When I think of isolation and loneliness those are two words synonymous with prison. The average person believes you are locked in a small room 23 hours a day. In truth, the state gives you a job; you choose what you make of it. My take on this time was it is a godsend. I was able to breathe, to read, to decide what is really important. For me it was the first time in years that I actually took a break. I had been running away from this place in my mind for so long that I didn’t know how to stop. When we came off the first isolation period I saw that I was more inclined to reach out and socialize. I am a person who chooses solitude and Covid allowed me to step outside that. That doesn’t mean I’m going to change my ways. I’m not, I will still be the person that helps if I can yet value my time with my own thoughts and ideas.

Hope sustains me. Hope that I will someday be free. I will create a life outside this place with the people that I have come to call friends. Hope gives me a vision of a peaceful existence outside this place. Hope also heals me. It offers the opportunity to give back to my community and the people who have stood by me all these years and listened to my story, who have helped me grow and change and become a survivor over all the darkness and bitterness this situation can breed. In the end, Covid gave me a new take on this life. I have always tried to live for the moment as it does no service to your heart to live for what you had. Covid gave me a chance to live solely for my future.
Toxic Water at CIW and CIM

by Jane Dorotik
formerly incarcerated at CIW

Two state prisons across the highway from each other in Corona, CA, have faced a serious health crisis of toxic water since late 2021. CA Institution for Women (CIW) and CA Institution for Men (CIM) both get their drinking water from a well that is over 70 years old. In early December 2021, the San Bernardino County Water Board made public that the water at CIM and CIW is contaminated because of equipment breakdown. They warned the CDCr that people should not drink, brush teeth or bathe in it. The Water Board instructed that the water must be boiled or have bleach added to it to be safe.

However, CDCr did not inform any of the people incarcerated there about this dire health threat for 2 weeks! When challenged, CDCr’s response was “oh, the water wasn’t really contaminated”; “oh, the date of the notice was not 12/7, that was a typo”. During those 2 weeks from 12/7 to 12/25 — CCWP got many reports of people experiencing nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Water has been a long-standing concern at both prisons. The well is old, the plumbing system breaks down frequently. It needs to be shut down to consolidate housing units as the prisoner population decreased and because of staffing shortages. At one point 140 staff called in sick. CDCr closed some housing units and over-crowded others, increasing the risk of spreading COVID. They were also short of prisoner-workers because so many were under quarantine. CDCr started pulling people out of quarantine, ordering them to work in the kitchen, serve the evening meal, and then go back to quarantine. It makes absolutely no sense.

In another incident, a lab worker tested positive for COVID. Although all of the prisoners who came in contact with this lab worker tested negative, they still had to quarantine for 14 days. The lab worker, who was positive, returned to work in 5 days with a negative test. It’s hard and isolating to be in prison in the best of times, but when the COs implement counter-productive measures just to make their jobs easier, it makes life much more unbearable.

CWPLA initiated a phone-zap media campaign in response to these horrible conditions at CIW. We organized outside community members to phone and/or email CIW officials and up the chain of command all the way to CDCr headquarters. We also sent letters summarizing these conditions, attaching pages of communications directly from women inside substantiating these concerns. The only real solution is to decarcerate.

CDCr housed people needing to be quarantined in this unit. They handed women a couple of rags and a bucket and told them to clean the单元 themselves. People inside urged outside advocates to start calling CDCr administrators and this helped to improve conditions.

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HIV Prevention

People involved in the criminal legal system are at increased risk for HIV. The FDA approved Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) in 2012. One pill by mouth per day, PrEP is 99% effective for people at risk of getting HIV through sex, and 74% effective for those at risk from injection drug use. A new study by Dr. Emily Dauria of UCSF is focused on improving PrEP access for women in the criminal legal system. At the core of the study is a peer navigator – an individual with shared experience (either lived experience, race, gender, or all of the above) – who will meet regularly with participants, discuss any stigma they face and empower them to navigate the healthcare system and obtain PrEP. Dr. Dauria and her team of all-women researchers hope that this study will uplift women of the Bay Area, setting an example for researchers around the nation to do the same.

Health and Healing in the Era of COVID-19

The year 2022 marks the third year of the COVID-19 pandemic, the third year in which deep-seated inequity, blatant injustice, racism, and massive systemic failures have been put on full display in the California prison system. In times as trying as these, we find strength in our communal efforts to fight for justice and equity, and honor the voices, stories, and actions that sustain our passion and community. The continuous human rights violations during a seemingly never-ending pandemic have taken a huge mental, emotional, and physical toll on our community. CDCr is still not complying with the ongoing class action lawsuits that demand decent healthcare: Plata (general medical care), Coleman (mental health) and Armstrong (disability and chronic health care). CDCr continues to randomly move people from one housing unit and prison to another, regardless of what peoples’ COVID-19 status is, throwing together people who test positive into rooms full of people who have remained negative. This results in additional COVID exposures, prolonging the pandemic and the illness for people inside.

At CIW and CIM, people have been exposed to toxic water for months without CDCr taking responsibility and providing bottled water. Countless numbers of our incarcerated community members have become ill from this toxic water, while also living through this new COVID-19 surge (see article on pg. 2).

We say NO! to these inhumane conditions and continue to fight for decarceration as the only way to ensure the safety of all incarcerated people. Letters, emails, phone calls and petitions have laid a solid foundation, but we call on each person to be creative, to suggest new ideas for ways we can oppose these injustices while maintaining our collective care.
La revocación y la re-sentencia bajo PC 1170.03 están técnicamente disponibles para todas las personas, independientemente de su condición física, condición del delito, tipo de sentencia, pero las personas solo pueden beneficiarse si uno de los criterios establecidos en la sección 1170.03 del Código Penal. La re-sentencia tiene derecho a ser notificada sobre la recomendación; un juez puede volver a condenar a alguien a un delito menor incluido (lesser-included) del delito relacionado. Por ejemplo, un homicidio puede ser un delito menor que el asesinato; al volver a sentenciar a una persona, un juez debe aplicar todas las leyes estatales y federales para quienes puedan aplicarse en el momento de la infracción.

Nota: El nuevo estatuto de re-sentencia no ha revisado sus reglas PC 1170(d)(1) a la nueva sección de código: 1170.03. AB 1540 fortalece los derechos procesales de las personas durante la revocación y la re-sentencia. Aclara lo que debe hacer el tribunal cuando recibe una referencia de re-sentencia y limita la discreción judicial para negar una re-sentencia. El nuevo estatuto de re-sentencia 1170.03 requiere que el tribunal de re-sentencia considere todo lo que sea relevante para una sentencia justa, como la edad, el historial disciplinario y de rehabilitación, y la condición física del individuo.

La revocación y la re-sentencia pueden ser consideradas para personas que prestan servicios LWOP es a través de una remisión de DA. Crea una presunción de que la sentencia se puede encontrar en el Código Penal. La re-sentencia puede ser un instrumento de justicia para aquellos que han sido injustamente sentenciados.

Recall and resentencing under PC 1170.03 is technically available to all individuals who are releasable upon completion of their term who have violations of sentences of fewer than 16 years as defined in Penal Code section 1170.03 to 3076.3. Some DA offices have their own criteria for resentencing.

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E n febrero de 2022, CCWP y el Centro Legal de la Raza iniciaron una carta de defensa a la Oficina Federal de Prisiones (BOP) debido al aumento de abuso sexual de personas encarceladas por parte del personal de FCI Dublín, lo que tanto los reclusos como el personal llaman "El Club de Vicio". Más de cien organizaciones en todo el país han firmado la carta en la que se pide a la BOP que "tome medidas rápidas y radicales para abordar la cultura institucional que permitió al personal perpetrar este abuso y evitar más daños a las personas encarceladas". Cuatro funcionarios de la FCI en Dublín han sido acusados de abusar sexualmente de personas bajo su custodia durante los últimos cinco meses, solo debido a la valentía de los sobrevivientes encarcelados que hablaron a pesar de un costo personal, la carta reconoce que "éste abuso no puede ser visto como malos actos por algunos malos actores; esta conducta requirió la participación y complicidad del personal de toda la instalación y fue el producto de una cultura profundamente arraigada de impunidad y represalias en FCI Dublín".

En consulta con los encarcelados en FCI Dublín, CCWP y Centro Legal abogaron por una investigación exhaustiva e independiente por parte del Departamento de Justicia (DOJ) sobre el abuso del personal, las represalias y la complicidad sistemática. Ese año las mujeres detenidas en un centro de detención de ICE en Georgia (GA) dicen que fueron sometidas a abuso sexual, incluyendo cirugías forzadas. Las mujeres denunciaron que el abuso de mujeres Afroamericanas y Latinas, e informaron que fueron presionadas para someterse a cirugías ginecológicas que afectan su fertilidad, un problema común entre las mujeres de la comunidad CA. Cuando las mujeres en GA intentaron hablar, fueron puestas en confinamiento solitario, según una revisión del abuso.

En la prisión estatal Edna Mahan de Nueva Jersey, se expuso el abuso sexual sistemático a manos de los oficiales penitenciarios. El Departamento de Justicia de Nueva Jersey construyó un sistema de encarcelamiento de mujeres que las púldas del estado permitieron el abuso y desanimaba a las personas de denunciar. Concontraron puntos ciegos en la cobertura de las cámaras y otros espacios abandonados que fueron explotados para facilitar cober- tura mientras el personal abusaba sexualmente de las personas encarceladas. Treinta y uno guardias

Aquí podemos ver algunas imágenes que ilustran los casos de abuso en prisión. En la imagen de la izquierda, la palabra "Abuso Sexual en Prisión" se muestra, y en la imagen de la derecha, la palabra "Sexual Abuse in Prison" se muestra. Estas imágenes son importantes para destacar la gravedad de la problemática.

Lo que ocurrió en FCI Dublín no es único. La gran mayoría de las personas encarceladas en las cárcel de mujeres en todo el país son objeto de acoso y abuso sexual de manera regular. Casi 20 mujeres fueron sometidas en un centro de detención de ICE en Georgia (GA) dicen que fueron sometidas a abuso sexual, incluyendo cirugías forzadas. Las mujeres denunciaron que el abuso de mujeres Afroamericanas y Latinas, e informaron que fueron presionadas para someterse a cirugías ginecológicas que afectan su fertilidad, un problema común entre las mujeres de la comunidad CA. Cuando las mujeres en GA intentaron hablar, fueron puestas en confinamiento solitario, según una revisión del abuso.

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This is the third year of Covid, and being in prison locked in a cell 24/7 is honestly unbearable for most people. I currently live in CCWF in general population, which means living in an 8 “man” (woman) cell. There still is no effort to incorporate rehabilitation of any kind as a priority. Thank goodness for outside non-profit agency self-help groups or there would be no kind of hope. I am currently in 12-step groups, have an NA sponsor, am in Anger Management and love my group through Criminon dealing with repressed emotions, something we could all use right now. I am currently an Initiate Justice Inside Organizer. I just administered a round of surveys pertaining to the accessibility of rehabilitation programs provided by this facility. People are coming back to your communities thankful to be out of this “sardine can” but with no rehabilitation. I am blessed to be in a decent cell and have relied on my own imagination to get me through this process. Daydreaming about my future goals (to be an electrician), reunification with my son, my art work and talking to my buddies aka my writing warriors Stephanie and Erika, is really what has nursed me through the loneliness, mental health issues and Injustice of it all.

We were put on quarantine on January 8th because at least three people were positive. All of the rooms in our hallway except two have had Covid. The medical staff and Joint Venture staff brought it in to us. We are being kept locked down for twenty hours a day with no yard. We were taken off quarantine long enough for them to move fifty people knowing someone tested positive the day before. We have to pack up all our belongings and take them to the gym where they are being taken by other inmates. They are leaving people in the gym for up to 21 days. We are unable to get adequate medical care. We are asking to be left in our room and that that whole room be quarantined in place. This procedure is negligent and cruel unusual punishment by endangering our lives by exposure. Our boxes from our families are brought in to us. We are being quarantined for the last 30 years I have been down. I find a program and I stick to it, like my hobby card making. I listen to Christian music all day til I go to sleep and wake up to it too.

For me it hasn’t been hard because of my lifestyle. I have been gay since I was about 7 or 9 and all my life I have been at peace with myself. I have never felt alone because I know God is always with me and I have a family out there. The way I cope with Covid is the same way I have coped with life for the last 30 years I have been down. I find a program and I stick to it, like my hobby card making. I listen to Christian music all day til I go to sleep and wake up to it too.

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This is a nightmare and very depressing. I pray for all my loved ones, friends and each and every person going through this. I’ve seen people catch Covid over and over in this prison. There is no safe place for any of us. I rely on Jehovah God and my three cellmates Nessa, Lizzy and Dimond. We laugh and smile together in the worst times and we will continue to stay strong. I will keep praying for all of us.

**GREENIE TEAGUE CCWF**

We’re still on quarantine status here. People keep testing positive so we just keep getting rolled over. I heard a rumor that dental is supposed to go back. I hope the rumor is real so I can get out for a second. Geeze, I need to socialize with people other than roommates for a while, I need some air, some laughter. For me it hasn’t been hard because of my lifestyle. I have been gay since I was about 7 or 9 and all my life I have been at peace with myself. I have never felt alone because I know God is always with me and I have a family out there. The way I cope with Covid is the same way I have coped with life for the last 30 years I have been down. I find a program and I stick to it, like my hobby card making. I listen to Christian music all day til I go to sleep and wake up to it too.

God, my family, friends and my partner, music, crafting, my job and working out all keep me going. Healing for me is making amends with self and the people I have hurt and trying really hard to correct my wrongs as soon as it happens so that I can be at peace.

**MARIA SERRATO CCWF**

**THM CCWF**

**GID CCWF**

**DL CCWF**

**ML CIW**
The San Francisco Participatory Defense Hub (which CCWP is a part of) welcomes Deshama Lankford-Byrd home! Deshama was released in December 2021 after serving twenty-six years of a life sentence. The Hub supported her recommendation by the SF D.A.’s office for resentencing consideration under 1170(d) (1) (amended by AB 1540 to become 1170.03). The Hub helped put together a strong packet including a compelling personal statement by Deshama, support letters from family, friends and community organizations and offers of housing and employment. The D.A.’s office submitted Deshama’s recommendation to the judge, and within a couple of months Judge Conroy resentenced Deshama and gave her an immediate release date. In explaining his reasons for resentencing, Judge Conroy noted his support for AB 1540 includes a presumption for release.

Deshama has been very busy since her release, connecting with family members, participating in her residential program and applying for jobs. She now has a job working as a service liaison for domestic violence survivors. She is grateful for the support provided by the Hub. As Deshama concluded in her personal statement to the court, “My change was and is for the greater good of myself and everyone I come in contact with. I call it the ‘greater good ripple effect.’”

Talib Williams is one of the lead plaintiffs in a class action lawsuit brought by incarcerated Black men who were targeted by a raid on July 20, 2020 at Soledad Correctional Training Facility (CTF). The raid took place against the backdrop of nationwide Black-led uprisings that occurred after the murder of George Floyd on May 25, 2020. After the raid, officers interrogated the men about their support for Black Lives Matter, an indication that the raid was a backlash against what was happening in the streets across the country. The lawsuit seeks a reprimand from the state-sponsored violence that occurs inside Soledad and other prisons on a daily basis. It also calls for other remedies to stop the violence, change CDCr policy, and compensate the prisoners for the degradation they suffered.

In early 2020, NLGSF launched the SRJ Hotline in response to the 2019 October hunger strike, where people inside SRJ protested the abhorrent living conditions and inadequate grievance system. The hotline created an important direct line of communication. As Lina said, “People supporting the hunger strike felt we really needed an avenue, an outlet to get updates from people inside, to express their concerns.” The hotline also put pressure on the jail’s Covid response, exposing the lies the Sheriff’s Dept. presented to the public. But the real success of the hotline, as Lina told us, is the “mutual support and politicization between hotline workers and the prisoners.” In summer 2020, RBGG lawyers negotiated a settlement with the county’s Dept.—money to hire more deputies and expand the jail to house people with mental illness. The Settlement does not address this. It’s impossible to hold deputies accountable. If you improve, you have taken away from you and lose access to treatment. Service should not lessen simply because the patient is improving. Although approving this settlement is convenient for the county, it does not resolve the problem. Attorneys representing us promised a mental health plan that works. The Babu v. Ahern settlement is the “mutual support” that the hotline and why prisoners oppose the harmful Babu v. Ahern settlement.

Fighting for Mental Health in Santa Rita Jail

Mental health remains a crucial issue inside prisons and jails as COVID cases surge and lockdowns occur. These issues predate Covid, as the Babu v. Ahern class action lawsuit against Alameda County for poor mental health care in Santa Rita Jail (SRJ) makes apparent. Fire Inside had the opportunity to talk with Lina García Schmidt, a member of the National Lawyers Guild SF-Bay Area Chapter (NLGSF) and worker on the SRJ Hotline, about the hotline and why prisoners oppose the harmful Babu v. Ahern settlement.

In 2018, as incarcerated people and their families grew concerned over the deteriorating mental health care at Santa Rita, they contacted the law firm of Rosen, Bien, Galvan & Grunfeld (RBGG) and asked them to file a class action lawsuit against Alameda County on their behalf. When the Covid pandemic hit, attorneys appealed for immediate release based on the county’s emergency powers to do so during a natural disaster. “And the sheriff said no. There are ways to get people out of Santa Rita and the county has chosen not to explore any of those ways,” stated Lina, adding, “Times have changed! The settlement is controversial. The Fire Inside writes both sides of the story.

In January 2022, incarcerated people had an opportunity to express their disapproval directly to the judge, without a lawyer speaking on their behalf. CCWP member Tiara Arnold incarcerated in SRJ, who has been punished for her organizing work inside, testified at this hearing, emphasizing the lack of mental health care and the settlement’s failure to address that. Tiara spoke about some key concerns for people at SRJ:

• Isolation and deprivation exacerbate mental illness. The Settlement does not address this. It’s impossible to hold deputies accountable.
• If you improve, you have taken away from you and lose access to treatment. Service should not lessen simply because the patient is improving.
• Although approving this settlement is convenient for the county, it does not resolve the problem. Attorneys representing us promised a mental health plan that works. The Babu v. Ahern settlement is the “mutual support” that the hotline and why prisoners oppose the harmful Babu v. Ahern settlement.

Lastly, Tiara states, “A lot of the ladies came to ask me for help to put together something simple enough to share with you, and they [the deputies] locked me in my cell before they started passing out letters figuring out who wants to speak… It makes me so uncomfortable… they may not beat me today or put me in an isolation cell, but I have to live with that fear even if I’m not a problematic inmate.”

Deshama Lankford-Byrd Released from CCWF!
Melissa Lucio is an innocent woman facing execution in Texas on April 27, 2022 for a crime she did not commit. In 2008, Melissa Lucio was sentenced to death in Texas for the murder of her 2-year old daughter Mariah, who died two days after a tragic fall down a flight of stairs in 2007 passing away in her sleep. The Texas police badgered this grief-stricken mother into a confession. She had no history of violence towards any of her 12 children, and she insisted that she did not kill Mariah. Melissa is a survivor of lifelong gender-based violence, including childhood sexual assault, rape, and domestic abuse. 

California Coalition for Women Prisoners

Maddesyn George Update

Maddesyn George is a member of the Colville Confederated Tribes. She is also a survivor of domestic and sexual violence, and has been incarcerated since July 2020 for defending herself against a white man who raped and threatened her. Facing a murder charge, the unknowns of a jury trial, and potentially decades in prison, Maddesyn accepted a plea deal from federal prosecutors after being incarcerated and separated from her infant daughter for more than a year. She was sentenced in the Eastern District of Washington Federal Court in November, 2021 to serve 6.5 years in prison for voluntary manslaughter and drug possession with intent to distribute.

Yes, I want to support folks in women’s prisons!

☐ Please contact me to volunteer

☐ Enclosed is $25 contribution to help send a newsletter subscription to a person in women’s prison

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of $_________

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Address: _________________________
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Next Issue of FI will focus on sexual assault, reproductive health and rights inside prisons and jails. Please send us your poetry, artwork, and updates.

We will not use your name unless you check the box below:

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Name: __________________________
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excluye a las personas con delitos “violentos”, incluye el asesinato y el intento de asesinato, del acceso a los componentes de defensa afirmativa (precondena) y vacatorios (posterior a la liberación) de esta ley. La coalición comunitaria que trabajó en el proyecto de ley continuará trabajando para ayudar a todos los sobrevivientes.

SB 483: RISE ACT of 2021
SB 483, la ley de Repeal Ineffective Sentencing Enhancements (RISE) de 2021, autoriza a los tribunales a reducir las sentencias para las personas que están cumpliendo agravantes de 1 año de anteriores y 3 años anteriores de drogas. Casi todas las personas que tienen una o ambas de estos agravantes son elegibles para una re-sentencia, a menos que el agravante de 1 año se haya impuesto por una condena anterior por un delito de violencia sexual. Incluso aquellos con condenas violentas que lengan uno y/o tres años anteriores en sus sentencias serán referidos para una re-sentencia.

SB 300: Sentencing Reform Act of 2021
CBWP continúa copatrocinando SB 300, para reformar la ley de circunstancias especiales de asesinato por delito grave injusto de CA para garantizar que la pena de muerte y LWOP no se puedan imponer a quienes no mataron, ni tuvieron la intención de que una persona muera, durante un crimen. Será retroactivo, brindando recurso a cientos, potencialmente más, de personas que actualmente esperan su ejecución o están condenadas a morir en prisión.

The Fire Inside California Coalition for Women Prisoners

Leg SLT Updates

Continued from p. 5

based coalition will continue to work towards relief for all survivors.

SB 483: RISE ACT of 2021
SB 483, the Repeal Ineffective Sentencing Enhancements (RISE) Act of 2021, authorizes courts to reduce the sentences for people serving 1-year prison prior and 3-year drug prior enhancements. Almost everyone who has one or both of these enhancements is eligible for resentencing unless the 1-year enhancement was imposed for a sexually violent offense. Even those with violent convictions who have one and/or three-year priors in their sentences will be referred for re-sentencing.

SB 483 requires CDCR and county correctional administrators to identify every person serving a sentence that includes one of these enhancements and provide this list to the sentencing court. People who have served their base terms and are only serving time for enhancements must be identified by March 1, 2022 and the courts must recall and resentence each of these individuals by October 1, 2022.

SB 483 requiere que el CDCR y el administrador correccional del condado de cada condado identifiquen a todas las personas bajo su custodia que estén cumpliendo una sentencia que incluya uno de estos agravantes y proporcionen esta lista al tribunal de sentencia. Las personas encarceladas que hayan cumplido sus condenas base y solo estén cumpliendo condenas por agravantes deben ser identificadas antes del 1 de marzo de 2022 y los tribunales deben retirarse y volver a sentenciar a cada una de estas personas antes del 1 de octubre de 2022.

SB 300- La Ley de Reforma de Sentencias de 2021
La ley continuará trabajando para ayudar a los sobrevivientes.

SB 300: RISE ACT of 2021
La ley de Repeal Ineffective Sentencing Enhancements (RISE) de 2021, autoriza a los tribunales a reducir las sentencias para las personas que estén cumpliendo agravantes de 1 año anterior y 3 años anteriores de drogas. Casi todas las personas que tienen una o ambas de estos agravantes son elegibles para una re-sentencia, a menos que el agravante de 1 año se haya impuesto por una condena anterior por un delito de violencia sexual. Incluso aquellos con condenas violentas que tengan uno y/o tres años anteriores en sus sentencias serán referidos para una re-sentencia.

Maddesyn George is a member of the Colville Confederated Tribes. She is also a survivor of domestic and sexual violence, and has been incarcerated since July 2020 for defending herself against a white man who raped and threatened her. Facing a murder charge, the unknowns of a jury trial, and potentially decades in prison, Maddesyn accepted a plea deal from federal prosecutors after being incarcerated and separated from her infant daughter for more than a year. She was sentenced in the Eastern District of Washington Federal Court in November, 2021 to serve 6.5 years in prison for voluntary manslaughter and drug possession with intent to distribute.

Maddesyn’s case exposes the reality that Native women face horrific violence at a rate significantly higher than other women. After years of determined advocacy by indigenous women, tribes, and Native organizations, the US federal government signed two bills into law in October 2020 to address these gross violations of human rights: the Savanna’s Act (S.227), named in memory of Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind, a 22-year-old pregnant member of the Spirit Lake Tribe who was kidnapped and brutally murdered; and the Not Invisible Act (S.982), which established a
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CCWP MISSION

CCWP is a grassroots abolitionist organization, with members inside and outside prison, that challenges the institutional violence imposed on women, transgender people and communities of color by the prison industrial complex (PIC). We see the struggle for racial and gender justice as central to dismantling the PIC, and we prioritize the leadership of the people, families and communities most impacted in building this movement.

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