



Resentencing & Reentry Support Guide

A How-To-Guide For Incarcerated People
Seeking Resentencing Under California's
Prosecutor-Initiated Resentencing Law

FOR THE PEOPLE

forthepeople.org

Please note: For The People does NOT provide legal services or provide legal representation. The information provided in this guide is legal information only. Please consider speaking with an attorney if you are seeking legal advice or would like an attorney to represent you.

Acknowledgments

For The People would like to thank Silicon Valley De-Bug, UnCommon Law, and Ella Baker Center for the invaluable guidance and expertise they have provided in producing this guide. Specifically, we would like to thank James King, Benee Vejar, Yoli Ledesma, Raj Jayadev, Keith Wattley and Lilli Paratore. We would also like to thank Kari Malkki, for her compassion and commitment to creating this guide. Finally, we would like to thank the countless people who have fought and won their freedom, and those who are still fighting, who have shared their stories, struggles, and successes in hopes of helping other incarcerated people come home.

About For The People

For The People (FTP) is an Oakland-based nonprofit that works with prosecutors, system leaders, community members, and incarcerated people to reduce the number of people serving excessive sentences. Through direct partnerships, we are harnessing the incredible power of prosecutors to join the fight to end mass incarceration and redress the harms caused by our criminal justice system. In 2018, FTP's Executive Director served as the principal drafter of Assembly Bill 2942, which created the nation's first Prosecutor-Initiated Resentencing (PIR) law. PIR gives prosecuting agencies the authority to reevaluate past sentences and facilitate prison release when continued incarceration is no longer in the interest of justice. Since 2019, we have been leading implementation of this law, working alongside prosecutors, public defenders, community leaders and families — all in an effort to release people from prison who don't need to be there.

In 2021, FTP served as the budget sponsor for California's \$18M County Resentencing Pilot Program. The Pilot, another first-in-the-nation effort to reduce mass incarceration, invests in the collaborative approach to PIR first developed by FTP. FTP will continue to lead implementation of PIR, including as the Coordinator of the Pilot.

In addition to our work with DAs, we offer resources and guidance to people who are incarcerated, their loved ones, and community-based organizations (CBOs) who are seeking relief via prosecutor-initiated resentencing. Our written materials help people to prepare requests for resentencing and provide guidance on how to convey their stories to law enforcement audiences. Our organization also works with policy- and law- makers across the nation to develop policy and legislative proposals in furtherance of safely reducing the prison population and reuniting families.

Table of Contents

California’s Prosecutor-Initiated Resentencing Law & For The People	3
How to Use This Guide	3
Support From For The People	4
Preparing Your Supporting Documents	4
Supporting Documents Checklist	6
How to Write Your Personal Statements: Guidelines, Templates, Samples	7
Writing Your Letter(s) of Remorse	8
Sample: Letter of Remorse	10
Writing Your Statement of Accountability	11
Sample: Statement of Accountability	12
Writing Statement of Accountability for In-Prison Rules Violations	13
Sample: Statement of Accountability for In-Prison Rules Violations.....	14
Writing Your Journey Letter	15
Sample: Journey Letter	17
Writing Your Statement of Faith	18
Sample: Statement of Faith	18
Creating Your Relapse Prevention Plan (RPP)	20
Sample: Relapse Prevention Plan	23
Creating Your Reentry Plan	26
Sample: Reentry Plan.....	27
Creating a Resume	29
Sample: Resume Template	30
Requesting Letters of Support	31
Conclusion	34

California's Prosecutor-Initiated Resentencing Law & For The People

In 2018, California Assembly Member Phil Ting introduced Assembly Bill 2942, conceptualized and drafted by the **For The People**, which gave District Attorneys (DAs) the authority and discretion to reevaluate past sentences and determine whether continued incarceration is no longer in the interest of justice. If the DA determines that an incarcerated person's sentence is not in the interest of justice, prosecutor-initiated resentencing allows them to recommend a sentence reduction and, in many cases, a person's release from prison. Importantly, AB 2942 is a discretionary law, which means DAs are not mandated to review any incarcerated person's sentence. To facilitate consideration of as many people as possible, FTP is supporting California DAs in the process of reevaluating sentences.

How to Use This Guide

This Guide is designed to support incarcerated people—as well as their family members, loved ones, and the community organizations that serve them—who are interested in securing a second look at their sentence, including PIR under AB 2942. In our experience, before a District Attorney is comfortable deciding to recommend PIR, they will want to see **supporting documents**. Supporting documents can help to illustrate why a shorter sentence is appropriate, and how the incarcerated person has prepared for reentry and reintegration into the community. This Guide contains a checklist, instructions, samples, and templates designed to aid incarcerated people and their support networks in the process of creating and compiling the supporting documents that will be used in their resentencing cases. The sample documents we have included are meant to provide guidance and clarity. **These statements should not be copied** or quoted word-for-word. Each sample document is just *one example* of an excellent statement; **every person's statements and letters will look and sound different**.

Although presenting these documents can assist in the resentencing process, it **does not guarantee** a recommendation for PIR by the District Attorney. Some people may not be able to—or find the need to—compile all of the supporting documents listed in this guide, while others may be able to gather documents that this guide does not include; each person's case is unique and this Guide is simply meant to aid in the process.

We are hopeful that, as California continues to implement progressive legislative reforms, more and more incarcerated people and their communities will be able to use this Guide in their commutation, parole, and sentence reevaluation processes.

Support From For The People

Although For The People does NOT provide legal services or legal representation, we provide written materials, like this Guide, to educate anyone who is interested in prosecutor-initiated resentencing.

Additionally, FTP contributes to community empowerment and capacity building by 1) offering legal support for community-led goals; 2) providing trainings and workshops to arm community members with data and relevant information; and 3) making publications and documents more accessible and community friendly.

At this time, our resources only allow us to offer case review for people when asked to do so by one of our partner District Attorney's Offices. **If your case is selected for review by a District Attorney's Office, you will be notified.** Please do not send documents to us unless we reach out to you with a request. We do not have a prison correspondence operation. Our organization does not have the resources to review, respond or return unsolicited mail.

If you have a legal matter, need legal advice, or believe you may be eligible for resentencing or early release, please speak to your counselor, your attorney or a legal services organization. You or your support network can find a list of organizations, resources, legislative updates, and an FAQ on our website at www.fortheppl.org.

Preparing Your Supporting Documents

We recommend compiling three sets of documents to aid in your sentence review case:

- 1) Personal letters, statements, and plans regarding your rehabilitation, planned reentry into the community, criminal history, and prison disciplinary records
- 2) Letters of support that you ask your family, friends, colleagues, and community members to prepare on your behalf
- 3) Verification documents that confirm aspects of your Reentry Plan (e.g., acceptance into transitional housing, substance abuse programs, reentry support services you will be receiving, job offers you will accept if/when you are released)

If you are working with a district attorney's office, public defender's office, private attorney, or other organization to coordinate your case review, you and your support network should send these documents for review as soon as possible.

A Note Regarding the Prosecutor-Initiated Resentencing Process

We know that compiling supporting documents, reflecting on your crime, writing accountability and remorse statements, and planning your reintegration into the community are difficult and time-consuming processes. We hope this Guide can help with this process. This is not an essay contest. It is about telling your story, who you were, who you've become, and what your plans are when you come home.

Also, many of the documents we suggest that you compile must come from other people — either family, friends, or outside community members. However, we know that many people inside who are pursuing PIR do not have a robust support network on the outside. It is absolutely understandable if you do not currently have the support of friends and family outside of prison. If this is the case, **you are not alone**. This is common. You can be connected to services and reentry resources so that when you are released, you will be prepared and supported in your reentry journey.

Supporting Documents Checklist

Use this checklist to keep track of the documents you have compiled and those that are still missing. Check the boxes as you obtain each document. If possible, keep your original documents and send copies to the agency or organization helping to review your case.

1. Personal Documents

- **Remorse Letter:** A letter to the victims of your crime; showing understanding of the impact the crime had on them, their family or the community.
- **Statement of Accountability:** A statement in which you describe your past crime(s), explain the events (internal and external) that led you to commit the crime(s), and take full responsibility for the harm that your crime(s) caused.
- **Statement of Accountability for In-Prison Rules Violations:** A statement in which you describe any recent misconduct or Rules Violations Reports you have incurred, explain what led to the misconduct, and take full responsibility for the harm that the misconduct caused.
- **Statement of Faith:** A statement in which you describe the role that faith/religion has played in your rehabilitation/transformation and will play in your successful reentry.
- **Journey Letter:** A letter describing your rehabilitation journey; when you decided to make a change and/or any events.
- **Relapse Prevention Plan (RPP):** This document identifies Target Behaviors, Triggers or Warning Signs (Internal/External); identifies your Coping Mechanisms; and describes your Support Network and how/when you will reach out to them.
- **Reentry Plan:** This document (also known as a Parole Plan or Post-Release Plan) explains the concrete steps you will take in order to reintegrate into the community, from your transportation and housing on the first day after your release from prison, to the plans you have for your life five years post-release.
- **Resume:** Your resume lists your employment experience, educational achievements, and any awards or certificates you have earned before and during your incarceration.

2. Letters of Support

Personalized letters from people who know you well and are able to describe your strengths, growth, and potential. These letters should explain: 1) how the supporter knows you, 2) the qualities that demonstrate that you are rehabilitated and that you will be a positive member of the community, and 3) specific examples of these qualities and how the supporter came to see that or know that about you. Ask people from the list below to prepare a letter for you.

- Family Members
- Program Instructors
- Wardens, COs, or CDCR Staff
- Attorney
- Victim(s)
- Other Incarcerated People
- Community Leaders
- Prison Volunteers

3. Verification Documents

Copies of documents from organizations and people who will be supporting you in the process of reintegration into the community. It may not be necessary or possible to acquire all the documents in this list, but it may be helpful to gather as many of them as possible:

- **Employment Verification:** Copies of documentation from businesses, nonprofits, or others who have offered you employment, internships, or volunteer roles.
- **Housing Verification:** Copies of documentation from transitional housing programs or community members stating the housing support they will provide.
- **Verification of Reentry Services or Programs:** Copies of letters of acceptance, or applications to any programs you wish to participate in post-release (e.g., AA/NA/substance abuse treatment, job training, community college classes).
- **Appointment Verification:** Copies of documentation of appointments for necessary medical procedures or mental health care services you will receive post-release.
- **In-Prison Programming:** Copies of certificates/letters verifying completion of any programs or courses you participated in during your incarceration, including, but not limited to, the ones listed below:
 - NA/AA/Substance Abuse Programs
 - Anger Management
 - GED Certificate
 - College Classes
 - Mentor Programs
 - Trade/Vocational Courses
 - Support Groups or Faith Groups
 - Self-help Groups or Personal Growth Classes
 - Art/Enrichment Programs
 - Leadership/Mentorship Roles
 - Certificates, Awards, Honors, and Achievements

Writing Your Letter(s) of Remorse¹

Letters of Remorse can be extremely helpful, as they demonstrate to the District Attorney that you have reflected on your crime, acknowledged the harm that you have caused, and cultivated empathy for the victim(s). Writing Letters of Remorse may also serve you in your own process of healing, reflection, and accountability. The guidelines below are intended to help you through the process of writing your Letter(s) of Remorse to the victim(s) of your crime, to their families, and to the communities that you affected. Use the guidelines below as a resource to help you through your own journey of remorse, but do not feel tied to the advice given. This should merely be a starting point.

Who should I write a letter of remorse to?

Each case is different, but generally, you should write a letter of remorse directly to the victim(s). You can also write letters to the family of the victim, or anyone else that was impacted by your crime. This could include the victim's father or mother, their children, their spouse, their siblings, their friends, and other loved ones. Your crime might also have affected witnesses to the crime, the community that you came from, or the community that your victim came from. While you do not have to write a letter of remorse to each of these people or groups of people, it is important that your letters acknowledge the wide-ranging impact of your actions on others.

When should I write a letter of remorse?

Writing a Letter of Remorse can be a very difficult exercise. Begin drafting your Letter of Remorse as soon as possible, and take your time with it. If you have written letters in the past or for a self-help program, consider revising them. It can be beneficial to write Letters of Remorse every few years, because your understanding of yourself, and your reflections on your relationship with the victim, will undoubtedly change over time.

What should I write about?

Letters of Remorse should demonstrate your understanding of the impact of your actions. They should focus on expressing your remorse and empathy. They are **not** an opportunity to list the various self-help groups you have participated in, to explain your social history prior to the life crime, or to discuss who you are today. Instead, focus on demonstrating empathy for your victim and for their loved ones, and *accepting responsibility*. As you begin to write your Letter of Remorse, *reflect back to the first moment when you really understood the harm that you caused*, and consider the following:

¹ Guidelines adapted from UnCommon Law's *How to Write a Letter of Remorse*.

- How did it feel the first time you truly accepted the consequences of your actions?
- What steps have you taken to make amends for your crime? How have you expressed your remorse and empathy?
- What do you think the victim would want to hear from you? What would you want to say to them? What do you think they would say to you, if anything?
- How would the life of your victim or of their family be different if you had not committed your crime?
- What hopes do you have for the future of your victims or for their loved ones?

As you begin to write the letter itself, follow these guidelines:

- **Avoid using generic language.** To help the DAs see that your feelings are genuine, use language that is specific and personal. It should be clear from the text of the letter that it could have only been written by you, about the victim(s) in your case.
- **Use active, not passive words.** For example, write “I hurt my victim,” instead of “my victim was hurt.” Using active rather than passive words helps to show the DA that you are not minimizing your role or deflecting blame.
- **Keep your letter short and simple, consider 1-2 pages.**
- If you struggle with writing, make another creation to express your remorse. This can be a poem, a song, a rap, a painting or drawing, or something else. Think about ways you creatively express yourself that are not in writing.

Will I actually send the letter? No. Letters of Remorse should not be sent to the intended recipient. Instead, they will be presented to the DA. Writing a Letter of Remorse is a way to show the DA that you have begun to make amends with your victim(s) and understand the broader impacts of your crime. The DA may choose to share your letter with the victim, if the victim is receptive and the DA believes it is appropriate. This decision is up to the DA and the victim.

Sample: Letter of Remorse

Dear _____ (Victim's Name),

As I write this letter, I am still not sure how to start it or what I could say that could possibly help repair the harm that I caused. I know that saying "I'm sorry..." may not change anything, but I hope that this letter will help you understand that I have spent years considering the pain I caused you, and am no longer the person I was when we met.

I apologize for my deceit: I am sorry for walking into your store and attempting to deceive you into believing that I wanted to purchase goods in order to manipulate you. That wasn't the truth and I couldn't even look at you because, even then, I was feeling the guilt of my actions. In my deception and seeking to take from you, I now see that I was also taking from your family, your staff, the community of Oakland. I was the coward who wanted to cut corners, to rob and harm rather than to work hard.

I apologize for putting you in a position to defend yourself against my unwarranted assault. When I punched you and knocked you to the ground, as I held a gun, you were forced to respond by defending your life. The vision of these moments has been burned into my mind and the knowledge that either of us could have been killed on that day is something I acknowledge each day. **I am so sorry for the physical pain I caused you and the emotional trauma and fear that my violent assault and attempted robbery caused.** I pray each day that you have healed. Sir, you acted in the most honorable way that fateful day, in defense of your person and livelihood. I acted as a bully, a street punk, and a coward with a gun.

I want you to know that, since my arrest and conviction, I have changed dramatically. I have spent many, many of the last 15 years addressing myself and how my negative actions and attitude affected my life and the lives of everyone around me. Because of the day that I violently assaulted you and attempted to rob your store, I owe it to you and your community, as well as my own community and the mentors that tried to lead me on the right path, to become a better person and to create positive change. After many years of reflection, I want to say to you: I am deeply and profoundly sorry for all the harm that I caused you and for any of the after-effects my actions had on you and your family. I pray that one day I will be able to sit with you, face to face, and say these things to you. If you wish not to sit with me, I understand and respect that decision. Through my senseless actions, we crossed paths and my actions made that crossing a very harmful one. I sincerely seek to repair that if you are open to it.

Thank you for reading this, and may God be with you.

Sincerely,

_____ (Your Name)

Writing Your Statement of Accountability

Writing a Statement of Accountability may be essential to your resentencing process; this document should show that you have developed **insight**, **remorse**, and a commitment to **accountability** for your crime(s), and empathy for any victim(s) of those crimes. **Insight** is an understanding of why you did the things you did, which can include your emotions (fear, anger, insecurity, powerlessness, etc.), traumatic experiences you had (prior to committing your crime, perhaps in your childhood), or ways in which you had not developed healthy coping skills to avoid criminal behavior. **Remorse** is a feeling of genuine regret about your crime, and empathy for any victims; you should express your feelings of remorse but do your best to focus on the victims/survivors of your crimes rather than on your own guilt or sadness. **Accountability** is being responsible for your actions and for any harms you caused, without justifying or rationalizing them. Accountability also requires a commitment, and a plan, to do better in the future. Your Statement of Accountability should demonstrate to the District Attorney how the person you are today is not the same person you were when you committed your crime(s).

In your Statement of Accountability, consider addressing three primary issues:

- 1. Your personal account of the crime(s)** - Provide a first-person account (“I went...”, “I said...”) of what happened, step by step, on the day that you committed the crime. Include your thoughts and feelings at the time. i.e. “That day I was drinking heavily. I was alone and feeling ashamed because I did not have enough money to pay rent...”
- 2. Any experiences, thought patterns, or situational factors that led you to commit the crime(s)** - For example: If you chose to rob someone because you needed money for your rent, or because you were struggling with addiction, you can explain this. However, make sure you are not excusing or justifying harmful behavior. **Or**, if you possessed a gun and harmed someone with it at the time of your crime, explain the thought patterns, beliefs, or external factors that led you to do so (i.e. believing that having a gun made you tough; experiencing peer pressure or gang influence; imitating violence you experienced as a child, etc.)
- 3. Acknowledge the harm you caused, and discuss the ways in which you are taking responsibility for your actions** - Express empathy and remorse for your actions and discuss how you will be accountable to doing better, and what you are doing (both while incarcerated in and what you plan to do in the future) to transform yourself and give back to your community, or the community you harmed.

Sample: Statement of Accountability

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is _____ and I am offering my humble apologies for the wrongs of my past. I am profoundly sorry for the negative impacts my actions have had not only on my victims, but also on the state of California, its residents and taxpayers. I have caused a lot of pain in the past; this I will never forget. Today, I commit to making amends for my actions and being a positive influence in my community.

Remorse and words cannot take away the harm I have caused. I am hoping that this statement will show you the ways in which I have changed. I pray it does reflect that I have matured into an empathetic and compassionate adult, whose mind and heart have grown in the 15 years since I entered prison's doors.

First and foremost, I take full and complete responsibility for my criminal behavior.

Before coming to prison, I blamed everyone else for every wrong thing that happened in my life. I justified committing criminal acts by lying to myself, thinking that I was owed something I had not actually earned. I blamed my upbringing, financial circumstances, emotional and physical pain that was inflicted on me. I blamed the criminal justice system, failed relationships — anything other than myself.

Because I could justify doing wrong based on these false beliefs, I convinced myself that everyone else should feel the way I felt and I had no empathy for others. This led me to commit robberies, sell drugs, and take from others as a way to survive and to get what I wanted when I wanted it. This led me to the last days before being arrested, when I caused emotional and physical trauma to (_____) by attempting to rob his store, and a few days later, attempting to rob another store owned by (_____).

During the past 15 years of incarceration, I had to do a thorough inner reflection and peel back the layers of denial. I had to address my own negative and self-limiting belief systems. I had to learn what true growth and healing really means and what validates being a positive member of my family and community. Through self-help groups such as GRIP and Cage Your Rage, I came to understand my own pain and traumatic experiences I previously had refused to deal with, and I came to understand that I had consistently projected that pain and trauma onto the people of my community and the tax paying citizens of California. With the help of these self-help groups and the positive community I have been blessed with, I am reformed.

I have learned that true growth and healing means taking full responsibility for my actions, making responsible decisions with my life and being accountable to those decisions and the choices I make. I have learned how to look back on my past with remorse, rather than denying the harm I caused, while also looking to the future and committing to being better.

Writing Statement of Accountability for In-Prison Rules Violations

If you have incurred any RVRs, 115s, or other serious misconduct in the last 5 years of your incarceration, it will be beneficial to write a specific Statement of Accountability that addresses these in-prison violations. Doing so demonstrates to the District Attorney that you acknowledge and show remorse for the harm you may have caused, that you are taking responsibility for these actions, and that you have a plan to prevent such behavior in the future.

If you have not incurred any RVRs, 115s, or other serious misconduct in the last 5 years, it is probably not necessary to write an additional Statement of Accountability; however, if there is something on your in-prison record that might harm your chances of being recommended for resentencing and you wish to write a specific Statement of Accountability to address it, you may do so.

In your Statement, consider addressing three primary issues:

1. Your personal account of the misconduct/RVR

- Provide a first-person account of what happened, step by step, on the day that you committed the violation. Include your thoughts and feelings at the time.

2. Any experiences, thought patterns, or situational factors that led you to commit the crime(s)

- For example: If you chose to use an illegal cell phone because you wanted to communicate with family, you can explain this. However, make sure you are not excusing harmful behavior.

3. Acknowledge the harm you caused, and discuss the ways in which you are taking responsibility for your actions

- Express empathy and remorse for your actions.
- Discuss how you will be accountable to the community you harmed, and what you are doing to transform yourself and improve your behavior.

Sample: Statement of Accountability for In-Prison Rules Violations

I illegally possessed and used cell phones in ___ and _____. I directly violated CDCR's rules. My actions and choices were a reflection of unhelpful thought patterns that led to poor choices.

I considered my needs and wants above the rules and regulations of the institution I was housed in, and above the values of honesty and integrity. I am deeply sorry that my behavior reflected self-serving tendencies at the expense of following the rules of my institution(s).

My compulsion to possess and use a cell phone was not just about seeking connection. **Continue by describing the events leading up the rules violation(s) without providing justifications or proclaiming your innocence. Just describe these events as they occurred.**

I felt that I was losing control of the situation and I had an issue with losing control. The prison said that I couldn't have a phone, and at the time, I just didn't want to accept that rule.

I also didn't fully understand my own emotional needs and how to manage them. I told myself that having a cell phone was okay because I was trying to save my niece, so since I wasn't doing wrong on the phone, it was okay for me to disregard the rules.

This was the lie that I settled on in my mind to justify my behavior, along with the lie that I wasn't hurting anyone; that I was saving my brother's child from the fate that led to me sitting behind bars. Today, I realize that I had fooled myself into believing that the ends justified the means.

Every time I purchased a cell phone, I made a deposit into a criminal enterprise. At the time, I told myself that since I wasn't using a cell phone to engage in blatant criminal actions, that I was different. However, I was using an unmonitored phone - which was contraband - and I also knew that many people inside of prison do use cell phones for criminal activities. Because of that, I know that I contributed to the black market within prison, and I am remorseful.

I also lied to and manipulated my family & friends by involving them in helping me to obtain a cell phone and to keep the bill paid. None of them would be willing to support illegal activities, and I'm ashamed that I involved them in it without their knowledge.

I had to also come to grips that I had become addicted to using the cell phone. I had to admit to myself that addiction isn't just drugs, alcohol or tobacco. Addiction can go into many areas, including cell phones. The compulsion to use a cell phone became daily with me, and I wasn't properly dealing with my feelings of loneliness and loss of control.

In ___, I was caught a second time with a cell phone. However, this time, I began to address myself and the addiction that I had.

Continue by describing the steps you took to change your behaviors so that you did not get more Rules Violations, taking full responsibility for your past violations and appreciating the flawed thinking that gave rise to them.

Writing Your Journey Letter

Your story of rehabilitation and transformation can help District Attorneys understand how you have changed from the person you were at the time of your offense to the person you are today. To recommend you for a reduced sentence and possible early release, the DA's office will need to hear personal descriptions of exactly how **you** have changed while in prison so that they can be confident you will not commit another crime if released early.

One effective way to do that is to show, **in your own words**, when and how you have changed. Your thoughtful self-reflection will show the DA how you have matured and developed into a different person today compared to when the crime was committed. This is a story of your redemption. **This is a chance to tell your life story from your perspective.** While we appreciate how this process might be frustrating for you, it is your chance to demonstrate your growth and maturity and positive change, illustrating your triumphs while being transparent.

Please do not attempt to relitigate your case or discuss the facts of your case that you dispute. Using this exercise to plead your innocence could have a negative impact on the way the DA views your case.

To help you get started, we have put together several questions you may want to answer in your Journey Letter. They are intended only as a guide, and some of these questions may not apply to you:

- Thinking back to the time of your commitment offense, **describe how the person you are today differs from who you were back then.** Try to describe yourself at these two different phases of your life as though describing yourself to someone who has never met you and knows nothing about you.
- For each difference that you note, **briefly explain the events or circumstances you consider to be the most impactful in causing these changes, including as many personalized details as possible.**
- Everyone's story of rehabilitation varies — some people can remember specific moments or events leading them to change (**i.e., having a child, taking a particular class, or building a new friendship with someone in prison**), while others recall their change as having occurred more gradually over time. If you are someone who cannot remember specific moments or events leading to your change, try to map out a timeline of your rehabilitation by describing specific classes that influenced you over time. Still, try to add as much personalized detail as possible (such as what was happening in your life) you

can paint a compelling picture of your rehabilitation and help maximize your credibility.

- How have you **grown and matured**? Part of maturity is understanding both our strengths and challenges. **Ask yourself:** What are your **biggest challenges / strengths** of character now? What **challenges** do you foresee having in the **future** and **how will you handle those challenges** when confronted with them?
- **Thinking of your time in prison like being in “school,”** what have been the most important lessons you’ve learned? How have these lessons and experiences changed you – how you see the world or certain things in it, your conduct, your understanding of your own criminal conduct, etc.? **How will you use what you’ve learned while in prison to make better decisions if released?**

Answering these questions is hard work and can lead to thinking about sensitive or difficult issues that you may have ignored up to now. These questions require you to reach down to the very core of what shaped your choices and how you lived your life at the time of the crime. Addressing these issues will increase your ability to show the DA how much you have learned, matured, and changed while incarcerated.

One of the best ways to get started is to write about them, as though you are writing in a journal. As you begin to write the letter itself, follow these guidelines:

- **Avoid using generic language.** To help the DA see that your feelings are genuine, use language that is specific and personal. It should be clear from the text of the letter that it could have only been written by you, about your personal rehabilitation process.
- **Use active, not passive words.** For example, write “I was angry as a child,” instead of “my life made me angry when I was a child.” Using active, rather than passive, words helps to show the DA that you are actively taking responsibility and ownership over your life.

Sample: Journey Letter

Life Before Prison

I grew up in a very broken home, with family members all around me who were engaged in drug abuse and violence. These experiences were difficult to handle but I did not understand the effects they had on me until much later. I graduated high school in 1999 and two months later, I moved to Sacramento to work for my uncle. I had never lived on my own before, worked a full-time job, or had so much independence and freedom. I was both exhilarated by it and also extremely stressed out by the responsibilities that I had just taken on. I began to make bad decisions, succumb to peer pressure of friends that I made on the streets in my neighborhood, and resent my uncle when he attempted to guide me in the right direction. At the time, I thought that success meant having the power to do anything I wanted, getting money as quickly as possible, and gaining superficial respect through wearing expensive clothes and impressing my peers. I realized that working my normal job with my uncle wouldn't allow me to gain the instant gratification and large sums of money that some of my friends on the streets were gaining from engaging in selling drugs. I eventually began experimenting with selling drugs alongside them, and embracing many aspects of the "street life." I was suddenly taking extreme risks, believing that I would never become successful or achieve my dreams if I played it safe and lived the life of a "square." It was these beliefs that led me to the day I was arrested... *Continue by describing your past self (prior to incarceration), and describing the behaviors, thought patterns, and actions that led to your incarceration.*

Rehabilitation Journey in Prison

Before prison I didn't know who I was, and I did not understand how much fear and feelings of inadequacy guided my decision-making. I wouldn't have admitted back then, but most of my life decisions were motivated by my need to fit in and be accepted. My fear of rejection led me to do anything possible to avoid feelings of inadequacy. Prison helped me understand things like this, being in my cell for hours on end and being forced to do a lot of introspection. For me, that introspection was magnified because I practically spent the first year of prison in the hole: meaning, I was in a cell by myself with nothing but a pencil, paper, and books. All I could think about was how I ended up there. All my life I thought I would do something great, be successful and have a happy family. But then I was sitting in the hole with a 25-year sentence in front of me and no future. I became deeply depressed, desperate for answers or a way out of the dark place I had found myself in, both inside my mind and inside of prison. I truly wanted to die, but because I couldn't end my life, I decided I needed to make a big change.

It was during this period of darkness that I began to ask three things: why had I found myself on this negative path, what I was meant to do with my time in prison, and how I could make a positive change if I ever got out. *Continue by describing your rehabilitation journey, the ways that you worked through issues you identified that you had in your earlier life, and how these changes have made you a different and better person today than you were when you committed your crime(s).*

Writing Your Statement of Faith

Some people come to find a faith or religion while incarcerated. Having a faith or religion is **not** a requirement for case review. However, if your faith or religion has played a large part in your journey of rehabilitation during your incarceration, it can be beneficial to write a Statement of Faith. It should explain why strengthening your spirituality has helped you to make healthier, lawful choices, and explain how practicing your faith will help you remain clean and sober and lead a law-abiding life post-release. If you intend to join a specific church/temple/mosque or faith community upon release, you should list it and explain why you have chosen this faith community.

Your faith and your spiritual journey are unique to you. You may feel free to use creativity and your own personal touch when writing this statement, but please ensure that you include a clear description of:

- How you found your faith,
- How you practice your faith,
- How your faith has aided in your rehabilitation and transformation, and
- How you will practice your faith post-release, and
- How practicing your faith will support your Relapse Prevention Plan.

Sample: Statement of Faith

I became a Muslim on _____. I was attempting to get my life back together in the midst of internal struggles I was dealing with.

Continue by describing how your faith evolved to become a vital part of your rehabilitation and/or recovery.

I learned that women are honored, cherished, respected. That a true Muslim doesn't raise his hand nor voice to women, that honoring one's parents, the elderly, and children is also very high. Islam teaches that all life is sacred, and that if one is killed unjustly, it's as if all humankind has been killed. If you save one person, it's as if all humankind has been saved. Islam was resetting my morals and ethics. I began to really feel the weight of guilt of how I'd been living, the crimes I committed to receive my current sentence, and all the evil I'd perpetrated in my community, my city, my state.

In _____, I began to learn Arabic so I could read the Holy Quran without the filter of English. By _____, I was proficient in the language. In doing so I'd begun to pray on the direct concrete floor with no rug. At this point, I was feeling extreme guilty of how I lived my life, and because I knew of no way I could make amends to those whom I harmed. I wanted and welcomed the pain I felt in my knees as I begged God to forgive me for all I had done to others.

I had also learned almost all of Islamic law — called Shariah — and I implemented on myself in the strictest of terms. I never sought to enforce it on others, so I would always hold myself to the highest standards of Islam. No lying, cheating, stealing, nothing. When Ramadan comes around, I fast from food and drink and am acutely aware of what I hear and see. I stay away from areas in prison where I know illegal activity is going on, so I'm pretty much confined to my cell.

Islam made me into a better son to my mother, a better Uncle to my brothers' children, and a better mentor to the young guys around me. Islam reconnected me back into the human family.

Drugs and alcohol are strictly prohibited in Islam, this is the main reason I've been clean and sober all this time. I have to be in control of my mind, thinking clearly, at all times. I don't even like taking pain killers when my knees are painful on colder nights. My last deep gum cleansing I had done with no local numbing because I don't like any narcotic in my system, at all. I last drank jailhouse wine in ___ in the ___ County Jail, and I last smoked marijuana in ____. I've been clean since _____. I stopped smoking tobacco in _____.

This is what Islam is to me and how I will continue to be once I am allowed to be physically free. It was Islam that reset my moral and ethical self, while GRIP, Cage your Rage and AVP dug into the cancers of my inner traumas and treated those to heal my mind, heart, and psyche. This is Islam in my life.

Creating Your Relapse Prevention Plan (RPP) ²

Writing a thoughtful and comprehensive Relapse Prevention Plan (RPP) is essential to in the DA's evaluation of your case. Your RPP will show the District Attorney that you have reflected on your past problematic thinking patterns and/or behaviors, and that you now have the skills to prevent returning to those thinking patterns and behaviors in the future — both while in prison and if released.

A common misunderstanding about RPPs is that you only need one if you have struggled with substance abuse in the past. This is incorrect. RPPs can address many different problematic thinking patterns and/or behaviors, such as drug or alcohol abuse, gang membership, unhelpful thought patterns, anger leading to violence, domestic violence, or some other identifiable pattern of negative behavior. This means that everyone should create at least one RPP, and that you could even create multiple RPPs, each targeted at a specific set of thinking patterns and/or behaviors. These instructions should help you reflect on what behaviors you may need to target in your RPP; identify your triggers, coping skills, and support network; and write your RPP.

I. Identify Your Target Behaviors

First, you need to identify your **target behaviors**. This means reflecting on what **negative thinking patterns** and/or **behaviors** you have struggled with in the past, especially those that contributed to the crime for which you are in prison. Potential target behaviors include: substance abuse, gang membership, unhelpful thought patterns, anger leading to violence, domestic violence, unhealthy relationships, and codependency. For example, you might have abused drugs and alcohol, and you may have committed crimes as a member of a gang. This means you have two target behaviors: (1) substance abuse, and (2) gang membership and unhelpful thought patterns that lead to poor choices. Each of these target behaviors may require a different RPP, as they are likely associated with different behaviors, thoughts, and triggers. However, there is often some overlap.

Your target behaviors will likely have played a role in your crime(s); however, this is not always the case. For example, you might have begun abusing substances after coming to prison. While this target behavior is not directly related to the life crime, you still need to be able to assure the District Attorney that you have the tools to prevent a relapse into this behavior if released.

² Guidelines adapted from UnCommon Law's *How to Write a Relapse Prevention Plan*.

II. Identify Your Triggers or “Warning Signs”

Next, you need to identify potential **internal** and **external triggers** that led to your target behavior in the past. **Internal triggers** are emotions, thoughts, or feelings that might result in the target behavior. Think about the **emotions** that led to or accompanied your target behavior. Did you feel unwanted, unloved, abandoned, depressed, or stressed? What feelings made you turn to the target behavior to begin with? **External triggers** are circumstances outside of and around you that might result in the target behavior. Think about the circumstances that led to or accompanied your target behavior. What people, environments, situations, or things do you associate with the target behavior? For example, certain smells may remind an addict of the place they formerly used drugs, or the sight of people congregating and drinking alcohol may remind an alcoholic of past relationships, parties, and other experiences they associate with drinking. It is critical that you identify both the internal and external triggers that led to your target behavior so that you can show the DA you are aware of how your own past thoughts, feelings, or circumstances could be triggering in the future.

III. Identify Your Coping Mechanisms

Next, you need to identify the **coping mechanisms** and **tools** that you now use to prevent a relapse into the target behavior. What **specific actions** do you take upon experiencing the thoughts or feelings you identified as potential triggers? How will you physically, psychologically or emotionally remove yourself from the situation? Potential coping mechanisms and tools include: self-talk, walking away, meditation, deep breathing, exercise, listening to music; calling a sponsor (or spouse, pastor, family member, etc.), and going to a 12-Step or other Support Meeting. As you reflect on your coping mechanisms, remember that they should be **specific to you** and tools that **you actually use**. If you cannot answer questions about what a coping mechanism or tool is and when the last time you used it was, it should probably not be on your RPP.

IV. Identify Your Support Network

Last, you need to **identify the support network** that you turn to when you feel triggered. Is there someone you will call to discuss your thoughts and feelings? This could include a sponsor, mentor, family member, friend or organization whose contact information you keep with you so that you can reach out to them at any time to address the thoughts and feelings associated with the target behavior.

V. Write Your RPP

Once you have reflected on and identified your target behaviors, the internal and external triggers to them, and your coping mechanisms and support network, you are ready to start writing your RPP. Your RPP does not have to be long or complicated (a page or two), but it does have to address the four topics listed above. The best RPPs are those that are specific and personal. When the District Attorney looks at your RPP, they should be sure that it could only be yours. Below is a suggested outline for one way you could organize your RPP:

- **Introduction**. Start your RPP with a short introduction. Your introduction should (1) explain what the target behavior is; (2) how it developed; and (3) how it contributed to your crime. Do not forget to explain how your target behavior is tied to violence (if this is true for you). Substance abuse and anger are problematic thinking patterns and behaviors that are important to avoid to be a healthy person, but the DA needs to know you understand how these thinking patterns and behaviors have been connected to violence in the past.
- **Triggers**. Next, list your internal and external triggers to the target behavior. Make sure that you list them separately so that it is clear that you understand the difference between internal and external triggers. Remember, be specific and personal.
- **Coping Mechanisms & Tools**. Next, list the coping mechanisms and tools that you use when you feel triggered. Again, be specific and personal.
- **Support Network**. Last, identify the people who are in your support network and provide contact information for them.

Sample: Relapse Prevention Plan

MY TARGET BEHAVIORS: SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND UNHELPFUL THOUGHT PATTERNS LEADING TO POOR CHOICES

I know that one of the most important parts of the reentry process is creating and maintaining a realistic Relapse Prevention Plan. In my case, my Relapse Prevention Plan must specifically address my target behaviors: drug abuse and unhelpful thought patterns. These two issues are very connected for me based on my past experiences: both drugs and poor choices that resulted in criminal behavior helped me escape the feelings of powerlessness, shame and insecurity that I felt.

MY INSIGHT INTO MY TARGET BEHAVIOR AND TRIGGERS

The trauma that I experienced in my youth formed some of my delusional thinking about what it means to “be successful,” and what I thought was the way to be powerful and respected. These are the character defects that I must always be aware of and always manage: shame, impulsivity, selfishness, and insecurity.

As a child, my mother took me shopping with her and had me shoplift; we were poor and she was addicted to drugs at the time. If I ever complained or cried, I would be severely beaten and punished. I began to feel powerless and began to fear being open about any of my feelings, concerns, or insecurities. I learned that hiding and repressing your emotions was the only way to be safe.

At 14 years old, I was robbed at gunpoint. It was the most frightening experience I had ever had. After that, I started to think that whoever was bigger and stronger had control, and whoever held the gun had the power. Looking back on my life crime, I can see how these experiences contributed to my character defects... I did not know my own self-worth and constantly needed external validation, so I proved myself using criminal behavior. I turned to cocaine and marijuana, or I would feel the need to prove myself to my “friends” by committing a crime. It wasn’t long before these behaviors became addictions.

Today, I’ve learned to identify the root causes of my choice to use drugs and to trace back the origin of my unhelpful thought patterns, which was that using drugs and committing crimes were the best ways to address whatever external problems I was facing. I have learned to recognize my own feelings and thought patterns and, by doing that, I’ve learned to control the impulses that triggered my drug use and crime. Although I have now been clean and sober for a very long time, I know that I will always be an addict and must practice my coping mechanisms every day.

I participated in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) for six weeks each, which helped me begin to address and understand my past drug abuse and my path toward recovery. I also participated in Cage Your Rage in 2015, where I

first learned how to speak about all the traumatic events that I had experienced in my younger years and started to see the connections to my unhelpful thought patterns and behavior that often led to poor choices in the past. Finally, the programming that brought it all together for me was participating in Guiding Rage Into Power (GRIP) in 2016-2017. In GRIP I saw the connection between drugs and my unhelpful thought patterns; I was addicted to both so I could avoid feeling shame or weakness. GRIP helped me understand how to check in with myself when I am triggered, versus self-medicating by using substances or to commit criminal behavior in order to feel like I was in control. GRIP helped me develop healthy coping mechanisms and thought patterns, and to develop empathy.

This Relapse Prevention Plan gives details about how I will prevent myself from turning toward drugs or alcohol, and from returning to criminal behavior.

MY TRIGGERS

Internal

- Feeling shame
- Feeling powerless
- Feeling insecure
- Feeling anxious or stressed out
- Feeling like I am not being appreciated
- Having negative self-talk

External

- Being around people with criminal/anti-social lifestyles
- Being ridiculed or threatened by people around me
- Not being around people who I can talk to about my feelings/struggles

MY COPING MECHANISMS

Immediate

1. Positive self-talk: When I'm feeling insecure or lesser, I remind myself:
 - I am more than the negative thought and the negative feeling.
 - If I experience a painful memory, I remind myself that I am more than my past and that I am healing and growing
2. **QTIP:** Quit Taking It Personally — I make sure to stop taking people's words or actions personally.
3. **STOP:** Stop To Observe & Process — I pause to observe and process my situation, my feelings, and my body's reaction, in order to remain calm and avoid reactivating impulsively.
4. Breathe: When I feel overwhelmed or anxious, I pause to take deep breaths and do a quick internal meditation.

FOLLOW-UP

Support Network: I call my mother, my trusted friends or my AA/NA community if I need to vent or process the experience. I have a list of numbers of mental health

providers if I have a crisis. I have become comfortable with reaching out for help and talking about my feelings.

MY COPING SKILLS IN PRACTICE

Several months ago, when a younger man came to me in anger and called me offensive names while we were working at our jobs, I felt like I had been punched in the gut. The familiar feelings of insecurity, shame, and anger entered my body; however, I was able to stop, breathe, and realize that this man was reacting from his own shame and anger. I took deep breaths and reminded myself to S-T-O-P and Q-T-I-P. This helped me respond calmly and de-escalate the situation. Later in the day, I was able to call a family member to talk about my feelings and remind myself what is important in my life.

MY SUPPORT NETWORK

The people in my support network provide me with unconditional support and care, and will aid in my reintegration into the community:

- Mother...
- Pastor...
- Oldest daughter...

CONCLUSION

This Relapse Prevention Plan has been and will continue to be my guide to living a life I am proud of. I wake up each day being honest with myself about my own character defects, including my insecurity, impatience, and control issues. I surround myself with others who also seek positive outcomes and seek to be of service to others in positive ways. I ask for help instead of getting frustrated, and hurting or hindering others. I commit to continuing to grow and use this Relapse Prevention Plan to be the best version of myself.

Creating Your Reentry Plan

Developing concrete, realistic plans and a timeline of your reentry process is one of the most important ways that you can demonstrate to the District Attorney that you are prepared to be released from prison, and that you will not commit additional crimes if you are released. Your Reentry Plan should be as detailed and specific as possible, and should show the DA that you have put significant thought and effort into planning for your release and reintegration into the community. Creating your Reentry Plan should also help you envision and prepare to accomplish your goals for your life post-release, and should serve you as a roadmap/resource when you leave prison.

Guidelines and Tips

1. Be realistic and practical about the opportunities and resources you will access upon release.
2. Consider the barriers and obstacles you will face upon release, and make specific plans to overcome them
3. Utilize your support network and community resources to your advantage

Template

On the next two pages, you will find a Reentry Plan template that you can use to answer key questions about your reentry process. You may not be able to answer some of these questions, and your answers to others may change, but it will be helpful for you to fill out as much of this template as you can.

Sample: Reentry Plan

Reentry Plan | First Name Last Name | Specific County of Release

Area of Need	Service/Agency	Plan of Action	Details
Immediate Needs			
Housing	24-hours: First month: 6-months - 1 year: 3-5 years:		
Transportation	Return from prison: Long term access:		
Supervision	CDCR Division of Adult Parole Operations		
Short Term Needs			
Employment Plans			

Public Benefits	Medi-Cal		
	CalFresh		
	Other Benefits (Social Security Income, Disability)		
Identification	Social Security Card		
	ID / Driver's License Dept. Motor Vehicles		
Long Term Resources			
Mental Healthcare			
Mental Health Crisis Support	911 or nearest Emergency Hospital		
Physical Health			
Substance Use Treatment & Support			
Educational Opportunities & Vocational Training			
Support Network	Family Friends & Mentors		

Creating a Resume

Creating a resume can also be beneficial in your sentence review case. A resume is designed to highlight your employment history, skills, accomplishments – both prior to being incarcerated and during your time in prison. Including a resume can demonstrate to the District Attorney that you are prepared for release and will be able to secure employment when you return to the community. Preparing a resume prior to being released from prison will also give you a head start when you are searching for a job during the reentry process.

Below, you will find an example of a resume that includes a person’s employment history both before being incarcerated and during incarceration. You may have less employment experience than the person in the example below (especially if you were incarcerated in your youth), or your resume may be far more extensive; neither of these situations is a problem. The example resume below is primarily designed to help you ensure that you include several key aspects of a resume, use appropriate formatting, and most effectively highlight your strengths. We also suggest that you attempt to limit your resume to **one page**.

Key Aspects of a Resume:

1. **Contact information:** Your name, primary phone number, and email address
2. **Personal profile or summary:** A short and engaging pitch about yourself and your skills
3. **Employment experience:** A reverse chronological (most recent to longest ago) summary of your job history
 - a. Include the title of your position and the name of the organization
 - b. Include the dates that you were employed in each position
 - c. Include your main accomplishments in those positions
4. **Education experience:** A reverse chronological summary of your schooling, including your GED certificate, college courses, and other certificates (if applicable)
 - a. Include the name of the school or certification program, and the title of your degree or certificate
 - b. Include the dates that you attended the school/program
5. **Skills:** A brief description of your skills as they relate to employment potential
6. **Awards or accomplishments:** A reverse chronological listing of any awards or honors you have received, both during and prior to incarceration

Sample: Resume Template

ROSE JONES

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA | (415) 123-4567 | ROSE.JONES@GMAIL.COM

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Passionate community activist with a history of working on social justice issues, as well as a highly skilled kitchen manager dedicated to bringing community together through food. Demonstrated record of excellent food service and communications skills.

SKILLS

- Microsoft Word
- Team Management
- Cooking
- PowerPoint
- Spanish Fluency
- Food Prep and Safety

WORK HISTORY

JULY 2015-PRESENT

Manager, Kitchen Crew | Valley State Prison | Chowchilla, CA

- Delivered trainings to over 60 new Kitchen Crew workers to promote strong team performance and build positive relationships amongst staff.
- Kept supplies in stock by assessing inventory levels and reporting lower stock items.
- Maintained clean kitchen using correct procedures and scheduled sanitation of equipment.

JANUARY 2010-JUNE 2015

Prep Cook, Kitchen Crew | Valley State Prison | Chowchilla, CA

- Prepared variety of dishes in bulk quantities, including entrees, breakfasts, and side dishes.
- Followed proper handling and sanitation procedures to comply with ServSafe standards and protocols.

OCTOBER 2000-JANUARY 2005

Team Member - Cashier | Target | Oakland, CA

- Cashier, greet customers, stock shelves, organize displays, take inventory and assist in sales.
- Mentored new team members.

JULY 2002-JANUARY 2005

Community Activist Volunteer | ACLU | Oakland, CA

- Effectively worked to raised local issue awareness.
- Collaborated to support local activities.

EDUCATION

EXPECTED GRADUATION: MAY 2021

Associate of Arts | Communications

Prison University Project | Valley State Prison

COLLEGE COURSES COMPLETED | 2019-2020

- Intro to Professional Communications
- Journalistic Writing in the 21st Century
- Communication for Nonprofits
- Social Justice Movements

SEPTEMBER 2000

GED Certificate

Oakland Unified School District | Oakland, CA

CERTIFICATIONS

- ServSafe Certification
- Nonviolent Communication
- First Aid/CPR Certified

AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS

2019

1st Place, Prison University Project Essay Contest | Prison University Project

Requesting Letters of Support

Many of the documents required in your resentencing process will come from other people, including Letters of Support from your community members. It can sometimes be difficult to know how to ask for these letters, or what should be included in them; these guidelines are designed to 1) understand the different types of Letters of Support that you will be gathering from your community members, 2) help you reach out and request Letters of Support from all relevant people, and 3) provide essential information – both for you and the people writing your letters – about what should and should not be included in the letters.

Reminder: It is absolutely understandable if you do not currently have the support of friends and/or family on the outside. If this is the case, **you are not alone**. There are many resources that can be secured so that if you are released, you will be prepared for what comes next.

Effective Letters of Support should serve one of these three purposes:

- 1. Offer Specific Support with Reentry/Parole Plans:** These letters should come from people who are offering you *concrete support* with your reentry process, including housing, transportation, employment, mental healthcare, etc. These letters should be straightforward and focused on describing the resources /support that will be provided. For example, if a family member is offering a place to live, they should state where the housing is, how many rooms are available, who else is living there, and if you will be required to pay rent. If they are offering a job, they should describe what the job involves, whether it is full or part time, hourly or salary, includes health insurance benefits, etc.
- 2. Offer General Support:** These letters should come from people who have offered general support during your reentry and release — including financial support, emotional and spiritual support, or connections to services or resources in the community. For example, an offer of financial support should state what is being provided and for how long, and offers of emotional support should be specific, such as “I will call Mr. King every week,” or “We will attend 12 Step meetings together on a weekly basis.”
- 3. Character Letter/Testimonial:** These letters should come from program staff, prison staff, volunteers, family, friends or anyone else who knows you well (ideally over a long period of time). These letters should discuss your character and your strengths, your transformation/rehabilitation, the way you have positively impacted them and how they believe you will positively impact the community after being released.

Below are three example letters you can use when requesting Letters of Support for Parole Plans, General Support, or Character Letters. These examples are simply meant to help you if you are not sure how to ask your community members for their help with this.

Template: Request for Letter from Program Staff (Character Letter)

Dear STAFF NAME,

I hope you are well. I am writing to ask you if you would be willing to write a letter of support for me as I try to get my sentence reviewed and reduced under California law AB 2942. The District Attorney in the county where my case was originally sentenced will be reviewing my documents – including any letters of support I receive from community members -- to determine if my case is appropriate for resentencing. It would mean a lot to me if you would be willing to write a character letter for me, generally discussing my rehabilitation, my strengths, and any specific memories/thoughts you have based on your familiarity with me through ____ Program. If you are willing and able to do so, please let me know. I so very much appreciate your time and support!

*Thank you very much,
YOUR NAME*

Template: Request for Letter from Family Member Offering Housing / Financial / Transportation / etc. (Reentry/Parole Plans)

Dear FAMILY MEMBER,

I am so grateful that you have offered to let me [live with you in your spare bedroom/pick me up from prison/ drive me to all appointments until I have my own car/support me financially] if/when I am released. It means the world. To support my case, it would be great if you could put that offer into a formal letter of support. I will be sending it to the District Attorney who will review my case and all my letters. In the letter, please explain your relationship to me, your address, and state how long you are willing to [provide the specific type of support]. If you want to include other kind words, that's wonderful but your letter doesn't need to be long. And if you have any questions, let me know!

*Thank you again, for all your support. I appreciate you!
YOUR NAME*

Template: Request for Letter from Friend Offering Emotional Support (General Support)

Dear FRIEND,

Thank you so much for helping me in the process of getting my sentence reviewed, and for your continued support with my recovery journey. It would mean a lot to me if you could write a formal letter of support discussing how you can support me when I'm on the outside. In the letter, please explain how you know me and how long we have known each other, and how you will help me during the reentry process. You can talk about how you'll help me continue attending all my AA and NA meetings in the city and how you can give me a ride to church on Sundays, if that offer still stands. On the next page, I also included a copy of some extra guidelines that I have received about writing letters of support. And if you have any questions, let me know!

Thank you again, for all your support. I appreciate you!

YOUR NAME

Tips for Writing Letters of Support

DO:

- Keep copy of your letter. Many documents get lost in the prison mailing system, so please save a copy in case you need to resend it.
- At the top of the letter, include the date, your full name, and contact information (address, phone, and email). You can also add a title: "Letter of Support for [Full Name] [CDCR Number]."
- Briefly explain your personal knowledge of how the person for whom you are writing the letter has positively changed during their incarceration, and why you believe they are ready to be released.
- At the end of your letter, please write your full name and sign it.

DO NOT:

- Do not say anything to suggest that the crime was not serious, or that the person for whom you are writing had only limited or accidental involvement, or that they are serving too much time.
- Do not refer to the crime as a "mistake." Saying this can make it seem like the person is not taking responsibility for the crime.

Conclusion

We at **For The People** hope that this Guide supports you in completing the challenging work of reflecting and writing about your past actions, your rehabilitation, and your eventual reintegration into the community. The tips, tools, and examples that we provide in this Guide are designed to improve your chances of being approved for resentencing, though unfortunately, completing the sentence review process does not guarantee resentencing and release. The District Attorney and a resentencing judge will make final determinations on resentencing and whether that will result in release. We know that the uncertainty involved in this process may be extremely hard to grapple with; we strive to make this journey as simple and clear as it can be.

Unfortunately, at this time, our resources only allow us to offer case review when asked to do so by one of our partner District Attorney's Offices. Please do not send documents to us unless we reach out to you with a request. We do not have a prison correspondence operation. Our organization does not have the resources to review, respond or return unsolicited mail.

Please also remember that **For The People** does NOT provide legal advice or legal representation on any case. Instead, we provide legal information, best practices and support in gathering relevant documents that District Attorneys and judges can review in making their determinations on whether further confinement is no longer needed. An attorney will be appointed for you should your case proceed to a resentencing hearing, however, feel free to contact an attorney if you need legal representation during the sentence review process.