

Supporting Illegal Immigration and not our Vets

Illinois has had a long, sad history of supporting illegal immigration into our state while at the same time neglecting those citizens of Illinois who have honorably served our state and our country.

Supporting Illegal immigration

Illinois Way Forward Act

injusticewatch.org/news/immigration/2021/illinois-way-forward-immigration-detention-centers/


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Immigration, News

Illinois legislature passes bill to close state's immigration detention centers

By Carlos Ballesteros | May 28, 2021

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<https://www.injusticewatch.org/news/immigration/2021/illinois-way-forward-immigration-detention-centers/>

"The bill would limit how police across the state cooperate with the immigration enforcement agency. Local law enforcement agencies would be prohibited from asking anyone in their custody about their immigration status. Police would also be barred from transferring anyone they arrest into ICE custody and from collaborating with ICE on deportation raids and other enforcement actions without a federal judge's order.

Fred Tsao, senior policy counsel at the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, which has advocated for the bill, said it would bring the entire state in line with Chicago's 'Welcoming City' ordinance."

← → ↻ nbcchicago.com/news/local/chicago-politics/chicago-announces-fund-to-pay-undocumented-immigrants-others-left-out-of-federal-coronavirus-relief/2287501/

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CORONAVIRUS

Chicago Announces Fund to Pay Undocumented Immigrants, Others Left Out of Federal Coronavirus Relief

Published June 10, 2020 • Updated on June 10, 2020 at 1:14 pm

f t e



Mayor Lori Lightfoot announced Wednesday a new fund that will give \$1,000 per household to Chicago residents – including undocumented immigrants, college students and more – who were excluded from federal coronavirus relief payments that were distributed earlier this year.

Mayor Lori Lightfoot announced Wednesday a new fund that will give \$1,000 per household to

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“Mayor Lori Lightfoot announced Wednesday a new fund that will give \$1,000 per household to Chicago residents - including undocumented immigrants, college students and more - who were excluded from federal coronavirus relief payments that were distributed earlier this year.

The "Chicago Resiliency Fund" cash assistance program will provide up to \$5 million in payments to those who qualify in partnership with nonprofit organization The Resurrection Project. Issuances of those payments will begin in mid-June, Lightfoot said.

Open Society Foundations, a philanthropic organization founded by billionaire George Soros, donated \$1 million to the fund, the city said. An anonymous donor gave another \$4 million, the single-largest contribution, to the effort.”


thecentersquare.com/illinois/pritzker-signs-measures-to-help-protect-illegal-immigrants-in-illinois/article_fc5cc630-9453-11e9-8d0d-23f2506d34c7.html


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Pritzker signs measures to help, protect illegal immigrants in Illinois

By Greg Bishop | The Center Square | Jun 21, 2019



State of Illinois, Greg Bishop | The Center Square



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"Gov. J.B. Pritzker signed three bills Friday designed to help and protect illegal immigrants in Illinois, including a measure that would prohibit law enforcement agencies from coordinating with federal immigration authorities.

A downstate Republican called it a Sanctuary State policy and said Illinois doesn't have jurisdiction over federal immigration law.

Pritzker signed the Keeping Illinois Families Together Act, which prohibits local law enforcement from coordinating with Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE.

Pritzker said the law was timely because of President Donald Trump's announcement earlier this month that ICE would round up illegal immigrants."

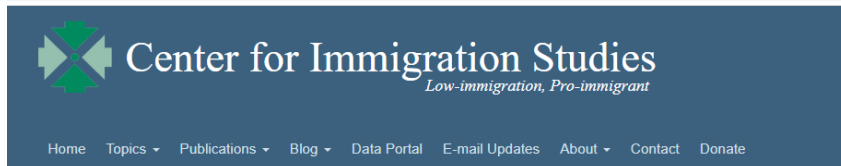
"Pritzker also signed a ban on private, for-profit immigrant detention centers and a measure allowing undocumented immigrants and transgender students access to tuition assistance money.

Some transgender individuals who don't register for the draft because they no longer recognize their biological sex aren't eligible for federal student aid. Illegal immigrants also are not eligible for such aid because of their immigration status. Pritzker signed the Retention of Illinois Students and Equity, or RISE Act Friday to give those two groups access to state taxpayer-funded tuition assistance grants."

"For many of these students, this is where they belong," Pritzker said. "They know it as their only home."

Chicago's ID is legal to use as Voter Registration ID

rg/Cadman/Chicago-Dilutes-Right-Vote-Designating-Illegal-Alien-ID-Card-Registration-Document



Home / Dan Cadman / Chicago Dilutes Right to Vote by Designating Illegal Alien ID Card as a Registration Document

Chicago Dilutes Right to Vote by Designating Illegal Alien ID Card as a Registration Document



By Dan Cadman on March 2, 2018

The Illinois News Network (INN) is reporting that the City of Chicago's new identification card, created with illegal aliens in mind, is being deemed acceptable by the State of Illinois for voter registration purposes.

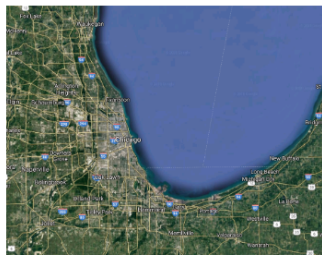
The "fact-checking" website Snopes, which hits the same low accuracy standard as Politifact and other so-called fact-checkers when it comes to certain subjects that are pet projects of progressives—unrestrained immigration being one of them—rates the question, "Does Chicago's Identification Card Program Allow Undocumented Immigrants to Vote?" as false.

That's one of those true-as-far-as-it-goes responses that, in its zeal to contain the four corners of the question within absurd parameters, actually results in a misunderstanding of the issue and leads to the likelihood that readers who aren't well versed will actually come away with a false sense of security about the cards.

No, the cards themselves don't give permission to aliens, legal or illegal, the right to vote, at least not in federal elections. But that's not the question.

The real question is whether designation of the card, readily available to illegal aliens, will lead aliens to a) believe that they can vote, or b) take advantage of the card's status as a voter registration document to register and then vote unlawfully, even if they know that by law they aren't allowed.

Almost certainly use of a card that was designed with illegal aliens in mind will do both, despite the fact that it is against federal law, which provides criminal penalties (see 18 U.S.C. Section 611) as well as rendering even legally resident aliens who vote unlawfully subject to



<https://cis.org/Cadman/Chicago-Dilutes-Right-Vote-Designating-Illegal-Alien-ID-Card-Registration-Document>

"No, the cards themselves don't give permission to aliens, legal or illegal, the right to vote, at least not in federal elections. But that's not the question.

The real question is whether designation of the card, readily available to illegal aliens, will lead aliens to a) believe that they can vote, or b) take advantage of the card's status as a voter registration document to register and then vote unlawfully, even if they know that by law they aren't allowed."

'State Board of Elections spokesman Matt Dietrich says the final call on what documents to accept rests with local officials.

"There are 109 local election authorities in Illinois," Dietrich said. "They're the ones who actually handle the registration, the checking of IDs, and keeping the documentation. We maintain an electronic database of voter registrations that we get from them."

Dietrich says there is no state requirement to prove citizenship while registering to vote. He's not expecting a surge in potential voter fraud cases because the process will remain the same.

"When you go to register to vote, you do check a box that attests to your citizenship," Dietrich said. "You are signing a legal document that says, 'Yes, I am a citizen.' But no one who registers to vote is required to bring in, for example, a birth certificate or other proof of citizenship. That's something that you check the box, and you attest to it."

← → ↻ chicagotribune.com/politics/ct-met-rahm-emanuel-municipal-id-vote-20180216-story.html

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POLITICS

Chicago ID card would be valid voter identification

By John Byrne
Chicago Tribune • Feb 16, 2018 at 5:35 pm

✉️ 📘 🐦

🔍 Expand




Waiting for e1.emxdgt.com...

<https://www.chicagotribune.com/politics/ct-met-rahm-emanuel-municipal-id-vote-20180216-story.html>

"The Illinois Election Code requires the Board of Elections to accept current, valid photo identification cards and other local governmental documentation that includes an individual's name and address, as proof of identity and residency," Valencia's letter reads in part. "The CityKey fits both of these requirements."





Chicago, Cook County and State of Illinois are Sanctuary jurisdictions

[cis.org/Map-Sanctuary-Cities-Counties-and-States](#)



Center for Immigration Studies

Low-immigration, Pro-immigrant



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Home / Map: Sanctuary Cities, Counties, and States

Map: Sanctuary Cities, Counties, and States



By Jessica M. Vaughan and Bryan Griffith on March 22, 2021

Updated March 22, 2021

The sanctuary jurisdictions are listed below. These cities, counties, and states have laws, ordinances, regulations, resolutions, policies, or other practices that obstruct immigration enforcement and shield criminals from ICE — either by refusing to or prohibiting agencies from complying with ICE detainers, imposing unreasonable conditions on detainer acceptance, denying ICE access to interview incarcerated aliens, or otherwise impeding communication or information exchanges between their personnel and federal immigration officers.

A detainer is the primary tool used by ICE to gain custody of criminal aliens for deportation. It is a notice to another law enforcement agency that ICE intends to assume custody of an alien and includes information on the alien's previous criminal history, immigration violations, and potential threat to public safety or security.



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<https://cis.org/Map-Sanctuary-Cities-Counties-and-States>




A map of the U.S. showing Sanctuary Cities, Counties and States. (Chicago, Cook County and Illinois)

Source: Immigration and Customs Enforcement Data

Click on Points to View More Information




[View Image of Map](#) - [View Sanctuary Cities Topic Page](#) - [Full Page Map](#)

And now Law enforcement agencies are being sued for trying to make our streets safer.



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TRUST ACT



We have sued the Sheriffs of two Illinois counties, Ogle and Stephenson, for violating the TRUST Act. In 2017, Illinois enacted the TRUST Act, a measure that limits state and local law enforcement's participation in federal immigration enforcement. Among other things, the law prohibits law enforcement from holding someone just because of a request from ICE. The goal of the TRUST Act is to foster confidence between law enforcement agencies and the state's immigrant communities by ensuring that interactions between immigrants and law enforcement do not lead to immigration detention or deportation.

<https://www.aclu-il.org/en/cases/trust-act>

“We have sued the Sheriffs of two Illinois counties, Ogle and Stephenson, for violating the TRUST Act. In 2017, Illinois enacted the TRUST Act, a measure that limits state and local law enforcement’s participation in federal immigration enforcement. Among other things, the law prohibits law enforcement from holding someone just because of a request from ICE.”

Neglecting our Vets

Illinois Veterans Homes consistently substandard



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PEI

Report finds infection control policy deficiencies at Illinois veterans homes

Interagency Infection Prevention Project

Status Report: March 9, 2021

This report summarizes the work of the Interagency Infection Prevention Project (IIPP). The IIPP is a collaboration of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA), the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), and the Veterans' Integrated Service Network for Region 12 (VISN 12) of the U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs. The purpose of the IIPP is to support an integrated and comprehensive response to COVID-19 at the Illinois Veterans' Homes.

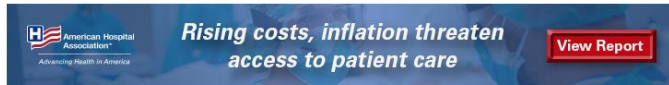
IDVA reports twice yearly to the legislature about the health and welfare of residents at Illinois Veterans Homes, in accordance with the Department of Veterans' Affairs Act (20 ILCS 2805/2.13). The biannual report, by statute, includes information on any epidemic reported at a Veterans Home and action taken to eradicate the spread of communicable disease during the reporting period. The present document supplements a biannual departmental report previously submitted to the General Assembly for the period from July 1 to December 31, 2020.

<https://www.capitolnewsillinois.com/NEWS/report-finds-infection-control-policy-deficiencies-at-illinois-veterans-homes>

“SPRINGFIELD — A joint report from two state agencies and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs found Illinois’ four state-run veterans homes lack standardized infection prevention policies despite previous audits suggesting they be implemented.”

“The report references the May 2019 audit issued after the outbreak of Legionnaires’ disease at the Quincy Veterans Home that made similar findings about the lack of uniform policies across facilities and the need to create them.

But, when the pandemic hit Illinois in March 2020, those policies had not been enacted.”



HEALTH CARE

Gaps remain in safety data on State Veterans Homes

As Omicron strikes, families lack a full picture of how well homes for elderly veterans have adapted to Covid risks.



This file photo shows the seal affixed to the front of the Department of Veterans Affairs building in



<https://www.politico.com/news/2021/12/23/state-veterans-homes-safety-data-526027>

“A POLITICO review of data posted to the Veterans Administration website shows obvious statewide gaps and undercounts of deaths and illnesses in State Veterans Homes in Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois”

Veteran Care (VC) is no longer accepting applications due to lack of funding since 2016

Anyone, 5 years of age and older, is eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. Find your nearest vaccination location at vaccines.gov.

IDHS Illinois Department of Human Services
JB Pritzker, Governor • Grace B. Hou, Secretary

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PM I-03-00: Medical Programs

Medical programs are called Family Health Plans (FHP), Affordable Care Act (ACA) Adults, Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled (AABD), Health Benefits for Persons with Disabilities (HBWD), Health Benefits for Persons with Breast or Cervical Cancer (BCC), Former Foster Care, Veterans Care (VC), Medical Benefits for Asylum Applicants and Torture Victims (AATV), and Medicare Savings Programs (MSP). There are several FHP programs; i.e., Family Assist, All Kids/FamilyCare Assist, Moms & Babies, All Kids Share, All Kids Premium and Family Health Spenddown.

Persons who qualify for TANF or AABD cash automatically qualify for medical benefits.

Persons on most HFS medical programs cases get an HFS medical card. The HFS medical card lists each eligible person. When someone needs medical service, they show the medical card to the doctor, hospital, drug store, clinic, etc. A medical provider who is approved to participate in the medical program has agreed to accept payment from HFS and send the bill to HFS.

<https://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=12277>

NOTE: Of all the medical programs available to everyone, from undocumented aliens to those incarcerated in Illinois prisons, the only programs that are no longer available due to lack of funding is (VC) Veterans Care. (see end of page)
<https://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=12277>



Illinois Department of Human Services JB Pritzker, Governor · Grace B. Hou, Secretary

1. IDHS

2. Introduction

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Medical Programs

Financial eligibility and the applicable income limits are linked for each of the medical programs listed below. See [WAG 25-03-02](#) for a chart showing the monthly income limits based on the current federal poverty level (FPL) for medical programs. Unless otherwise noted, the income limits for the medical programs increase every year if the federal poverty level increases. When the federal poverty level increases, the eligibility system is updated each year in the spring with the new income limits and are retroactive to the first of the year.

Family Health Plans

- **Family Assist:** medical benefits for families whose income is at or below the TANF Cash Payment Level. Once the family's income rises above the Family Assist income limit, the family unit may be eligible for up to a year of extended medical coverage. The Family Assist income limit is in [PM 15-06-01-a](#). Because the income limit is the same as the TANF Cash Payment Level, the income limit does not change annually.
- **All Kids Assist:** medical benefits for children under age 19 whose income is above the Family Assist income limit, but equal to or less than 147% of the FPL. Children are guaranteed financial eligibility for 12 continuous months of medical coverage, dating from the last eligibility determination. The All Kids Assist income limit is in [PM 15-06-01-d](#).
- **FamilyCare Assist:** medical benefits for the parent or caretaker relative (and their spouse) of dependent children under age 18, with countable income greater than the Family Assist limit, but equal to or less than 138% of the FPL. The FamilyCare Assist income limit is in [PM 15-06-01-c](#).
- **All Kids Share:** medical benefits for children under age 19 with income greater than the All Kids Assist limit, but equal to or less than 157% of the FPL. Children are guaranteed financial eligibility for 12 months from the first month of approval or last renewal. The All Kids Share income limit is in [PM 06-08-02-b](#).
- **All Kids Premium Level 1:** medical benefits for persons under 19 with income greater than the All Kids Share limit, but equal to or less than 209% of the FPL. Children are guaranteed financial eligibility for 12 months from the first month of approval or last renewal. The All Kids Premium Level 1 income limit is in [PM 06-08-02-b](#).
- **All Kids Premium Level 2:** medical benefits for persons under 19 with income greater than the Premium Level 1 limit, but equal to or less than 318% of the FPL. Children are guaranteed financial eligibility for 12 months from the first month of approval or last renewal. Only uninsured children can receive All Kids Premium Level 2. The All Kids Premium Level 2 income limit is in [PM 06-08-02-b](#).
- **Moms & Babies:** medical benefits for pregnant women and infants under 12 months of age who are born to eligible women whose income is above the Family Assist limit, but equal to or less than 213% of the FPL. This program covers both inpatient and outpatient health care for women while they are pregnant and for 60 days after the baby is born regardless of changes in income. The Moms & Babies income limit is in [PM 06-09-03](#).
- **Family Health Spenddown:** medical benefits for children with income above the All Kids Assist limit and pregnant women with income above the Moms & Babies limit. A benefit unit must incur medical expenses that equal or exceed the monthly spenddown amount before medical coverage is provided for a month. The spenddown amount is the difference between a benefit unit's countable income and the Family Health Spenddown standard. The income limit for Family Health Spenddown is in [PM 15-06-01-e](#). The income limit does not change annually.

- **Medicaid Presumptive Eligibility (MPE):** offers immediate, temporary coverage for outpatient health care for pregnant women. If eligible, MPE covers the customer for pregnancy care starting on the date of application until the Moms & Babies application is approved. MPE eligibility is determined by an MPE provider. The income limit for MPE is in [WAG 06-10-05](#).

ACA Adults

A person age 19-64 who does not qualify for FHPs or Former Foster Care, and who has countable income equal to or less than 138% of the FPL. A person who is blind or has a disability and does not have Medicare may qualify for the ACA Adult program whether living in the community or in a long term care facility. The income limit for ACA Adult is in [PM 15-06-01-b](#).

AABD Medical

A person who is aged (at least 65 years old) or blind or has a disability may qualify for AABD Medical whether living in the community or in a long term care facility. A person with countable income and resources that are equal to or less than the AABD Medical income limit and AABD Medical resource limit may qualify for AABD Medical benefits without a spenddown obligation. The AABD community income limit is in [PM 15-06-02-a](#). The AABD income limit for residents of long term care facilities is in [PM 15-06-02-b](#).

DCFS Related

Medical benefits are also provided to the following groups:

- Foster care/adoption care children from other states who live in Illinois and qualify for the All Kids Assist program. **FCRCs do not handle these cases. The Bureau of Local Office Transaction and Support Service, Springfield, approves and maintains them.**
- Foster care/KinGap/subsidized adoption assistance cases administered by DCFS.
- The child of a youth in foster care through DCFS is eligible for Medicaid as a 'child of ward' (newborn up to age one) based on the mother's receipt of Medicaid through DCFS.

Former Foster Care

Medical coverage is provided to persons age 19 through 25 under the Former Foster Care program. Eligible individuals must have received foster care services through the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and lost related Medicaid coverage when they aged out of the foster care program at age 18 or older. There is no income or resource test for these individuals.

Health Benefits for Persons with Breast or Cervical Cancer (BCC)

A person who needs treatment for breast or cervical cancer or a precancerous condition receives benefits through the Health Benefits for Persons with Breast or Cervical Cancer (BCC) program administered by the central BCC Unit. There is no income limit or resource test for BCC.

Health Benefits for Workers with Disabilities (HBWD)

A person who meets the SSA definition of disabled and is employed receives benefits through the Health Benefits for Workers with Disabilities (HBWD) program administered by the central HBWD Unit. The income limit for HBWD is in [WAG 06-24-04](#). The resource limit for HBWD is in [WAG 06-24-05](#).

Medical Benefits for Asylum Applicants and Torture Victims (AATV)

A person who has an application for asylum pending with the U.S. Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS), or who receives services from a federally funded torture treatment center may receive benefits through the Medical Benefits for Asylum Applicants and Torture Victims program. The income and resource limits for AATV is in [PM 06-21-01](#).

Medical Benefits for Non-citizen Victims of Trafficking, Torture or Other Serious Crimes (VTTC)

➡ A non-citizen victim of trafficking, torture, or other serious crimes, and their derivative family members, may receive medical benefits if they have applied for "T" Non-immigrant status, "U" Non-immigrant status, or Asylum status, or are preparing to file an application with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for such status. Financial and non-financial criteria for the VTTC program are in [PM 06-30](#).

Medicare Savings Program

Persons enrolled in Medicare Part A (hospital insurance) or Parts A and B (supplementary medical insurance) may qualify for help with Medicare premiums, coinsurance and deductibles. The amount of help available depends on the level of household income.

- Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB)-Coverage includes coinsurance, deductibles and payment of Medicare Part A premiums (if any) and Medicare Part B premiums. The income limit for QMB is in PM [06-12-01-b](#). The resource limit for QMB is in [PM 06-12-01-a](#).
- Specified Low Income Beneficiary (SLIB)-includes payment of Medicare Part B premiums. The income limit for SLIB is in PM [06-13-01-b](#). The resource limit for SLIB is in [PM 06-13-01-a](#).
- Qualified Individual-1 (QI-1)-includes payment of Medicare Part B premiums. The income limit for QI-1 is in PM [06-14-01-b](#). The resource limit for QI-1 is in [PM 06-14-01-a](#).

Incarcerated Individuals

A person who applied for help and was determined eligible before being arrested and jailed by a peace officer from a county or unit of local government qualifies, even if they didn't get help before they were jailed. This special coverage pays for qualifying medical bills over the first \$500.

A person who is incarcerated in an Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) facility may apply for medical coverage in advance of their release date. A person may also qualify for medical coverage while in an IDOC facility if they receive inpatient hospital services during their incarceration. The income limit depends on the type of medical coverage for which they qualify.

Veterans Care (VC)

A person who is an uninsured veteran and does not qualify under any other program listed here may receive benefits under the Veterans Care program administered by the central Veterans Care Unit. **Note:** as of March 2016, new applications for Veterans Care are no longer being accepted due to funding.