

PAROLE PLANNING
 FOR
 PEOPLE INCARCERATED
 FOR
 A LONG TERM

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THOSE INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS

- Board of Parole Hearings Legal & Investigations Divisions
- Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) – Re-Entry Coordination Program (RCP)
- California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS)
- DAPO agents in the field

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THE PROCESS OF
 FINDING AN
 APPROPRIATE
 PLACEMENT

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MANY QUESTIONS

Often persons involved in the hearing process have a lot of questions about placement in the community on parole.

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AT THE HEARING

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The Comprehensive Risk Assessment (CRA) will address any parole plans the IP discusses with the clinician

At the hearing, the panel will discuss release plans – almost all IPs serve six months to a year in transitional housing upon release – paid for by the state.

At the hearing, when evaluating the release plan domain, panels focus on long-term plans after transitional housing

AT THE HEARING

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ACCEPTANCE LETTERS

- Acceptance letters – incarcerated persons (IP) **do not** need to get letters from transitional housing facilities before their parole hearing.
- If a person plans to go to a transitional program offered by DAPO – most do, they **do not** need to submit a letter at the hearing



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HELP WITH RELEASE PLANS AND SUPPORT LETTERS

Panel attorneys are expected to assist with developing release plans for persons with disabilities:

- soliciting family and friends for offers of support and
- putting parole plans related to housing and employment into writing

if difficulty doing these tasks due to disability.
(Panel Attorney Program Guide, D7 and D16.)



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STRUCTURED DECISION MAKING FRAMEWORK

Release Plan Domain

- Understanding of factors that will allow the person to transition successfully and avoid committing new crimes
- Concrete, realistic plans, such as:
 - Stable housing
 - Prospective employment or income
 - Prosocial support
 - Access to treatment programs or services
 - Plans to manage high-risk situations



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CONCRETE PLANS SPECIFIC TO THE OFFENDER

Concrete, realistic plans to manage risk factors in the community

- Relapse prevention plans
- Mental health treatment
- Transitional programming
- Creating a different situation in the community from the one that led to their criminal activity
- Addresses medical, physical limitations, or developmental disabilities

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DURING DECISION REVIEW

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UPON A PROPOSED GRANT OF PAROLE

BPH Legal Division

- Reviews the grant for errors of law or fact, and new information
- Reviews hearing transcript, CRA, and documents used by the hearing panel.
- Identifies IPs with disabilities, mental health, medical issues
- Identifies cases where panel orders 12 months of transitional housing



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UPON A PROPOSED GRANT OF PAROLE

TIMING

- Up to 120 days for Board and Governor to conduct their reviews in a non-murder case
- Up to 150 days for the Board and Governor to conduct their reviews in a murder case

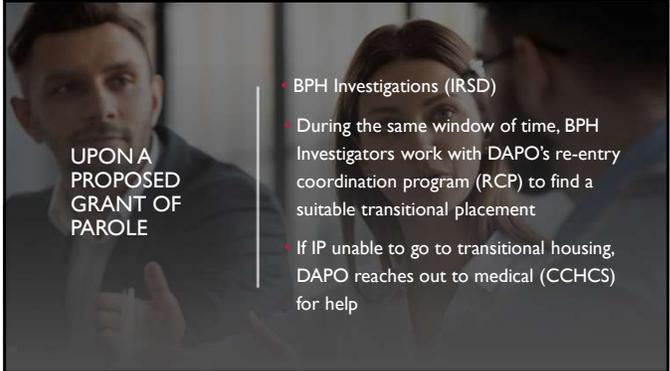
Meanwhile BPH, DAPO, CCHCS working on placement



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UPON A PROPOSED GRANT OF PAROLE

- BPH Investigations (IRSD)
- During the same window of time, BPH Investigators work with DAPO's re-entry coordination program (RCP) to find a suitable transitional placement
- If IP unable to go to transitional housing, DAPO reaches out to medical (CCHCS) for help



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WHEN GRANT IS FINAL

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WHEN GRANT IS FINAL, BPH, DAPO, CCHCS ADDITIONAL TASKS TO COMPLETE



After the Governor allows the grant to stand (takes no action), or



If the Governor refers the grant en banc, and the Commissioners allow the grant to stand, or



At a rescission hearing, the Commissioners find no good cause to rescind the grant,



Then grant is final and ...

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WHEN THE GRANT IS FINAL

BPH Legal reaches out to DAPO to confirm the parole placement

DAPO and BPH seek additional help from CCHCS if person cannot go to transitional housing



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WHEN THE GRANT IS FINAL

Once DAPO confirms placement, then BPH Legal issues the release memo listing:

- special conditions of parole imposed by the hearing panel. and
- special conditions recommended by the legal division



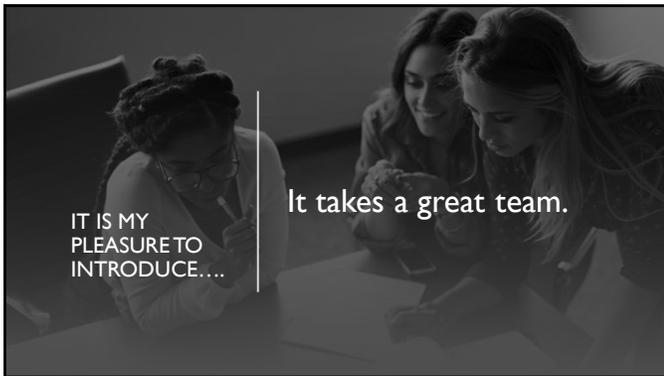
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SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS RE PLACEMENT		
NO CONTACT	BPH Legal always includes a no contact order with victims and victim family members	Even if victims have not registered with CDCR's OVSRS (Victim Services)
35-Mile Rule	Direct victims and direct witnesses can register with OVSRS and request that supervised person be placed at least 35 miles from their home	Does not apply to victim family members
County of Last Legal Residence (COLLR)	IPs who served long terms do not have to be returned to their COLLR	

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