

Date of Hearing: April 22, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Liz Ortega, Chair

AB 2499 (Gipson) – As Amended April 13, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Corrections: prison conditions

**SUMMARY:** Requires, by July 1, 2027, the Division of Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) to submit a rulemaking proposal for the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board's (standards board) review and adoption, specifically applicable to workers in any prison or institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), as specified, as well as requires the CDCR to make infrastructure upgrades to its facilities to mitigate the effects of excessive weather and natural disasters. Specifically, **this bill:**

*Labor Code Sections:*

- 1) Requires, by July 1, 2027, the Cal/OSHA to submit a rulemaking proposal to the standards board, for the board's review and adoption, specifically applicable to workers in any prison or institution under the jurisdiction of the CDCR.
- 2) Requires the Cal/OSHA, in preparing the proposed regulations, to do all of the following:
  - a) Ensure the standards proposed and adopted pursuant to (1) above are consistent with the requirements described in (7)-(36) below and, as appropriate, authorizes the standards to draw from, or build upon, the existing heat illness prevention standards.
  - b) Provide regulatory protections for both of the following:
    - i) Workers when the temperature or heat index in a work area equals or exceeds 85 degrees Fahrenheit.
    - ii) Workers when the indoor temperature or heat index equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit if workers wear restrictive clothing or are exposed to high radiant heat, consistent with, and no less protective than, the framework for indoor heat illness prevention set in the existing standard for other industries, while tailored to the unique conditions of correctional facilities.
  - c) Ensure the CDCR establishes and implements effective policies for all of the following:
    - i) Protocols for the Cal/OSHA to monitor indoor temperatures, inspect facilities, investigate heat-related incidents, and assess compliance with required standards.
    - ii) Emergency response protocols for immediate action during extreme weather events, including hazard assessments, stop work orders, evacuation, and strategies to protect workers from exposure to harsh conditions.
    - iii) Protocols to investigate and document heat-related illness incidents among workers.
    - iv) Staff training and resources.

- v) Appropriate and necessary worker hydration requirements.
  - vi) Protocols for medical intervention.
  - vii) Protocols for the CDCR to monitor indoor temperatures, inspect facilities, investigate heat-related incidents, and assess compliance with required standards.
  - viii) Annual reporting of heat-related illness incidents to the Cal/OSHA in compliance with any reporting order, rule, or regulation adopted by the standards board.
  - ix) Maintaining heat incident log records for all work-related serious heat-related incidents or fatalities, as specified.
  - x) Submitting an annual report to the Cal/OSHA summarizing incidents of heat-related illnesses, cold exposure incidents, hydration efforts, and health monitoring practices for evaluation and compliance verification.
- 3) Requires the Cal/OSHA to consider requiring that the CDCR do all of the following:
- a) Maintain comprehensive records of indoor climate condition monitoring, hydration provisions, and health assessments for incarcerated workers, making these records available for review during inspections by the division.
  - b) Maintain temperature and related climate condition records in a durable digital format, including weekly supervisory review and sign off, and retain those records for a minimum period sufficient to support inspections, enforcement, and public reporting.
  - c) Monitor maximum and minimum indoor temperatures.
  - d) Identify feasible improvements, including installing or upgrading infrastructure related to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) to protect workers.
- 4) Requires the CDCR to comply with the above requirements and any order, rule, or regulation adopted by the standards board pursuant to the above requirements.
- 5) Defines certain terms, including “heat illness” and “indoor,” for the purposes of the above provisions.
- 6) Requires the CDCR to carry out the above-described duties within existing resources of the CDCR and the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) unless additional resources are appropriated.

*Penal Code Sections:*

- 7) Requires the CDCR to do all of the following:
- a) Consider issuing appropriate clothing during summer months, including issuing shorts as part of a standard uniform.
  - b) Identify the need for additional shade structures in yards and exercise areas as part of the plan, as specified, and, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, prioritize the

installation of additional shade structures at facilities with the greatest exposure to excessive heat.

- c) During excessive heat or wildfire smoke events, to the greatest extent practicable within existing resources, allow incarcerated individuals increased access to showers and personal fans. Provides that fans shall not count towards an incarcerated person's appliance limit and multiple fans are allowed for each individual during excessive heat or wildfire smoke events.
- d) Use data to activate interim relief measures that are, when available, derived from temperature and air quality sensors, as specified, with manual observations used as only a supplemental source.
- e) Require medical staff to conduct regular health assessments to identify individuals at greater risk for heat-related illnesses, including, but not limited to, the elderly or those with preexisting health conditions, and those on medications that increase the risk of heat-related illness.
- f) Require medical staff to monitor symptoms of heat-related illnesses among incarcerated individuals and provide prompt medical attention as necessary.
- g) Require medical staff to establish a protocol for documenting any heat-related illness, including the affected individual's symptoms and the treatment received.
- h) Establish and implement, by April 1, 2027, minimum interim relief measures during excessive weather events, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
  - i) Standards for access to potable water and ice that ensure incarcerated individuals can frequently drink cool water, as specified.
  - ii) To the greatest extent practicable within existing resources, use of designated cooled indoor areas as respite spaces during excessive heat events.
  - iii) Work and program modifications, including rest, recovery cycles to reduce heat strain that prioritize modifications for incarcerated workers and individuals with specified medical risk factors, and a stop work order.
  - iv) Coordination of interim measures with medical screening and monitoring.
- 8) Requires the CDCR to establish a working group, by May 1, 2027, consisting of at least two representatives of community-based organizations who work with currently or formerly incarcerated individuals, a representative from the Cal/OSHA, a representative from the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), a representative of an incarcerated person advisory council, and the Secretary of the CDCR to ensure regular maintenance, upkeep, accessibility of use, and implementation of this chapter.
- 9) Requires the CDCR, by July 1, 2027, to develop and implement annual training for all staff on preventing, identifying, and managing heat-related illnesses, that meets all of the following requirements:
  - a) Recognizes the signs and symptoms of heat-related illness.

- b) Includes protocols for responding to heat-related emergencies.
  - c) Includes best practices for maintaining safe conditions during extreme heat.
  - d) Includes reporting procedures.
- 10) Requires the CDCR, by July 1, 2027, to implement protocols to monitor air quality during wildfire events and other air quality emergencies.
- 11) Requires the CDCR to identify and prioritize air filtration improvements needed to provide clean air to incarcerated individuals during poor air quality events.
- 12) Requires interim protocols for monitoring air quality during wildfire events and other air quality emergencies to include thresholds based on the Air Quality Index when measures are taken, including opening additional indoor smoke respite spaces, modifying or suspending outdoor activities, and deploying or upgrading available filtration equipment, to the greatest extent practicable within existing resources.
- 13) Requires the CDCR, with the use of existing resources, by July 1, 2027, to establish a Temperature Monitoring and Data Transparency Pilot Program in no fewer than three prisons that represent distinct climate zones, that does all of the following:
- a) Deploys continuous temperature and, where feasible, humidity and fine particulate matter monitoring equipment in representative and priority living, working, and recreational areas, including units that house individuals at elevated medical risk.
  - b) Collects and retains data sufficient to identify days and hours if indoor temperatures exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit, or another threshold established by regulation, as specified.
  - c) Provides weekly and quarterly summary data from digital sensors to the OIG, the Cal/OSHA, and the appropriate policy and budget committees of the Legislature, as specified.
  - d) Publishes, on at least a weekly basis, and quarterly, facility level data of temperature, and, if measured, fine particulate matter conditions derived from the monitoring equipment in a format accessible to incarcerated individuals, their families, and the public.
  - e) Establishes quality assurance protocols for calibration, maintenance, and data validation of monitoring equipment and records, including periodic review by the OIG. Requires the periodic review to occur at intervals determined by the OIG, but not less frequently than once every two years for the duration of the pilot program.
- 14) Prohibits the pilot program from including the design or installation of new mechanical air-cooling systems that are addressed through separate programs funded in the annual Budget Act.
- 15) Authorizes the CDCR to enter into memoranda of agreement with public universities, research institutions, or community-based organizations with relevant expertise to assist in the design, implementation, and evaluation of the pilot program.

- 16) Requires the pilot program to end after one year of data collection at three prisons.
- 17) Requires the CDCR, beginning on January 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year that the CDCR submits the phased plan, as specified, and each year thereafter, to submit a report to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Office of Emergency Services (OES), detailing the progress in implementing climate resilience measures, the effectiveness of those measures and evacuation plans in response to extreme weather events, the number of climate hazards experienced at each facility under the jurisdiction of the CDCR, and any additional resources required to protect incarcerated individuals from excessive weather.
  - a) Requires the annual report to include, for each facility, all of the following data:
    - i) The number of days in the preceding calendar year where indoor temperatures in housing units exceeded temperature thresholds, as specified.
    - ii) The number of days that the indoor temperatures fell below a specified cold threshold, as specified.
  - b) Requires the CDCR to make this data available to the public on its website.
- 18) Requires the CDCR, by January 1, 2028, to develop temperature monitoring protocols that include the use of temperature monitoring systems, that may include sensors that continuously measure and transmit data in representative living quarters, work areas, and recreational spaces; and requires deployment of these systems to be prioritized in the pilot program, as specified above.
- 19) Requires the CDCR, by January 1, 2028, to submit to the Legislature and the Department of Finance, a phased plan to implement climate resilience measures in correctional facilities, including, but not limited to, improvements to HVAC systems, shade structures, and air filtration systems, that contains all of the following:
  - a) A facility-by-facility assessment of existing systems, including the age and condition of major HVAC equipment.
  - b) The estimated one-time and ongoing costs for implementing each of the following climate resilience measures:
    - i) At least one scenario that assumes no additional prison closures and at least one scenario that assumes the closure or partial closure of facilities with the highest per capita capital needs, consistent with this chapter.
    - ii) Scenarios reflecting different implementation timelines, including an accelerated implementation period and a longer phased implementation period.
    - iii) Scenarios that distinguish between minimum compliance focused on interim relief and targeted upgrades, and more extensive construction of HVAC, filtration, and backup power.
  - c) A prioritization schedule and proposed timelines for implementation that give priority to facilities and housing units at greatest risk of excessive weather events.

- d) An explanation of how the plan aligns with any 2025 or later statewide fiscal analysis of climate resilience or air-cooling needs in correctional facilities prepared by the Legislative Analyst's Office, a public university, or both.
  - e) An assessment of the status and needs related to shade structures in yards and exercise areas, air filtration systems necessary to protect incarcerated individuals during poor air quality events, and infrastructure that supports flood and storm preparedness, together with cost estimates and prioritization for any proposed improvements.
  - f) An assessment of the extent that existing and proposed HVAC systems can feasibly comply with the California Building Standards Code, as specified, related to energy efficiency and indoor environmental quality.
  - g) An assessment of current and proposed air filtration systems, including the feasibility of achieving a minimum efficiency reporting value of 13 or higher, where compatible with existing equipment and infrastructure, to reduce exposure to wildfire smoke and other airborne pollutants.
  - h) An assessment of backup power systems necessary to maintain safe indoor temperatures and support critical medical care during grid outages or power disruptions associated with excessive weather events.
- 20) Requires implementation of capital improvements identified in the above plan to be subject to an appropriation by the Legislature.
- 21) Requires the CDCR, by July 1, 2028, to implement protocols for colder climates, including, but not limited to, climate-appropriate clothing and bedding.
- 22) Requires the CDCR, as part of the plan to ensure specified areas are equipped with cooling systems, as specified, to identify and prioritize necessary updates to HVAC systems at correctional facilities.
- 23) Requires that implementation of HVAC upgrades be subject to an appropriation by the Legislature.
- 24) Requires the CDCR, by July 1, 2028, to develop and implement a comprehensive flood and storm preparedness plan for all facilities, including those facilities in flood-prone areas, that includes provisions for evacuation, emergency shelter, and access to clean water; and identification of mutual aid triggers and coordination procedures with local governments and the OES to secure additional shelter, transportation, and filtration resources during excessive weather events.
- 25) Requires the CDCR, by July 1, 2028, to develop and implement, as specified and subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, a plan to ensure that living quarters, work areas, and recreational spaces at correctional facilities are equipped over time with cooling systems, including, but not limited to, air conditioning and proper ventilation. Requires priority to be given to facilities and housing units at greatest risk of excessive temperatures.

- 26) Requires the CDCR, by July 1, 2028, to establish and implement an emergency response and evacuation plan for each correctional facility to protect the safety of incarcerated individuals during extreme weather events.
- 27) Requires the CDCR to review and update the above plan for each facility at least once every five years, and requires the plan to include all of the following:
- a) Procedures for the safe and timely evacuation of incarcerated individuals in the event of natural disaster.
    - i) Provides that a natural disaster includes, but is not limited to, a wildfire, flood, or severe storm.
    - ii) Requires, if guidance specific to correctional facilities is not available, the CDCR to base its plan on generally accepted emergency management standards, including any relevant federal guidance.
    - iii) Requires the CDCR to update its plans when the OES updates its guidance.
  - b) Procedures that are informed by, and to the extent practicable, consistent with guidance issued by OES, without limiting the CDCR's authority to adopt procedures that provide greater if necessary, to protect incarcerated individuals.
  - c) Identification of, where feasible, prearranged transportation resources, including mutual-aid agreements or contracts for buses or other conveyances.
  - d) Designation of smoke-resilient shelter locations that meet the access and functional needs of incarcerated individuals who are older adults or who have disabilities, chronic conditions, or other vulnerabilities.
  - e) An assessment of at least one annual tabletop or functional exercise at each facility, conducted in coordination with OES and local emergency management partners.
- 28) Requires, if the OIG issues an audit, review, or set of recommendations related to temperature conditions, climate resilience, or emergency response to excessive weather in correctional facilities, the CDCR to, within 60 days of receipt, submit to the OIG and the appropriate policy and budget committees of the Legislature a corrective action plan describing how it will address the findings, and within six months from the date of the audit, a progress update on the implementation of that plan. Requires the CDCR to send a copy of the plan and progress update to OES to inform statewide emergency planning.
- 29) Prohibits a communication from an incarcerated person or their legal representative, constituting a bona fide complaint or grievance relating to extreme temperature, extreme weather events, or noncompliance with evacuation plan requirements, from being dismissed, rejected, or ignored by reason of being deemed a singular occurrence or routine grievance.
- 30) Requires the CDCR, to the extent consistent with the annual Budget Act, to contract with an independent third-party evaluator, including a public university or other research institution, to conduct a transparent monitoring and evaluation of any air-cooling pilot projects funded in the Budget Act for correctional facilities.

- a) Requires the evaluation to include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
    - i) A comparison of temperature and humidity differentials between cells, common areas, and outdoor spaces in pilot and nonpilot housing units.
    - ii) An assessment of the variability in compliance with any temperature thresholds or operational protocols adopted for the pilot program.
    - iii) An identification of lessons learned and recommendations for prioritizing future investments in cooling, filtration, and other climate resilience measures.
  - b) Requires the evaluator's final report to be submitted to the Governor, the Legislature, and the OES and be made available on the CDCR's website.
- 31) Requires the CDCR to establish a monitoring system that includes data collection and reporting mechanisms.
- 32) Provides that nothing in (7)-(31) above shall be construed to require or encourage the construction or opening of new state prisons or reactivate a state prison facility that has been closed or placed in inactive status. Requires, instead, the CDCR to meet the requirements in (7)-(31) above through improvements to existing facilities.
- 33) Requires, in developing the plan described in (19) above, the CDCR to treat the closure or partial closure of existing prisons and housing units as a primary strategy for achieving compliance in a fiscally responsible manner, before recommending major new capital investments in additional prison capacity.
- 34) Provides that nothing in (7)-(31) above shall be construed to prohibit the CDCR from deactivating housing units or entire facilities as a means of complying with the requirements in (7)-(31) above.
- 35) Requires the CDCR, in developing the disaster response and emergency plans, as specified, to consider planning and implementing the release of incarcerated persons, including through temporary furlough, as a harm mitigation strategy if necessary to avert extreme risk of death or grave bodily harm.
- 36) Requires, in determining the necessity of a release or furloughs, the security classification of the incarcerated person affected to be a factor taken into consideration, but provides that factor is not dispositive.
- 37) Defines certain terms for purposes of the penal code requirements above, including access and functional needs, climate resilience measures, and excessive weather.
- 38) Makes related findings and declarations.

**EXISTING LAW:**

*Note: this analysis only considers the Labor Code provisions. Please see the Assembly Public Safety analysis for information about the Penal Code sections.*

- 1) Establishes Cal/OSHA within the DIR to, among other things, propose, administer, and enforce occupational safety and health standards. Labor Code § 6300 et seq.
- 2) Establishes the standards board, within the DIR, to promote, adopt, and maintain reasonable and enforceable standards that will ensure a safe and healthful workplace for workers. Labor Code § 140-147.6.
- 3) Requires all employers to provide safe and healthful workplaces and working conditions, and allows for citations to be levied against employers that violate this requirement, as specified. Labor Code § 6400 et seq.
- 4) Requires employers, with some exceptions, to establish, implement and maintain an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) that includes, among other things, the following:
  - a) A system for identifying workplace hazards, including scheduled periodic inspections to identify unsafe conditions and practices, as well as methods and procedures for correcting these in a timely manner;
  - b) A training program designed to instruct employees in general safe and healthy work practices;
  - c) A system for communicating with employees, including provisions that encourage employees to inform employers of hazards at the worksite without fear of reprisal. Labor Code § 6401.7.
- 5) Requires, under the Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention regulations (CA Code of Regulations, Title 8 § 3395), all employers with outdoor worksites to take the following steps to protect their employees from heat illnesses:
  - a) Provide heat illness prevention training to all employees, including supervisors.
  - b) Provide enough fresh water free of charge so that each employee can drink at least one quart per hour, or four eight-ounce glasses, for the entire shift.
  - c) Provide access to shade and encourage employees to take a cool-down rest period in the shade for at least five minutes when an employee believes he or she needs a preventive recovery period.
  - d) Develop and implement written procedures for complying with the heat illness prevention standard.
- 6) Requires, under the Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention in Indoor Places of Employment regulations (CA Code of Regulations, Title 8 § 3396), most employers with workplaces where the indoor temperature reaches 82 degrees Fahrenheit to take steps to protect their employees from heat illness:
  - a) Providing employees with access to potable drinking water that is fresh, pure and suitably cool, and free of charge.

- b) Maintain one or more cool-down areas at all times when employees are present, and encourage employees to take preventative cool-down rests in a cool-down area when employees feel the need to do so to protect themselves from overheating.
- c) Measuring the temperature and heat index and recording whichever is greater, as well as identifying and evaluating all other environmental risk factors for heat illness.
- d) Implementing effective training and emergency response procedures.
- e) Establishing, implementing and maintaining an effective Heat Illness Prevention Plan, as specified.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown

**COMMENTS:** *Note: this analysis only considers the Labor Code provisions. Please see the Assembly Public Safety Committee analysis for information about the Penal Code provisions.*

In California, employers are required to take steps to protect workers from heat illness in both indoor and outdoor workplaces. Employers may be covered under both the indoor and outdoor heat illness prevention standards if they have both indoor and outdoor workplaces.

California's heat illness prevention standard for outdoor workplaces was adopted in 2005. This standard requires employers to protect outdoor workers from heat-related illnesses by, among other things, providing water, shade, rest, and training.

In 2024, California adopted its heat illness prevention standard for indoor workplaces, which applies to most workplaces where the indoor temperature reaches 82 degrees Fahrenheit, and established required safety measures to prevent worker exposure to heat illness. However, when the standards board was finalizing its indoor heat standard, the Department of Finance estimated that implementing the standard at the CDCR's facilities would cost the state billions of dollars. As a result, the CDCR's facilities were exempted from the final regulation.

Although the indoor heat standard requirements currently do not apply to the CDCR, all employers are still required to prevent hazardous exposure to high indoor temperatures under the IIPP standard. All IIPPs must include effective procedures for hazard identification, evaluation and control, hazard correction, investigation of employee injuries and illnesses, and communication with employees about health and safety matters.

Similarly, while there is currently no specific standard on either the state or federal level applicable to workplaces that are cold or in which indoor or outdoor temperatures fall below a certain degree, in California, employers have a general duty to provide a safe workplace, including protecting employees from the hazards of extreme cold.

In March 2026, the Cal/OSHA released draft regulations applicable to indoor heat at the CDCR's workplaces.<sup>1</sup> The draft language would require the CDCR to provide employees, including incarcerated workers, with drinking water and rest breaks in cool-down areas when indoor temperatures reach or exceed 87 degrees Fahrenheit. The CDCR would also be required to reduce temperatures in indoor work areas to below 87 degrees or limit workers' exposure to heat,

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/doshreg/heat-illness-corrections/>

such as by changing their shifts. The proposal would waive many of the requirements where the CDCR can demonstrate that the measures are unfeasible or would imperil safety.

#### Author's Statements:

According to the author, "California has a responsibility to ensure that every individual in its care is housed in safe and humane conditions. As climate impacts intensify, dangerously high temperatures and poor air quality in our state prisons are putting lives at risk and exposing individuals to preventable harm. This measure establishes clear, enforceable standards to protect health, uphold basic dignity, and ensure accountability within our correctional system."

The author adds that the bill promotes equity solutions, per HR 39 (Gipson, 2021), in that "California's prisons hold a population that is disproportionately Black and Latino — communities that have long faced over-policing, under-resourced neighborhoods, and health disparities before they ever reach a correctional facility. Once incarcerated, these individuals are entirely dependent on the state for their safety. They cannot leave when temperatures reach dangerous extremes. They cannot evacuate when wildfire smoke fills a housing unit. They have no meaningful recourse when CDCR's emergency operations manual fails to plan for flooding or extreme heat. AB 2499 treats the mitigation of extreme climate conditions as what it is: a state obligation. By extending occupational safety law into prisons, mandating interim relief measures during extreme weather, and requiring health screening to identify individuals most vulnerable to heat illness, the bill provides the strongest protection to those who need them most."

#### **Arguments in Support**

Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, sponsor of this measure, writes that "workers in California prisons do not receive adequate protection and are routinely subject to extreme weather. Recorded temperatures in CDCR facilities routinely reach 95 degrees Fahrenheit, sometimes for up to fifty days in a year. Many California prisons, some of which predate the Civil War, lack air conditioning, fans, and other basic climate mitigation technology.

Subjecting incarcerated Californians to these climate conditions is cruel and unusual punishment, in clear violation of their Eighth Amendment rights under the United States Constitution. Worse, these worsening climate conditions are already leading to tragedy, such as the unnecessary death of Adrienne Boulware, who in 2024 passed away due to heat-related causes while incarcerated at the Central California Women's Facility."

#### **Arguments in Opposition**

None on file.

#### **Prior and Related Legislation**

AB 1424 (Rodriguez) of 2025 would have required, by December 1, 2026, the Cal/OSHA to submit a rulemaking proposal for the standards board's review and adoption, specifically applicable to workers in any prison or institution under the jurisdiction of the CDCR, as specified, as well as required the CDCR to make infrastructure upgrades to its facilities to mitigate the effects of excessive weather and natural disasters. Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 1167 (Mendoza), Chapter 839, Statutes of 2016 required the Cal/OSHA, by January 1, 2019, to propose to the standards board for the board's review and adoption, a heat illness and injury prevention standard applicable to workers working in indoor places of employment, as specified.

AB 838 (Swanson) of 2009 would have required the standards board, by July 1, 2011, to adopt a standard for controlling the risk of occurrence of heat illness where employees work indoors. Vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger.

AB 1045 (Richardson) of 2007 would have required the standards board to adopt a standard to protect workers from being exposed to excessive heat indoors. Vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger.

AB 805 (Chu) of 2005 would have required the standards board to adopt two heat illness standards – an occupational safety and health standard for all employees at risk of heat illness by December 1, 2007; and a second standard for heat illness prevention and response for workers subject to specified wage orders by December 1, 2006. Died in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

## **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

### **Support**

Legal Services for Prisoners With Children (Co-sponsor)  
 Worksafe (Co-sponsor)  
 A New Way of Life Reentry Project  
 All of US or None  
 American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO  
 Asian Law Caucus  
 Asian Prisoner Support Committee  
 Bridges of Hope California  
 California Attorneys for Criminal Justice  
 California Civil Liberties Advocacy  
 California Public Defenders Association  
 California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation  
 Californians for Safety and Justice  
 Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice  
 Community Interventions  
 Community Legal Services in East Palo Alto  
 Community Works West  
 Courage California  
 Ella Baker Center for Human Rights  
 Empowering Women Impacted by Incarceration  
 Felony Murder Elimination Project  
 Glide  
 Grip Training Institute  
 Initiate Justice  
 Just Cities Institute  
 Land Together  
 Legal Aid At Work  
 Oakland Privacy

Riverside All of US or None  
Rubicon Programs  
Santa Clara County Wage Theft Coalition  
Sister Warriors Freedom Coalition  
Smart Justice California, a Project of Beyond Impact  
The W. Haywood Burns Institute  
Transitions Clinic Network

**Opposition**

None on file.

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