

December 7, 2021

Dear Member of Congress,

On behalf of the undersigned organizations and the tens of millions of working families we represent, **we urge you to enact a universal, comprehensive paid leave policy as part of the Build Back Better package.** This plan, which builds off of the [FAMILY Act](#), would create a national, universal, and comprehensive paid family and medical leave program to help ensure that people who work can take the time they need to address serious health and caregiving needs. It would help support working families' economic security, promote racial and gender equity, create a more level playing field for businesses of all sizes and strengthen our economy. This is the national paid family and medical leave plan voters want and our country needs.

The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the consequences faced by working people when they lack access to paid leave. As of November 2020, 4.1 million adults in the United States were not working because they were sick with coronavirus symptoms and 2.6 million because they were caring for an ill or older loved one.¹ And even as the promise of vaccination offers hope that the pandemic will end sometime in 2021, the long-term health and caregiving consequences of COVID-19 are just beginning to surface. The United States had more than 20 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 by late 2020; an estimated 10 to 15 percent – 1.7 to 3.4 million people – will experience persistent or relapsing symptoms, which can interfere with the ability to work or require care from a loved one.² As child care centers closed and schools were forced into remote learning, hundreds of thousands of parents, especially women, have been forced to choose between caring for their children and staying in the workforce. As of July 2020, nearly one in three mothers age 25–44, and one in eight fathers of the same age, were not working due to child care issues.³ Workers in low-paid “frontline” and essential jobs, disproportionately women of color,⁴ are doubly impacted, facing higher rates of infection and death in part due to workplace exposure,⁵ and typically less likely to have paid leave or the ability to work remotely.⁶ Paid leave would

1 U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). *Week 19 Household Pulse Survey: November 11 – November 23* (Employment Table 3. Educational Attainment for Adults Not Working at Time of Survey, by Main Reason for Not Working and Paycheck Status While Not Working). Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2020/demo/hhp/hhp19.html>

2 Scientific understanding of this new disease is still developing and estimates vary of the incidence of lasting health effects of COVID-19; currently 10 to 15 percent is a conservative estimate for symptoms lasting longer than 90 days, particularly among patients with severe illness. See Cirulli, E. T., Schiabor Barrett, K. M., Riffle, S., Bolze, A., et al. (2020, December 1). Long-term COVID-19 symptoms in a large unselected population. *medRxiv*. Preprint. doi: 10.1101/2020.10.07.20208702; del Rio, C., Collins, L. F., & Malani, P. (2020, October 5). Long-term Health Consequences of COVID-19. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 324(17): 1723–1724. doi: 10.1001/jama.2020.19719; Yelin, D., Wirtheim, E., Vetter, P., Kalil, A. C., et al. (2020, September 1). Long-term consequences of COVID-19: research needs. *The Lancet: Infectious Diseases*. 20(10): P1115–1117. doi: 10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30701-5

3 Heggness, M.L., & Fields, J.M. (2020, August 18). *Working Moms Bear Brunt of Home Schooling While Working During COVID-19*. U.S. Census Bureau Publication. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/08/parents-juggle-work-and-child-care-during-pandemic.html>

4 Rho, H. J., Brown, H., & Fremstad, S. (2020, April). A Basic Demographic Profile of Workers in Frontline Industries. Center for Economic and Policy Research Publication. Retrieved 15 December, 2020, from <https://cepr.net/a-basic-demographic-profile-of-workers-in-frontline-industries/>

5 Zelner, J., Trangucci, R., Narahariseti, R., Cao, A. et al. (2020, November). Racial disparities in COVID-19 mortality are driven by unequal infection risks. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, ciaa1723. doi: 10.1093/cid/ciaa1723

6 Maye, A., & Williamson, E. (2020, October). *In Their Own Voices: How Workers Earning Low Wages Struggle with COVID-19*. Center for Law and Social Policy Publication. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from

https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2020/10/2020_Uplifting%20Low-Wage%20Workers%27%20Voices%20and%20Struggles%20Amid%20the%20COVID-19%20Pandemic-2.pdf; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2020, September). *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2020* (Tables 16 and 31). Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2020/employee-benefits-in-the-united-states-march-2020.pdf>; U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). *Week 19 Household Pulse Survey: November 11 – November 23* (Transportation Table 1. Teleworking during the Coronavirus Pandemic, by Select Characteristics: United States)). Retrieved 15

December 2020, from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2020/demo/hhp/hhp19.html>

provide for working parents and other caregivers, support public health, and bolster American families' economic security as the pandemic rages on.

The benefits of paid family and medical leave are well documented, yet the vast majority of working people in the United States do not have access to this basic protection. More than 100 million people – or 79 percent of workers – do not have paid family leave through their jobs, and 60 percent lack access to paid personal medical leave through their employer.⁷ Access rates for workers in lower-wage jobs are even lower, and most recent private sector advances have been disproportionately concentrated in higher-skill industries and among higher-paid employees, creating even greater disparities between lower- and higher-paid workers.⁸ Even unpaid leave through the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is inaccessible to nearly half of working people because of eligibility restrictions, and many who are eligible cannot afford to take unpaid leave.⁹ This means that when serious personal or family health needs inevitably arise, people face impossible choices between their families' well-being, their financial security and their jobs.

Women of color are especially harmed by the lack of paid leave. Racial disparities are stark in meaningful access to leave: about 71 percent of Latinx workers, 67 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native workers, 61 percent of Black workers and 54 percent of Asian American and Pacific Islander workers are either not eligible for or cannot afford to take unpaid FMLA leave.¹⁰ And even while women of color are so often key breadwinners for their families,¹¹ they continue to face punishing wage gaps: Asian American women are typically paid just 87 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men, Black women 63 cents, Native women 60 cents and Latinas just 55 cents.¹² The combination of inequities, including the racial wealth gap, and discrimination also means that families of color may be less able to withstand the financial hardship associated with a serious family or medical event and struggle more to recover their stability afterward.¹³

The Build Back Better Act would create a strong, inclusive national paid family and medical leave program and set a nationwide paid leave baseline centered on equity. First, the Build Back Better Act would cover nearly all working people across the country, regardless of where they live and work, including many younger, part-time, low-wage and contingent workers. Second, it would

7 See note 6, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *National Compensation Survey*.

8 Ibid; National Partnership for Women & Families. (2019, September). *New Data Show Slow Progress on Increasing Access to Paid Leave and Paid Sick Days* [Press release]. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from

<https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-impact/news-room/press-statements/new-data-show-slow-progress-on-access-to-paid-leave-paid-sick-days.html>

9 Brown, S., Herr, J., Roy, R., & Klerman, J. A. (2020, July). *Employee and Worksite Perspectives of the Family and Medical Leave Act: Results from the 2018 Surveys*. Abt Associates Publication prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OASP/evaluation/pdf/WHDFMLA2018SurveyResults_FinalReport_Aug2020.pdf

10 Joshi, P., Baldiga, M., & Huber, R. (2020). *Unequal access to FMLA leave persists*. Retrieved 23 November 2020 from Brandeis University, The Heller School, Institute for Child, Youth and Family Policy website: <http://new.diversitydatakids.org/research-library/data-visualization/unequal-access-fmla-leave-persists>

11 Glynn, S. J. (2019, May 10). *Breadwinning Mothers Continue To Be the U.S. Norm*. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from Center for American Progress website: <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/women/reports/2019/05/10/469739/breadwinning-mothers-continue-u-s-norm/>

12 National Partnership for Women & Families. (2020, September). *America's Women and the Wage Gap*. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/resources/economic-justice/fair-pay/americas-women-and-the-wage-gap.pdf>; National Partnership for Women & Families. (2020, September). *Quantifying America's Gender Wage Gap by Race/Ethnicity*. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/resources/economic-justice/fair-pay/quantifying-americas-gender-wage-gap.pdf>

13 National Partnership for Women & Families. (2018, August). *Paid Family and Medical Leave: A Racial Justice Issue – and Opportunity*. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/resources/economic-justice/paid-leave/paid-family-and-medical-leave-racial-justice-issue-and-opportunity.pdf>

provide comprehensive and inclusive leave, allowing 4 weeks of time off for employees to address their own serious health issue, including pregnancy or childbirth, or to deal with the serious health issue of a family member. Third, it would provide meaningful and equitable benefits, with employees earning an average of two-thirds of their wages for twelve weeks of benefits, and with the lowest-income employees earning up to 91 percent of their wages.

The Build Back Better Act builds on successful state programs. Paid leave programs currently exist in [ten states, including the District of Columbia](#). Evidence from the existing state programs shows how meaningful they have been in the lives of working people, and how much they have benefited from access to paid leave. Analyses of California's law show that both employers and employees benefit from the program.¹⁴ In New Jersey, the program's costs have been lower than expected and public attitudes toward the program are favorable.¹⁵ Early research on Rhode Island's program found positive effects for new parents, and a majority of small- and medium-sized employers were in favor of the program one year after it took effect.¹⁶ Paid leave programs also helped states quickly address health and caregiving needs in the early stages of the pandemic.¹⁷

The Build Back Better Act would address the range of care needs people face, including the growing need to provide elder care. Changing demographics mean more adults will need elder care and the number of potential family caregivers is shrinking: For every person age 80 and older, the number of potential family caregivers will fall from about seven in 2010 to four by 2030, and then to less than three by 2050.¹⁸ It is also important to note that about three-quarters of people who take family or medical leave each year do so for reasons other than maternity or paternity care. They take leave to care for family members with serious illnesses, injuries or disabilities or for their own serious health issue.¹⁹ The majority of parents, adult children and spouses who provide care for ill family members or family members with disabilities also have paying jobs, and on average work more than 30 hours per week while also managing their caregiving responsibilities.²⁰ The majority of military caregivers – and more than three-quarters of caregivers for post-9/11

14 Appelbaum, E., & Milkman, R. (2013). *Unfinished Business: Paid Family Leave in California and the Future of U.S. Work-Family Policy*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press

15 Press of Atlantic City. (2010, November 15). *Paid Family Leave / Working well*. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from

http://www.pressofatlanticcity.com/opinion/editorials/article_Od6ba980-3a1d-56f7-9101-258999b5d9d0.html; Houser, L., & White, K. (2012, October). *Awareness of New Jersey's Family Leave Insurance Program is Low, Even as Public Support Remains High and Need Persists*. Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey Center for Women and Work Publication. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from http://njtimetocare.com/sites/default/files/03_New%20Jersey%20Family%20Leave%20Insurance-%20A%20CWW%20Issue%20Brief.pdf

16 National Partnership for Women & Families. (2015, February). *First Impressions: Comparing State Paid Family Leave Programs in Their First Years*. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <http://www.nationalpartnership.org/research-library/work-family/paid-leave/first-impressions-comparing-state-paid-family-leave-programs-in-their-first-years.pdf>; Bartel, A., Rossin-Slater, M., Ruhm, C., & Waldfogel, J. (2016, January). *Assessing Rhode Island's Temporary Caregiver Insurance Act: Insights from a Survey of Employers*. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from U.S. Department of Labor website: https://www.dol.gov/asp/evaluation/completed-studies/AssessingRhodeIslandTemporaryCaregiverInsuranceAct_InsightsFromSurveyOfEmployers.pdf

17 Boyens, C. (2020, June). *State Paid Family and Medical Leave Programs Helped a Surge of Workers Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic*. Urban Institute Publication. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/state-paid-family-and-medical-leave-programs-helped-surge-workers-affected-covid-19-pandemic>

18 Redfoot, D., Feinberg, L., & Houser, A. (2013, August). *The Aging of the Baby Boom and the Growing Care Gap: A Look at Future Declines in the Availability of Family Caregivers*. AARP Public Policy Institute Publication. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/public_policy_institute/ltrc/2013/baby-boom-and-the-growing-care-gap-insight-AARP-ppi-ltrc.pdf

19 See note 9, Exhibit 4-4.

20 National Alliance for Caregiving. (2020, May). *Caregiving in the U.S.: 2020 Report*. National Alliance for Caregiving and AARP Public Policy Institute Publication. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.caregiving.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Full-Report-Caregiving-in-the-United-States-2020.pdf>

wounded warriors – are also in the labor force.²¹ Given the prevalence of workplace discrimination and higher rates of poverty, LGBTQ workers and their families often face additional hurdles to accessing leave.

The Build Back Better Act would support improved health outcomes and could lower health care costs. New mothers who take paid leave are more likely to take the amount of time away from work recommended by doctors,²² and their children are more likely to be breastfed, receive medical check-ups and get critical immunizations.²³ When children are seriously ill, the presence of a parent shortens a child's hospital stay by 31 percent;²⁴ active parental involvement in a child's hospital care may head off future health problems, especially for children with chronic health conditions,²⁵ and thus reduce costs. Paid leave also lets people support older family members with serious health conditions, helping them fulfill treatment plans, manage their care, and avoid complications and hospital readmissions.²⁶ Early research has found that California's paid leave program reduced nursing home utilization.²⁷ And, for the millions of families in communities that are struggling with opioid and other substance use disorders, paid leave supports family caregivers, who play a key role in care and recovery by helping loved ones with health care arrangements and treatment.²⁸ The passage of a national paid family and medical leave program could save at least \$62.4 billion in health care costs due to lower rates of low-birthweight births, infant hospitalization, child ear infections, food insecurity, post-partum depression and elder nursing home use, as well as increased ADHD prevention.²⁹

The Build Back Better Act also would strengthen large and small businesses and support entrepreneurs. Paid leave reduces turnover costs – typically about one-fifth of an employee's salary³⁰ – and increases employee loyalty. In California, nine out of 10 businesses surveyed reported positive effects or no impacts on profitability and productivity after the state's paid leave program

21 Ramchand, R., Tanielian, T., Fisher, M. P., Vaughan, C. A. et al., (2014). *Hidden Heroes: America's Military Caregivers* (Figure 3.8). Retrieved 15 December 2020 from RAND Corporation website: <http://www.rand.org/health/projects/military-caregivers.html>

22 Gomby, D. S., & Pei, D. (2009). *Newborn Family Leave: Effects on Children, Parents, and Business*. David and Lucile Packard Foundation Publication. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <http://paidfamilyleave.org/pdf/NewbornFamilyLeave.pdf>

23 Heymann, J., Sprague, A. R., Nandi, A., Earle, A., et al. (2017). Paid parental leave and family wellbeing in the sustainable development era. *Public Health Reviews*, 38(21). doi: 10.1186/s40985-017-0067-2

24 Heymann, J. (2001, October 15). *The Widening Gap: Why America's Working Families Are in Jeopardy—and What Can Be Done About It*. New York, NY: Basic Books.

25 Heymann, J., & Earle, A. (2010). *Raising the global floor: dismantling the myth that we can't afford good working conditions for everyone*. Stanford, CA: Stanford Politics and Policy.

26 See e.g., Institute of Medicine. (2008, April 11). *Retooling for an Aging America: Building the Health Care Workforce*, 254. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <http://www.nationalacademies.org/hmd/reports/2008/retooling-for-an-aging-america-building-the-health-care-workforce.aspx>; Arbaje, A. I., Wolff, J. L., Yu, Q., Powe, N. R., et al. (2008, August). Postdischarge Environmental and Socioeconomic Factors and the Likelihood of Early Hospital Readmission Among Community-Dwelling Medicare Beneficiaries. *The Gerontologist*, 48(4), 495–504. doi: 10.1093/geront/48.4.495

27 Arora, K., & Wolf, D. A. (2017, November 3). Does Paid Family Leave Reduce Nursing Home Use? The California Experience. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 37(1), 38–62. doi: 10.1002/pam.22038

28 Biegel, D.E., Katz-Saltzman, S., Meeks, D., Brown, S., & Tracy, E.M. (2010). Predictors of Depressive Symptomatology in Family Caregivers of Women With Substance Use Disorders or Co-Occurring Substance Use and Mental Disorders. *Journal of Family Social Work*, 13(2), 25–44. doi: 10.1080/10522150903437458

29 Mason, J. (2021, October). Paid Leave Would Cut Healthcare Costs. Retrieved 7 December 2021, from <https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/resources/economic-justice/paid-leave/paid-leave-would-cut-health-care-costs.pdf>

30 Boushey, H., & Glynn, S. J. (2012, November 16). *There Are Significant Business Costs to Replacing Employees*. Retrieved 15 December 2020 from Center for American Progress website: <http://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/CostofTurnover.pdf>

went into effect.³¹ Small businesses reported even more positive or neutral outcomes than larger businesses.³² Small business owners from across the nation know that a national paid leave program would help level the playing field with large corporations, improve worker retention, productivity and morale, and help protect their economic security if an accident or medical emergency occurs.³³ By including self-employed people, the Build Back Better Act would also help entrepreneurs balance the risks of starting a new business with the need to ensure their families' health and security.

National paid family and medical leave has broad support from voters across party lines. Nearly eight in ten 2020 voters support a permanent paid family and medical leave policy, including 67 percent of Republicans, 77 percent of independents and 93 percent of Democrats.³⁴

Working families need a nationwide paid family and medical leave standard that is comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable. The Build Back Better Act is the paid family and medical leave proposal that meets the needs of the American people and eases the burden on working families. We urge you to support the inclusion of this proposal in the Build Back Better package.

Sincerely,

National

1,000 Days

American Academy of Pediatrics

American Association of University Women (AAUW)

American Public Health Association

American Sustainable Business Council

AnitaB.org

Asset Funders Network

Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs

BOLD ReThink

Breastfeeding Family Friendly Communities

Campaign for a Family Friendly Economy

Center for Economic and Policy Research

Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)

Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI)

Children's Defense Fund

Church World Service

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, U.S. Provinces

Family Values @ Work

³¹ See note 15.

³² Ibid.

³³ Main Street Alliance. (2018). The View from Main Street: Paid Family and Medical Leave, 2018 Report. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from https://d3n8a8pro7vnmix.cloudfront.net/mainstreetalliance/pages/886/attachments/original/1567526912/MSA_PFML_Report_-_Phase_1_v3.pdf?1567526912

³⁴ National Partnership for Women & Families (2020, November). *Voters Show Bipartisan Support for Permanent Paid Sick Days and Paid Family and Medical Leave*. Retrieved 15 December 2020, from <https://www.nationalpartnership.org/our-work/resources/economic-justice/voters-show-bipartisan-support-for-permanent-paid-sick-days-and-paid-family-and-medical-leave.pdf>

First Focus Campaign for Children
HealthConnect One
Hispanic Federation
Human Impact Partners
Institute for Family Caregiving, Inc.
Institute for Women's Policy Research
Jobs With Justice
Justice for Migrant Women
La Leche League USA
March of Dimes
Maternal Mental Health Leadership Alliance
MomsRising
NAACP
NARAL Pro-Choice America
National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence
National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of State Head Injury Administrators
National Center for Transgender Equality
National Center for Parent Leadership, Advocacy, and Community Empowerment (National PLACE)
National Council of Jewish Women
National Education Association
National Employment Law Project
National Immigration Law Center
National Military Family Association
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
National Network to End Domestic Violence
National Organization for Women
National Respite Coalition
Unitarian Universalist Association
National WIC Association
National Women's Law Center
NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice
Oxfam America
Paid Leave for All
Parents as Teachers
Physicians for Reproductive Health
PL+US and PL+US Action
PL+US: Paid Leave for the United States
Provincial Council Clerics of St. Viator
Public Advocacy for Kids (PAK)
Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice
ROC United
Shriver Center on Poverty Law
Start Early
The Arc of the United States
The Gerontological Society of America

The National Domestic Violence Hotline
TIME'S UP NOW
Union for Reform Judaism
United for Respect
United Food and Commercial Workers International Union
United State of Women
U.S. Breastfeeding Committee
U.S. Women's Chamber of Commerce
Voices for Progress
Women Effect Action Fund
Women's Caucus, American Psychiatric Association
Women's Media Center
Women of Reform Judaism
YWCA USA
ZERO TO THREE

Alabama

AIDS Alabama

California

California Child Care Resource & Referral Network
California Partnership to End Domestic Violence
Closing the Women's Wealth Gap
Contra Costa County National Organization for Women
Equal Rights Advocates
First 5 California
Legal Aid at Work
Women's Foundation California
Work Equity

Connecticut

Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund (CWEALF)

Delaware

Christian Council of Delmarva
Delaware Cares Coalition
Latino Initiative On Restorative Justice
Women's March Sussex – Delaware

District of Columbia

RESULTS DC/MD

Florida

Florida NOW Education Fund
Pinellas County NOW (National Organization for Women)
Women's Foundation of Florida

Hawai'i

Hawai'i Children's Action Network Speaks!

Illinois

Beyond Hunger
Chicago Foundation for Women
Erikson Institute
Women Employed
YWCA Metropolitan Chicago

Indiana

AAUW of Valparaiso, Indiana
American Association of University Women (AAUW) Indianapolis
Area IV Agency on Aging and Community Action Program
CICOA Aging & In-Home Solutions
Indiana Association of Area Agencies on Aging
LifeStream Services, Inc.
MCCOY (Marion County Commission on Youth, Inc.)
Monroe County NOW
Northwest Indiana Community Action
Thrive Alliance
YWCA Central Indiana

Kansas

Kansas Breastfeeding Coalition

Louisiana

Louisiana Families First Coalition
National Association of Social Workers – Louisiana Chapter

Maine

Southern Maine Workers' Center

Maryland

Public Justice Center

Massachusetts

Coalition for Social Justice
Jewish Alliance for Law and Social Action

Michigan

Michigan League for Public Policy
Restaurant Opportunities Center United (ROC MI)

Minnesota

ISAIAH
TakeAction Minnesota

Mississippi

Restaurant Opportunities Center (ROC) United Mississippi

Nebraska

ACLU of Nebraska

Nebraska Appleseed

Voices for Children in Nebraska

New Hampshire

Campaign for a Family Friendly Economy, NH

New Jersey

Family Voices NJ

NJ State Industrial Union Council

Office of Peace, Justice, and Ecological Integrity/Sisters of Charity of Saint Elizabeth

SPAN Parent Advocacy Network (SPAN)

New Mexico

Center for Advancement of Public Policy

New York

The New York Women's Foundation

North Carolina

Breastfeed Durham NC

Breastfeed Orange NC

Child Care Services Association

NC Families Care Coalition

NC Justice Center

NC State AFL-CIO

North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Think Babies™ NC Alliance

Ohio

The Ohio Women's Public Policy Network

Women's Fund of the Greater Cincinnati Foundation

Oregon

Center for Parental Leave Leadership

Our Children Oregon

Pennsylvania

Casa San Jose

First Up - Champions for Early Education

National Council of Jewish Women, Pennsylvania

PA Religious Coalition for Reproductive Justice

Pennsylvania Council of Churches

Single Mom Defined

The Restaurant Opportunities Center of Pennsylvania (ROC PA)

Women & Girls Foundation of Southwest Pennsylvania
Women's Law Project
Unitarian Universalist Justice for PA (UUJPA)–Co-leader of Reproductive Justice team

Rhode Island

Beautiful Beginnings Child Care Center
Economic Progress Institute
Right from the Start Campaign
Rhode Island Association for the Education of Young Children
Rhode Island KIDS COUNT
Women's Fund of Rhode Island

South Carolina

Women's Rights and Empowerment Network

Texas

Workers Defense Action Fund

Virginia

Maternal Mental Health Leadership Alliance
Social Action Linking Together (SALT)
Virginia Campaign for a Family Friendly Economy
Virginia Organizing

Washington

Economic Opportunity Institute
Northwest Harvest

West Virginia

NASW WV
West Virginians for Affordable Health Care

Wisconsin

CFFE – Wisconsin
Mid-Day Women's Alliance of Appleton, WI