
SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT
Senator Lola Smallwood-Cuevas, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No: SB 1054 **Hearing Date:** March 25, 2026
Author: Cabaldon
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Urgency: No **Fiscal:** Yes
Consultant: Jazmin Marroquin

SUBJECT: Unemployment insurance: reporting requirements

KEY ISSUE

This bill requires every employer with 10 or more employees and every individual or organization that, as an agent, reports wages on a total of 10 or more employees, as specified, to also report total monthly wage, industry, occupation, worker type, and hours worked for each employee, as specified, on or before July 1, 2027.

This bill also requires the Employment Development Department (EDD) to:

- On or before July 1, 2027, 1) work with employers to enhance the reporting of employment and earning data by employers, as specified, 2) adopt and develop appropriate procedures for the sharing of hours worked and other necessary employment data to support employment-related verification for public benefits, as specified, and consult with specified stakeholders; 3) work with the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) to develop and implement the necessary system changes, as specified; 4) work with the Office of the California Education Interagency Council related to the collection of employment data, as specified; 5) work with the California Workforce Development Board (CWDB) and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA) to implement specified workforce program reporting requirements; 6) work with the Office of Cradle-to-Career (C2C) Data, as specified; and 7) use existing federal and state grant funds to the extent available.
- On January 1, 2028, begin the data sharing process to verify hours worked for the public benefits, as specified.

ANALYSIS

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes the EDD within the LWDA. EDD is responsible for, among other duties, the administration of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Disability Insurance (DI) programs. (Unemployment Insurance Code §301)
- 2) Establishes the UI program as a joint state/federal program, administered by EDD that provides weekly unemployment insurance payments for workers who lose their job through no fault of their own. Eligibility for benefits requires that the claimant be able to work, available for work, be seeking work, and be willing to accept a suitable job. (Unemployment Insurance Code §§100-144, 301-456)

- 3) Requires, among other things, an employer to file a report of contributions, a quarterly return, and a report of wages paid to the employer's worker, as specified. (Unemployment Insurance Code §1088)
 - a) Requires all employers to file the report of contributions, quarterly return, and report of wage electronically. (Unemployment Insurance Code §1088 (h)(2))
 - b) Authorizes employers to request a waiver from the electronic filing requirements, as specified. (Unemployment Insurance Code §1088(h)(3))
- 4) Requires, in addition to information reported with Unemployment Insurance Code Section 1088, an employer to submit information on new employees, and among other things, a report containing the following:
 - a) The name, address, and social security number of the employees.
 - b) The employer's name, address, state employer identification number (if one has been issued), and identifying number assigned to the employer under Section 61095 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
 - c) The first date the employee worked. (Unemployment Insurance Code §1088.5)
- 5) Authorizes EDD to share wage and employment data, under specified conditions, for a variety of purposes, including the evaluation of workforce programs, as specified, which enumerates the programs for which data can be shared. (Unemployment Insurance Code §1095)

This bill:

- 1) Requires EDD to work with employers to enhance the reporting of employment and earning data by employers, as required, consistent with federal law and regulations.
 - a) Requires EDD, where feasible, to align and streamline definitions and requirements for the quarterly report of wages, deploy user-friendly application programming interfaces, and implement other means to simplify reporting process to minimize employer reporting burdens.
- 2) Beginning July 1, 2027, requires every employer with 10 or more employees and every individual or organization that, as an agent, reports wages on a total of 10 or more employees on behalf of one or more employers, to include in the report of wages required by Section 1088 information on **total monthly wage, industry, occupation, worker type, and hours worked** for each employee, in a format approved by EDD.
 - a) Authorizes the director to require the data on hours worked to be submitted separately from the report of wages and may require the information to be reported more frequently than quarterly, but not more frequently than once a month.
 - b) Requires the information reported to be filed electronically, as specified.
- 3) On or before July 1, 2027, requires EDD to adopt and develop appropriate procedures for the sharing of hours worked and other necessary employment data to support employment-related verifications for initial eligibility for, and ongoing receipt of, public benefits, including, but not limited to, benefits pursuant to the Medi-Cal program and the CalFresh program.
 - a) In adopting and developing the procedures, requires EDD to consult with the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Care Services, and interest holders, including, but not limited to, the Office of Cradle-to-Career Data, the County Welfare Directors Association of California, and the CalSAWS.

- 4) Requires EDD to work with CalSAWS to develop and implement the necessary system changes to implement the data sharing process to verify hours worked, as specified.
- 5) Requires EDD to work with the Office of the California Education Interagency Council related to the collection of employment data for the purposes of supporting the council's agendas, reports, work products, and resources.
- 6) Requires EDD to work with the CWDB and the LWDA to implement the workforce program reporting requirements contained in Section 14017.1.
- 7) Authorizes EDD to work with the C2C Data to support existing state data systems, dashboards, and reports related to the collection of employment data.
- 8) Requires EDD to use existing federal and state grant funds to the extent available.
- 9) Requires EDD to implement this section on or before July 1, 2027, except that EDD must begin the data sharing process to verify hours worked, as specified, on January 1, 2028, or when EDD notifies the Legislature that CalSAWS can perform the necessary automation to implement the data sharing process, whichever is later.
- 10) Defines the following terms:
 - a) "Hours worked" means the total hours worked by each worker each month. The employer may report 40 hours worked for each week any duties were performed by a full-time employee and shall report hours paid or a reasonable estimate of the hours worked for each week duties were performed by a part-time employee.
 - b) "Occupation" means an occupation listed in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics' Standard Occupational Classification system or the job title of each worker.
 - c) "Worker type" means the salaried or hourly, and full-time, part-time, intern, or apprentice status of each worker.
- 11) Provides that this act is known as Better Data, Better Coverage, Better California Act.
- 12) Makes several findings and declarations.

COMMENTS

1. Background:

EDD Wage Reporting and the Base Wage File

The Employment Development Department (EDD) administers Unemployment Insurance (UI), Disability Insurance (DI), and Paid Family Leave (PFL) programs. EDD also provides employment service programs and collects the state's labor market information and employment data. Employers of all sizes are required to file a report of contributions, quarterly returns, and a report of wages paid to their employees to EDD. As part of the UI, DI, and PFL benefit program administration, EDD is also responsible for gathering and maintaining information in the base wage file. The base wage file assists in determining

benefit program eligibility, distributing benefits, and minimizing fraud in the distribution of benefits.¹

In California, the base wage file includes employee first and last name, social security number, total subject wages, wage plan code, total personal income tax (PIT) wages, and total PIT withheld of each employee in California recorded separately for each employer on a quarterly basis. Base wage file data is reported from employers to EDD's Tax Branch on a quarterly basis and stored securely by EDD to protect confidentiality. The base wage file is also an administrative data source for workforce program performance analysis and evaluation. The base wage file contains employment and earnings data for the time before and after workforce programs, and it allows analysts to compare employment and earnings for participants to individuals who are similar but did not participate in workforce programs.

EDD currently shares base wage file data, but only with specified state agencies and for specific allowable purposes through UI Code Section 1095 that outline what the data can and cannot be used for.² UI Code Section 1095 requires the EDD Director to permit the use of any information in their possession to the extent necessary, for the specified purposes, and allows them to requirement reimbursement for all direct costs incurred.

SB 755 Report

In 2022, SB 755 (Roth, Chapter 815, Statutes of 2022) was signed, which required EDD and CWDB to work collaboratively to create a plan that identifies the costs and implementation timelines to measure, analyze, and report on employment and earnings outcomes for individuals who received job training services through specific programs, including the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title 1 managed by EDD and all programs managed by CWDB.³

As the SB 755 report points out, there have been discussions at the federal and state level that have identified limitations within existing base wage files if data is used for program evaluation and research. For instance, the report states, "only 'quarterly earnings' are available on employees. Without understanding **hours paid** and total compensation to arrive at an hourly wage, it can be challenging to understand variation in earnings across employees. When earnings are particularly low, it is not clear if this is driven by low wages, low hours worked, or both. It is also not feasible to compare earnings to a regional living wage when the quarterly earnings are not accompanied with location data, such as **employee's region (residence or work site)**. In addition, it is not possible to determine if job training participants are placed in a 'training-related job' when there is no data related to **occupation** in the base wage file and limited information regarding the training services delivered in the participant data system." The report further claims that these limitations

¹SB 755 (2022) *Expanding Workforce Performance Analysis and Employer Quarterly Wage Reports, Final Report to Legislature*. EDD, CWDB, LWDA, https://edd.ca.gov/siteassets/files/about_edd/sb-755-report---expanding-workforce-performance-analysis-and-employer-quarterly-wage-reports.pdf

² For instance, UI Code Section 1095 authorizes CWDB and other stakeholders to access any relevant quarterly wage data necessary for the evaluation and reporting of their respective program performance outcomes.

³ The CWDB assists the Governor in setting and guiding policy in workforce development. Workforce programs include a range of services delivered to Californians, including job training for unemployed and incumbent workers, apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship, supportive services, and building employer partnerships. These programs aim to build workers' skills and meet industry needs to support workers with entering career pathways where employment and earnings outcomes increase over time.

affect the type of performance analysis and evaluation, as well as broader research, that is feasible when relying on the base wage file.

EDD also reported that a growing number of states have implemented data enhancements to their base wage file systems. The most common data elements collected by other states at the time of the SB 755 report were **hours worked** (eight states, plus the District of Columbia), occupation or job title (seven states, plus the U.S. Virgin Islands), and **job location** (eight states). Some states (Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, Mississippi) had recently adopted three or more data elements, which, at the time the report was released, were in various phases of planning or implementation. At least six states (Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington) in addition to the District of Columbia had collected data on the **hours worked** by their employees. Five states (Alaska, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Washington) are collecting **employee occupation and/or job title** from the employer's quarterly wage reports.

SB 1054, in part, aims to implement those recommendations to require additional data collected by employers (hours worked and employee occupation/job title) in their base wage file.

H.R. 1

In July 2025, the President signed H.R. 1— also known as the ‘One Big Beautiful Bill Act’ —which introduced significant changes to Medi-Cal and CalFresh.⁴ The changes made by H.R. 1 are being phased in, although some changes are already in effect. The Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) prepared a report to the Legislature in February 2026 highlighting the impacts of H.R. 1. Currently, Medi-Cal does not require beneficiaries to work in order to be eligible for coverage but beginning January 2027, H.R. 1 requires most able-bodied, childless adults in Medicaid (generally 19-64 year olds who received coverage through the 2014 Affordable Care Act expansion) to complete at least 80 hours per month of work, education, or community service.⁵ This requirement does not apply to certain exempt groups, and states can provide additional exceptions for short-term hardship such as living in high-unemployment counties. According to the LAO, after exemptions, the requirement is estimated to apply to around 3.5 million people and they estimate this policy could result in disenrollments of around 1 to 2 million people, both from insufficient hours of engagement as well as administrative burden.

Additionally, able-bodied adults without dependents generally are limited to three months of CalFresh assistance in a three-year period unless they work or participate in qualifying activities for at least 20 hours per week. According to the LAO, until recently, California has had a statewide waiver exempting all CalFresh enrollees from the requirement based on economic conditions in the state. H.R. 1 expands the work requirement by applying it to adults through age 64, rather than 54; limiting a dependent-child exemption to adults caring for children under 14, rather than under 18; eliminating exemptions for former foster youth,

⁴ Medi-Cal is California's Medicaid program, and it provides health care for more than 14 million low-income people (around one-third of all Californians). CalFresh is California's version of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and it provides federally funded food assistance to about 5.4 million low-income Californians. The State provides state-funded food assistance to about 60,000 additional low-income legally present noncitizens who do not qualify for federal CalFresh benefits. Most CalFresh enrollees (about 90%) are also enrolled in Medi-Cal.

⁵ *Key Impacts of H.R. 1 on Medi-Cal and CalFresh*. Legislative Analyst's Office. February 11, 2026. <https://lao.ca.gov/handouts/health/2026/H.-R-1-Key-Impacts-021126.pdf>

veterans, and homeless individuals; and tightening rules for waivers based on economic conditions, ending California's statewide waiver.⁶ With these changes, the administration estimates that about 840,000 individuals will become subject to the work requirement beginning June 2026 and will not qualify for an exemption. Of these, about 660,000 are estimated to not meet the requirement, thus becoming at risk of losing food assistance. The changes made to California's essential safety net programs by H.R. 1 are likely to put millions of households and families at risk of losing some or all their Medi-Cal coverage or food assistance.

2. Need for this bill?

According to the author, "The current wage file collected by EDD only includes quarterly earnings and employer ID numbers. As H.R. 1 threatens to reduce Californians' benefit access, the need to collect employees' hours worked is critical to ensure that California residents do not lose access to their Medicaid and SNAP benefits. As of now, the State relies on a shared-services access contract with Equifax where they provide employment and income data to the Department of General Services at an exorbitant cost to verify eligibility.

Additionally, California will soon require more precise data on labor market outcomes to administer the new Workforce Pell program and enable the California Education Interagency Council to conduct analyses that support planning efforts to better align education pathways with workforce outcomes in sectors critical to California's economy. A lack of data on employee's occupation will inhibit these efforts."

3. Committee Comments:

Who reports wages to EDD?

As mentioned earlier, employers of all sizes are required to file a report of contributions, quarterly returns, and a report of wages paid to their employees to EDD. This bill requires *every employer with 10 or more employees and every individual or organization that, as an agent, reports wages on a total of 10 or more employees on behalf of one or more employers*, to include in the base wage file information on total monthly wage, industry, occupation, worker type, and hours worked for each employee, in a format approved by EDD. Under the proposed language in this bill, employers with less than 10 employees would not have to report the additional data. It is also unclear who would be captured under "individual or organizations that, as an agent, reports wages on a total of 10 or more employees" as these individuals or organizations do not currently have to report any wages to EDD, thus creating new reporters. As the bill moves forward, the author may wish to consider whether to limit the bill with the employers that currently do have a requirement to report wages to EDD.

EDD's base wage file data and data sharing requirements

EDD can share base wage file data, but *only* with specified agencies and for limited purposes. UI Code Section 1095 outlines what the data can and cannot be used for.⁷ In fact, the SB 755 report recommends that if policymakers wish to expand access to base wage data

⁶ According to the LAO, the state is seeking waivers under the tighter rules on a county-by-county basis and has obtained waivers in some counties.

⁷ For instance, UI Code §1095 authorizes CWDB and other stakeholders to access any relevant quarterly wage data necessary for the evaluation and reporting of their respective program performance outcomes.

for purposes beyond those stated in UI Code Section 1095, new legislation would be required to update UI Code Section 1095.

This bill seeks to require EDD to share the number of hours worked by each worker and other necessary employment data to support employment-related verification for eligibility for public benefits including Medi-Cal and CalFresh benefits.

The Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), the state entity that administers Medi-Cal, has explicit authorization under UI Code Section 1095 to obtain information from EDD regarding employee wages for the purpose of verifying or determining eligibility of specified state health subsidy programs.⁸ The California Department of Social Services (CDSS), which administers CalFresh, currently also has explicit authorization under UI Code Section 1095 to access specific EDD wage data,⁹ but CDSS is not specifically authorized to access the data to determine eligibility for the purposes proposed under this bill. The Office of the California Education Interagency Council, housed within the Government Operations Agency, which was established to align education and workforce systems, support adult skill development, and address the changing nature of work and the economy, *does not* have express authorization to obtain EDD wage data under UI Code Section 1095. However, the Cradle-to-Career Data System, which provides data-informed tools to help students reach their college and career goals and deliver information on education and workforce outcomes, is authorized to receive employment and earnings data from EDD.¹⁰

For clarity and consistency, the data sharing requirements under this bill should be moved to UI Code Section 1095 where the other EDD data sharing provisions currently exist, therefore *the author has agreed to committee amendments that instead cross reference and add the data sharing provisions to UI code section 1095*. A mock-up is below:

UIC 1088.3 (d) On or before July 1, 2027, the department shall adopt and develop appropriate procedures for the sharing of hours worked and other necessary employment data **pursuant to Section 1095 (as) and Section 1095 (at)**, to support employment-related verifications for initial eligibility for, and ongoing receipt of, public benefits, including, but not limited to, benefits pursuant to the Medi-Cal program and the CalFresh program. In adopting and developing the procedures, the department shall consult with the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Care Services, and interest holders, including, but not limited to, the Office of Cradle-to-Career Data, the County Welfare Directors Association of California, and the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS).

UIC 1088.3 (e) The department shall work with CalSAWS to develop and implement the necessary system changes to implement the data sharing process **pursuant to Section 1095 (as) and Section 1095 (at)** to verify hours worked as described in subdivision (d).

UIC 1088.3 (f) The department shall work with the Office of the California Education Interagency Council related to the collection of employment data **pursuant to Section 1095 (as) and Section 1095 (at)** for the purposes of supporting the council's agendas,

⁸ Unemployment Insurance Code § 1095(ad)

⁹ Unemployment Insurance Code § 1095(aj)

¹⁰ Unemployment Insurance Code § 1095(ap)

reports, work products, and resources. The department shall work with the California Workforce Development Board and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to implement the workforce program reporting requirements contained in Section 14017.1 **and shall provide any relevant necessary wage data, inclusive of subdivision (C) of this section, pursuant to Section 1095 (aj).**

UIC 1088.3 (g) The department may work with the Office of Cradle-to-Career Data to support existing state data systems, dashboards, and reports related to the collection of employment data **pursuant to Section 1095 (ap).**

UIC 1088.3 (h) The department shall use existing federal and state grant funds to the extent available and shall implement this section on or before July 1, 2027, except that the department shall begin the data sharing process **pursuant to Section 1095 (as) and Section 1095 (at)** to verify hours worked as described in subdivision (d), on January 1, 2028, or when the department notifies the Legislature that CalSAWS can perform the necessary automation to implement the data sharing process, whichever is later.

UIC 1095 (as) (1) On or before January 1, 2028, to enable the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Care Services to access hours worked and other necessary employment data to support employment-related verifications for initial eligibility for, and ongoing receipt of, public benefits, including, but not limited to, benefits pursuant to the Medi-Cal program and the CalFresh program.

(2) The department shall consult with the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Care Services, and stakeholders, including, but not limited to, the Office of Cradle-to-Career Data, the County Welfare Directors Association of California, and the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS).

UIC 1095 (at) (1) On or before January 1, 2028, to enable the Office of the California Education Interagency Council to access any relevant wage data necessary for the purposes of supporting the Council's agendas, reports, work products, and resources.

UIC 1095 (aj) (1) To enable the California Workforce Development Board, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department of Rehabilitation, the State Department of Social Services, the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education, the Department of Industrial Relations, the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the California Correctional Training and Rehabilitation Authority, the Employment Training Panel, and a chief elected official, as that term is defined in Section 3102(9) of Title 29 of the United States Code, to access any relevant quarterly wage data necessary for the evaluation and reporting of their respective program performance outcomes as required and permitted by various local, state, and federal laws pertaining to performance measurement and program evaluation, including responsibilities arising under Sections 14013, **14017.1**, 14033, and 14042 of this code and Sections 2032 and 2038 of the Streets and Highways Code; the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (Public Law 113-128); the workforce metrics dashboard

pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (i) of Section 14013; the Adult Education Block Grant Program consortia performance metrics pursuant to Section 84920 of the Education Code; the economic and workforce development program performance measures pursuant to Section 88650 of the Education Code; and the California Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development Program performance measures established in Part 52.5 (commencing with Section 88600) of Division 7 of Title 3 of the Education Code. Disclosures under this subdivision shall comply with federal and state privacy laws that require the informed consent from program participants of city and county departments or agencies that administer public workforce development programs for the evaluation, research, or forecast of their programs regardless of local, state, or federal funding source.

4. Proponent Arguments:

According to the California EDGE Coalition, a co-sponsor of this bill:

“SB 1054 is a practical step that strengthens California’s ability to evaluate whether skills training and education programs are leading to real employment outcomes. Today, the core wage file largely captures quarterly earnings and employer identifiers, but not the hours worked metric that is essential for understanding job quality and program-to-employment results. By adding hours worked and occupation, California will be better positioned to measure job placement and wage progression, identify workforce shortages, and improve the alignment of training investments with labor market demand. This builds on the state’s interest in more meaningful workforce outcomes measurement and supports statewide alignment efforts, including the Cradle-to-Career Data System and the California Education Interagency Council.

SB 1054 would also help position California for Workforce Pell implementation. Under the U.S. Department of Education’s proposed Workforce Pell regulations, states may use an interim job-placement measure through the 2028-29 award year, but beginning in 2029-30 programs would need to demonstrate that completers are employed in the occupations for which the program prepares them, or in comparable occupations. The proposed transition period is intended to give states time to strengthen the administrative data systems needed to track occupational outcomes, and SB 1054 would help California make that progress now.

Additionally, SB 1054 helps California meet new federal work verification requirements for essential safety net programs. New federal rules now require states to verify that applicants work 80 hours per month for Medicaid and SNAP. Without timely, reliable hours worked data, working families may be forced into duplicative paperwork and face avoidable delays, errors, and benefit disruptions. An estimated 840,000 people could lose their CalFresh benefits if they are unable to verify meeting the work requirement.

SB 1054 enables the state to support automated eligibility determinations by collecting needed information directly from employers, helping eligible Californians keep their health coverage and nutrition assistance while reducing administrative strain on counties.”

5. Opponent Arguments:

None received.

6. Prior Legislation:

AB 1098 (Fong, Chapter 446, Statutes of 2025) established the California Education Interagency Council within the Government Operations Agency to align education and workforce systems, support adult skill development, and address the changing nature of work and the economy. The Council would adopt strategic and workforce plans, issue recommendations to the Governor and Legislature, and, upon appropriation, create a faculty and employer advisory committee. This bill also created the Office of the California Education Interagency Council (managing entity) as a neutral administrative body.

SB 638 (Padilla, Chapter 457, Statutes of 2025) established a new statewide coordinating entity, the California Education Interagency Council (Council), to strengthen alignment of career technical education (CTE) and workforce development efforts.

SB 755 (Roth, Chapter 815, Statutes of 2022) required EDD to work with the CWDB to measure and report specified information regarding aggregate labor market outcomes of individuals receiving training services through the workforce system. This bill required, among other things, that the board and department create a plan to use existing data to match relevant employee occupational data, employee place of employment data, and employee hours worked data, to persons who enroll in job training services, and to outline various objectives. This bill required the board and department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement the plan, and within 2 years of the appropriation, to summarize and provide an initial report of their findings to specified committees of the Legislature.

SB 753 (Roth, Chapter 550, Statutes of 2021) required among other things, the director of EDD to permit the use of specified wage data with the CWDB in order to assist the board in its obligation to evaluate program outcomes for the grant programs it administers.

AB 1245 (Cooley, Chapter 222, Statutes of 2016) required employers with 10 or more employees to file all reports and returns, and remit all contributions for unemployment insurance premiums to EDD electronically, as specified. Beginning on January 1, 2018, this bill extends the application of these electronic filing requirements to all employers.

AB 2148 (Mullin, Chapter 385, Statutes of 2014) required the California Workforce Investment Board (CWIB) to assist the Governor in the development of an annual workforce metrics dashboard to measure investment in workforce development, as specified.

SUPPORT

California Competes: Higher Education for a Strong Economy (Co-sponsor)
California Edge Coalition (Co-sponsor)
UNITE-LA (Co-sponsor)
Bay Area Council
Blu Educational Foundation
California In-Home Supportive Services Consumer Alliance
CEO Leadership Alliance Orange County
Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations
EdTrust-West
Jewish Vocational Service

National Talent Collaborative
Strada Education Foundation
The Institute for College Access & Success
Western Center on Law & Poverty, INC.
Yolo County In-Home Supportive Services Advisory Committee

OPPOSITION

None received.

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