

Date of Hearing: June 11, 2024

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

Alex Lee, Chair

SB 1254 (Becker) – As Amended May 16, 2024

**SENATE VOTE:** 33-5

**SUBJECT:** CalFresh: enrollment of incarcerated individuals

**SUMMARY:** Requires, contingent on counties implementing the Justice-Involved Initiative, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to partner with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), state prisons, and county jails to pre-enroll otherwise eligible CalFresh applicants who are ineligible due to their incarceration status before their release. Requires CDSS to establish a CalFresh workgroup to develop reentry process recommendations and consider how best to increase CalFresh enrollment while CDSS seeks necessary federal waivers to support pre-enrollment of applicants prior to their release from the state prison or a county jail. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires, subject to 2) below, CDSS to partner with CDCR, state prisons, and county jails to allow for pre-enrollment of otherwise eligible applicants who are ineligible because of their incarceration status for the CalFresh program, to ensure that an applicant's benefits may begin as soon as possible upon reentry of the applicant into the community from the state prison or a county jail.
- 2) Requires, in the case of a given county, CDSS to implement the partnership described in 1) above with CDCR, state prisons, and county jails upon notification to the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) that the corresponding county has implemented the Justice-Involved Initiative that is developed by DHCS pursuant to California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) provisions, providing that a qualifying inmate of a public institution shall be eligible to receive targeted Medi-Cal services for 90 days, as specified.
- 3) Requires, by February 1, 2026, CDSS to establish a CalFresh workgroup to create recommendations for a state reentry process incorporating all of the necessary resources for transition from state prison or county jail to reentry into the community. Requires the composition of the workgroup to consist of all of the following:
  - a) Two representatives from CDSS, including one from the Disability Determination Services Division;
  - b) One representative from community-based organizations;
  - c) One representative from the California Health and Human Services Agency;
  - d) One representative from the County Welfare Directors Association of California;
  - e) Two impacted individuals who were recipients of CalFresh benefits prior to release; and,
  - f) A sheriff or an individual appointed by a sheriff.

- 4) Requires the workgroup to consider how best to increase CalFresh enrollment for otherwise eligible applicants for the CalFresh program to ensure that an applicant's benefits begin before the reentry of the applicant into the community from the state prison or county jail.
- 5) Requires the workgroup to consider federal programs or applicable federal waivers to reduce food insecurity for individuals leaving incarceration and to aid in the reentry process.
- 6) Requires the workgroup to meet no less than quarterly.
- 7) Requires, by August 31, 2026, and annually by August 31 thereafter, to create and submit a report to CDSS and the Legislature outlining the workgroup's recommendations.
- 8) Requires, by January 1, 2026, CDSS to seek a federal waiver, as specified, to allow for pre-enrollment of applicants prior to their release from the state prison or a county jail.
- 9) Requires, by January 1, 2026, CDSS to seek a federal waiver, as specified, to allow for a delay of verification of incarcerated individuals for up to five months.
- 10) Requires CDSS to seek other relevant federal waivers necessary to implement these provisions.
- 11) Provides that this section shall become operative on the date that CDSS notifies the Legislature that the Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWs) can perform the necessary automation to implement these provisions.

**EXISTING LAW:**

## State law:

- 1) Establishes, the CalFresh program to administer the provision of federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits to families and individuals meeting certain criteria, as specified. (Welfare and Institutions Code [WIC] § 18900 *et seq.*)
- 2) Requires, no later than September 1, 2022, CDSS to issue an all-county letter (ACL) containing recommendations and suggested methods for county human services agencies to partner with CDCR and county jails to enroll otherwise eligible applicants for the CalFresh program to ensure that an applicant's benefits may begin as soon as possible upon reentry of the applicant into the community from the state prison or a county jail. (WIC § 18901.35(a)(1))
- 3) Requires the ACL to include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
  - a) Information on the benefits of enrolling formerly incarcerated individuals into the CalFresh program;
  - b) Information on acceptable forms of identification necessary to complete an application for CalFresh benefits, including information on how to verify an applicant's eligibility for expedited service, as defined;
  - c) Information on how to connect individuals released from the state prison with employment or employment opportunities, including how counties may work with CDCR

to connect individuals to employment opportunities related to any experience, training, and education that the individual has obtained, including experience, training, and education while in state prison; and,

- d) Encourage counties to require county eligibility workers to regularly enter any state prison or county jail within the county to conduct interviews and assist individuals that are within 45 days of release from state prison or county jail completing applications for CalFresh benefits. Requires this assistance to be for the purpose of establishing eligibility for CalFresh benefits prior to release from the institution. (WIC § 18901.35(a)(2))
- 4) Requires, if CDSS deems it necessary to maximize CalFresh enrollment outcomes or employment placement success rates for individuals reentering the community from state or prison or county jail, CDSS to submit to the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) a request to waive federal regulations to allow for pre-enrollment of applicants prior to their release from the state prison or a county jail. (WIC § 18901.35(b))
- 5) Requires, notwithstanding any other law, commencing no sooner than January 1, 2023, a qualifying inmate of a public institution to be eligible to receive targeted Medi-Cal services for 90 days, or the number of days approved in the CalAIM Terms and Conditions with respect to an eligible population of qualifying inmates if different than 90 days, prior to the date they are released from a public institution, if otherwise eligible for those services. (WIC § 14184.800(a))
- 6) Requires, in an effort to expand CalFresh program outreach and retention and improve dual enrollment between the CalFresh and Medi-Cal programs, county welfare departments (CWDs), no later than January 1, 2023, to complete all of the following:
  - a) Ensure the Medi-Cal applicants applying in-person, online, or by telephone, and who also may be eligible for CalFresh, are screened and given the opportunity to apply at the same time they are applying for Medi-Cal or submitting information for their renewal process;
  - b) Ensure the same staff receive Medi-Cal and CalFresh applications pursuant to a) above during the Medi-Cal application, renewal, or application and renewal processes conduct the eligibility determination functions needed to determine eligibility or ineligibility to CalFresh; and,
  - c) Designate one or more county liaisons to establish CalFresh application referral and communication procedures on outreach activities between counties and community-based organizations facilitating Medi-Cal enrollment. (WIC § 18918.1(a))
- 7) Requires individuals to be considered residents of an institution when the institution provides them with the majority of the meals as part of the institution's normal services. Provides that residents of institutions are not eligible for participation in the Food Stamp Program. (CDSS Manual Letter No. FS-00-03 § 63-402.4)
- 8) Requires that a person be paid \$200 upon release from state prison. (Penal Code § 2713.1)

- 9) Requires each county welfare department to orally inform each applicant of the availability of expedited service and assistance in filling out the CalFresh application. Requires each county welfare department to assist an applicant, upon request of the applicant, in filling out forms and completing the application process for expedited services. (WIC § 18912(a-b))
- 10) Requires, pursuant to federal requirements, the county human services agency to screen all CalFresh applications for entitlement to expedited service. Requires applicants who meet the federal criteria for expedited services to receive either a manual authorization to participate or automated card or the immediate issuance of CalFresh benefits no later than the third day following the date the application was filed. (WIC § 18914(b))
- 11) Provides that a household qualifies for expedited services if it has less than \$150 in gross monthly income and has \$100 or less in liquid resources. (CDSS Manual of Policies and Procedures § 63-301.51; 7 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] § 273.2(i)(1)(i))

Federal law:

- 12) Establishes SNAP pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (7 United States Code § 2011 *et seq.*)
- 13) Provides that residents of institutions, defined as an institution that provides a majority of the resident's meals (over 50% of three meals daily) as part of its normal services, are not eligible for SNAP benefits. (7 CFR § 273.1(b)(7)(vi))
- 14) Permits the federal FNS to authorize waivers to deviate from specific regulatory provisions for certain reasons, including in situations where FNS determines that the waiver would result in a more effective and efficient administration of the program, among other reasons. (7 CFR § 272.3(c)(1)(ii))

**FISCAL EFFECT:** According to the Senate Appropriations Committee on May 16, 2024:

- Unknown potential General Fund costs for the CDCR and the CDSS for state administration.
- Unknown, one-time General Fund costs for the CalSAWS automation system to add functionality.
- Cost to counties for administration would be potentially reimbursable by the state, subject to a determination by the Commission on State Mandates.

**COMMENTS:** This analysis only discusses policy issues germane to the jurisdiction of the Assembly Committee on Human Services.

**Background:** *Justice-Involved Individuals.* In California, an estimated 400,000 individuals are released from correctional facilities each year. Upon release, formerly incarcerated individuals often confront various challenges, including chronic health conditions, poor mental health, housing instability, and difficulty finding and keeping employment. A study conducted in Washington State revealed that mortality rates among former prisoners spike during the initial two weeks post-release. Additionally, many struggle to reintegrate, as the risk of recidivism is highest soon after release and diminishes over time.

Research indicates that accessing federal food benefits correlates with a reduced likelihood of returning to prison within the first year of release, a critical period when individuals are most vulnerable to re-incarceration. According to a 2018 report by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, prompt access to basic needs like adequate nutrition, alongside social services is crucial. Programs like CalFresh can help support formerly incarcerated individuals by providing food assistance and supplementing their income.

*CalFresh.* SNAP is the largest federal nutrition assistance program designed to provide nutrition assistance to low-income families and individuals in the United States. Administered by CDSS, CalFresh is California's version of SNAP, which provides monthly benefits to help eligible households purchase nutritious food items. Participants receive benefits on Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards, which can be used to purchase eligible food items such as fruits and vegetables, meat, dairy products, and seeds and plants that produce food at authorized retailers, including grocery stores, supermarkets, and farmers' markets. Californians received an average monthly benefit of about \$185 per recipient in 2022-23.

The USDA sets specific eligibility requirements for SNAP programs across the country, including gross and net income, household size, assets, and certain expenses. Eligible households must have gross incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty level, although specific income limits may vary depending on household composition. Effective October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024, the maximum annual gross income for a household size of three is \$49,728.

*CalFresh Enrollment Barriers for Justice-Involved Individuals.* The USDA ranks states based on how many eligible households they enroll and retain in the food stamps program. Historically, California has struggled with poor participation rates, often ranking at bottom. According to the USDA's latest estimates from 2020, California ranks 44th with a 66% participation rate, a 4% decrease from 70% in 2019. One reason for California's low rate is the various barriers to acquiring CalFresh that all applicants face, but pose even greater challenges for individuals re-entering society.

Federal and state regulations currently deem incarcerated individuals in state prisons and county jails ineligible for these benefits, as they reside in an institution that provides the majority of their meals. Prior to 2015, individuals with prior drug felony convictions were also ineligible for CalFresh. Currently, many individuals who are ineligible for CalFresh due to their incarceration status may become eligible upon release. Federal SNAP rules require that states process applications within 30 days of an individual filing the request. However, for individuals with no means to meet their basic food needs, this means that these individuals may forego eating to use their limited resources on other basic needs like transportation, a cell phone, or staying in a shelter.

Individuals leaving prison or jail are eligible for expedited services, which by state law, requires applications to be processed in three days. Expedited services, commonly referred to as "emergency benefits" are offered to households if they have both, less than \$150 in gross monthly income and liquid resources of \$100 or less. Still, those who are released in California receive \$200 in "gate money," which automatically disqualifies them from expedited services. Even if formerly incarcerated individuals were to get expedited services, some may not have an address where the EBT card is to be mailed or transportation resources to travel to a county human services office.

These individuals often encounter additional barriers to accessing CalFresh and other public benefits because they often exit with little or no proof of citizenship, income, residency, Social Security number, proof of disability (if applicable), and receipts of other kinds of expenses, such as Medi-Cal bills, childcare and/or child support, all of which are necessary to determine CalFresh eligibility. While many verification requirements are waived for expedited services, identity is not, which requires a driver's license or other forms of government identification. For an expedited services application, a self-signed affidavit can be accepted temporarily until the individual obtains and submits one of the required documents to the county within the next 45 days. If the individual does not provide the document within this timeframe, the county must terminate their case and discontinue their benefits.

AB 2308 (Stone), Chapter 607, Statutes of 2014, required that both CDCR and the Department of Motor Vehicles ensure that all individuals leaving prison have a valid state-issued identification card. However, according to the 2016 report, *Realignment: the policy opportunity for a CalFresh pre-enrollment program*, it is not well utilized. For those re-entering the community who do not qualify for expedited services, many of the documentation requirements are not waived. Moreover, if they are returning to a household where relatives are already receiving CalFresh benefits, they may be added to the existing case, yet they still face the challenges of providing documentation to determine the additional benefits to be added to that household's EBT card. In essence, the most common reason for denied benefits is the inability to submit the necessary verification, even when they are eligible. This is especially true among justice-involved individuals. *This bill* requires CDSS to seek a federal waiver to allow for a delay of verification of incarcerated individuals for up to five months.

*CalFresh Pre-Enrollment.* As previously noted, counties cannot enroll individuals residing in an institution into CalFresh, unless the state obtains a federal waiver. Such waivers allow states to deviate from certain regulatory provisions when the USDA FNS determines that doing so would result in a more effective and efficient administration of the program. This can include early or pre-enrollment of individuals who are about to exit an institutional setting, such as a state prison or county jail.

At least 13 states, including Florida, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Vermont, and Montana, have received waivers from the USDA to allow for the pre-enrollment of incarcerated individuals into SNAP. California does not have federal approval to enact CalFresh pre-release application processes statewide; however, AB 3073 (Wicks), Chapter 225, Statutes of 2020, required CDSS, no later than or before September 1, 2022, to issue an ACL containing recommendations to county human services agencies to enroll formerly incarcerated individuals into CalFresh and connect them with employment or employment and training opportunities. AB 3073 also encouraged CWDs to require county eligibility workers to regularly enter any state prison or county jail within the county to conduct interviews and assist individuals that are within 45 days of release, with completing applications for CalFresh benefits. Additionally, AB 3073 required CDSS, if it deems it necessary, to submit a waiver to the USDA FNS to allow for the pre-enrollment of applicants prior to their release from state prison or county jail. To date, CDSS has not submitted such a waiver request. *This bill* requires CDSS to seek such a waiver to allow for pre-enrollment of applicants prior to their release from the state prison or a county jail.

Pre-enrollment may reduce the need to handle a higher volume of expedited applications, which have much stricter timelines. Processing pre-enrollment applications weeks in advance may

allow for a more efficient workflow. Moreover, research shows that accessing services is associated with reduced likelihood of returning to prison within the first year of release. A Congressional Research Services report surveyed recidivism nationwide and found that services initiated within correctional institutions and continued post-release provided a continuity of care that effectively lowered recidivism rates.

Pre-enrollment for justice-involved individuals is demonstrated to be a cost-effective investment for reducing recidivism as noted in the 2016 report, *Realignment: the policy opportunity for a CalFresh pre-enrollment program* shared the following:

A single CalFresh application typically costs \$155 to process in terms of labor. However, the federal government reimburses 50% of these administrative costs, with the state and county sharing the remaining \$77.5 at 35% and 15% respectively (Senate Appropriations Committee, 2014). In contrast, the annual cost of prisons in California is calculated to be approximately \$47,000 per inmate, which equates to a cost of almost \$130 per day (California Legislative Analyst's Office, n.d.; Henrichson & Delaney, 2012). A comparison of eight California counties' corrections budgets found that in 2012, the average cost per average daily jail population (excluding jail health costs) to be around \$50,000, a rate of \$137 per day (Stevenson et al., 2013). Enrolling someone into CalFresh costs nearly the same as one day spent back in jail or prison. With access to CalFresh, participants also can utilize the CalFresh Employment and Training program, which can be an additional source of support for formerly incarcerated individuals.

*Orange County Pre-Release Application Pilot.* CDSS submitted and received approval from the USDA FNS, to waive federal regulations, establishing a pilot program at five county jails within Orange County. This initiative allowed incarcerated individuals to apply for CalFresh up to 30 days before their scheduled release date. The pilot was operational from March 1, 2021, to February 28, 2023.

At the time that ACL 11-18-22 was released pursuant to AB 3073, the pre-release application process had not been fully implemented because the county jails were closed to visitors during the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, the Orange County Social Services Agency partnered with the community-based organization, Project Kinship (PK), which assists individuals with the re-entry process, including assisting with CalFresh and Medi-Cal applications. Their application process is listed below:

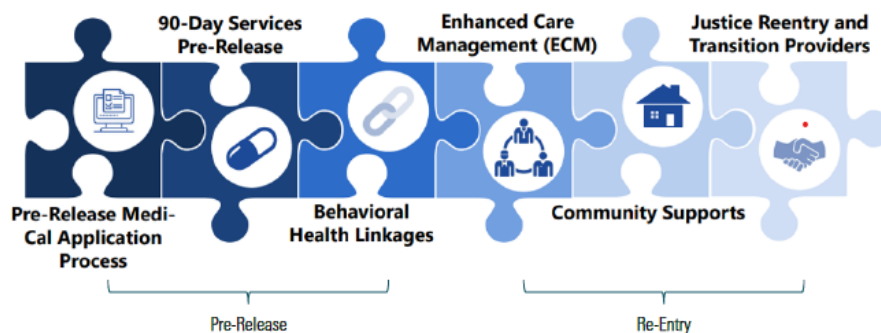
- Orange County Sheriff's Department Inmate Services Division (ISD) identified interested incarcerated individuals;
- ISD sent a list of individuals to the Social Services Agency;
- The Social Services Agency completed a soft clearance and sent the cleared list back to ISD;
- ISD forwarded the cleared list to PK; and,
- PK collected applications and sent to the Social Services Agency for eligibility determination.

In addition to assisting the Social Services Agency with collecting applications, PK was also stationed outside of the Intake Release Center and assisted those just released with use of cell phones, clothes, and transportation.

The ACL offers recommendations that could be adopted statewide. These recommendations include, among others: requiring CWDs to accept any readily available documentary evidence that reasonably establishes the applicant’s identity, such as identification cards and booking sheets produced by the prison or jail. In cases where documentary evidence is not immediately accessible, CWDs are encouraged to verify identity through collateral contacts. Furthermore, the ACL advocates for CDSS to explore effective practices learned from the partnership between CDSS and the DHCS for assisting incarcerated individuals with Medi-Cal pre-release applications upon release from state prisons. It also suggests forming additional partnerships with Sheriff’s offices, which played a pivotal role in implementing the pre-release initiative in Orange County.

*This bill* aligns with these strategies by requiring CDSS to partner with CDCR, state prisons, and county jails to facilitate pre-enrollment of otherwise eligible applicants, but who are ineligible for the CalFresh program due to their incarceration status, to ensure that an applicant’s benefits may begin as soon as possible upon re-entry to the community. Additionally, *this bill* expands upon AB 3073 by requiring CDSS to establish a CalFresh workgroup by February 1, 2026. This workgroup would develop recommendations for a comprehensive state re-entry process, incorporating all of the necessary resources for transition from state prison or county jail to community re-entry. The workgroup would also explore strategies to increase CalFresh enrollment for otherwise eligible applicants, ensuring that their benefits begin before they re-enter the community from the state prison or county jail.

*CalAIM, Justice-Involved Initiative.* California became the first state to receive federal approval on January 1, 2023 to provide a targeted set of Medicaid services to Medi-Cal-eligible youth and adults in state prisons, county jails, and youth correctional facilities for up to 90 days before their release, known as the CalAIM, Justice-Involved Initiative. Through a federal Medicaid 1115 demonstration waiver approved by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, DHCS has partnered with state agencies, counties, providers, and community-based organizations to create a coordinated community re-entry process, which helps individuals leaving incarceration connect to the physical and behavioral health services they need before release and as they re-enter their communities. See illustration below:



The initial CalAIM 1115 waiver approval authorized \$151 million in Providing Access and Transforming Health (PATH) funding to support collaborative planning and information



technology (IT) investments intended to implement pre-release Medi-Cal application and enrollment processes. The subsequent demonstration approval for the 1115 Reentry Demonstration Initiative provided an additional \$410 million in PATH funding to further support collaborative planning and IT investments for implementing pre-release Medi-Cal services. CalAIM is authorized through December 31, 2026.

Not all individuals transitioning are eligible for CalAIM pre-release services. The eligibility criteria for pre-release services were informed by existing criteria defined for other Medi-Cal policies, definitions leveraged by CDCR and based on feedback through the CalAIM Advisory Group. Qualifying health conditions include mental illness, substance use disorder, a chronic condition or significant non-chronic clinical condition, intellectual or developmental disability, a traumatic brain injury, a positive test or diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and pregnant or postpartum. All Medi-Cal members who have received pre-release services are eligible to receive Enhanced Care Management (ECM), which provides similar services post-release to ensure continuity of care.

Services covered under 90-day pre-release include re-entry case management services, laboratory and radiology services, and services provided by community health workers with lived experience, among other things. As part of case management services, case managers are required to ensure smooth linkages to services and supports, which includes CalFresh. Pre-release case managers are also required to participate in a warm hand-off encounter with a post-release care manager. However, the application process for CalFresh occurs after an individual is released from prison or jail. In other words, even if individuals are connected with CalFresh applications through the pre-release process, this does not necessarily mean they will automatically have their CalFresh benefits turned on upon release, which would require federal approval.

*This bill* requires, in the case of a given county, CDSS to implement the partnership between CDSS and CDCR, state prisons, and county jails upon notification to DHCS that the corresponding county has implemented the Justice-Involved Initiative. *This bill* further requires CDSS to seek any other relevant federal waivers necessary to ensure that an applicant's benefits begin upon re-entry.

**Author's Statement:** According to the Author, "The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)—called CalFresh in California—is the largest food assistance program in the nation. Under federal law, incarcerated individuals become ineligible to receive CalFresh benefits after 30 days of confinement. The USDA allows for waivers to deviate from current provisions. Twelve states have applied for waivers to allow for the pre-enrollment of incarcerated people, with programs dating as far back to 2005 in some states.

"While there is already an existing re-entry process for Medi-Cal, there are no equivalent enrollment processes for CalFresh, and various other supportive services. California has previously passed legislation for pre-enrollment of state health and human services. AB 3073 (Wicks, 2020) required the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) to issue an all-county letter with recommendations on pre-enrollment on incarcerated applicants for CalFresh. These recommendations included suggestions for collaboration between county prison, social services and jails and steps to increase CalFresh access for incarcerated people.

“Every Californian deserves the opportunity for fresh, nutritious food. [This bill] will allow and assist incarcerated people in applying for CalFresh benefits up to 90 days before their release to better prepare them for reentry. The bill will also create a workgroup within the CDSS to begin recommendations for a statewide reentry process.

“By doing so, this bill decreases barriers to re-entry, helps address issues of food insecurity in California, and builds upon existing work in connecting individuals with state services in an effective manner.”

**Equity Implications:** People of color are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system due to over-policing, the criminalization of substance use disorders, and systemic inequities. In California, approximately 29% of male prisoners are Black, as compared to 5.6% of the overall adult male population. Similarly, Latino men face an imprisonment rate of 1,016 per 100,000, significantly higher than the rate of 314 per 100,000 for men of other races. Moreover, people of color face higher rates of food insecurity as a result of land-use policies, supermarket redlining, and food deserts, among others.

Upon release, justice-involved individuals confront numerous obstacles, such as housing instability, unemployment, and health issues. Streamlining access to benefits for these individuals during the pre-release process is essential in safeguarding them from hunger and food insecurity during this pivotal transition. By enabling individuals to navigate the application process through pre-enrollment, this bill has the potential to address racial disparities related to food access by granting immediate access to CalFresh benefits upon re-entry.

Access to nutritious food not only supports physical and mental well-being, but also plays a pivotal role in facilitating successful community reintegration and reducing the likelihood of recidivism. Furthermore, by providing a safety net upon re-entry, the provisions in this bill can play a role in alleviating the financial strain on justice-involved individuals and their families, thus promoting equity.

**Double referral:** Should this bill pass out of this committee, it will be referred to the Assembly Committee on Public Safety.

#### **RELATED AND PRIOR LEGISLATION:**

**SB 1304 (Kamlager) of 2022**, would have increased the amount of money an individual receives upon release from prison from \$200 to \$1,300. *SB 1304 was vetoed by Governor Newsom.*

**AB 3073 (Wicks), Chapter 225, Statutes of 2020**, *see comments above.*

**AB 2308 (Stone), Chapter 607, Statutes of 2014**, *see comments above.*

**AB 1468 (Committee on Budget), Chapter 26, Statutes of 2014**, repealed the lifetime ban on CalFresh for people with prior drug felony convictions as long as they are complying with the conditions of their probation or parole, and also established CDCR’s Case Management Reentry Pilot Program to provide intensive case management to offenders who have been released on parole and are likely to benefit from assistance designed to avoid homelessness and joblessness and provide assistance for people with mental illnesses and developmental disabilities.

*AB 720 (Skinner), Chapter 646, Statutes of 2013*, required the board of supervisors in each county to designate an entity to assist certain jail inmates to apply for a health insurance affordability program, as defined. Prohibited county jail inmates who are currently enrolled in Medi-Cal from being terminated from the program due to their detention, unless required by federal law or they become otherwise ineligible, as specified.

## **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

### **Support**

Legal Services for Prisoners With Children (Co-Sponsor)  
Nourish California (Co-Sponsor)  
ACLU California Action  
Agricultural Institute of Marin  
Alchemist CDC  
All Home, a Project of Tides Center  
CA4Health  
California Association of Food Banks  
California Catholic Conference  
California Food and Farming Network  
California Immigrant Policy Center  
Californians United for a Responsible Budget  
Ceres Community Project  
Communities Actively Living Independent & Free  
East Bay Community Law Center  
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights  
Food for People, the Food Bank for Humboldt County  
Fresh Approach  
GLIDE  
Grace Institute - End Child Poverty in CA  
Initiate Justice Action  
Justice in Aging  
La Defensa  
Latino Coalition for A Healthy California  
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles  
Los Angeles Regional Reentry Partnership (LARRP)  
Marin Food Policy Council  
NextGen California  
Pesticide Action Network  
Rising Communities  
Root & Rebound  
Roots of Change  
Sacramento Food Policy Council  
San Diego Hunger Coalition  
Second Harvest Food Bank of Orange County  
Second Harvest of Silicon Valley  
The Praxis Project  
Transitions Clinic Network  
Veggielution

Western Center on Law & Poverty

**Opposition**

California State Sheriffs' Association

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