportation or the judicial process to force our children into an existence of hiding on the margins of society where they’re extremely vulnerable to exploitation. ... We must provide outreach and support that is culturally and linguistically appropriate and neighborhood-based.”

Reuniting families is often difficult for youth and their parents/guardians, who are often working more than one full-time job. There are reports of children being pushed out of homes, running away, and being held out of school to work. Post-placement case management is needed to help develop healthy and strong family relationships, as well as navigate education, health care and other vital service networking.

Witnesses also testified that there is a dire need for bilingual healthcare professionals, especially in mental health services. “A lot of times our clients wait for a long period of time before their cases are scheduled. We need social workers. We need psychologists ... who are bilingual and can attend to these children and these mothers who have suffered trauma,” said Jojo Annobil, attorney with the Legal Aid Society.

Task Force Chair Crespo Visited a Federally-Contracted Agency Holding Unaccompanied Minors (UACs) and a Health Care/Law Clinic in the Bronx that Helps UACs and Their Families

In June, New Americans Task Force Chair Crespo visited a federal detention center in Westchester and a health care/law clinic in the Bronx, both of which serve UACs and their families.

At the Children’s Village’s Dobbs Ferry campus, which provides short-term residential programs for UACs, the chair witnessed youth attending classes, being counseled about their legal rights, and meeting with social workers. He spoke with several young people, aging in range from 5 to 17, and learned about their long and difficult journey.

The Chair also met with Dr. Alan Shapiro, medical director of Children's Health Fund's Montefiore-based medical programs for highly disadvantaged kids in New York City. In cooperation with Catholic Charities New York, Dr. Shapiro recently co-founded Terra Firma, a

medical-legal partnership designed to meet the complex medical, psychosocial, and legal needs of unaccompanied minors.

"Their life experience is marked by multiple traumas in their home countries, on their journey north and here in the U.S.," Shapiro explained. "As a society, it is our responsibility to heal them, not to compound the trauma."

Youth who have access to Terra Firma are only a small proportion of the thousands of UACs who now reside in the state. In New York, children are covered under the state CHP program regardless of immigration status, however, many do not apply either because they do not know they are eligible, do not have someone to help them apply or are with family who are afraid to apply due to the prospect of deportation.

Task Force Chair Crespo Developed and Successfully Fought for Legislation to Prevent and Increase Penalties for Immigrant Assistance Fraud, and to Establish in Law the Office for New Americans

In July 2014, Task Force Chair Marcos Crespo's Assembly Bill 8974, which will better protect immigrants living in New York from potential fraud or wrongdoing as they seek immigration-related assistance, was signed by the governor and became Chapter 206 of the Laws of 2014.

After employing the services of unscrupulous and unauthorized immigration assistance providers, many immigrants have lost their life savings trying to navigate the complicated immigration system, as well as their chances of attaining U.S. citizenship. Last year, a sweep by federal and New York City law enforcement agencies found over 220 immigration service providers operating outside the limits of the law and issued over \$288,000 in fines. Surveys in other major US cities have found that over 40 percent of immigration assistance services operations are fraudulent.

New, New Yorkers will now benefit from stricter assistance-provider requirements, including the addition of a new crime to discourage this type of fraud. This bill also designates the New York State Office for New Americans, which the governor launched in 2013, as a permanent executive office of state government, the primary purpose of the office is to offer support to the immigrant population.

With over 2 million non-citizen residents and another 2.1 million naturalized US citizens living in New York, the anti-fraud measures in this legislation are potentially helpful to millions of New Yorkers.

This new law will increase penalties for immigration assistance fraud. The legislation creates two new crimes, felony and misdemeanor immigration assistance fraud. It will give immigrants an opportunity to recover stolen fees and sue for damages. The statute meets federal criteria allowing recourse when the fraud has interfered with immigration matters.

The legislation will strengthen protections by enhancing translation requirements and barring the use of job titles, such as “notario,” which aim to mislead an assistance-seeker into believing that a service provider is an attorney or other specialized professional when the provider has no such credential.

Additionally, the statute codifies the Office for New Americans, launched by the governor in March 2013, which provides a range of services to New York’s recent immigration population. More than 30 state-supported, neighborhood-based opportunity centers teach New Americans English, assist them in the process of becoming naturalized U.S. citizens, and provide free legal advice so they can start and grow businesses, as well as offer training to community-based organizations so that they may offer immigration services.

Task Force Chair Crespo Co-Sponsored a Panel of Foster Youth and Workforce Professionals for Youth Aging out of Care

Foster youth who are transitioning out of care – or who have recently aged out of care – are often



left unguided and unassisted as they try to secure employment. Studies show that while about one-fifth are consistently working well into their 20s, most do not have steady employment.

Currently, half of all former foster youth in New York City – about 1,800 young adults between ages 21 and 24 – are likely to be out of work.

Youth who age out of the foster care system are less likely than their peers to graduate from high school or pursue post-

secondary education. They are more likely to experience homelessness, mental illness, teen pregnancy and incarceration.

Task Force Chair Crespo co-sponsored “Take the Mic: Youth in Foster Care & Workforce Roundtable Discussion,” at the Next Generation Center in the Bronx on April 17, 2014. The event, which was co-sponsored by the Assembly Skills Commission, the Children’s Aid Society and FECS Health & Human Services, featured two panels: one of

TWEETS from the Event ...

[ChildrensAidNYC @ChildrensAidNYC · Apr 17](#)

Thank you [@MarcosCrespo85](#) for joining us today! Thank you for your support of our young people! [#TAKETHEMIC](#)
pic.twitter.com/lm00uuhmTV

The amazing [#fostercare](#) youth panel with [@MarcosCrespo85](#) & [@Jessm CAS!](#) Great

foster youth who were aging out of care, or who recently aged out, and employment professionals.

At this unique and inspiring event seven foster youth aged 16 through 24 spoke openly about their experiences in foster care and in the workforce, the employment and training services they have accessed, and the hurdles they have faced. They shared their stories with an audience of foster youth, state and city government representatives and employment, workforce development and foster care agency professionals.

The youth on the panel attributed their successes to having long-term mentors, either through foster care agencies (though they said these varied tremendously in quality and retention of staff), or at workforce centers like the Next Generation Center and the Academy, also in the South Bronx. These mentors helped provide emotional support and practical guidance. Another factor in their success was paid internships, which gave them work experience and a leg up in finding employment.

Some of the obstacles and problems the youth experienced included a high turnover rate of social workers, lack of other interested adults to provide guidance, difficulty in finding jobs due to lack of work experience, and not being able to afford college.

Workforce development and foster care professionals, who talked about the programs they provide for foster care youth, represented The Door, The Workplace Center, the Community Service Society, the Jewish Child Care Association, FECS Health & Human Services and the Children's Aid Society.

Task Force Chair Crespo Urged Board of Regents to approve a Blueprint for English Language Learners, thereby improving outcomes for ELL Students

In May, Task Force Chair Crespo expressed his support for a new plan for educating English Language Learners. "The Blueprint for English Language Learners (ELLs) Success," then before the State Board of Regents, is a statewide framework of eight guiding principles for administrators, policy makers, and practitioners to prepare ELLs for success beginning in prekindergarten to lay the foundation for college and career readiness. The Regents approved the Blueprint shortly after.

The eight principles that guide the Blueprint for ELLs are:

1. All teachers are teachers of ELLs, and need to plan accordingly.
2. All school boards and district/school leaders are responsible for ensuring that the academic, linguistic, social, and emotional needs of ELLs are addressed.
3. Districts and schools engage all ELLs in instruction that is grade-appropriate, academically rigorous, and aligned with the NYS Prekindergarten Foundation for the Common Core and P- 12 Common Core Learning Standards.

4. Districts and schools recognize that bilingualism and biliteracy are assets, and provide opportunities for all students to earn a Seal of Biliteracy upon obtaining a high school diploma.
5. Districts and schools value all parents and families of ELLs as partners in education and effectively involve them in the education of their children.
6. District and school communities leverage the expertise of Bilingual, ESL, and Languages Other Than English (LOTE) teachers and support personnel while increasing their professional capacities.
7. Districts and school communities leverage ELLs' home languages, cultural assets, and prior knowledge.
8. Districts and schools use diagnostic tools and formative assessment practices in order to measure ELLs' content knowledge as well as new and home language development to inform instruction.

The Blueprint follows years of increasingly low graduation rates and academic achievement for tens of thousands of students throughout New York. Over the past 10 years, New York State ELL student enrollment has increased by 20 percent bringing the total to more than 230,000 ELLs in New York State (8.9 percent of the total student population) speaking over 160 different languages.

New York State has an average graduation rate of 74 percent, but only about 34 percent for ELL students. English language learners are dropping out of school in alarmingly high rates. This crisis was created by years of neglect due to the marginalization of this special population. This critical mass of low achievement threatens the future fiscal stability of our state.

In November, the State Education Department and the NYC Department of Education agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to ensure better outcomes for ELLs. The MOU sets targets for the city in the following focus areas: programs and services for English Language Learners; identification/placement of ELLs and parent information; certified teachers and staffing; and accountability. The agreement describes and confirms the shared understanding the State Education Department and the city Department of Education have to ensure the academic success of English Language Learners.

Task Force Chair Crespo urged the State Department of Health to expand language options for the Health Care Exchange

In September 2013, along with the Assembly Health and Insurance Committees, Task Force Chair Crespo held a hearing to ascertain the process by which immigrants may access health insurance through the New York Health Exchange. Testimony showed that the NYS Department of Health (DOH) had not produced adequate policies and practices to reach out to and enroll immigrant communities, and those with limited English proficiency.

Following up on the 2013 public hearing, Task Force Chair Crespo once again urged the Department of Health in 2014 to comply with a Governor's Executive Order and offer Health

Care Exchange information in multiple languages to help immigrant communities take advantage of low-cost health care. Recent data show lower enrollment rates for racial and ethnic minorities, the same groups that have the highest rates of being uninsured.

To date, the Exchange is only available in English and Spanish, despite the Governor's Executive Order No. 26, signed in October 2011, directing state agencies to provide services to better serve non-English speaking citizens and to conduct a language reassessment at least every two years to determine if additional languages will be needed.

Task Force Chair Crespo Sponsored an Immigration Lobby Day in Albany

Along with the New York Immigration Coalition, Task Force Chair Crespo sponsored the 17th Annual Immigrant Day of Action, otherwise known as Immigration Lobby Day, on March 5th in Albany. Before visiting with Senate and Assembly Members to advocate for several key bills,



hundreds of immigration advocates representing over 40 organizations from around the state gathered in the Legislative Office Building hearing room at the standing-room-only event.

Assembly Member Crespo addressed the gathering, along with several panelists including Mario Russell, Senior Attorney, Catholic Charities Immigration Legal Services, and Steven Choi, Executive Director of the New York Immigration Coalition. The

advocates were primarily interested in urging lawmakers to take action on: passing the New York State DREAM Act; providing access to driver's licenses for all New Yorkers; and increasing funding for immigrant services across New York State.

Municipal ID Cards

In July 2014, New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio signed into law a plan to offer a municipal identification card to residents regardless of their immigration status. [The card, referred to as the New York City Identity Card](#), will be available in spring 2015 to anyone who can prove their identity and residency in the city. It is particularly aimed at groups that are currently unable to show a form of government identification required to do things such as cashing a check, signing a lease or even entering public schools for parent-teacher conferences.

As Chair of the Task Force on New Americans, Assembly Member Marcos Crespo wrote to Benjamin M. Lawsky, the Superintendent of Financial Services, and Martin J. Gruenberg, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in July 2014 urging them to take

diligent action to encourage banks to accept these municipal identification cards for the purpose of opening banking accounts.

Municipal ID cards can be an essential means for hundreds of thousands of undocumented immigrants to join the economy and have access to essential services by allowing them to open bank accounts, sign leases, or start businesses. Recognition of the validity of the city's municipal IDs for banking purposes will protect these card holders as well as further integrate them into the city's economy. Immigrant households, most of whom contribute to the economy, rely in part on nonbank financial services, like check cashing and payday lending, which often require very high fees. These unbanked households pay more – a lot more – for these types of basic financial services, perhaps as much as is spent on food.

Chairman Gruenberg responded that since 2003 banks have been required to comply with a Customer Identification Program (CIP). The CIP rule requires a bank to obtain certain information that identifies the customer, including one or more of the following: a taxpayer identification number, a passport number and country of issuance, an alien identification card number, or a number and country of issuance of any other unexpired government-issued document evidencing nationality or residence and bearing a photograph or similar safeguard. Based on his understanding, the Municipal Identification Card would be appropriate as a government-issued document evidencing residence in NYC for CIP purposes. He noted, however, that ultimately, each bank's management must determine which forms of documentation are acceptable in meeting such requirements.

LEGISLATION THE TASK FORCE SUPPORTED IN 2014

Task Force Chair Crespo's Legislation (see Addendum for Memos in Support)

[A08118](#) This bill would direct agents issuing driver's licenses to accept as proof of identification a copy of the documents filed by a foreign national with the federal government to apply for federal immigrant status classified as Registered Provisional Immigrant (RPI).

[A08869](#) This bill would require the commissioner of the department of motor vehicles to issue a report on what systems and processes must change for DMV to accept as primary proof of identification documents related to an applicant's federal immigration status, such as documents for Deferred Action (DA) status or Provisional Registered Immigrant (PRI) status.

[A08974](#) This bill, which was signed by the Governor in July 2014 and became Chapter 206 of the Laws of 2014, will better protect immigrants living in New York from potential fraud or wrongdoing as they seek immigration-related assistance. These new, New Yorkers will now benefit from stricter assistance-provider requirements, including the addition of a new crime to discourage this type of fraud. This bill also designates the New York State Office for New Americans as a permanent executive office of State government, whose primary purpose is to offer support to the immigrant population.

[A9088](#) This bill would prohibit in New York State collegiate learning assessment exams, which create roadblocks to employment after college for immigrants and their children. The bill would provide that independent institutions receiving Bundy aid shall forfeit such aid if college learning assessment exams are required. This college exit exam and the associated grade can be requested by employers as a tool to measure job readiness. For hundreds of thousands of English language learners in New York, these tests are unfair and could create economic hardships. (S.208-B)

[A09227](#) This bill would establish a kitchen incubator program within the existing New York State business incubator and innovation hot spot support act. Kitchen incubators can be used as an engine of economic growth, especially in the rapidly expanding field of "ethnic" food sales and those involved in the farm to table movement. (S.7209)

[A9568](#) This bill would allow parents, in consultation with teachers, to request that their child receive an additional year of English language instruction prior to being placed in regular classes.

Task Force-Related Legislation Co-Sponsored by Chair Crespo

[A00022](#) This bill would establish the New York State Dream Act, providing certain higher education eligibility benefits to undocumented immigrants that satisfy certain criteria. Assembly Member Marcos Crespo has been a strong advocate for the New York Dream Act. The Assembly

passed the Dream Act in 2013 and 2014. This bill was introduced by Assembly Member Moya. (Crespo Co-Prime Sponsor) (S.1257)

[A0276](#) This bill would establish the Asian Lunar New Year day as a school holiday for all city school districts of cities of one million inhabitants or more, with an Asian population of seven and one-half percent or more; uses the year 2000 federal decennial census as the basis for calculation of the Asian population.

[A01186](#) This bill would require state agencies that directly collect data on ethnic origin for residents of the state of New York to use separate categories for a number of Asian groups including but not limited to Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Laotian, Cambodian, Bangladeshi, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Nepalese, Burmese, Tibetan, Thai Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Fijian and Tongan. These agencies would also have to collect data on the individuals' primary language and the place of birth and country of origin. (S.2348-B)

[A01917](#) This bill would require general hospitals to post patient rights and provides that hospital personnel shall not inquire as to a patients' immigration status. This bill was introduced by Assembly Member Ortiz. (Crespo Co-Prime Sponsor) (S.1791)

[A03476](#) This bill would authorize the commissioner of motor vehicles to issue temporary visitor's driver's licenses. This bill was introduced by Assembly Member Castro. (Crespo Co-Prime Sponsor)

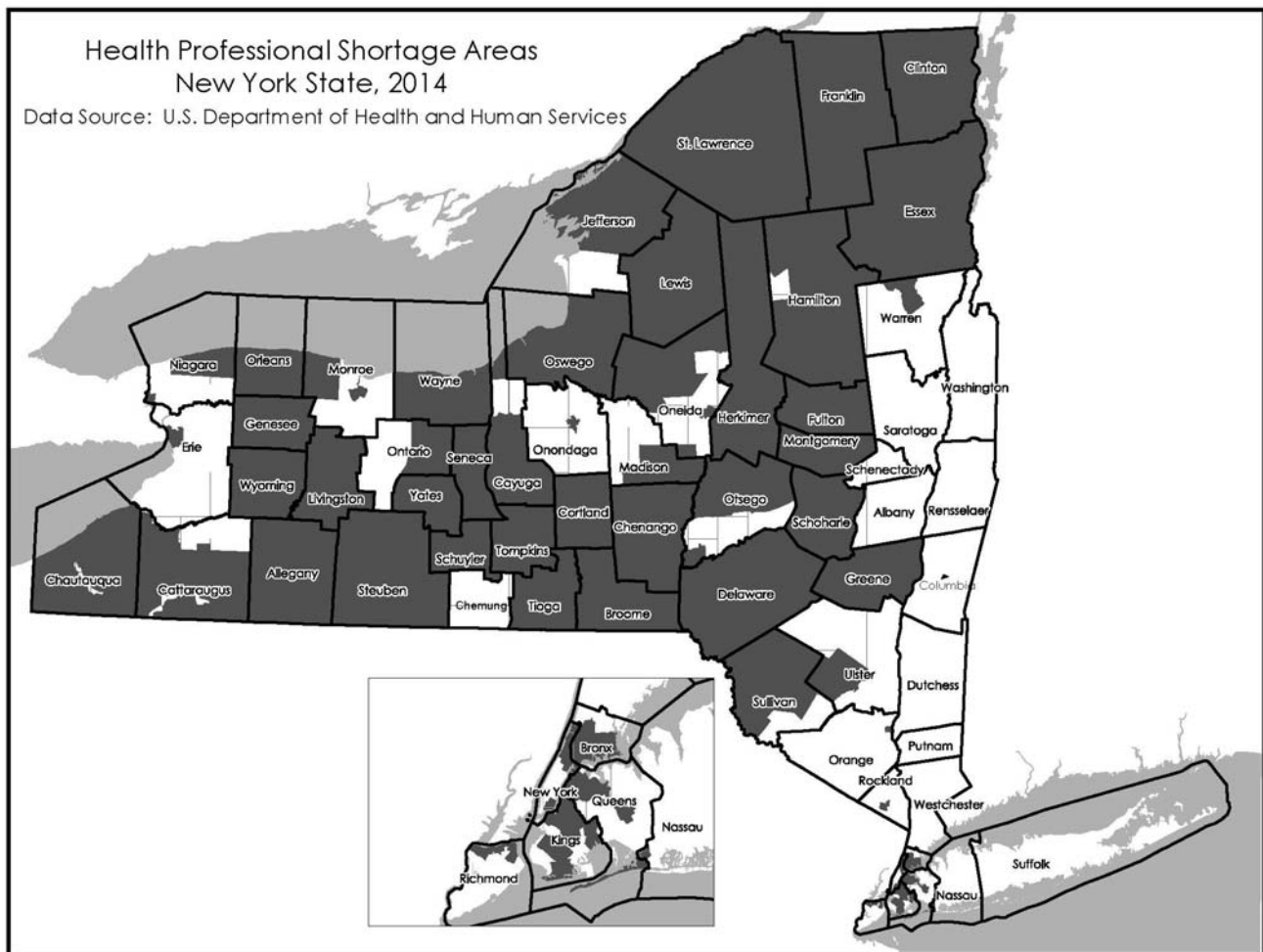
[A06377](#) This bill would enact the New York State Reuniting Families Act. This bill was introduced by Assembly Member Kim. (Crespo Co-Prime Sponsor) (S.4185)

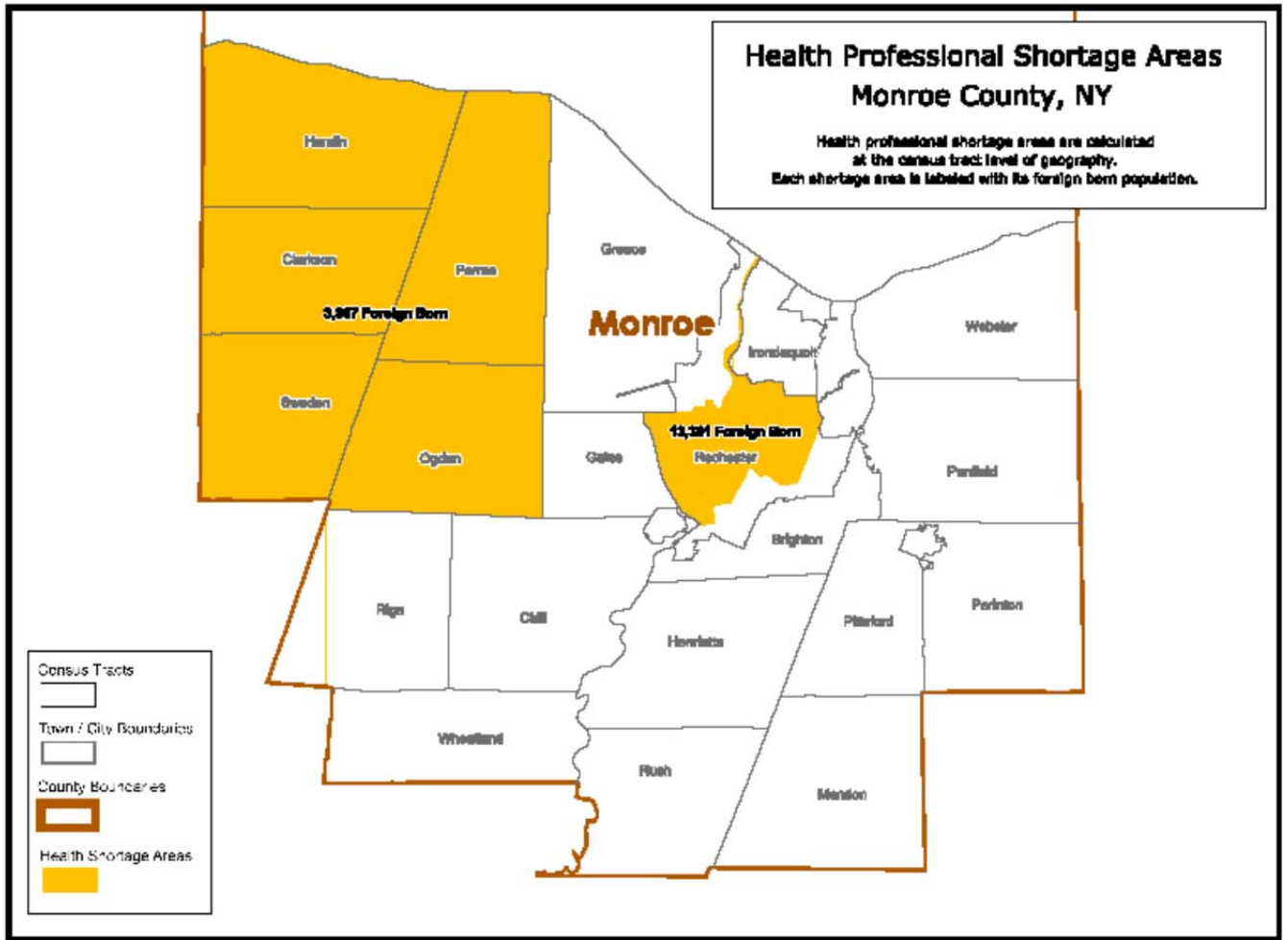
[A07228](#) This bill would prohibit law enforcement agencies or officers from inquiring about immigration status. This bill was introduced by Assembly Member Rosa. (Crespo Multi-Sponsor) (S.1748)

Addendum

Health Professional Shortages and English-Language Civics Funding Decreases

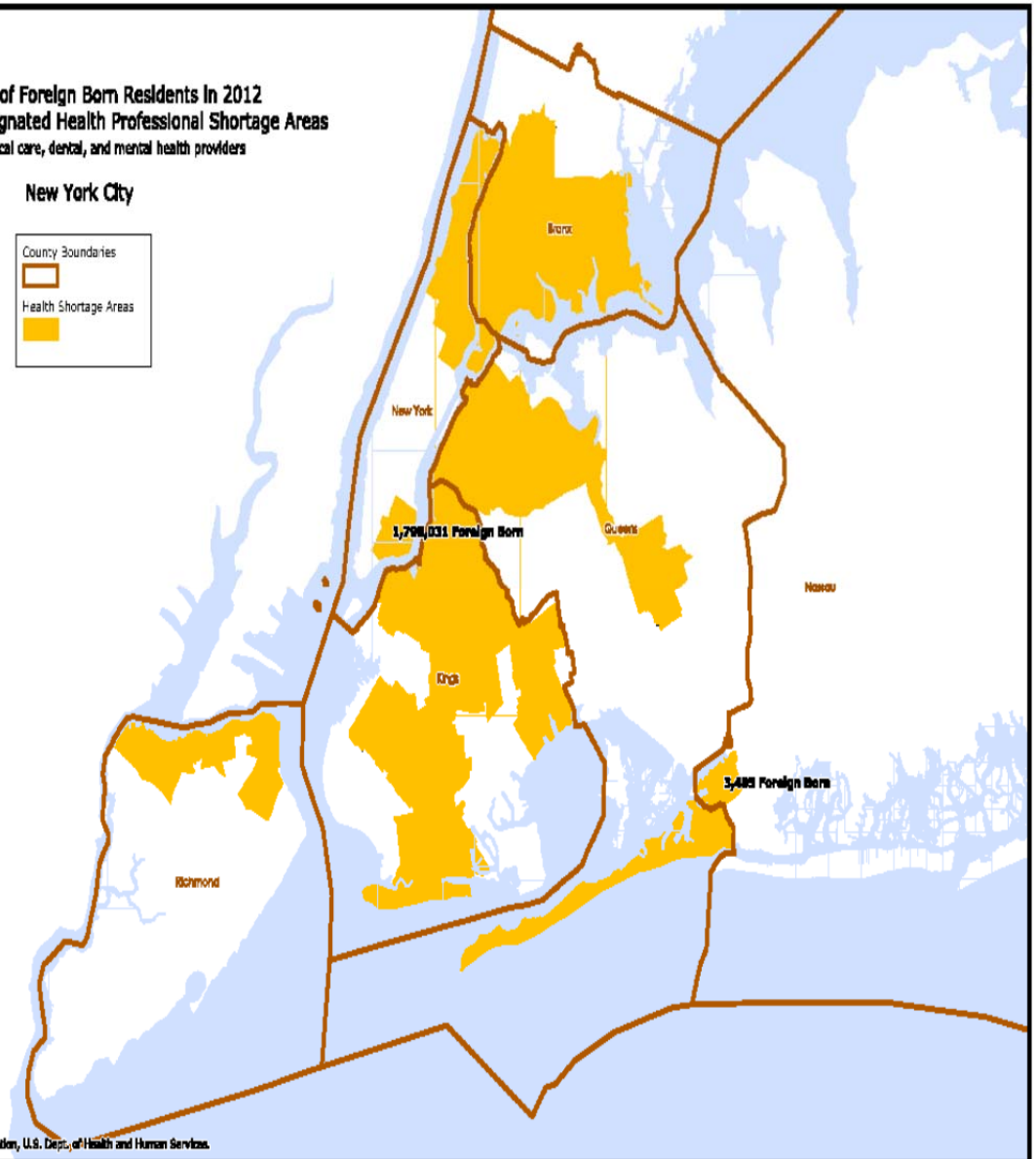
Health Professional Shortages and High Immigrant Populations: The map shows areas of the state with health professional shortages. As an example of the shortage, the map on the next page zooms in on New York City and Monroe County shows the number of foreign born residents living in areas with health professional shortages. The third map shows the health professional shortages in New York City and immigrant populations in those areas. (Data sources: US Department of Health and Human Services)





**Number of Foreign Born Residents In 2012
In Federally-Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas**
Primary medical care, dental, and mental health providers

New York City



Data Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.

Decreased Funding for English-Language Civics Programs While Immigrant Populations Increase: This map shows areas of the state hardest hit by decreases in funding for English Language Civics Programs between 2008 and 2013, which coincided with a huge increase in the state's total immigrant population. (Data source: New York State Education Department)

