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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
AND NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT COMPOSED OF THREE JUDGES  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 2284, TITLE 28 UNITED STATES CODE

RALPH COLEMAN, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.

GAVIN NEWSOM, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:90-CV-00520-KJM-DB  
**THREE JUDGE COURT**

MARCIANO PLATA, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.

GAVIN NEWSOM,  
Defendants.

Case No. C01-1351 JST  
**THREE JUDGE COURT**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION  
OF THOMAS HOFFMAN IN  
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS’  
EMERGENCY MOTION**

1 I, Thomas Hoffman, declare:

2 1. I provide this declaration in response to the State's discussion of public  
3 safety in their opposition brief filed on March 31, 2020, and the factual assertions in the  
4 Declaration of Jeffrey Green filed the same day.

5 2. During my time as DAPO Director, I worked with Mr. Green, and assigned  
6 Mr. Green to sensitive, high level administrative assignments, mentored him and  
7 encouraged him to promote within the Division leadership structure. He served as part of  
8 my executive management team. I must, however, respectfully disagree with the way his  
9 March 31, 2020 declaration characterizes my statements about the usefulness of the  
10 California Static Risk Assessment. In addition, while Mr. Green's lengthy description of  
11 the current pre-parole process (the design of which I managed as Director) appears  
12 accurate as to the steps involved, it is presented in a way that gives the impression of a  
13 cumbersome process that cannot possibly accommodate the expedited releases necessary  
14 to prevent a massive COVID-19 outbreak in the prisons. In my opinion, the process that  
15 we designed is not that cumbersome, but rather is flexible enough to accommodate a  
16 release program that includes not only the persons within 60-days of release that are in the  
17 State's current plan, but that could include people within 90, 120 and 180-days of release.  
18 Finally, Mr. Green's description of the capacity of DAPO's supervision and programming  
19 resources leaves out the important and necessary option of reducing DAPO's caseload by  
20 discharging persons who are being unnecessarily maintained on parole with no benefit to  
21 public safety. Below I will address each of these items in turn.

22 **SIGNIFICANCE OF RISK ASSESSMENT SCORES OF CURRENT**  
23 **CDCR POPULATION**

24 3. Mr. Green's declaration and the State's brief accuse me of misunderstanding  
25 the California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool, its purpose and its limitations. This is  
26 a strange accusation considering that the shift to a risk and needs focused supervision  
27 model, supported by an evidence based, validated risk assessment instrument that was  
28 implemented in way that was consistent with the findings and recommendations of

1 academic experts and practicing professionals all across this nation was first pursued in  
2 DAPO during my tenure. Furthermore, the working relationship and collaboration with the  
3 UCI Center for Evidence Based Corrections (who ultimately constructed the CSRA) was  
4 significantly strengthened and expanded during my tenure. To this day, I am in routine  
5 contact with the leadership of the Center. Pre-Parole Planning and COMPAS were both  
6 programs that I personally oversaw, encouraged and supported during my tenure. Contrary  
7 to the declaration and brief, I did not say in my declaration that CDCR should simply  
8 release people based CSRA scores, or that CSRA scores are perfect predictions of whether  
9 a person will present a danger to public safety.

10         4.       In Paragraph 8 of my principal declaration I refer to the CDCR's publicly  
11 released recidivism statistics to show the correlation between age and recidivism as  
12 measured by new convictions. The point of this assertion is that the group most vulnerable  
13 to COVID-19 is also the group that tends to have the lowest recidivism rates, as measured  
14 by new convictions within three years of release. The State appears to be asking the Court  
15 to ignore this data based on the assertion in Mr. Green's declaration that some people re-  
16 offend without getting caught, and therefore do not show up in the statistics on which the  
17 risk assessments are based. This misunderstands the use of recidivism data to measure the  
18 differential in risk across demographic groups. The comparison between older and  
19 younger groups is valid regardless of whether some people in both groups also offend  
20 without getting caught. The purpose of risk assessment is to get useful information  
21 regarding the predictive power of factors like age in making decisions, as Mr. Green  
22 acknowledges in his declaration with regard to levels of parole supervision. (Green Decl.  
23 Para. 50.) The same thing applies to the CDCR in-custody population—the risk  
24 assessment tool shows that some segments of the population present a lower risk than other  
25 segments, especially based on age as the reports CDCR publish clearly confirm.

26         5.       Nowhere in my principal declaration did I assert that CDCR should release  
27 people based on CSRA score alone. On the contrary, as Mr. Green's declaration points  
28 out, CDCR has many more pre-release tools at its disposal, many of which I oversaw the

1 implementation of for this very reason, and in routine use to reduce risks to public safety  
2 presented by the 38,000 people currently released per year, tools that can also be used to  
3 reduce public safety risks presented by expedited releases.

#### 4 **PRE-RELEASE PROCESS**

5 6. I led the design of the pre-release process that Mr. Green describes in  
6 Paragraphs 3-40 of his declaration. I am aware that the process has evolved since then, but  
7 the basic outline is the same. I understand and empathize with Mr. Green's "serious  
8 concerns" about the impact of expedited releases on this process. I note that Mr. Green,  
9 however, did not say that the process is not up to the task of handling expedited release,  
10 just that he has "serious concerns." The process that Mr. Green describes is not so  
11 cumbersome or inflexible that it cannot handle the expedited pace of releases necessary to  
12 prevent a massive COVID-19 outbreak inside the prisons.

13 7. The risk assessment step, which Mr. Green places at 270 days before parole,  
14 is based on survey tools that were designed to be simple to administer. As Mr. Green  
15 states, the CSRA is entirely automated, and the STATIC 99R takes up to 1 ½ hours to  
16 complete. As Mr. Green states, however, the STATIC 99R is used only for male sex  
17 offenders, along with the version for female sex offenders mentioned in Paragraph 7 of this  
18 declaration.

19 8. The Criminogenic Needs Assessment at between 180-210 days before parole  
20 uses the COMPAS tools that I brought into the department during my tenure. This is a  
21 valuable tool for assessment the parolee's need for services on release, and as Mr. Green  
22 states it takes about 1 ½ hours to complete.

23 9. The Release Program Study at between 180-210 days before release was  
24 already in place during my tenure at DAPO and provides a summary for the supervising  
25 agent. As Mr. Green states, it takes about 1 hour to complete.

26 10. The Transitional Case Management Program (90-120 days before parole)  
27 was expanded significantly during my tenure at DAPO and is important for connecting  
28

1 parolees with available public benefits. Mr. Green does not provide any time estimates for  
2 this process. I estimate 1½ hours for each parolee.

3 11. As Mr. Green states, the Out of State Transfer process (90-120 days before  
4 parole) is suspended during the COVID-19 emergency, but even if this casework is still  
5 happening, his estimate of about 1 hour per case appears accurate. Most parolees,  
6 however, are not candidates and therefore would not require this work, even without the  
7 current suspension.

8 12. Direct Placement of parolees into DAPO funded services (30-90 days before  
9 release) does not apply to all parolees, as DAPO does not provide such services to all  
10 parolees. For those few fortunate people to whom DAPO does offer such services,  
11 Mr. Green's estimate of 3 hours of work per case seems plausible, though somewhat high.

12 13. Prerelease Video Conferencing (30-90 days before release) is a new process  
13 as part of the realignment of supervision from parole to Post Release Community  
14 Supervision. Although this process was not in place during my tenure, the estimate of 1  
15 hour seems appropriate. It only applies to persons being released to county supervision.

16 14. The service of parole conditions and reporting instructions (30-90 days  
17 before release) has been a standard part of the pre-release process, and the estimate of 1  
18 hour appears appropriate.

19 15. All these workload estimates, (excluding the suspended Out of State Transfer  
20 process) total 6.5 hours for persons being released without any Direct Placement to DAPO  
21 funded services, and 9.5 hours for persons with Direct Placement. For persons already  
22 within 180 days of release, the first three steps, or 4 hours of workload, have already been  
23 done, leaving a 2.5-hour workload for non-Direct Placement parolees, and 5.5 hours for  
24 Direct Placement parolees. It is my opinion that such an additional workload is feasible  
25 and worthwhile to prevent a massive outbreak of COVID-19 in the prisons, and the  
26 resulting impact such an outbreak would have in the larger community. According to its  
27 website, CDCR is already deploying "on-site multidisciplinary teams at each institution to  
28 expedite the pre-release coordination." *See*

1 [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/news/2020/03/31/cdcr-announces-plan-to-further-protect-staff-](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/news/2020/03/31/cdcr-announces-plan-to-further-protect-staff-and-inmates-from-the-spread-of-covid-19-in-state-prisons/)  
2 [and-inmates-from-the-spread-of-covid-19-in-state-prisons/](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/news/2020/03/31/cdcr-announces-plan-to-further-protect-staff-and-inmates-from-the-spread-of-covid-19-in-state-prisons/). In addition, CDCR and DAPO  
3 have publicly announced the creation of strike teams to work overtime on this process. *See*  
4 [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-for-plan-on-expedited-](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-for-plan-on-expedited-release-and-increased-physical-space-within-state-prisons/)  
5 [release-and-increased-physical-space-within-state-prisons/](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-for-plan-on-expedited-release-and-increased-physical-space-within-state-prisons/).

## 6 SUPERVISION CAPACITY

7 16. Mr. Green describes the limitations of rehabilitative services and housing for  
8 parolees, and expressed concerns about overtaking resources. There is a key step that the  
9 State can and should take to make more resources available for parole supervision, and at  
10 the same time bring California into line with the evidence and research-based practices in  
11 parole supervision. I have been working with criminal justice stakeholders for several  
12 years to bring about a necessary reduction in the California parole caseload. California  
13 currently wastes a significant portion of its supervision resources on parolees who have  
14 been crime and violation free for significant periods, and for which the public sees no  
15 public safety benefit from continued supervision. In fact, the waste of supervision  
16 resources on long-term, low-risk parolees harms public safety by diverting resources that  
17 could be better spend on newly released individuals, and high-risk individuals already on  
18 parole.

19 17. DAPO can and should immediately audit the existing parole population to  
20 identify all persons who can be immediately discharged from parole. This population  
21 reduction will allow agents to focus on newly released people. Recent estimates are that  
22 many people currently under DAPO control will meet this threshold and therefore could be  
23 discharged. Reducing the parole population in safe and evidence-based manner is  
24 necessary so that DAPO will have the staffing and program capacity to effectively  
25 evaluate, supervise and provide services to persons released under a COVID-19 plan.

26 18. Research demonstrates that persons who have been violation and crime free  
27 for the first six months of supervision present an extremely low risk for future offenses.  
28 DAPO can and should immediately discharge from parole all persons who have served the

1 initial 180 days without a violation or the commission of a new offense, unless the person  
2 does not consent to discharge, or unless DAPO can objectively demonstrate that the  
3 parolee should be retained on parole based on current behavior showing a likelihood that  
4 they parolee will be involved in a violent crime absent continued supervision and  
5 monitoring. Discharging parolees from supervision at 180 days is already authorized  
6 under Section 3001 of the Penal Code. This release policy is based on evidence that  
7 persons who are violation-free and crime free during the initial six months are very  
8 unlikely to recidivate, regardless of commitment offense. This includes persons released  
9 from life sentences. The evidence shows that persons paroled from life sentences are more  
10 likely to successfully reintegrate into society than all other populations released from  
11 prison, due in part to their age. This fact is supported by the recidivism data CDCR itself  
12 publishes.

13         19. Discharging compliant parolees would free up resources not only for  
14 expedited releases, but also for reducing agent caseloads, and allowing a transition from  
15 the current “specifications” model of parole supervision to an individual casework model.  
16 The “specifications” model simply encourages parole agents to “check the boxes” for a  
17 certain number of contacts, drug tests, etc. Conversely, the casework model encourages  
18 the parole agent to thoughtfully develop a supervision strategy that is individual specific  
19 and evaluated on the basis of the strategies ability to improve the likelihood the person will  
20 successfully reintegrate into society, not in the swift and harsh recognition of his/her  
21 missteps and failures as is so often the case today. Evidence shows that personalized  
22 reintegration strategies built around a reward and incentive-based program that are  
23 strengthened by a shared commitment to develop informed relationships between agents  
24 and people under their control significantly improves outcomes and promotes public  
25 safety.

26         20. Mr. Green expresses concern about the county probation caseloads for  
27 persons released to county supervision. Counties, like DAPO, are also carrying too many  
28 people on continued supervision well past the point of any public safety benefit. County

1 probation departments can reduce their caseloads by also discharging from supervision all  
2 persons who have served the initial 180 days without a violation or new crime unless the  
3 person does not consent to discharge, or unless the supervising agency can objectively  
4 demonstrate that the person should be retained on supervision based on current behavior  
5 showing a likelihood that they will be involved in a violent crime absent continued  
6 supervision and monitoring. Discharging persons from county supervision is already  
7 authorized by Section 3456 of the Penal Code. Governor Newsom’s proposed budget for  
8 the next fiscal year already includes significant probation reform, to include reducing the  
9 terms of probation for convicted offenders. *See* [http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2020-](http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2020-21/pdf/BudgetSummary/PublicSafety.pdf)  
10 [21/pdf/BudgetSummary/PublicSafety.pdf](http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2020-21/pdf/BudgetSummary/PublicSafety.pdf), at pages 141.

11 21. CDCR and DAPO can take additional steps to ensure successful expedited  
12 releases. For example, CDCR can and should modify the requirement that newly released  
13 prisoners must report to the parole office within 48 hours. This requirement does not work  
14 when prisoners must travel across the state, during times of reduced mass transit service.  
15 Instead reporting times should be set based on the distance the parolee must travel and  
16 provide a realistically achievable mechanism (state funded transportation to the DAPO  
17 office) that this requirement can be realistically met by the person being released from an  
18 institution. Ensuring people safely and promptly are united with the Agent in charge of  
19 their supervision will improve outcomes and public safety in our communities. DAPO’s  
20 COVID-19 announcement addresses changes to routine reporting requirements, but not  
21 this initial 48-hour reporting deadline. *See* [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/division-of-](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/division-of-adult-parole-operations/)  
22 [adult-parole-operations/](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/division-of-adult-parole-operations/). It is my opinion that DAPO has the ability to address this  
23 challenge, and has already done so, as shown by the transportation section of its recently  
24 updated website page on expedited releases. *See*  
25 [https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-for-plan-on-expedited-](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-for-plan-on-expedited-release-and-increased-physical-space-within-state-prisons/)  
26 [release-and-increased-physical-space-within-state-prisons/](https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/frequently-asked-questions-for-plan-on-expedited-release-and-increased-physical-space-within-state-prisons/)

27 22. CDCR and DAPO can also take steps to reduce the risks of homelessness by  
28 increasing the availability of housing subsidies, and replacing the “gate money” frozen at

1 \$200 since the 1970s with a larger and more realistic amount delivered in ways that  
2 channel the money toward housing.

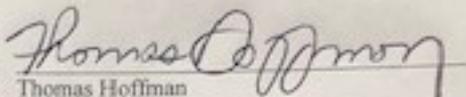
3 23. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California  
4 that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration is executed at Folsom,  
5 California this 1st day of April, 2020.

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/s/ Thomas Hoffman  
Thomas Hoffman

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