

## CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

AB 450 (Carrillo)

As Amended September 4, 2025

Majority vote

**SUMMARY**

This bill requires the California Department of Aging (CDA), upon appropriation, to oversee a stakeholder process to support the development of findings and recommendations on how to best support older and aging immigrants in California, regardless of their immigration status and to inform the stakeholder process, CDA shall establish a panel or modify an existing panel.

**Senate Amendments**

Removed the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) as one of the two departments responsible for oversight of the stakeholder process. A representative from CDSS is included as a stakeholder or subject matter expert. Amendments removed specific members to the stakeholder panel and allow CDA to modify an existing panel if appropriate. Additional clarifying amendments related to the stakeholder process, timelines and definitions were taken in the Senate.

**COMMENTS**

*Aging Population data:* California's aging population is growing faster than any other age group. By 2030, over 25% of the population in California will be 60 and older.<sup>1</sup>

California is projected to be one of the fastest growing States in the nation in total population. In 2016, California comprised 12% of the nation's population<sup>2</sup> and is expected to grow 30% by the year 2060 (an increase of 11.7 million people).<sup>3</sup> In California, the population aged 60 years and over is expected to grow more than three times as fast as the total population and this growth will vary by region.

*Immigrants:* Immigrants with legal standing in the U.S., both temporary and permanent, are those who have been granted to live and work in the country by obtaining a visa or other legal status, such as legal permanent residency, being granted asylum, admitted as a refugee, a parolee, and conditional entrants, among others. Once in the country, these immigrants are entitled to certain rights and protections under the law, including access to government benefits and services, such as healthcare, education, and public social services.

On the other hand, undocumented immigrants (also referred to as unauthorized immigrants) are individuals who enter or reside in a country without legal authorization. These individuals often fear deportation and lack access to basic rights and protections afforded to legal residents. They typically face significant barriers to accessing government services and may be vulnerable to exploitation and abuse in the workplace and elsewhere. Undocumented immigrants are not directly identified in any representative national or state surveys.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Projections | Department of Finance (ca.gov)

<sup>2</sup> <https://factfinder.census.gov>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ppic.org/publication/undocumented-immigrants-in-california/>

As reported by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) California is home to 10.6 million immigrants—22% of the foreign-born population nationwide. In 2023, the most current year of data, 27% of California's population was foreign born, the highest share of any state and more than double the share in the rest of the country (12%). Almost half (45%) of California children have at least one immigrant parent. And a third (34%) of prime-working-age adults—those 25 to 54—are foreign born; with half (52%) of all foreign-born Californians in this age group.<sup>5</sup>

According to 2019 data analyzed by the Migration Policy Institute, California was home to over 2.7 million undocumented immigrants, with 293,000 being 55 years of age or older. The top countries of birth were Mexico (61%), El Salvador (7%), Guatemala (6%), Philippines (6%), and India (4%).<sup>6</sup>

Of these undocumented immigrants, the Center for Migration Studies estimates that over 856,000 lived in California for over 20 years; over 375,000 indicated they were at or below the poverty level; and, 522,000 were between 45 and 54 years of age, and 293,000 were 55 years of age or older.<sup>7</sup>

In 2023, the California Poverty Measure, a research effort by PPIC and the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality, reported poverty was markedly higher for seniors a change from pre-pandemic years, when child poverty was highest. Additionally, the Latino older adult poverty rate increased to 16.9% (from 13.5% in fall 2021). Latinos remained disproportionately poor—comprising about half (50.7%) of poor Californians, but 39.7% of all Californians. About 13.6% of African Americans, 11.5% of Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders, and 10.2% of whites lived in poverty. The poverty rate for foreign-born older Californians was 17.6%, compared to 11.5% for US-born residents; poverty among undocumented immigrants was 29.6%.<sup>8</sup>

According to the California Budget and Policy Center, Undocumented Californians paid nearly \$8.5 billion in state and local taxes in 2022, according to estimates from the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP).<sup>9</sup> This includes the sales and excise taxes paid on purchases, the property taxes paid on homes or indirectly through rents, individual and business income taxes, unemployment taxes, and other types of taxes.<sup>10</sup>

Despite these contributions, undocumented immigrants are not afforded the same rights or benefits, facing significant barriers to accessing government services. This causes them to continue working even after they reach retirement age.

In 2021, more than 1.1 million older adults in California spoke limited English or no English at all, so services in multiple languages are critical and expanding.<sup>11</sup>

*Master Plan for Aging:* As part of the Executive Order, 78 members from local government, healthcare providers, health plans, employers, community-based organizations, academia, researchers and users populated a Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC), and two

---

<sup>5</sup> Immigrants in California - Public Policy Institute of California

<sup>6</sup> Profile of the Unauthorized Population - CA | migrationpolicy.org

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/CA>

<sup>8</sup> Poverty in California - Public Policy Institute of California

<sup>9</sup> Tax Payments by Undocumented Immigrants – ITEP

<sup>10</sup> California's Undocumented Residents Make Significant Tax Contributions - California Budget and Policy Center

<sup>11</sup> 2021-25 California OAA State Plan on Aging

subcommittees (Research and Long-Term Services and Supports). A year after work began on the MPA, an additional working group was created by the SAC.

*Recognizing the diversity of California's population – both the strong and varied cultural traditions around aging as well as the need to address life-long disparities and inequities faced by Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ+), and other Californians – the SAC formed an Equity Work Group in December 2020 tasked with ensuring that equity is fully "baked in" to the Master Plan.<sup>12</sup>*

In January of 2021, the Governor released his Master Plan for Aging (MPA). The MPA prioritizes the health and well-being of older Californians and the need for policies that promote healthy aging. The MPA serves as a blueprint for state government, local government, the private sector, and philanthropy to prepare the state for the coming demographic changes and continue California's leadership in aging, disability, and equity.

In 2025-26, the MPA outlines five bold goals and currently seeks to advance 81 initiatives to build a California for All Ages by 2030:

- 1) Goal One: Housing for All Ages and Stages
- 2) Goal Two: Health Reimagined
- 3) Goal Three: Inclusion and Equity, Not Isolation
- 4) Goal Four: Caregiving That Works
- 5) Goal Five: Affording Aging

### **According to the Author**

"The number of undocumented older adults in California is growing, and amid current federal policies, support for this community is more critical than ever. While undocumented Californians now have access to healthcare through Medi-Cal, many essential services remain out of reach. Barriers to government services limit their ability to retire, support their families, and contribute to their communities. AB 450 establishes a task force within the Department of Aging to develop strategies that uplift undocumented older adults. True inclusivity means recognizing and supporting all aging residents, including our immigrant community, so they can age with dignity and justice."

### **Arguments in Support**

The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, the sponsor of the bill, writes "In recent years, California has opened access to state funded benefits, such as Medi-Cal and the California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) which have greatly benefited all Californians. However, undocumented older adults continue to face challenges, such as access to specialized healthcare, language access, and affordable house. AB 450 will bring together experts who understand both the needs of older adults as well as the unique challenges undocumented immigrants face. AB 450 will help ensure we are meeting the needs of undocumented immigrants who have contributed immensely to the state's economy by providing policy recommendations that can be used to create effective solutions to the needs of undocumented older adults. Every Californian, including undocumented older adults deserve the right to age with dignity and respect and AB

---

<sup>12</sup> <https://mpa.aging.ca.gov/StakeholderProcess/>

450 would help California understand the needs of undocumented older adults to better serve this population."

### Arguments in Opposition

None on file.

## FISCAL COMMENTS

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee analysis:

Unknown one-time General Fund costs, likely hundreds of thousands, for the CDA and the CDSS to oversee the stakeholder process and support the development of findings and recommendations.

## VOTES:

### ASM AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE: 6-1-0

**YES:** Bains, Ahrens, Ávila Farías, Jeff Gonzalez, Blanca Rubio, Sharp-Collins

**NO:** Ellis

### ASM HUMAN SERVICES: 5-2-0

**YES:** Lee, Calderon, Elhawary, Jackson, Celeste Rodriguez

**NO:** Castillo, Tangipa

### ASM APPROPRIATIONS: 11-2-2

**YES:** Wicks, Arambula, Calderon, Caloza, Elhawary, Fong, Mark González, Hart, Pacheco, Pellerin, Solache

**NO:** Dixon, Tangipa

**ABS, ABST OR NV:** Sanchez, Ta

### ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 64-7-8

**YES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Connolly, Davies, Elhawary, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

**NO:** DeMaio, Dixon, Gallagher, Hadwick, Patterson, Sanchez, Tangipa

**ABS, ABST OR NV:** Castillo, Chen, Ellis, Flora, Hoover, Lackey, Macedo, Ta

## UPDATED

VERSION: September 4, 2025

CONSULTANT: Elizabeth Fuller / AGING & L.T.C. / (916) 319-3990

FN: 0001938