

Date of Hearing:
Fiscal: Yes

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PRIVACY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
Rebecca Bauer-Kahan, Chair
SB 81 (Arreguín) – As Amended June 27, 2025

SENATE VOTE: 28-7

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SUBJECT: Health and care facilities: information sharing

SYNOPSIS

California’s recent history has been one of inclusion, respect, and sanctuary for our immigrant communities. While Congress has failed to pass comprehensive immigration reform over the last decade, California has exercised its state power to protect immigrants who are caught in limbo due to Washington’s inaction. The Legislature year after year continues to act by passing significant legislation to both protect people from harm who have immigrated to California and to provide them with many of the supports and services provided to all California residents.

Unfortunately, with the current federal administration’s stated goal of removing immigrants, regardless of whether or not they are in the country without the appropriate paperwork, coupled with the President’s directive to focus efforts on sanctuary states and cities, the need to protect Californian’s regardless of their country of origin, ethnicity, or immigration status has become even more critical if California is to remain a state that is committed to providing sanctuary.

This bill proposes including immigration status and place of birth in the definition of medical information for the purposes of the Confidential Medical Information Act (CMIA), and prohibits a health care facility’s employees from permitting access to the nonpublic spaces of the facility for the purposes of immigration enforcement if the federal agents do not have a valid judicial warrant or court order.

The author has agreed to update the warrant and court order restrictions to prohibit health care facilities and providers from honoring warrants and court orders from other states that are not in compliance with California’s laws. [See Comment #6.]

This bill enjoys the support of over four dozen organizations, including the California Hospital Association, the ACLU California Action, the California Immigrant Policy Center, Oakland Privacy and the California Dental Association. There is no registered opposition.

This bill was previously heard by the Health Committee, where it passed on an 11-1-4 vote.

THIS BILL:

- 1) Defines “immigration enforcement” to mean any and all efforts to investigate, enforce, or assist in the investigation or enforcement of any federal:
 - a) Civil immigration law; and,

- b) Criminal immigration law that penalizes a person's presence in, entry or reentry to, or employment in, the United States.
- 2) Expands the definition of "medical information" in the CMIA to include any individually identifiable information derived from a provider, health plan or other specified entities regarding a patient's "immigration status, including current and prior immigration status, and place of birth," thereby including that information in existing law provisions regulating when medical information is prohibited, required, or allowed to be disclosed.
- 3) Defines a "health care provider entity" to include all of the following by cross reference to specified provisions in existing law:
- a) Health facilities defined by reference to California Department of Public Health (DPH) licensing law provisions, as defined.
 - b) Specified clinics, including primary care clinics, specialty clinics, and an organized outpatient health facility that provides specific types of services (such as psychological, optometric, medical, surgical, podiatric, or dental services) to patients who remain less than 24 hours.
 - c) A physician organization, as defined in the California Health Care Quality and Affordability Act for purposes of the Office of Health Care Affordability (OCHA), as specified.
- 4) Defines a provider, to mean any of the following that delivers or furnishes health care services:
- a) A physician organization;
 - b) A health facility, including a general acute care hospital;
 - c) A clinic conducted, operated, or maintained as an outpatient department of a hospital;
 - d) A clinic operated by a nonprofit corporation that conducts medical research and health education that provides health care to its patients through a group of 40 or more physicians who meet specified criteria;
 - e) A primary care clinic (a community clinic and a free clinic);
 - f) A specialty clinic (a surgical clinic, a chronic dialysis clinic and rehabilitation clinic);
 - g) An ambulatory surgical center or accredited outpatient setting;
 - h) A clinical laboratory licensed or registered with the California Department of Public Health and specified provisions of the Business and Professions Code;
 - i) An imaging facility that employs or contracts with persons that are subject to the Radiation Control Law or the Radiologic Technologists Act; and,
 - j) Integrated health care delivery systems, defined to refer to health plans and their affiliated hospitals, medical group, medical foundation clinics, and other health care facilities.

- 5) Specifies that, except to the extent expressly authorized by a patient, enrollee, or subscriber, or as specified, a provider of health care, health care service plan, contractor, or corporation and its subsidiaries shall not disclose medical information.
- 6) Requires, under the CMIA, a search warrant to be “valid” and limits who can issue a search warrant to a judicial officer, including a magistrate.
- 7) Requires a health care provider entity, to the extent possible, to establish or amend procedures for monitoring and receiving visitors to health care provider entities consistent with the requirement enacted by this bill.
- 8) Encourages health care provider entities to post a “notice to authorities” at facility entrances.
- 9) Requires health care provider personnel to immediately notify health care provider management, administration, or legal counsel of any request for access to a health care facility or patient for immigration enforcement, and to provide any requests for review of health care provider entity documents, including through a lawfully issued subpoena, warrant, or court order.
- 10) Requires health care provider entity personnel, if a request is made to access a health care provider entity site or patient, including to obtain information about a patient or their family, for immigration enforcement, to direct the request to the designated health care provider entity management, administrator, or legal counsel.
- 11) Requires a health care provider entity to designate areas where patients are receiving treatment or care, where a patient is discussing protected health information, or that are not otherwise open to the public as nonpublic.
- 12) Encourages a facility to designate these areas through mapping, signage, key entry, policy, or a combination of those.
- 13) Prohibits, to the extent permitted by state and federal law, a health care provider entity and its personnel from granting access to the nonpublic areas of the facility for immigration enforcement without a valid judicial warrant or court order.
- 14) Requires a health care provider entity and its personnel, to the extent possible, to have the denial of permission for access to nonpublic areas of the facility witnessed and documented by at least one health care provider entity personnel.
- 15) Requires health care provider entities to inform staff and relevant volunteers on how to respond to requests relating to immigration enforcement that grants access to health care provider entity sites or to patients.
- 16) Applies the provisions of this bill described above to all health care provider entities.
- 17) Requires health care provider entities to have 45 days from the effective date of this bill to comply with the above-described requirements.
- 18) Requires the above-described provisions of this bill to be severable, and if any of these provisions or their application is held invalid, prohibits that invalidity from affecting other

provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

19) Contains an urgency statute.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the CMIA to protect an individual’s medical information from unauthorized disclosure by providers of health care. Provides an individual right of action for a patient whose information was disclosed in violation of CMIA’s provisions. (Civ. Code § 56 et seq.)
- 2) Defines “medical information,” for the purposes of the CMIA, as any individually identifiable information, in electronic or physical form, that is in possession of or derived from a provider of health care, health care service plan, pharmaceutical company, or contractor regarding a patient’s medical history, mental health application information, reproductive or sexual health application information, mental or physical condition, or treatment. Specifies that “individually identifiable” information means medical information that includes any element of personal identifying information sufficient to allow the individual to be identified. (Civ. Code 56.05(j).)
- 3) Defines “sensitive services” to mean all health care services related to mental health, behavioral health, sexual and reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections, substance use disorder, gender affirming care, and intimate partner violence. (Civ. Code §56.05(s).)
- 4) Requires a business that electronically stores medical information related to the provision of sensitive services to do all of the following for gender affirming care, abortion-related services, and contraception:
 - a) Limit user access privileges only to those persons who are authorized to access the medical information.
 - b) Prevent the disclosure, access, transfer, transmission or processing of information to persons or entities outside of the state.
 - c) Segregate the medical information from the rest of the patient’s record.
 - d) Provide the ability to automatically disable access to segregated information by individuals and entities in another state. (Civ. Code §56.101(c).)
- 5) Prohibits providers of health care, health care service plans, or contractors from disclosing medical information regarding a patient of the provider of health care or an enrollee or subscriber without first obtaining authorization, except for as provided. Specifies that a provider of health care, health care service plan, or a contractor must disclose medical information if the disclosure is compelled by:
 - a) A court order.
 - b) A board, commission, or administrative agency for purposes of adjudication.

- c) A party to a proceeding before a court or administrative agency pursuant to a subpoena, subpoena duces tecum, notice to appear, or any provision authorizing discovery in a proceeding before a court or administrative agency.
 - d) A board, commission, or administrative agency pursuant to an investigative subpoena.
 - e) An arbitrator or arbitration panel, when arbitration is lawfully requested by either party.
 - f) A search warrant lawfully issued to a governmental law enforcement agency.
 - g) A patient or patient's representative.
 - h) A medical examiner, forensic pathologist, or coroner when requested in the course of an investigation, as specified.
 - i) When otherwise specifically required by law. (Civ. Code § 56.10(b).)
- 6) Prohibits law enforcement agencies from using agency or department money or personnel to investigate, interrogate, detain, detect, or arrest persons for immigration enforcement purposes, as specified, place peace officers under the supervision of federal agencies, use immigration authorities as interpreters for law enforcement matters, transfer an individual to immigration authorities unless authorized by a judicial warrant, provide office space exclusively dedicated to immigration authorities, and contract with the federal government for the use of law enforcement agency facilities to house individuals as federal detainees for the purposes of civil immigration custody, as specified. (Gov. Code § 7284.6.)
- 7) Requires the Attorney General, by April 1, 2018, and in consultation with the appropriate stakeholders, to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement at public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision thereof, courthouses, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement facilities, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the Division of Workers Compensation, and shelters, to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law, and ensuring that public schools remain safe and accessible to all California residents, regardless of immigration status.
- a) Requires all public schools, health facilities operated by the state or a political division thereof, and courthouses to implement the Attorney General's model policy, or an equivalent.
 - b) Encourages the Agricultural Relations Board, the Division of Workers' Compensation, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, shelters, libraries, and all other organizations and entities that provide services related to physical or mental health and wellness, education, or access to justice, including the University of California, to adopt the model policy. (Gov. Code § 7284.8.)
- 8) Requires the Attorney General, by October 1, 2018, and in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, to publish guidance, audit criteria, and training recommendations aimed at ensuring that any databases operated by state and local law enforcement agencies, including

databases maintained for the agency by private vendors, are governed in a manner that limits the availability of information therein to anyone or any entity for the purpose of immigration enforcement, to the fullest extent practicable and consistent with federal and state law. (Gov. Code § 7284.8(b).)

- 9) Prohibits, except as otherwise required by federal law, an employer or person acting on their behalf from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to enter any nonpublic area of a place of labor, unless the agent provides a judicial warrant, and specifies civil penalties for an employer who violates this prohibition. (Gov. Code § 7285.1.)
- 10) Prohibits an employer from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain the employer's employee records without a subpoena or judicial warrant, except for access to I-9 employment eligibility verification forms or other documents for which a Notice of Inspection has been provided to the employer. Provides a civil penalty, enforceable by the Labor Commissioner or the Attorney General, for a violation of this prohibition. (Gov. Code § 7285.2.)
- 11) Exempts from the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) medical information governed by the CMIA or protected health information that is collected by a covered entity or business associate governed by the privacy, security, and breach notification rules pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) (Public Law 104-191) and the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (Public Law 111-5). (Civ. Code § 1789.145(c)(1)(A).)
- 12) Exempts from the CCPA a provider of health care governed by the CMIA or a covered entity governed by the privacy, security, and breach notification rules pursuant to HIPAA, to the extent the provider or covered entity maintains patient information in the same manner as medical information or protected health information as described. (Civ. Code § 1789.145(c)(1)(B).)

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Author's statement.** According to the author:

Every Californian should be able to see a doctor or go to a hospital in the case of an emergency without fear of being arrested for their immigration status. Recently, the federal government rescinded policy guidance which restricted immigration officials from visiting so-called "sensitive areas" - such as hospitals, schools and churches - for the purposes of federal immigration enforcement. As a result hospitals, clinics, reproductive health clinics throughout California could be the target of immigration enforcement and some immigration enforcement has already occurred. This already has had a chilling effect on undocumented Californians seeking medical care. The impact of people forgoing medical treatment is significant not only on the individual but on the broader health of our state.

SB 81 would enshrine into law critical protections to ensure that health facilities are safe and accessible. This bill would codify existing policy guidance from the Attorney General prohibiting the sharing of information about the citizenship status of patients, and also restricting access to federal immigration officials to the non-public areas of health facilities and prohibiting their ability to question or detain a patient while they are actively receiving care from a medical professional.

2) **California is a sanctuary state.** California leads the nation with pro-immigrant policies that have sparked change nationwide, including expanding access to higher education, expanding access to health care and public benefits, advancing protections for immigrant workers, supporting immigrant students through partnerships with school districts, and improving opportunities for economic mobility and inclusion through access to driver's licenses and pro bono immigration services.

Senate Bill 54, the California Values Act, which took effect on January 1, 2018 is considered the most comprehensive state protection for undocumented immigrants. The law builds on previous "sanctuary" policies with regard to assisting federal immigration efforts—and extends them—by establishing statewide non-cooperative policies between state law enforcement agencies and federal immigration authorities.

Under the California Values Act, California prohibits state or local law enforcement agencies from the following actions:

1. Detaining an individual on a hold request from the federal government unless there is a felony or a warrant.
2. Transferring undocumented immigrants into federal custody unless they have been convicted in the last 15 years of a crime that is one of the listed offenses under California's TRUST Act of 2013 or the individual is a registered sex offender.
3. Asking about a person's immigration status or sharing any information with federal immigration authorities that is not available to the general public.

In addition to prohibiting law enforcement agencies from assisting with immigration enforcement efforts, state law prohibits an employer from voluntarily granting access to non-public spaces. Employers are also prohibited from voluntarily consenting to providing immigration enforcement agents access to employee records, absent a subpoena.

Unlike some states, which have undertaken legislative efforts to limit immigrant access to in-state tuition rates, California passed the DREAM Act, which explicitly permits current and prospective students who are undocumented immigrants to pay the same tuition that in-state legal U.S. residents enjoy at public universities. Related legislation allowed these same students who qualify for in-state tuition rates to apply for and receive financial aid benefits. Also, test sponsors of graduate exams must provide an alternative means of proving identification, allowing immigrants who are in the country without the proper paperwork to take required entrance exams for graduate schools.

This bill is in keeping with the Legislature's longstanding goal of ensuring that California is a place of sanctuary and refuge for all that need it by adding additional protection for immigrants who are seeking medical care.

3) **The federal administration's immigration policy.** On the day of his inauguration, the President signed an executive order declaring a national emergency at the southern border. This allows the administration to send military troops to patrol the border. In addition to increasing patrols at the southern border, the President has also called for "mass deportation," restrictions on asylum access, an "America First" trade policy, and an end to birth-right citizenship that is

protected under the 14th Amendment.¹ All policies that were outlined in the document that is proving to be a blueprint for this administration, Project 2025.²

Project 2025 contains 32 separate policies related to immigration. Among them are:

- Authorizing state and local law enforcement to participate in immigration actions.
- Creating a detention standard that includes the “flexibility to use large numbers of temporary facilities such as tents.”
- Increasing the use of civil search warrants for workplace raids.
- Deploying active-duty personnel and National Guardsmen to the border.
- Suspending all visas to people from countries that do not accept the return of immigrants ordered deported.
- Limiting Federal Emergency Management Assistance (FEMA)-issued grants to states that “comply with all aspects of federal immigration laws, including the honoring of all immigration detainees”.
- Ending birthright citizenship.

As of this date, 8 of the 32 policy changes are in progress and 11 have been completed.³

During his campaign, the President pledged to initiate “the largest domestic deportation operation in American history.”⁴ In order to achieve that objective, the President has pledged to deport over 12 million people during the first two years of his presidency.⁵ In undertaking that goal and implementing the immigration blueprint in Project 2025, over 56,000 people have been placed in ICE detention facilities and of those over 40,000 have no criminal record.⁶ In addition, in the first five months of 2025, immigration court judges have ordered almost 310,000 people be deported.⁷ Mainstream media has reported daily on incidents of people being arrested on the street, in their workplaces, in their homes, in schools, and in places of worship by men with their faces covered and no identification who claim to be agents from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

¹ *A Guide to Immigration Policy Changes in 2025*, Bloomberg Government (May 30, 2025)

<https://about.bgov.com/insights/federal-policy/a-guide-to-immigration-policy-changes-in-2025/#current>.

² Released in 2023, Project 2025 is an extensive set of plans by the Heritage Foundation designed to provide a roadmap for “the next conservative President” to downsize the federal government and fundamentally change how it works, including the tax system, immigration enforcement, social welfare programs and energy policy, particularly those designed to address climate change. In addition, it contains policies for what conservatives over the last 40 years as “traditional family values.” A 900 page summary, *Mandate for Leadership: The Conservative Promise*, of the 20-volume, 3,000 page “governing handbook” is available at <https://www.mandateforleadership.org/>.

³ <https://www.project2025.observer/>.

⁴ Bloomberg Government (May 30, 2025).

⁵ Danny Nguyen, “Erik Prince: Government needs private sector help for deportations” *Politico* (Feb. 26, 2025) <https://www.politico.com/news/2025/02/26/trump-deportations-private-sector-00002679>,

⁶ <https://tracreports.org/immigration/quickfacts/detention.html>

⁷ *Ibid.*

Oakland Privacy, a supporter of the bill, provides the following:

In October of 2021, then DHS-Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas issued a policy memo that strongly discouraged federal immigration enforcement in several kinds of protected areas which included schools, places of worship, children's facilities, funerals, and health care facilities. Mayorka's memo reinstated long-standing Department of Homeland Security policies that had been in effect since 2011-2013 including:

An ICE memorandum entitled, "Enforcement Actions at or Focused on Sensitive Locations" (number 10029.2, dated October 24, 2011)

A CBP memorandum entitled, "U.S. Customs and Border Protection Enforcement Actions at or Near Certain Community Locations" (dated January 18, 2013)

On January 20, 2025, on the first day of his second presidential administration, Donald Trump issued an executive order rescinding all previous guidance regarding sensitive sites. The Department of Homeland Security issued the following comment in a press release issued January 20, 2025:

This action empowers the brave men and women in CBP and ICE to enforce our immigration laws and catch criminal aliens-including murders and rapists-who have illegally come into our country. Criminals will no longer be able to hide in America's schools and churches to avoid arrest. The Trump Administration will not tie the hands of our brave law enforcement, and instead trusts them to use common sense.

Oakland Privacy further notes that "Just a few days ago, a Southern California health clinic fought off an attempted incursion by masked federal immigration officers."

4) **California Attorney General guidance.** The California Values Act required the Attorney General (AG) to publish model policies limiting assistance with immigration enforcement to the fullest extent possible consistent with federal and state law at public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or local governments, courthouses, Division of Labor Standards Enforcement facilities, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, the Division of Workers Compensation, and shelters, to ensure that those spaces remain safe and accessible to all California residents, regardless of immigration status. All public schools, health facilities operated by the state or local government, and courthouses were required to implement the model policy, or an equivalent policy.

In 2018, then- AG Xavier Becerra issued a guide to California's healthcare facilities, and current AG Rob Bonta issued updated guidance in December 2024 titled "*Promoting Safe and Secure Healthcare Access for All - Guidance and Model Policies to Assist California's Healthcare Facilities in Responding to Immigration Issues.*" The guide promulgates model policies that must be adopted and implemented by all health care facilities operated by the state or a local jurisdiction. All other related health care organizations and entities are encouraged to adopt the policies. The language in the guide states it is intended to help California health care facility officials form practical plans to protect the rights of patients and their families, and it discusses

procedures for responding to immigration enforcement actions and requests for immigration-related information directed at health care facilities.⁸

5) **What this bill would do.** According to the author, the intent of this bill is to codify the policy guidance from the AG. Toward that end, this bill primarily does the following:

- Limits the sharing of information about immigration status, citizenship status and national origin by health care facilities.
- Establishes procedures for monitoring and receiving visitors to health care facilities and designating restricted-access areas.
- Requires health care facility personnel, to immediately notify facility management or a designated administrator of any request by an immigration enforcement officer for health care facility physical access or patient access.
- Requires health care facility personnel to direct the immigration enforcement officer to the designated facility administrator when an immigration enforcement officer requests access to the facility or a patient, including requests to obtain information about a patient or their family.
- Requires health care facilities to develop policies to enhance the privacy available to facility users while not impacting its health care mission, including designating restricted areas and policies limiting access to outsiders to promote the need for a safe environment conducive to the facility's mission.
- Ensure staff and volunteers are well-trained in immigration-related hospital policies and procedures.

6) **Amendments.** The author has agreed to update the warrant and court order restrictions to prohibit health care facilities and providers from honoring warrants and court orders from other states that are not in compliance with California's laws. The amendments are as follows:

56.10

[. . .]

(b) (1) (A) A court ~~order.~~ *order issued by a California state court, including a court order issued by a California state court pursuant to Section 2029.300 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to a foreign subpoena.*

(B) A provider of health care, health care service plan, or contractor shall not comply with a court order that constitutes a foreign subpoena, absent a court order issued pursuant to Section 2029.300 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) (6) A valid search warrant issued by a judicial officer, including a magistrate, to a governmental law enforcement ~~agency.~~ *agency, including a warrant from another state*

⁸ <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/immigration/healthcare-guidance.pdf>.

based on another state's law so long as that law does not interfere with California law, including, but not limited to, the Reproductive Privacy Act (Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 123460) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code), a foreign penal civil action, as defined in Section 2029.200 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and execution of the search warrant would not constitute a violation of Section 13778.2 of the Penal Code.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT: A coalition of four-dozen organizations, write in support:

California is the state with the largest immigrant population in the nation, where 1 in 4 Californians are immigrants, 1 in nearly 2 California children live in an immigrant family, and nearly half of California workers are immigrants or children of immigrants. **The federal administration's mass immigration raids across Southern California at work sites, churches, and neighborhoods have stoked fear across California.** This deters people from accessing the health care and essential services they need due to the possibility of arrest, surveillance and family separation by federal agents conducting indiscriminate raids.

In 2017, California passed SB 54, California Values Act, also known as the state sanctuary law, which curtails state and local law enforcement agencies from assisting with immigration enforcement. The California Values Act also mandated the California Attorney General to issue model policies and recommendations to guide public institutions in limiting state and local resources to assist in immigration enforcement. Model policies were issued for public schools, colleges, health care facilities, courthouses, libraries and shelters, and included components such as requiring a warrant from ICE agents before they enter or attempt to interrogate or arrest anyone. These model policies protect the rights of immigrants and their families to safely access public institutions and services without fear of arrest and family separation by immigration agents.

On January 20, 2025, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) rescinded the Sensitive Locations Memo which limited immigration enforcement actions at locations such as schools, places of worship and hospitals. With the federal administration enacting mass raids and deportations, immigrants and their families in California are in fear of being arrested as they go about their everyday lives at school, work and in their communities as they access vital care and services.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

67 Sueños
ACLU California Action
Alameda; County of
Aliados Health
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Afl-cio
Asian Resources INC.
Buen Vecino
California Alliance for Retired Americans
California Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians
California Dental Association
California Faculty Association

California Federation of Labor Unions, Afl-cio
California Hospital Association
California Immigrant Policy Center
California Immigrant Youth Justice Alliance
California Latinas for Reproductive Justice
California Latino Legislative Caucus
California Nurses Association
California Pan-ethnic Health Network
California Primary Care Association
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation (crla Foundation)
Canal Alliance
Center for Empowering Refugees and Immigrants
Centro Binacional Para El Desarrollo Indigena Oaxaqueño (CBDIO)
Children Now
City of Alameda
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)
Coalition of Orange County Community Health Centers
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice (CURYJ)
Community Action Marin
Community Clinic Association of Los Angeles County (CCALAC)
Community Health Initiative of Orange County
Courage California
Cpca Advocates
Employee Rights Center
End Child Poverty California Powered by Grace
Ensuring Opportunity Campaign
Equality California
Esperanza Community Housing Corporation
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Greenfield Walking Group
Healthy Contra Costa
Healthy House Within a Match Coalition
Hijas Del Campo
Hispanas Organized for Political Equality (HOPE)
Indivisible Ca: Statestrong
Initiate Justice Action
Jewish Community Relations Council Bay Area
Kern Welcoming and Extending Solidarity to Immigrant
Latino Coalition for a Healthy California
Marin Interfaith Council
Maternal and Child Health Access
Multi-faith Action Coalition
New Light Wellness
Northeast Valley Health Corporation
Nourish California
Oakland Privacy
Oasis Legal Services
Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California
Secure Justice

Seiu California
Small Business Majority
Social Justice Collaborative
South Asian Network
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center (SEARAC)
Thai Community Development Center
The Children's Partnership
The Latina Center
The Los Angeles Trust for Children's Health
United Latino Voices of Contra Costa County
Venice Family Clinic
Western Center on Law & Poverty

Opposition

None on file.

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