

Date of Hearing: June 21, 2022

Counsel: Liah Burnley

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer, Sr., Chair

SB 1371 (Bradford) – As Amended May 19, 2022

**SUMMARY:** Requires the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to adopt a five-year plan to increase the compensation for incarcerated persons. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires the Secretary of CDCR to adopt a five-year implementation schedule to increase the compensation for incarcerated persons engaged in work programs.
- 2) Provides that the increase in compensation shall allow an incarcerated individual to do all of the following:
  - a) Afford quarterly packages;
  - b) Maintain family connections, including, but not limited to, the ability to purchase envelopes, stamps, writing paper and writing instruments, and the ability to afford phone calls; and,
  - c) Purchase educational materials.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Prohibits slavery and provides that involuntary servitude is prohibited except to punish crime. (Cal. Const., art. I, §6.)
- 2) Authorizes the Legislature to provide for minimum wages and for the general welfare of employees. (Cal. Const., art. XIV, § 1.)
- 3) Allows the Director of CDCR to enter into contracts with public entities, organizations, and businesses for the purpose of conducting programs which use the labor of incarcerated persons. (Cal. Const., art. XIV, § 5.)
- 4) Provides that CDCR shall require of every able-bodied incarcerated person as many hours of faithful labor in each day and every day during their term of imprisonment. (Pen. Code, § 2700.)
- 5) Allows CDCR to employ incarcerated person for the rendering of services that are needed by the state or any political subdivision thereof, including any county, district, city, school or other public use or for use by the federal government, or any agency or department thereof and allows CDCR to enter into contracts for this purpose. (Pen. Code, § 2701.)

- 6) Allows CDCR to employ incarcerated person for the rendering of emergency services for the preservation of life or property within the state, whether that property is owned by public entities or private citizens, when a county level state of emergency has been declared due to a natural disaster and the local governing board has requested assistance. (Pen. Code, § 2701.)
- 7) Establishes the Prison Industry Authority (PIA), a work program for incarcerated persons to provide goods and services used by CDCR and thereby reducing the costs of its operations. (Pen. Code, §§ 2800-2880.)
- 8) Provides that the compensation schedule for incarcerated employees in the PIA program shall be based on quantity and quality of work performed and shall be required, but in no event shall that compensation exceed one-half the minimum wage provided in the Labor Code, except as otherwise provided. (Pen. Code, § 2811.)
- 9) Sets the minimum wage at \$15 per hour, commencing January 1, 2023. On August 1, 2023 and every year thereafter, the Director of Finance is required to calculate and increase in the minimum wage, as specified. (Lab. Code, § 1118.12.)
- 10) States that incarcerated persons not engaged in PIA programs, but who are engaged in productive labor outside of such programs may be compensated in like manner. (Pen. Code, § 2700.)
- 11) States that these provisions apply to incarcerated persons sentenced to death, except as otherwise provided. Requires CDCR to deduct 70% or the balance owing, whichever is less, from condemned persons' wages and trust account deposits, and to transfer those funds to the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (CalVCB). ([Pen. Code, § 2700.1.](#))
- 12) Establishes the Joint Venture Program (JVP), which authorizes public entities, organizations and businesses to contract with CDCR for the purposes of employing prison labor. (Pen. Code, §§ 2717-2717.9.)
- 13) Requires the compensation of incarcerated persons engaged in the JVP to be comparable to wages paid by the joint venture employer to non-inmate employees performing similar work for that employer. If the joint venture employer does not employ such non-inmate employees in similar work, compensation shall be comparable to wages paid for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the work is to be performed. (Pen. Code, § 2717.8.)
- 14) Provides that such wages shall be subject to deductions, as determined by CDCR, which shall not, in the aggregate, exceed 80% of gross wages and shall include the following:
  - a) Federal, state, and local taxes;
  - b) Reasonable charges for room and board;
  - c) Any restitution fine or contributions to any fund to compensate victims of crime of not more than 20%, but not less than 5%, of gross wages; and,

- d) Allocations for support of family pursuant to state statute, court order, or agreement by the incarcerated person. (Pen. Code, § 2717.8.)
- 15) Authorizes JVP employers to claim a Prison Inmate Labor Credit, a tax credit for 10% of all wages paid to incarcerated persons. (Rev. & Tax Code, § 17053.6.)
- 16) Authorizes the Department of Transportation (DOT) to employ incarcerated persons at road camps for the improvement and maintenance of state highways. (Pen. Code, §§ 2760-2772.)
- 17) Provides that the Director of CDCR shall fix a daily rate to be expended for prison labor for road camps, and when so fixed, DOT shall set aside funds to pay for this labor on a monthly basis. CDCR is required to set up an account for each incarcerated person, who shall be credited monthly with an amount computed by multiplying the daily rate by the number of days the person actually performed labor during the month. The account is debited monthly with the person's proportionate share of expenses of camp maintenance, including the expenses for food, medicine, medical attendance, clerical and accounting personnel, and the expenses necessary to maintain care and welfare facilities such as camp hospital for first aid, barbershop and cobbler shop, and the incarcerated person's personal expenses from the commissary for clothing, toilet articles, candy, and other personal items. CDCR, by regulation, may fix the maximum amount, over and above all deductions, that an incarcerated person may receive for their employment at a DOT road camp. CDCR, in computing the debits to be made to the convict's accounts, may add not to exceed 10% on all items. (Pen. Code, § 2762.)
- 18) Authorizes any department, division, bureau, commission or other agency of the state or federal government to use persons confined in the state prisons to perform work at permanent, temporary, and mobile camps and allows the Director of CDCR to enter into contracts for this purpose. (Pen. Code, §§ 2780-2792.)
- 19) Establishes conservation centers and states that the primary purpose of the conservation centers is the receiving, employment, care, custody and education of incarcerated persons. (Pen. Code, § 6200-6208.)
- 20) Provides that incarcerated persons may be assigned to public conservation projects, including but not limited to forest fire prevention and control, forest and watershed management, recreational area development, and fish and game management. (Pen. Code, § 6202.)
- 21) States that CDCR may fix a daily rate to be expended for such labor at camps and conservation centers, and by regulation, may also fix the maximum amount, over and above all deductions, that an incarcerated person may receive. (Pen. Code, §§ 2782 & 6202.)
- 22) Provides that whenever an incarcerated person is paid for such labor willfully violates the terms of their employment or the rules of the camp, conservation center, or CDCR, then the Director of CDCR, may determine what portion of all moneys earned by the person shall be forfeited. (Pen. Code, §§ 2785 & 6202.)

**EXISTING FEDERAL LAW:** Provides that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within

the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. (U.S. Const., amend. XIII.)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown.

**COMMENTS:**

- 1) **Author's Statement:** According to the author, “SB 1371 would require the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to adopt a five-year implementation schedule to increase the compensation for incarcerated persons engaged in work programs under the jurisdiction of the department. The bill would specify that the increase in compensation is required to adequately allow an incarcerated person to afford quarterly packages, purchase educational materials, and maintain family connections. This bill aims to provide incarcerated people with a fair wage that can help people find financial independence; pay more towards restitution, afford canteen items, have the means to stay in contact with family, and prepare for successful reentry, thereby decreasing recidivism rates and promoting public safety.”
- 2) **Prison Labor:** California law requires of “every able-bodied prisoner imprisoned in any state prison as many hours of faithful labor in each day and every day during his or her term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the director of Corrections.” (Pen. Code, § 2700.)

Both the U.S. Constitution and the California Constitution allow for that compulsory labor to be unpaid. Specifically, the 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution outlawed slavery and involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime where the party has been duly convicted. (*Hurtado v. United States* (1973) 410 U.S. 578, 589) Article 1, section 6 of the California Constitution outlaws slavery and involuntary servitude but allows involuntary servitude to punish crime. While both the U.S. Constitution and the California Constitution allow for compulsory work for incarcerated persons, they do not require it. (*Moss v. Superior Court* (1998) 17 Cal. 4th 396, 418.)

According to a study by the Prison Policy Initiative, prisoners across the country are being paid less today than they were in 2001. (Prison Policy Initiative, *How Much Do Incarcerated People Earn In Each State?* (April 10, 2017).

<<https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2017/04/10/wages/>>.) “The average of the minimum daily wages paid to incarcerated workers for non-industry prison jobs is now 86 cents, down from 93 cents reported in 2001. The average maximum daily wage for the same prison jobs has declined more significantly, from \$4.73 in 2001 to \$3.45 today.” (*Ibid.*) The average wage for non-industry prison job across the US is \$0.14-\$0.63. In California, the average is significantly below the national average at \$0.08-\$0.37. (*Ibid.*)

Courts are generally dismissive to complaints by incarcerated people concerning wages for their labor. Courts have consistently held that state prisoners are not employees entitled to minimum wage. (*Burleson v. California* (1996) 83 F.3d 311.) Courts have also held that prisoners do not have a constitutionally protected property interest to wages for their labor under the Fifth Amendment. (*Serra v. Lappin* (2010) 600 F.3d 1191, 1195 (citing *Piatt v. MacDougall* (1985) 773 F.2d 1032, 1035 [holding that the state does not deprive an incarcerated person of a constitutionally protected liberty interest by forcing them to work without pay].)

Additionally, people confined in prison generally have no right to refuse to work. (*Draper v. Rhay* (1963) 315 F.2d 193, 197; see also *Berry v. Bunnell* (1994) 39 F.3d 1056, 1057 [persons in prison can be disciplined by being required to work extra shift].) Individuals incarcerated at CDCR do not have the ability to prioritize receiving an education and pursuing rehabilitation through programs over working. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15 § 3040 [work assignments may be given in lieu of rehabilitative programs, without the person's consent].) If an incarcerated person in a California prison chooses not to work, that decision will result in restrictions on privileges, including the elimination of all visits and their being allowed only a quarter of their authorized canteen purchases, telephone calls only in emergency situations, no access to recreation or entertainment, no personal property, and only limited access to the yard, loss of time credits already earned, and zero credit earning in the future. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15 § 3315.)

- 3) **Incarcerated Persons' Wages:** This bill would require CDCR to develop a five-year plan to increase compensation for incarcerated persons engaged in work programs under its jurisdiction, as specified. Work programs under CDCR's jurisdiction include the PIA, JVP, DOT road camps, conservation camps, and fire camps.

According to background material provided by the author, approximately 58,000 incarcerated people are assigned jobs. On average incarcerated staff work 6.5 hours per day/ 32 hours per week in a wide range of jobs. An assignment to a paid position is a privilege dependent on available funding, job performance, seniority and conduct. These factors are be criteria considered in determining a worker's eligibility for pay earning status and rate of pay. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15 § 3040.) Some work assignments are unpaid. (CDCR Department Operations Manual (DOM), § 51120.7.) Title 15 regulations prohibit paying incarcerated workers for being members of the inmate advisory council, running rehabilitative programs, or any other specific work or training deemed as "non-pay" by the inmate pay committee. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15 § 3040; DOM § 5120.7.)

Generally, incarcerated workers are paid the following wages, as determined by the Secretary of CDCR:

General Pay Scale Table Pay Rate Table <sup>1</sup>							
Title	Pay Grade	Hourly Pay Rates			Monthly Pay Rates		
		Low	Mid	High	Low	Mid	High
Lead Person Level 1 DOT 9	1	\$0.32	\$0.35	\$0.37	\$48	\$53	\$56
Special Skill Level DOT 7–8	2	\$0.19	\$0.26	\$0.32	\$29	\$39	\$48
Technician Level 3 DOT 5–6	3	\$0.15	\$0.20	\$0.24	\$23	\$30	\$36
Semi-Skill Level 4 DOT 3–4	4	\$0.11	\$0.15	\$0.18	\$17	\$23	\$27
Level 4 DOT 1–2	5	\$0.08	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$12	\$17	\$20

<sup>1</sup> Source: Department of Finance, *Inmate Pay*, available at:  
[https://esd.dof.ca.gov/Documents/bcp/1819/FY1819\\_ORG5225\\_BCP1687.pdf](https://esd.dof.ca.gov/Documents/bcp/1819/FY1819_ORG5225_BCP1687.pdf).

Pay increases and reductions are not automatic or based on the worker's longevity in an assignment. (DOM § 51120.8.) Pay increases or reductions are based on a supervisor's recommendation and performance reports. (*Ibid.*) Workers may only receive a pay increase on a quarterly basis until their maximum pay rate for that assignment is obtained. (*Ibid.*)

- 4) **Prison Industry Authority (PIA) Wages:** PIA was created in 1982, as a semiautonomous state agency to develop and operate industrial, agricultural, and service enterprises employing people who are incarcerated in the state's prisons. (Pen. Code, §§ 2800-2807.) PIA is required "to create and maintain working conditions within the enterprises as much like those which prevail in private industry as possible, to assure prisoners employed therein the opportunity to work productively, to earn funds, and to acquire or improve effective work habits and occupational skills." (Pen. Code, § 2801 subd. (b).) PIA is required to be self-supporting and not depend on General Fund budget appropriations to operate. (*Ibid.*)

PIA wages are traditionally higher than the wages paid to people working in CDCR jobs, but individuals who work for prison-run industries are not entitled to earn the federal minimum wage. (*Burleson v. California* (9th Cir. 1996) 83 F.3d 311, 313; *Hale v. Arizona* (9th Cir. 1993) 993 F.2d 1387, 1389.) State law requires that PIA wages are not more than half of the current minimum wage. (Pen. Code, § 2811; DOM §§ 51121.1-51121.20.) Thus, as of June 21, 2022, PIA wages can be no more than \$7 per hour. (Lab. Code, § 1118.12.) The current pay scale for PIA workers is considerably under that cap:

PIA Hourly Pay Schedule <sup>2</sup>			
Title	Step I	Step II	Step III
Level 1 Lead Person (AA)	\$0.80	\$0.90	\$1
Level 2 Special Skills (A)	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.80
Level 3 Technician (B)	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.70
Level 4 Semi-Skill (C)	\$0.50	\$0.55	\$0.60
Level 5 Laborer (D)	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.45

- 5) **Joint Venture Program (JVP) Wages:** Proposition 139, the Prison Inmate Labor Initiative, passed on November 6, 1990, created JVP which allows state prisons to contract with businesses to operate within prison facilities and employ incarcerated persons for the purposes of producing goods and services. These programs are patterned after operations outside of prison so as to provide incarcerated workers with the skills necessary to become productive members of society upon their release from state prison. (DOM § 53140.1.) JVP is currently managed by PIA on behalf of CDCR. (Pen. Code, § 2717.1.) The initiative required that wages be comparable to the wages for non-incarcerated people doing similar work and required that deductions for specific obligations be made from an incarcerated employee's earnings and shall not in the aggregate exceed 80% of a person's gross wages.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: (DOM § 51121.10.)

(Pen. Code, § 2717.8; DOM § 53140.10.) Those deductions are limited to Federal, state, and local taxes, reasonable charges for room and board, victim restitution of no more than 20%, but not less than 5% of gross wages, and an allocation for family support. (Pen. Code, § 2717.8; DOM § 53140.10.)

According to background material provided by the author, as of March 22, 2022, only 23 incarcerated people have JVP jobs. Current wages for the jobs range from \$14 per hour to \$15.42 per hour. These wages are determined each December based on Employee Development Department wage data. (DOM § 53140.14.) PIA distributes the net earnings by JVP employees, after taxes, in the following manner: 20% to CDCR for room and board; 20% for the payment of restitution; 20% for family support obligations (if there is no court-ordered withholding, these funds will be deposited into the person's savings account); 20% to the employees trust account, to cover expenses in the prison; and, 20% to a savings account maintained on behalf of the employee to be provided to them upon their release from prison. (DOM § 53140.15.1.)

- 6) **Conservation Camp and Fire Camp Wages:** CDCR also runs 35 conservation/fire camps in partnership with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Los Angeles County Fire Department. (DOM § 51130.3.) State law permits CDCR to establish a Conservation Camp Program and to promulgate rules and regulations for the government of and management of their affairs. (Pen Code, §§ 6200 & 6204; DOM § 51130.1.) The purpose of the Correctional Conservation Camp Program is to promote the conservation of natural and human resources in cooperation with other state and local agencies in a joint operation. (*Ibid.*) Incarcerated workers may be assigned to perform public conservation projects including, but not limited to, forest fire protection and control, forest and watershed management, recreational area development, fish and game management, soil conservation, and forest watershed revegetation. (DOM § 51130.2.)

Incarcerated staff in the camps are assigned to one of five pay grades with a pay rate of \$1.45 to \$3.90 per day. (DOM § 51130.27.3.) When working as emergency firefighters during a wildfire, that pay is increased to \$1 per hour and is paid by the State Emergency Fund. (*Ibid.*) The specific rate per hour is established by CDCR:

<b>Fire Camp Pay Schedule<sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Pay Grade</b>	<b>Rates</b>
Grade I The majority of workers are assigned to this grade	\$1.45 per day
Grade II Skilled and experienced workers and a selected number of in-camp workers are assigned to this grade	\$1.67 per day
Grade III A limited number of skilled workers who have been given special assignments are included at this level	\$1.95 per day
Grade IV Reserved for a very limited number of highly skilled journeyman level workers	\$2.56 per day

<sup>3</sup> Source: DOM § 51130.27.3.

Grade V	
Two positions in each camp are designated for this grade	\$3.90 per day
Emergency Fire Fighter	\$1.00 hourly

The pay period for fire camps is based on the calendar month and incarcerated workers are compensated for each day's work within the month. (DOM § 51130.27.2.) The standard workweek is five eight-hour days, Monday through Friday, with Saturdays, Sundays, and approved holidays off. (DOM § 51130.27.2.)

- 7) **ACA 3 (Kamlager), The California Abolition Act to Abolish Involuntary Servitude:** ACA 3 (Kamlager), of the 201-2022 Legislative Session, would amend the California Constitution to prohibit all forms of involuntary servitude, including when it is used as punishment for a crime. ACA 3 was passed the Assembly with a 59-0 vote, receiving the two-thirds majority required for a constitutional amendment and is currently pending on the Senate Floor. If passed by the Senate with a two thirds majority vote, ACA 3 will go before voters on the November 2022 general election ballot.

It is unclear what effect this constitutional amendment will have on prison labor. The Supreme Court of the United States has defined involuntary servitude as “a condition of servitude in which the victim is forced to work for [another person] by the use or threat of physical restraint or physical injury, or by the use or threat of coercion through law or the legal process,” but that definition does not give any indication as to whether or how much compensation must be offered in order for the labor not to be “forced.” (*United States v. Kozminksi* (1988) 487 U.S. 931.) For example, CDCR could pay incarcerated persons some lesser amount than minimum wage per hour sufficient to either escape the definition of involuntary servitude altogether, or to entice enough incarcerated persons to voluntarily work.

- 8) **Argument in Support:** According to *Initiate Justice*, “In 1851, only a year after receiving statehood, California began using prison labor. Incarcerated workers helped build California’s infrastructure, including early roads and highways. Today, California relies heavily on prison labor but pays incarcerated workers unfair and meagerly low wages. In California, roughly 65,000 people in prison work full-time for CDCR and PIA, earning \$0.08 an hour to \$1 per hour, at most \$3.90 per day. CDCR then deducts a mandatory 55% for restitution and administrative fees from a person’s pay.

“In California, incarcerated people are on the front lines of helping prevent and contain wildfires, yet they are paid paltry amounts while risking their lives. Incarcerated people help produce over 1,400 different goods and services, including road signs, clothing, cleaning products, license plates, and office furniture, which are in most rooms in the State Capitol. Across California, thousands of incarcerated people work as electricians, carpenters, cooks, orderlies, porters, braille transcribers, silk-screen printers, and many other integral work positions essential to the operations of a state prison.

“These low wage amounts have not risen since the early 1990s, while the price of goods at the canteen keeps growing. Inside prisons, canteen goods are marked up at 65% of the retail price. For example, a soap bar can be upwards of \$ 2.25, toothpaste can cost over \$3.60, and phone calls cost 0.25 cents per minute. Because of the rising costs of goods, a low wage remains a significant burden for incarcerated people to pay for essential items and have the



funds to stay in contact with their families.

“Low wage earnings, combined with drastic deductions to pay off other criminal justice debt, leave people exiting prison without financial stability and drastically increases the likelihood that someone will be unable to pay child support, restitution, or any other debt associated with the criminal justice system. 87% of incarcerated people in California enter prison owing an average amount of \$6,000 for restitution. Estimates indicate formerly incarcerated people owe 60% of their income to forms of criminal justice debt. Only 55% of formerly incarcerated individuals reported any earnings during the first year of release. The ability to save and accumulate wealth while in prison would better position incarcerated people during the first year post-release.

“In turn, improved post-release stability would have a significant anti-recidivism, as poverty is a main driver of incarceration — and minimize burden on public safety net resources as well. When formerly incarcerated person can meet their basic needs upon release, they are less likely to rely on welfare services or recidivate. The Joint Venture Program (JVP), which has a higher pay schedule than CDCR, already provides a successful model and framework for this legislation. Those who have been a part of the JVP have a 9% recidivism rate compared to California’s 55%.

“Raising wages for incarcerated people would also lessen a lot of burden on Californian families. The Ella Baker Center for Human Rights report found that nearly 65% of families become unable to pay for their basic needs when a household member goes to prison; 70% of those families were raising children. Not only are people unable to provide meaningful financial support while incarcerated due to the currently low wages — the average incarcerated parent can owe \$36,500 in child support — many have to ask family for money to cover basic food, health, and daily needs.

“By providing the opportunity for incarcerated workers to earn higher wages, incarcerated people would be able to afford basic food and hygiene products, purchase quarterly packages, stay in communication with family and purchase educational materials. The five-year implementation schedule makes it feasible to get to a point where incarcerated workers would be able to pay off large amounts of their restitution, along with any fines and fees related to their court proceedings, while having the opportunity to meet their financial responsibilities to their families and prepare for successful reentry — thereby decreasing recidivism rates and promoting public safety.”

**9) Related Legislation:**

- a) AB 1972 (Ward), would increase the fee for grand jurors, as specified. AB is pending in Senate Public Safety Committee.
- b) AB 2023 (Bennett), would entitle a person incarcerated in, or recently released from, a county jail to have access to up to three free telephone calls in the county jail to plan for a safe and successful release. AB 2023 is pending referral in Senate Rules Committee.
- c) SB 993 (Skinner), would, among other provisions, increase victim compensation award amounts, as specified. SB 993 is pending in Assembly Appropriations Committee.

- d) SB 1008 (Becker), would require state and local correctional facilities to provide voice communication services to incarcerated persons free of charge. SB 1008 is pending in Assembly Appropriations Committee.
- e) SB 1304 (Kamlager), would increase the amount of money an individual receives upon release from prison from \$200 to \$1,300 and would require that amount to be adjusted for inflation, as specified. SB 1304 is pending in Assembly Appropriations Committee.
- f) ACA 3 (Kamlager), would remove the exception from the California Constitution that prohibits involuntary servitude except as a punishment to a crime. ACA 3 is pending on the Senate Floor.

**10) Prior Legislation:**

- a) SCR 69 (Bradford), of the 2019-2020 Legislative session, would have expressed the Legislature's support for fair and just wages for incarcerated persons working for CDCR. SCR 69 was never heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.
- b) SB 635 (Nielsen), Chapter 422, Statutes of 2015, increased compensation for wrongful convictions to adjust for inflation.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:****Support**

Anti-Recidivism Coalition (Co-Sponsor)  
The Young Women's Freedom Center (Co-Sponsor)  
California Attorneys for Criminal Justice  
California Public Defenders Association  
Californians for Safety and Justice  
Courage California  
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights  
Essie Justice Group  
Fair Chance Project  
Felony Murder Elimination Project  
Fresno Barrios Unidos  
Glide  
Initiate Justice  
Microsoft Corporation  
Paws for Life K9 Rescue  
Represent Justice  
Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition  
Starting Over, INC.  
The Love We Dont See  
Uncommon Law

**Opposition**

None submitted.

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