

Date of Hearing: April 23, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

Alex Lee, Chair

AB 2263 (Friedman) – As Amended April 16, 2024

SUBJECT: The California Guaranteed Income Study and Funding Act

SUMMARY: Establishes the California Guaranteed Income Study and Funding Act Coordinating Council (Council) to assess administrative needs, explore funding mechanisms, and identify priority populations for a permanent statewide guaranteed income program. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2026, to appoint the following six members to the Council:
 - a) A representative of the California Department of Social Services (CDSS);
 - b) A representative of the California Housing Finance Agency;
 - c) A representative of the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS);
 - d) A representative of the Franchise Tax Board (FTB);
 - e) A representative of the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee in the Treasurer's office; and,
 - f) A representative from the Governor's office with antipoverty experience.
- 2) Requires the Council to seek to attain at least, but not limited to, all of the following objectives:
 - a) Determine what administrative capacity, infrastructure, and data sharing across state and local agencies will be necessary to execute a statewide guaranteed income (GI) program that first seeks to include priority populations with the ultimate goal of reaching all low-income Californians;
 - b) Examine the feasibility, benefits, and challenges of scaling up permanent guaranteed income programs to reach a larger proportion of California's socially and economically vulnerable populations, focusing on regions with a high cost of living;
 - c) Explore progressive, innovative, and equitable funding mechanisms, partnerships, and sustainable revenue sources that can support the expansion and long-term viability of permanent GI programs and ultimately redistribute wealth; and,
 - d) Establish a data-driven approach to identify priority populations, taking into consideration the intersections of social, gender, economic, and racial disparities in California to ensure that the GI program targets those most in need and most affected by these disparities.

- 3) Requires the Council, on or before July 1, 2027, to seek to obtain all of the following goals:
 - a) Identify local, state, and federal resources, benefits, and services that seek to prevent and end poverty in California;
 - b) Create data-sharing partnerships among local government agencies, participants in the United States (U.S.) Department of Housing and Urban Development's assisted housing, federal agencies, nonprofit, private, and community-based entities working to implement GI pilot programs, and state agencies and departments, including, but not limited to, the FTB, the Treasurer's office, CDSS, DHCS, and other statewide institutions that deliver services to low-income Californians;
 - c) Identify the need and potential for local, state, and federal entities to coordinate existing funding and applications for competitive funding. Any action taken shall not restructure or change any existing allocations or allocation formula;
 - d) Make policy and procedural recommendations to legislators and other governmental entities to introduce a permanent statewide GI program;
 - e) Broker agreements between state agencies, departments, and local jurisdictions to align and coordinate resources and reduce administrative burdens of accessing existing resources and operations;
 - f) Serve as a statewide GI planning and policy development resource;
 - g) Report to the Governor, federal cabinet members, and the Legislature on the benefits of expanding the GI program statewide; and,
 - h) Ensure accountability and results in meeting the strategies and goals of the council.
- 4) Permits the Council, at the Council's discretion, to invite stakeholders, including members of philanthropic communities and experts, to participate in meetings or provide information to the council.
- 5) Requires CDSS to provide staff for the council.
- 6) Requires an unspecified state agency administering a new direct cash transfer program or an organization seeking GI exemptions that are designed similar to a GI program created on or after July 1, 2027, to collaborate with the council to adopt guidelines and regulations to incorporate core components of the GI program.
- 7) Requires the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2026, to appoint 11 members to a steering committee to provide technical assistance to and approve recommendations by the Council, as follows:
 - a) Three persons who operate or have operated a local or state funded guaranteed income pilot (GIP) program. One person shall be from the northern region, one person shall be from the central region, and one person shall be from the southern region of California.

One person shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules. One person shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. One person shall be appointed by the Governor with guidance from CDSS.

- b) Three participants in a local GIP program who live in California. One person shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules. One person shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. One person shall be appointed by the Governor with guidance from CDSS;
 - c) Two participants in a state-funded GIP program shall be appointed by the Governor with guidance from CDSS;
 - d) Two representatives of antipoverty and advocacy coalitions that are responsible for statewide wealth and income redistribution and economic racial justice, including, but not limited to, an antipoverty task force, the California Hope, Opportunity, Perseverance, and Empowerment (HOPE) for Children Trust Account Program, and state low-income tax credit programs. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each appoint one person; and,
 - e) A researcher with knowledge and expertise in community collaborative guaranteed income research, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.
- 8) Permits participants appointed to the steering committee pursuant to b) and c) of 8) above to receive a reasonable per diem payment and mileage charge as reimbursement for living expenses, including childcare costs, and traveling expenses in the performance of duties.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires, subject to an appropriation for the purpose in the annual Budget Act, CDSS to administer the California GIP Program to provide grants to eligible entities for the purpose of administering pilot programs and projects that serve California residents who age out of the extended foster care program at or after 21 years of age or who are pregnant individuals. (Welfare and Institutions Code [WIC] § 18997(a))
- 2) Requires CDSS, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to determine the methodology for, and manner of, distributing grants awarded. Requires CDSS, in determining the methodology for, and manner of, distributing grants, to ensure that grant funds are awarded in an equitable manner to eligible entities in both rural and urban counties and in proportion to the number of individuals anticipated to be served by an eligible entity's pilot or program. (WIC § 18997(a))
- 3) Requires, notwithstanding any other law, GI payments received by an individual from a funded pilot program or project to not be considered income or resources for purposes of determining the individual's, or any member of their household's, eligibility for benefits or assistance, or the amount or extend of benefits or assistance, under any state or local benefit or assistance program. (WIC § 18997 (c)(1))
- 4) Requires CDSS to identify federal benefit and assistance programs that require an exemption or waiver in order for a GI payment funded with a grant provided through the GIP Program

to be excluded from consideration as income or resources for purposes of the federal program. Exempts the state's failure to be granted a federal exemption or waiver to not affect CDSS' ability to administer the GIP Program, and permits CDSS to consider alternatives to prevent adverse consequences for participants. (WIC § 18997(c)(2))

- 5) Requires CDSS to review and evaluate the funded pilot programs and projects to determine, at a minimum, the economic impact of the programs and projects and their impact on the outcomes of individuals who receive guaranteed income payments. Requires the evaluation to include the applicability of the lessons learned from the pilot program for the state's California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, with the objective of reaching the goals of improved outcomes for families and children living in poverty. (WIC § 18997(e)(1))
- 6) Requires CDSS to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the review and evaluation conducted in 5) above and to post a copy of the report on its internet website. (WIC § 18997(e)(2))
- 7) Defines "eligible entity" to mean either of the following:
 - a) A city, county, city and county, tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization, or any combination thereof; or,
 - b) A nonprofit organization that is exempt from federal income taxable under Section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1968 and that provides a letter of support for its pilot or project from any county or city and county in which the organization will operate its pilot or project. (WIC § 18997(g))
- 8) Authorizes CDSS to establish an appropriate method, process, and structure for grant management, fiscal accountability, payments to guaranteed income pilot participants, and technical assistance and supports for grantees that ensure transparency and accountability in the use of state funds. (WIC § 18997.2(a))
- 9) Requires the California GIP Program to become inoperative on July 1, 2026, and, as of January 1, 2027, is repealed. (WIC § 18997.4)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown, this bill has not been analyzed by a fiscal committee.

COMMENTS:

Background: *Poverty in California.* Despite being the fifth largest economy in the world, the state contends with profound income disparities, with millions of residents struggling to make ends meet amidst rising costs of living and stagnant wages. According to the findings of the California Poverty Measure (CPM) by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), which accounts for housing costs and safety net benefits, poverty rose from 11.7% in 2021 to 13.2% in 2023 in California, equating to about 5 million individuals who did not have enough resources to fulfill their basic needs. Moreover, the PPIC's analysis for 2023 revealed the following:

- Poverty rates were notably higher among seniors, standing at 15.2%, compared to 13% for children, and 12.6% for adults 18 to 64 years of age. This represents a departure from pre-pandemic levels, where child poverty was the highest;

- The poverty rate for Latinos increased to 16.9% (up from 13.5% in 2021). Latinos continue to be disproportionately affected by poverty, accounting for 50.7% of California's impoverished population while comprising only 39.7% of the overall population;
- Approximately 13.6% of African Americans, 11.5% of Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders, and 10.2% of Whites were in poverty;
- Over two-thirds (76%) of poor Californians resided in households with at least one employed adult, excluding those comprised solely of individuals 65 years of age and older; and,
- Without safety-net programs, an additional 3.2 million Californians (representing 8.4% of the population) would have fallen into poverty.

Overall, poverty levels had increased in 2023 after the end of several temporary COVID-19 pandemic benefits, which amplified inequalities and disproportionately impacted marginalized communities.

Contributing factors of poverty include the high cost of living in many parts of the state, particularly in urban centers like Los Angeles (L.A.) and San Francisco, which is among the highest in the nation. Housing affordability also poses a significant challenge, with skyrocketing rents and home prices placing a heavy burden on low-income households. Additionally, as reported by CalMatters in March 2024, inflation has surged significantly over the last several years, resulting in a 20% spike in prices for food and other goods, while wages have only seen a 15% growth.

Cash Assistance Programs. Access to social services and financial support is a key aspect to mitigating the effects of living in poverty. Despite the availability of cash safety-net benefits, these means-tested programs often require that individuals meet strict eligibility criteria, which results in lower participation rates. Examples of cash assistance programs includes, but is not limited to the following:

- CalWORKs is a combined federal and state program that provides cash grants and supportive services, such as mental health counseling, substance use disorder, or domestic violence services, aimed at helping individuals secure education, training, and employment to low-income households;
- Social Security Income/State Supplementary Program is a combined federal and state assistance program designed to provide financial support to elderly, blind, and disabled individuals with limited income and resources;
- Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants is a state-funded program that provides monthly cash grants to noncitizens who are aged, blind, or disabled;
- Refugee Cash Assistance Program is a federal cash assistance program for vulnerable noncitizens, as defined, that is available up to 12 months from the date of admission to the U.S. date of final grant of asylum or date of certification by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as a victim of trafficking.

While California offers these social safety-net programs, navigating these systems can be complex and daunting for individuals and families in need. As such, enrollment processes for

cash assistance programs can pose significant barriers to access for eligible individuals, particularly those facing socioeconomic disadvantages or limited literacy. For many eligible individuals, barriers include a lack of awareness about program eligibility and benefits, stigma associated with receiving public assistance, complex application procedures, language barriers, lack of internet access, and fear of losing benefits from other social services programs. For county workers who process applications, manual enrollment processes require substantial administrative resources, including staffing, paperwork processing, and verification procedures, which can strain agency capacities and prolong wait times for applicants, especially for large counties like L.A. County that processed at least 1.4 million applications in 2020.

In addition to cash safety-net benefits that provide monthly cash benefits, California has made strides to mitigate intergenerational poverty by building wealth through various means, including, but not limited to:

- HOPE for Children Trust Account, which was established through AB 156 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 569, Statutes of 2022, aimed at closing the racial wealth gap and confront the issue of intergenerational poverty by providing trust accounts for eligible children who had a parent, Indian custodian, or legal guardian die due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Reparations via Task Force Recommendations was established through AB 3121 (Weber), Chapter 319, Statutes of 2020, to make recommendations on the form that reparations might take for Black and African Americans who face/faced structural racism; and,
- CalSavers, established through SB 1234 (de León), Chapter 734, Statutes of 2012, and SB 923 (de León), Chapter 737, Statutes of 2012, is California's retirement savings program for workers who do not have a way to save for retirement at work by contributing a portion of each paycheck to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) that belongs to them.

Local-Level Guaranteed Income Pilots. The concept of GI is rooted in principles of social justice and economic security aimed at addressing the structural inequalities that perpetuate poverty and hinder upward mobility for millions of individuals and families. GI programs, which provide direct cash transfers to individuals and families, have gained traction as a promising approach to poverty alleviation.

For example, a network of mayors nationwide launched Mayors for a GI, advocating for GI to ensure that all Americans have an income floor. Within California, of the 36 mayors who have advocated for GI in their cities, 16 pursued pilots, including the following cities: Compton, L.A., Oakland, Long Beach, National City, San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento, South San Francisco, Stockton, Alameda, West Sacramento, Long Beach, Healdsburg, Oakland, and Sunnyvale. Further detailed information on select city GIPs are outlined below:

- Compton Pledge provided 800 city residents with \$300-\$600 for 24 months;
- L.A. Economic Assistance Pilot provided 3,204 households \$1,000 a month for 12 months to parents of children under 18 years of age and under 24 years of age if the child is a student, or pregnant individuals;
- Oakland Resilient Families provided 600 low-income families with at least one child under 18 years of age \$500 per month for at least 18 months;

- Stockton Economic Empowerment Demonstration (SEED) launched in 2019, which provided 125 randomly selected residents with \$500 per month in the form of unconditional cash payments for 24 months; and,
- San Francisco’s Abundant Birth Project provided 150 pregnant low-income Black and Pacific Islander people \$1,000 for the duration of pregnancy and up to six months after birth.

In addition to cities running GIPs, a coalition of county elected officials from across the U.S. launched Counties for a GI to ensure that all Americans have an income floor. In California, of the five counties that backed GI, three pursued pilots, including L.A., Santa Clara, and Sacramento. Additional information on county pilots are as follows:

- L.A. County Breathe provided 1,000 eligible low-income residents with \$1,000 per month for three years starting in 2021. In 2023, the program was extended to 200 eligible foster youth who will receive \$1,000 per month for two years;
- Santa Clara has at least four GI projects: 1) served unhoused high school seniors by providing \$1,000 per month; 2) Silicon Valley GI Project served 150 county families experiencing or at risk of homelessness with \$1,000 per month for two years; 3) provided 50 homeless high school students \$1,200 for three months; 4) allocated \$2 million in American Rescue Plan Act funds for 100 justice-involved individuals, scheduled to launch in summer 2024; and 5) provided 72 foster youth aging out of the system with \$1,000 for 12 months; and,
- Sacramento County just approved a pilot in March 2024 and is aimed to launch in July 2024 to provide low-income participants with \$725 per month for 12 months, including parents/legal guardians of Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native children between 0 and 5 years of age.

Research demonstrates that GI significantly contributes to economic stability. A preliminary analysis of SEED’s first year found that GI effectively mitigated the month-to-month income fluctuations experienced by households. Recipients reported an increased ability to secure full-time employment, as well as a reduction in financial strain. Additionally, recipients experienced improved health outcomes, with decreased levels of depression and anxiety, and an overall enhancement in well-being. Moreover, the majority of individuals allocated their funds towards essential necessities such as rent, food, household items, utilities, and transportation expenses. Women in particular, who often shoulder the burden of unpaid caregiving responsibilities, were able to prioritize their own needs in ways previously inaccessible to them. This included purchasing feminine hygiene products and addressing overdue dental and preventative medical care needs that had been deferred for months or even years.

Overall, California is home to more than one-third of the nation’s GIPs and recognizes the need to expand its infrastructure as a leader in dignity-centered cash transfer programs. Specifically, at least 46 local-level GIPs have launched since 2019. Given that 50% of Americans do not have \$400 in cash on hand to deal with an emergency, a GI provides solid ground on which families can build healthy lives, with space to set goals and make unconstrained choices. By providing financial stability and flexibility, these programs offer a lifeline to those struggling to make ends

meet, empowering them to meet their basic needs and pursue opportunities for economic advancement.

California Guaranteed Income Pilot Program. The California GIP Program, the nation's first state-funded pilot programs, was established under the 2021-22 Budget, AB 153 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 86, Statutes of 2021, with the aim of providing grants to eligible entities for implementing pilot programs and projects that offer GI to participants. The program received an allocation of \$35 million from the General Fund in the 2021 Budget, intended to be disbursed over a span of five years. CDSS serves as the administering agency, tasked with the responsibility of prioritizing funding for pilot programs and projects that cater to California residents aging out of the extended foster care program at or after 21 years of age, as well as individuals who are pregnant.

In collaboration with stakeholders, CDSS is also responsible for devising the methodology and procedures for distributing grants under the GIP program. Additionally, both CDSS and the entities receiving funding are mandated to pursue waivers or exemptions as needed to prevent GI payments from being factored into the calculation of income or resources for determining the eligibility of recipients or their household members for state or local benefit programs, the Medi-Cal program, and federal assistance programs.

Eligible recipients of grants under the California GIP Program include cities, counties, or a city and county, as well as a consortium of tribes, tribal organizations, or any combination thereof and nonprofit organizations. Nonprofits, specifically, seeking eligibility must provide a letter of support for their pilot or project from any county or city and county where the organization intends to operate its pilot project. Furthermore, to qualify for funding, the eligible entity must demonstrate commitments to additional funding for GIPs and projects from a non-governmental source, totaling at least 50% of the amount provided by a GIP grant. Moreover, the eligible entity is required to collaborate with CDSS to secure or pursue all available exemptions or waivers. This ensures that GI payments disbursed under the funded pilots and projects are not considered as income or resources for the recipient or any household member in any means-tested federal, state, or local public benefit programs.

The genesis of the California GIP Program can be traced, in part, to SB 739 (Cortese) of 2021, which aimed to establish a pilot project for Universal Basic Income (UBI) targeted at former foster youth exiting care at 21 years of age. The proposed pilot project, to be overseen by CDSS, would have entailed monthly UBI payments of \$1,000 to former foster youth over a three-year period. SB 739 defined "UBI" as unconditional cash payments of equal amounts distributed monthly to individual California residents, with the objective of ensuring the economic security of the recipients. In November 2022, CDSS announced its intention to allocate over \$25 million in grant funding to seven GIP projects statewide. These projects are anticipated to benefit at least 1,050 individuals throughout California, providing monthly payments ranging from \$600 to \$1,200 for a minimum of 18 months.

This bill seeks to create the framework for a coordinated approach to assessing administrative needs, exploring mechanisms, and identifying priority populations for a permanent GI program through the creation of a Council comprising six members appointed by the Legislature, representing various state agencies and departments, as well as antipoverty expertise from the Governor's office. This bill further requires the Legislature to appoint an 11-member steering

committee to provide technical assistance and approve recommendations by the Council and who may receive reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Universal Basic Income. While traditional GI programs typically offer monthly payments aimed at individuals who meet specific eligibility, such as those living in poverty or categorized as low-income, UBI represents a broader approach. As outlined by Stanford Law School's Basic Income Lab (BIL), a division of the Stanford McCoy Family Center for Ethics in Society, UBI is characterized by the following key attributes:

- **Periodic:** Rather than a one-time grant, UBI entails recurring payments at regular intervals;
- **Cash Payment:** Recipients receive funds in the form of cash, affording them the flexibility to allocate the funds according to their individual preferences;
- **Universal:** UBI is distributed to all individuals without discrimination or targeting of specific populations based on income or other criteria;
- **Individual:** Payments are made directly to the individuals rather than being allocated on a household basis, ensuring each person receives their own stipend; and,
- **Unconditional:** UBI comes without any work requirements or penalties, making it accessible to individuals whether they are employed, unemployed, or voluntarily choosing not to work.

Supporters of UBI argue that two fundamental features distinguish UBI from conventional safety-net programs: the autonomy granted to recipients regarding expenditure and the unconditional nature of UBI. By not placing restrictions on how the funds are utilized, UBI grants individuals the freedom to allocate resources according to their personal priorities, thereby empowering them to make decisions conducive to their well-being and prosperity. Furthermore, by decoupling UBI from employment or other obligations, recipients are afforded the flexibility to devote time and energy to pursuits such as education or skill development that might otherwise be unattainable.

Economic Security California. The chart created and provided on the next page by Economic Security California and End Poverty in California illustrates the ways California distributes cash to individuals and families in need, including through tax credits, which was not expanded upon in this analysis.



Author’s Statement: According to the Author, “California has one of the highest costs of living in the U.S. and is home to the nation's starkest income and wealth disparities. Against this backdrop, guaranteed income programs are a transformative approach to addressing poverty and inequality. While we’ve made landmark investments in pilot programs, more work is needed to build on that momentum and effectively translate the pilot findings into a sustainable and statewide program.

“[This bill] establishes the framework for a comprehensive study on the needed infrastructure, funding, and prioritization of populations for a statewide program to alleviate poverty and promote economic empowerment for enrollees in communities across California.”

Equity Implications: This bill represents a pivotal step forward in addressing the challenges of poverty and income inequality within the state. In recognizing that traditional approaches to social welfare may fall short in addressing the complex needs of disadvantaged individuals and families, this bill establishes the California Guaranteed Income Study and Funding Act Coordinating Council to assess administrative needs, explore funding mechanisms, and identify priority populations for a permanent statewide GI program.

Past pilots have demonstrated that GI improves economic well-being and has far-reaching benefits, including enhanced health, income security, and employment opportunities, which have typically targeted communities that have historically been marginalized or underserved, including individuals aging out of foster care, pregnant individuals, Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC), unhoused individuals or those at-risk of homelessness, and those who

are low-income. While GI programs can provide immediate relief to those struggling with financial insecurity, they may not address the root causes of poverty and inequality. Structural barriers such as lack of access to affordable housing, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities continue to perpetuate economic disparities, highlighting the need for comprehensive and intersectional approaches to equity. Nonetheless, this bill has the potential to advance equity by providing direct financial support to marginalized populations.

RELATED AND PRIOR LEGISLATION:

SB 333 (Cortese) of the current legislative session, would establish, subject to appropriation, the California Success, Opportunity, and Academic Resilience (SOAR) GIP Program and the California SOAR GI Fund for purposes of awarding monthly payments to twelfth grade students who are homeless from April 1, 2025, to August 1, 2025. *SB 333 is pending before the Assembly Education Committee.*

AB 120 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 43, Statutes of 2023, exempted all GI payments from consideration as income or resources for purposes of the CalWORKs program.

SB 187 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 50, Statutes of 2022, excluded, until July 1, 2026, any payments received by an individual from a GIP program or project from the gross income of recipients for personal income tax purposes.

SB 1341 (Cortese) of 2022, was similar to SB 333 above and would have created the SOAR GIP for homeless students in twelfth grade, as provided. *SB 1341 failed passage in the Assembly Higher Education Committee.*

AB 156 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 569, Statutes of 2022, see comments above.

AB 153 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 86, Statutes of 2021, see comments above.

AB 128 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 21, Statutes of 2021, appropriated funds for the California UBI Pilot Program to provide grant funding to local county or city pilots, as provided.

SB 112 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) of 2021, would have appropriated funds for the California UBI Pilot Program to provide grant funding to local county or city pilots, as provided. *SB 112 was referred to the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee but was not set to be heard.*

SB 739 (Cortese) of 2021, see comments above. *SB 739 was substantially amended on June 13, 2022, making it relative to land use.*

AB 65 (Low) of 2021, would have created a UBI program administered by the FTB. *AB 65 was held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee suspense file.*

AB 2712 (Low) of 2020, would have required, among other things and upon appropriation, the FTB to administer the CalUBI program to issue monthly \$1,000 payments to electing eligible individuals, as specified. *AB 2712 was referred to the Assembly Human Services Committee but was not set to be heard.*

AB 3121 (Weber), Chapter 319, Statutes of 2020, see comments above.

SB 1234 (de León), Chapter 734, Statutes of 2012, see comments above.

SB 923 (de León), Chapter 737, Statutes of 2012, see comments above.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Grace Institute - End Child Poverty in CA (Co-Sponsor)
National Council of Jewish Women Los Angeles (Co-Sponsor)
Access Reproductive Justice
ACLU California Action
APLA Health
Buen Vecino
California Immigrant Policy Center
California Reinvestment Coalition
California Women's Law Center
Child Abuse Prevention Center
City of West Hollywood
Community Health Councils
Courage California
GLIDE
Golden State Opportunity
IKAR
Indivisible CA Statestrong
John Burton Advocates for Youth
LA Voice
Mazon: a Jewish Response to Hunger
SF Black and Jewish Unity Coalition
Sustainable Systems Research Foundation
The Children's Partnership
United Way California Capital Region
United Ways of California (UWCA)
Universal Income Project
Western Center on Law & Poverty, INC.

Opposition

None on file.

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