

MADISON GUARANTEED INCOME PILOT PROGRAM

PROJECT CHARTER

- This DRAFT document was prepared by staff to help consolidate information and provide overall direction at the vision and values level
- We are seeking feedback from the MGIPP Advisory Task Force on this document

OVERVIEW	
NAME OF PROGRAM:	MADISON GUARANTEED INCOME PILOT PROGRAM
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE/NEED: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why is this program important now?• Identify the problem/current state, i.e. what is happening?• What opportunities are presented by the current state?• What is the need to address equity issues in the community and impacts on communities of color and low-income populations?	<p>The Madison Guaranteed Income Pilot Program (MGIPP) is important today because income inequality in the United States has been on the rise for decades and continues to widen in light of the economic upheaval of the COVID-19 pandemic. There is widespread recognition that the public benefit programs which form the social safety net in this country are inadequate and unable to solely solve the problems of persistent poverty, low-wage work, and the increasingly disparate reality of rapidly rising costs of living and stagnating wages in the modern US economy, borne disproportionately by BIPOC members of our communities. The idea of establishing a national guaranteed income – an income floor - for community members most in need is a strategy that has roots preceding the Civil Rights era but has emerged with particular popularity in the last few years in the United States.</p> <p>Entities like Mayors for a Guaranteed Income, Economic Security Project, Humanity Forward, the Jain Family Institute, and Fund for Guaranteed Income (this list is not exhaustive by any means) are involved with and advocating for cash transfer and guaranteed income legislation. Many of these organizations are also involved in start-up funding and research provision for municipalities to pilot guaranteed income programs and seeking to empirically prove the benefits of those programs for designated sub-populations within participating communities. These entities, and the many unlisted organizations doing this work locally and nationally, represent an opportunity for paradigm shift on direct payments and cash transfers in the form of a guaranteed income.</p> <p>The overarching goal of supplementing the existing social safety net to lift people out of poverty through direct payments and a guaranteed income is also closely tied to equity issues and uplifting members of BIPOC and low-income communities. This would be an important time to point out that what a guaranteed income (GI) seeks to do is different than what a universal basic income (UBI) seeks to do, by and large. A GI consists of defined, direct payments to a targeted demographic(s) e.g. “Community members who live below the federal poverty line”, “Single, Black mothers”, “Individuals who were formerly incarcerated for a felony offense”, etc, etc. A UBI consists of defined, direct payments to everyone. Jeff Bezos or a low-wage worker living paycheck to paycheck – they both receive the UBI payment.</p>

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	<p>In many (if not all) communities across the country - Madison included - there is an unfortunate but real correlation between income level and race. Establishing a guaranteed income program, both as a pilot in Madison and at the state and national levels, is a step towards leveling long-reaching historic income inequities experienced by BIPOC community members. As a loose analog, some studies show that the Child Tax Credit increases adopted in the American Family Act of 2021 has the possibility to reduce poverty in African American and Latinx households by 52.4% and 45.4% respectively (FULL POLICY BRIEF). This, to some extent, highlights the power and impact of making direct payments to households and the potential that a guaranteed income program could have for BIPOC and low-income households.</p>
<p>VISION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the desired goals of the program• What is the scope of the program's work?• What is outside the boundaries of the program's work?• How does the program's work relate to that of others?	<p>The desired goals of the Madison Guaranteed Income Pilot Program are two-fold. Because of the relatively small participant pool in the MGIPP (~125 households), the primary goal of the program is to promulgate and add to a body of data compiled from communities across the United States, which will analyze the effects that guaranteed income programs have on community residents. Those results – if favorable - will be used to advocate for the inclusion of guaranteed income programs and policies into state and federal policy and budgetary priorities.</p> <p>The secondary goal of the program is to uplift and empower Madison residents to meet their basic needs (and beyond) by providing unrestricted, supplementary cash income over the course of a 12-month period.</p> <p>In line with the two preceding goals, the scope of the MGIPP's work is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Partner with our national research partner (UPenn) and local research facilitator (UW IRP) to collect data from program participants and control group participants related to expenditure, changes in perceived quality of life, employment status, mobility status, etc(2) Through the program's operational partner (UW IRP), hire research facilitation and program operations staff to manage core project components related to research reports, stakeholder/donor updates, story-telling re: participant experiences, benefits counseling, technical assistance and customer service to participants, and interaction with the Advisory Task Force on incorporating feedback into program implementation(3) Continue exploring ways to secure local and national funding that extends the duration and/or creates new participant cohorts of the local program so that more Madison residents can benefit from it

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	<p>While a substantive infusion of cash income to lower-income households is broadly viewed as a boon to increasing quality of life, the MGIPP does not proclaim to address all of the social determinants of health (SDOH) and the conditions created by disparities in SDOH. Addressing all of these high-level outcomes are outside of the boundaries of this program's work. Additionally, this program does not seek to replace the social safety net provided by public benefits such as public housing/section 8 vouchers, SSI/SSDI, SNAP and WIC, Medicaid, etc. A key component of the MGIPP is the provision of benefits counseling so that prospective participants are aware of the eligibility concerns or potential benefits cliffs they may face by receiving an infusion of cash income from the program.</p>
<p>APPROACH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe how you will address the problems identified.• Describe how you will advance this work in the community.• Describe how you will take advantage of opportunities that may be presented.	<p>Using funding provided solely by private contributions, the MGIPP will provide \$500/mo for 12 months to at least 125 households within the City of Madison who meet the following minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reside within the City of Madison- Are at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level- Has children living in the household ages 0-<18 <p>Members of the MGIPP Advisory Task Force will work with City staff and partners at UW IRP and have regular monthly meetings that provide updates on program progress, outline programmatic challenges that require input and assistance to solve, and seek creative ways to engage with and better assist Madison residents and the larger Madison community.</p> <p>Using the research expertise and capacity from UW IRP and MGI/UPenn, the MGIPP will be able to collect information and data from program participants as well as control group participants (who are compensated for their time and feedback) on how the additional, unrestricted income has changed their economic realities and what benefits and/or issues it has created for them.</p> <p>UW IRP will contract with a benefits counseling agency so that potential enrollees (residents invited to participate in the GI program) are aware of any benefits cliffs or adverse action to any existing or future public benefits by enrolling in the GI program. This will allow potential participants to make informed decisions on the costs and benefits of enrolling in MGIPP and allow them to accept or decline enrollment based on the impacts to their public benefits and economic situation.</p>

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OBJECTIVES & MEASURES:

- What outcomes does the approach envision?
- What are the potential impacts in the community?
- How will their effectiveness be measured?

Looking for guidance on this from UPenn to determine if there are standard objectives and measures of success for ALL GI programs supported by MGI.

Successful local outcomes of MGIPP include:

- Increased quality of life of participants as measured by longitudinal surveying over the duration of the MGIPP and post-MGIPP
 - o Possibly using adapted Social Determinants of Health screening questions to focus on select SDOH (listed below):
 - (1) Economic Stability, (2) Education, (3) Health and Health Care, (4) Neighborhood and Built Environment, and (5) Social and Community Context
 - o Research staff working on crafting survey Qs at UW IRP and UPenn
- Decreased adverse interactions and consequences between justice-involved juveniles
 - o Questions will be formulated that try and ascertain the correlation between increased household income and adverse interactions with the juvenile justice system

Successful national outcomes of MGIPP include:

- Promulgation of a body of data compiled from communities across the United States, which will analyze the effects that guaranteed income programs have on community residents. Those results – if favorable - will be used to advocate for the inclusion of guaranteed income programs and policies into state and federal policy and budgetary priorities.

Potential community impacts from MGIPP include (1) direct, measurable increases in select social determinants of health for participant households, (2) indirect benefits to non-participating households because of increased beneficial actions, behaviors and social cohesion, which positively affect communities AND/OR decreases in adverse actions, behaviors and social discord that would negatively affect communities.

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RESOURCES REQUIRED: e.g. staff, technology, consultant, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff for the MGIPP – Program Manager and Research Fellow - Staff for the MGIPP Adv. Force – City staff - Virtual meeting technology - Donor Funding to support the MGIPP participants incentives - Benefits Counselors - IT and comms support for website and messaging
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ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	
CHAIR/CO-CHAIR	Walter Williams (Advisory Task Force)
LEAD STAFFER(S):	MGIPP Program Manager (TBD), MGIPP Research Fellow (TBD), George Reistad (<i>City</i>), Nancy Saiz (<i>City</i>)
STAFF SUPPORT:	Mayor Satya Rhodes-Conway (<i>City</i>), Kevin Ramakrishna (<i>City</i>), Matt Wachter (<i>City</i>), Jennifer Stoiber (<i>City – Admin Support</i>)
MEMBERS – ADVISORY TASK FORCE:	
NAME	ROLE/RESPONSIBILITY
1. Walter Williams	Chair – Non-profit Rep
2. Alder Tag Evers	Member – Alder
3. Alder Jael Currie	Member – Alder
4. Shiva Bidar	Member – Mayoral Appointee
5. Sabrina Madison	Member – Non-profit Rep
6. Laura Dresser	Member – Social Welfare Policy Expert
7. Erica Nelson	Member - Social Welfare Policy Expert
8. Stephen Young	Member - Social Welfare Policy Expert
9. Karen Menendez Coller	Member – Non-profit Rep
10. Martha Cranley	Member – Non-profit Rep
11. VACANT	Member – Non-profit Rep
EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER ADVISORS OR MEMBERS :	
NAME	ROLE/RESPONSIBILITY
1. Hilary Shager	UW-Inst for Research on Poverty – Operations Supervision/Support
2. Katherine Magnuson	UW-Inst for Research on Poverty – Operations Supervision/Support
3. Libby Gerds	Give Back Foundation – Fiscal Agent
4. Sukhi Samra and Cameron Burns	Mayors for a Guaranteed Income – Fiscal Supporter/Network Convener
5. Taylor Stinchfield	TASC – Benefits Distribution Partner
6. Erin Coltrera	UPenn Ctr for a Guaranteed Income Research – Research Partner
7. Stacia West and Amy Castro	UPenn Ctr for a Guaranteed Income Research – Research Partner

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POTENTIAL PROJECTS FOR MGIPP ADVISORY TASK FORCE	
TITLE/FOCUS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Participant Recruitment <i>Process Guidance</i>	Assist Core Staff with the process of recruiting MGIPP participants to apply via online portal as defined by established participation criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reside within the City of Madison - Are at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level - Has children living in the household ages 0-<18
Community Engagement Strategies <i>Communication, Feedback</i>	Collaborate with Core Staff and community-based orgs and residents to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide updates on program progress and successes/challenges - Discuss creation of pathways for resident feedback that could affect program implementation strategies
Benefits Counseling <i>Service Provider Identification</i>	Strategize with Core Staff on developing a short list of competent and relevant agencies, orgs, and/or businesses that could contract with UW-IRP to provide benefits counseling services to potential MGIPP enrollees.

CHANGE IN SCOPE			
Consult with Staff to determine when changes in scope would require approval by MGIPP Advisory Task Force			
DATE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	ACTION TAKEN	APPROVED BY