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1	DENNIS J. HERRERA, State Bar #139669	
2	City Attorney JESSE C. SMITH, State Bar #122517 Chief Assistant City Attorney	
3	Chief Assistant City Attorney SHERRI SOKELAND KAISER, State Bar #197986	
4	PETER J. KEITH, State Bar #206482 Deputy City Attorneys 1390 Market Street, Suite 700	
5	San Francisco, California 94102-5408 Telephone: (415) 554-3886 (Kaiser)	
6	Telephone: (415) 554-3886 (Kaiser) Facsimile: (415) 554-6747	
7	E-Mail: sherri.kaiser@sfgov.org peter.keith@sfgov.org	
8	Attorneys for MAYOR EDWIN M. LEE	
9	ETHICS COMMISSION	
10	CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO	
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13	In the Matter of Charges Against	DECLARATION OF INTERIM
14	ROSS MIRKARIMI,	SAN FRANCISCO SHERIFF VICKI HENNESSY
15	Sheriff, City and County of San Francisco.	
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18	I, VICKI HENNESSY, declare as follows:	
19	1. I am the Interim Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco ("City"), and have	
20	served in that capacity since March 21, 2012. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated	
21	herein, except for those matters set forth on information and belief, which I believe to be true. If	
22	called to testify, I could and would testify competently as to all matters set forth herein.	
23	I. EMPLOYMENT BACKGROUND	
24	2. On March 21, 2012, Mayor Edwin M. Lee appointed me to discharge the duties of	
25	Sheriff of the City during the period of suspension of Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi. I have served as	
26	Interim Sheriff since that appointment and currently serve in that capacity.	
27	3. I served in the San Francisco Sheriff's Department ("SFSD") from December 1975 to	
28	July 2006. Through the remainder of my City employment until I retired in June 2010, I worked in	

other City departments but remained on a SFSD requisition. In the SFSD, I was promoted through the ranks: In 1977, I was promoted from Deputy Sheriff to Senior Deputy Sheriff; in 1979, I was promoted to Sergeant; in 1981, I was promoted to Lieutenant; in 1983, I was promoted to Captain; and in 1997, I was promoted to Chief Deputy Sheriff. As Chief Deputy Sheriff, I was in charge of the SFSD's Custody Division from 1997 to 1999, Administrative Division from 1999 to 2001, and Field and Support Services Division from 2001 to 2006.

- 4. In July 2006, I was selected to serve as the Deputy Director of the Mayor's Department of Emergency Services and Homeland Security. In January 2007, the City consolidated that Department with the City's Department of Emergency Communications to establish the Department of Emergency Management ("DEM"). Beginning January 2007, I served as a Deputy Director at DEM, responsible for the Division of Emergency Services. In March 2008, then-Mayor Newsom selected me to serve as the DEM Executive Director. I retired in June 2010, but continued to serve as the DEM Executive Director until January 2011, when the Mayor appointed Anne Kronenberg to that position.
- 5. Based on my over thirty years working in the SFSD, I have extensive experience with the SFSD's operations, policies and procedures. When I began serving as Interim Sheriff, I met with SFSD staff and reviewed current operations, policies, procedures and pending issues.
- 6. As Interim Sheriff, I have access to records created, received and maintained in the ordinary course of SFSD business and operations.

II. SHERIFF AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT FUNCTION, ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

7. The Sheriff and the SFSD are responsible for providing for the safe and secure detention of persons arrested or under Court order; operating the county jail facilities and alternative sentencing programs; providing security for City and Court facilities; and processing, serving and effectuating criminal and civil warrants and court orders. Under the City Charter, the Sheriff "shall 1. Keep the County jail; 2. Receive all prisoners committed to jail by competent authorities; 3. Execute the orders and legal processes issued by courts of the State of California; 4. Upon court order detail necessary bailiffs; and 5. Execute the orders and legal processes issued by the Board of

Supervisors or by any legally authorized department or commission. [¶] The Sheriff shall appoint, and at his or her pleasure may remove, an attorney, one under-sheriff, one assistant sheriff and one confidential secretary." (San Francisco Charter §6.105.) Under State law, a Sheriff is responsible for preserving the peace, "and to accomplish this object may sponsor, supervise, or participate in any project of crime prevention, rehabilitation of persons previously convicted of crime, or the suppression of delinquency." (California Government Code §26600.) Attached hereto as **Exhibit 8** is a true and correct copy of the SFSD Departmental Mission Statement. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 9** is a true and correct copy of SFSD Policy and Procedure A-01, Department Organization. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 10** are true and correct copies of current SFSD organizational charts.

- 8. Currently, the SFSD is organized into three Divisions: Custody; Field and Support Services; and Community Programs. A Chief Deputy Sheriff manages each Division, and reports to the Sheriff through the Assistant Sheriff and Undersheriff. In addition, five units report to the Sheriff through the Undersheriff: Investigative Services; Administrative; Information and Technology Services, Prisoner Legal Services; and Sheriff's Bureau of Building Services. The Investigative Services Unit conducts administrative investigations into alleged employee misconduct, as well as criminal investigations of incidents in the jails. Through the chain of command, the Sheriff oversees these investigations.
- 9. In addition to the Undersheriff, the SFSD Legal Counsel, Chief Financial Officer and Chief of Staff report directly to the Sheriff.
- 10. <u>Custody Division</u>. The Custody Division facilitates the intake, classification and custody of prisoners. This Division is comprised primarily of the City's six jails: County Jail 1 (intake unit); County Jails 2, 3, 4 and 5 (prisoner housing units currently in use), and County Jail 6 (modular jail unit at San Bruno, currently closed). In addition, the Custody Division includes a Classification Unit, which is responsible for prisoner classification, program eligibility assessment, and jail assignment. It also includes a secure prisoner ward at San Francisco General Hospital.
- 11. The population inside San Francisco's jails varies, recently ranging from approximately 1550 to 1650 prisoners. Approximately 77 percent of the population is pre-sentence, with charges or prosecution pending. Of the remaining prisoners, some were sentenced to time in

county jail. The balance are sentenced to state prison or had their parole revoked, and are serving time in county jail under the state's correction realignment plan ("Realignment").

- 12. Realignment is one of the most significant changes to California's criminal justice system in decades, and went into effect on October 1, 2011. Realignment shifts responsibility from the state to counties for the custody, treatment, and supervision of individuals convicted of specified nonviolent, non-serious, non-sex crimes. Realignment is designed to make changes to California's correctional system to stop the costly, ineffective and unsafe "revolving door" of lower-level offenders and parole violators through the state prisons. Realignment provides the City's criminal justice agencies, including the SFSD, a unique opportunity to coordinate and work cooperatively and collaboratively to evaluate local services and program, and to research, design and implement innovative, evidence-based approaches to managing and rehabilitating this population of state prisoners and parolees, as well as existing local prisoners and probationers, with the goal of reducing recidivism and protecting public safety.
- 13. With Realignment, the San Francisco jails have received and will continue to receive an influx of state prisoners. Many of these prisoners are sophisticated, career criminals. In Realignment Phase 1, the City received 262 state prisoners. Realignment Phase 2, set for summer and fall of 2012, will include a second wave of state prisoners. In addition to shifting state prisoners to county jail, Realignment has increased the opportunity for local agencies to use alternatives to incarceration, including community programs and home monitoring.
- 14. Operating the City jails is the core function and responsibility of the Sheriff and SFSD. In running these jails, the Sheriff must ensure lawful confinement and humane treatment and the safety of jail prisoners, staff and visitors.
- 15. In addition to the physical care of prisoners, through the years the SFSD has risen as a national leader in restorative justice programs, including in-custody programs administered by the Custody Division. Crime, victimization, and the rights of victims are compelling public concerns and top priorities for the SFSD. The SFSD in-custody programs seek to educate offenders about the impacts of their crimes on victims, the community and the offenders themselves. These programs address offender attitudes, behaviors, conditions and circumstances that lead to violence and crime.

These programs include the award-winning Resolve to Stop the Violence Project, the No Violence Alliance project (which bridges offenders from custody to the community), and the Five Keys Charter High School. SFSD programs seek to rehabilitate prisoners and provide them with tools and support to reenter society successfully when they leave jail. Through these programs, prisoners may obtain additional education, including an opportunity to obtain a high school diploma or GED, anger management counseling, substance abuse and mental health treatment, parenting and family skills, and cognitive behavior therapy teaching alternative behavior to confrontation, violence and crime.

- 16. Field and Support Services Division. The Field and Support Services Division includes the Court Services Unit, which provides bailiffs for criminal and civil courtrooms in the San Francisco Superior Court, as well as security at Court buildings. Other units in this Division include the Institutional Patrol Unit, which provides law enforcement services at San Francisco General Hospital, Laguna Honda Hospital, and Department of Public Health clinics, and the Building Patrol Unit. Also in the Field and Support Services Division are the Special Operations Unit, Civil Unit, Prisoner Transportation Unit, and Central Warrants Bureau.
- Operates the SFSD's community programs, which are noncustodial. Through this Division, the SFSD participates in and funds activities related to pre-trial diversion, sentencing, reentry and rehabilitation. This Division includes the Sheriff's Work Alternative Program, Survivor Restoration Program, the Women's Resource Center, the Warrant Services Unit, the Electronic Monitoring Unit, and a satellite of the Five Keys Charter School.

III. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SHERIFF

18. The Sheriff is a top law enforcement officer for the City, and leads a large department with significant obligations for the public safety and welfare. The Sheriff is a peace officer under state law, and possesses the authority to make arrests and to carry a firearm, among other powers. (California Penal Code §830.1(a).) As a peace officer, the Sheriff has the duty and obligation to take all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of crime, assist in the detection of

crime, and disclose all information that may lead to the apprehension and punishment of criminal offenders.

- 19. Historically, peace officers have been held to a higher standard than other public employees, in part because they alone are the guardians of the peace and security of the community. The public expects peace officers to be above suspicion of violating the laws they are sworn to enforce. The efficiency of the entire criminal justice system, essential to maintaining law and order, depends on the extent to which peace officers perform their duties and are faithful to the trust reposed in them. If peace officers generally are held to a higher standard, the Sheriff must be held to the highest of standards in order to earn and hold the respect of the SFSD deputies and the trust of the community. It would be a struggle for a Sheriff who lacks the respect of his or her subordinates and the trust and confidence of the community to be a credible and effective leader and law enforcement officer.
- 20. The Sheriff is an elected official. The Sheriff does not report to and is not supervised by anyone within the SFSD, and is not subject to the SFSD discipline process.
- 21. As the leader of the SFSD, the Sheriff is the most influential and visible member of the SFSD. The Sheriff leads the SFSD peace officers and civilian employees by example. To demand exceptional conduct and performance from SFSD personnel, the Sheriff must set the highest ethical and professional standards and expectation for the Sheriff's own conduct and performance, and must deliver on those standards and expectations through leadership and actions. An effective Sheriff motivates employees, drives change within the organization, and capably and professionally manages Departmental operations.
- 22. In running a jail, the overriding priority and obligation on the Sheriff is the safety and security of the prisoners, staff and visitors. A successful and effective Sheriff must be able to make split second decisions in moments of crisis that can be life and death situations, while remaining calm and level headed, and keeping emotions under control. The Sheriff must be able to confront chaotic and evolving situations for example, inmate unrest, prisoner against prisoner fights, and medical emergencies while maintaining composure and command presence. The

Sheriff must be capable of maintaining emotional control and exercise good judgment under difficult and challenging circumstances.

- 23. The Sheriff is the public face of the SFSD, and the primary voice of the SFSD with the press and community, other City and governmental agencies, and SFSD employees.
- 24. The Sheriff has the responsibility to make and oversee implementation of high-level decisions about SFSD policy and strategy, including for example, policies on the conditions of confinement, in-custody and community programming priorities, the availability of community release and other alternatives to incarceration.
- 25. The Sheriff oversees the SFSD budget. For Fiscal Year 2012-2013, that budget is approximately \$176 million, and covers personnel costs, work orders with other City departments, funding for offender, victim and community programs and services, and facilities and equipment costs. In addition, the Sheriff makes capital funding prioritizing and planning decisions for the SFSD, in conjunction with other City agencies when applicable.
- Organizations to offer in-custody and community based services and programs on behalf of the SFSD, including antiviolence programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and recovery programs for victims of domestic violence and other violent crime. For example, SFSD provides funding to the nonprofit Community Works West, which runs many in-custody and community antiviolence programs for the SFSD, including the Resolve to Stop the Violence Project. (See discussion of Resolve to Stop the Violence Project, ¶44-49.) Community Works West also runs a post-release antiviolence program for offenders and a Violence Against Women Act/Survivor Restoration Program for the SFSD. The No Violence Alliance ("NoVA") provides case management services on behalf of the SFSD for survivors of violent crime, and runs a One Family Reentry Initiative ("OFRI"), which provides case management for in-custody and out of custody parents of minor children, parenting education, therapeutic services and facilitation of contact visits. The Sheriff has decision making authority over the funding for and continuation of these programs, and can decide to increase, reduce or eliminate funding for one or more of these programs.

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- 27. The Sheriff manages directly or through subordinate command personnel all SFSD employees. SFSD employs approximately 1020 personnel, approximately 890 sworn peace officers and 130 civilian employees. Subject to civil service and legal requirements, the Sheriff makes hiring and promotion decisions, and is the final decision maker on employee discipline. To the best of my knowledge, SFSD has never hired an employee on active criminal probation.
- 28. The Sheriff also determines whether to retain an employee who is unable to meet minimum qualifications or perform the essential functions of the employee's position, with or without accommodation, due to medical restrictions or a legal disability. For example, the ability to carry a firearm is an essential function and minimum qualification for all SFSD peace officer positions. If a peace officer employee becomes unable to carry a firearm due to medical restrictions or a legal disability, the Sheriff must determine whether to release that employee for failure to meet the minimum qualifications and perform the essential functions of a peace officer position in the SFSD. Similarly, SFSD peace officer employees must possess a current and valid driver's license. If a peace officer employee loses his or her license, the Sheriff must determine whether to dismiss that employee for failure to meet minimum qualifications for the position. An employee who lost his or her ability to carry a firearm or possess a driver's license would likely be dismissed from employment for failure to meet the minimum qualifications for the position, unless the sentencing court granted the employee a waiver of the prohibition for employment purposes. Attached hereto as Exhibit 11 is a true and correct copy of the Essential Functions for the Classification 8304 Deputy Sheriff position, the entry deputy position in the SFSD. Attached hereto as Exhibit 12 are true and correct copies of the job specifications for the peace officer positions in the SFSD, specifically Deputy Sheriff, Senior Deputy Sheriff, Sheriffs Sergeant, Sheriffs Lieutenant, Sheriffs Captain, Chief Deputy Sheriff, Assistant Sheriff, Undersheriff and Sheriff, from the City's Department of Human Resources website.
- 29. The Sheriff is responsible for ensuring effective labor/management relations, and must maintain a professional and effective working relationship with employee bargaining groups and their representatives.

- 30. The Sheriff establishes employment standards, policies and procedures. Attached hereto as Exhibit 13 is a true and correct copy of the SFSD Employee Rules and Regulations. Attached hereto as Exhibit 14 is a true and correct copy of the SFSD Work Rules. The Rules and Regulations, Work Rules, and other SFSD policies and procedures establish standards for employee conduct and procedures for employee misconduct investigations, counseling and discipline. Attached hereto as Exhibit 15 is a true and correct copy of SFSD Policy and Procedure I-25, Counseling and Disciplinary Procedures. Attached hereto as Exhibit 16 is a true and correct copy of SFSD Policy and Procedure J-01, Internal Affairs Policy and Procedure. Attached hereto as Exhibit 17 is a true and correct copy of SFSD Policy and Procedure J-02, Contacting Investigative Services/I.A. Attached hereto as Exhibit 18 is a true and correct copy of SFSD Policy and Procedure J-04, Investigation of Employees. Attached hereto as Exhibit 19 is a true and correct copy of SFSD Policy and Procedure J-04, Investigation of Employees. Attached hereto as Exhibit 19 is a true and correct copy of SFSD Policy and Procedure J-05, Internal Affairs Officers.
- 31. SFSD employees must cooperate with all investigations by: divulging all known information; answering questions truthfully, without evasion; producing all physical evidence in their possession, under their control, or to which they have access; giving answers that are clear, responsive, unambiguous and most accurately reflect the truth of the matter; and providing information and evidence to investigators whenever information or evidence becomes known or available to the employee. (Rules and Regulations, Section 9.5.) Failure to actively cooperate with an investigation is misconduct and subject to discipline. (Rules and Regulations, Section 9.6.) Employees may not obstruct, impede, delay or otherwise hinder an investigation. (Rules and Regulations, Section 9.6.) Finally, employees are required to be truthful at all times, whether under oath or not. (Rules and Regulations, Section 9.7.)
- 32. Under the SFSD discipline policy, a permanent SFSD employee may be disciplined only for just cause as set forth in the Charter, Civil Service Rules and Regulations, and SFSD Rules and Regulations, Work Rules and policies and procedures. The Sheriff provides employees with notice of the intended discipline and an opportunity to be heard regarding that discipline. The Sheriff is the final decision maker on discipline. The Sheriff must evaluate and judge the employee's conduct, determine whether that conduct violates SFSD policies, standards or Rules and

on discipline matters, the Sheriff must be above reproach, in order to maintain the integrity and efficacy of the SFSD discipline system.

33. The Sheriff is a member of the Community Corrections Partnership Executive

Regulations, and if so, determine the appropriate disciplinary penalty. As the final decision maker

- 33. The Sheriff is a member of the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee, formed to develop, implement and review Citywide plans associated with Realignment. The Chief Adult Probation Officer chairs the Committee. That partnership is a collaboration of the local criminal justice agencies, including Adult Probation Department ("APD"), SFSD, the Courts, the Police Department, the District Attorney and the Public Defender. The role of the Executive Committee is to collectively provide oversight of Realignment implementation.
- 34. In addition, the Sheriff is a co-chair of the Reentry Council, which supports programs serving individuals exiting the prisons and jails who reside in or will be released to San Francisco. The Sheriff also sits on the City's Disaster Council and JUSTIS Governance Council. The Disaster Council develops the City emergency disaster plan, to provide for the effective mobilization of public and private community resources in a disaster; and recommends to the Board of Supervisors proposed ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations to implement the emergency plan. The JUSTIS Governance Council oversees implementation and ongoing operation of the City's Justice Tracking Information System ("JUSTIS"), which the City is developing as an integrated criminal justice information system designed to serve participating criminal justice agencies in San Francisco, including the SFSD.

IV. SHERIFF DEPARTMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- 35. The SFSD Employee Rules and Regulations apply to all SFSD employees: "Every Sheriff's Department employee is expected to know and abide by the Department's Rules and Regulations, both in its specific directions and in the spirit in which it was written." (Rules and Regulations, Introduction letter from Sheriff Michael Hennessey.)
- 36. The Rules and Regulations, Section 2, Professional Conduct and Responsibility, includes Section 2.1, Standards of Conduct, which establishes standards of personal and professional conduct and responsibility: "Employees shall conduct their private and professional

lives in such a manner as to avoid bring the Department into disrepute." (Rules and Regulations, Section 2.1.)

37. In addition, SFSD sworn staff – the peace officer employees – must conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics:

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all people to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and in deed in both [m]y personal and official life. I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities, or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals. I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself to my chosen profession ... law enforcement (ellipsis in original).

- 38. Under the provisions of San Francisco Campaign and Governmental Conduct Code, the Sheriff prepared and the Ethics Commission adopted a Statement of Incompatible Activities that guides SFSD employees regarding the types of activities that are incompatible with their employment. A true and correct copy of the SFSD Statement of Incompatible Activities is attached hereto as **Exhibit 20**.
- 39. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 21** is a true and correct copy of the SFSD Policy and Procedure D-02, Use of Force.
- 40. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 22** is a true and correct copy of the SFSD Policy and Procedure D-09, Authorized Weapons Policy.

41. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 23** is a true and correct copy of the SFSD Policy and Procedure 01-15, Carry Concealed Weapon.

V. SFSD OPERATIONS REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- 42. The SFSD provides security to the court, victims, witnesses, and the public at San Francisco's specialized Domestic Violence Court. The Domestic Violence Court poses particular security concerns because domestic violence offenders who are otherwise in custody or under stay-away orders come into contact with their victims and may try to harass, intimidate or even injure them. In this context, the SFSD has established a good relationship with victim advocates, who often accompany victims to court and alert the SFSD to potential problems that it can resolve.
- 43. The San Francisco jails have a consistent domestic violence offender population, with offenders either in custody pending domestic violence charges, serving time on a domestic violence conviction, or in custody on other charges by with domestic violence offenses in their criminal history. In addition, many offenders are sentenced for crimes involving random violence. For years, the Sheriff and SFSD have recognized the compelling public and private interest in providing programs to address violent offender behavior before releasing offenders back into the community.
- 44. The SFSD offers a number of innovative domestic violence prevention programs, including the nationally recognized Resolve to Stop the Violence Project ("RSVP"). Launched in 1997, RSVP was the first intervention program for violent inmates in the country to be based on a restorative justice model. A true and correct copy of materials from a SFSD binder regarding the RSVP program is attached hereto as **Exhibit 24**.
- 45. The goals of RSVP are to reduce recidivism and the impact of crime on individuals and the community through three integrated program components: offender restoration; survivor restoration; and community restoration. Approximately 300 violent male offenders per year have participated in RSVP since its inception. Roughly fifty percent of them were charged with domestic violence and 50 percent with general violence such as robbery, assault, rape, and terrorist threats. RSVP is driven by offender accountability, victim restoration, and community involvement. RSVP has proven successful in reducing violent crime. An early review by James Gilligan, MD, and

Bandy Lee, MD, MDiv, concluded that RSVP reduced arrest recidivism by up to 80% in program participants. A true and correct copy of a report on that review is attached hereto as **Exhibit 25.** In 2004, the RSVP program won a prestigious Innovations in American Government Award from the Harvard Kennedy School, ASH Center For Democratic Governance and Innovations. A true and correct copy of an article about the award, from the Kennedy School website, it attached hereto as **Exhibit 26.**

- 46. Unequivocal offender accountability is the overriding principle of RSVP. Offenders must take full and complete responsibility for their violence and the harm they caused. They cannot deny the violence. They must not minimize the harm or impact of their violence. They must not blame the survivor or others. And there can be no collusion, no effort to garner support from others for the offender's denial, minimizing and blame. Through RSVP, offenders learn to change their patterns of control and coercion, and to adopt an approach based on listening patiently, openly and empathetically to their partner and on honestly and authentically disclosing their own thoughts and feelings.
- 47. RSVP's offender restoration focuses on male-role reeducation, victim impact, and personal accountability. Offenders participate in an intensive jail curriculum that develops an understanding of the consequences of violence for victims and changes men's beliefs about the aspects of male-role behavior that lead to violence. The offender program includes survivor impact presentations, which provide RSVP participants with the opportunity to hear the experiences of people who are survivors of violent acts that are similar to those they have committed.
- 48. RSVP's survivor restoration program supports survivors through their own process of restoration and empowerment, while providing opportunities for them to contribute to the development, implementation, and evaluation of all RSVP components. The SFSD survivor restoration program has served hundreds of survivors of domestic and random violence with counseling, referrals, empowerment classes and opportunities to participate in survivor impact presentations, among other activities.
- 49. Community restoration allows RSVP graduates to repair the harm their violence caused the community by becoming violence prevention advocates and mentors. Offenders continue

mandatory participation in violence prevention groups, education, and job placement programs.

They may work with survivors and community organizations to perform violence prevention education, including theater productions and presentations in schools and community centers.

- 50. In San Francisco, there is an active and engaged community against domestic violence. Domestic violence prevention groups work with local criminal justice agencies, including the SFSD, on education, policies and procedures, and programs and services related to domestic violence prevention. Historically, the Sheriff and SFSD have routinely and regularly interacted and collaborated with these groups on SFSD domestic violence prevention services and programs.
- 51. Through its budget, the SFSD funds antiviolence programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and recovery programs for victims of domestic violence and other violent crime, including the RSVP and PREP programs run by Community Works West. The PREP program is one of the APD's authorized battered intervention programs for probationers. The Sheriff has decision making authority over the funding for and continuation of this PREP program. The SFSD also provides recovery programs for persons in jail who are victims of domestic violence.

VI. SFSD ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING PROBATIONERS

- 52. If a probationer violates the terms of probation and is arrested, SFSD holds that probationer in custody pending a Court determination of whether to revoke probation and return the probationer to custody. If probation is revoked, SFSD assumes responsibility for any prisoner serving their sentence in county jail custody.
- 53. Also, SFSD is developing a program to work more closely with the APD to conduct a risk and needs analysis of prisoners as they near release from jail and prepare for out of custody supervision, including probation.

VII. COORDINATION WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT, GOVERNMENTAL AND COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

54. <u>San Francisco Adult Probation Department ("APD")</u>. The SFSD interacts with APD on a myriad of operational and administrative matters. Effective implementation of Realignment is a critical area of coordination. Under state law, APD is the lead City agency for Realignment. SFSD staff are working closely and collaboratively with APD and other local criminal justice

agencies to understand local obligations under these new state requirements, receive and supervise prisoners and parolees shifted from the state prisons, minimize duplication of services, and deliver services to prisoners and probationers in a manner that is meaningful, effective and efficient. I am actively involved in this effort. A close and cooperative working relationship between SFSD and APD is a necessary component of the City's successful implementation of Realignment.

- 55. In addition, changes in the sentencing laws as a result of Realignment now dictate that many convicted offenders will have "split sentences," serving their time locally in county jail rather than in prison, with a subsequent period of supervised release known as "mandatory supervision" under the auspices of APD, rather than on parole. APD and SFSD are working closely to develop strategies for cooperative case management for these offenders, such as sharing information gathered from offenders' risk and needs assessments, and ensuring continuity in the programming an offender receives both in custody and post-release.
- transition for prisoners leaving custody and entering probation or mandatory supervision by planning for a "Reentry Pod" for prisoners nearing their release date. In the Reentry Pod, SFSD and APD staff will conduct a prisoner risk and needs analysis and develop a customized plan to connect a prisoner with housing, support, services and programs to assist with reentry. The departments are also working on a gender-responsive blueprint for women in the criminal justice system, including female prisoners and probationers. APD staff routinely impose "flash incarceration" for individuals on Post Release Community Supervision ("PRCS") who violate probation conditions, with the probationer returned to jail and SFSD custody during that flash incarceration.
- 57. Administratively, SFSD does background investigations for APD hiring. In addition, APD employs electronic monitoring through the SFSD electronic monitoring contract. APD work orders funds to SFSD for those services.
- 58. APD and SFSD have begun coordinating on grant applications, and on occasion, have applied jointly for grants. In addition, the departments coordinate their grant programs, to maximize grant funding and services and to provide effective and efficient delivery of meaningful services.

- 59. San Francisco Superior Court. The SFSD works extensively with the San Francisco Superior Court. SFSD deputy sheriffs and supervisory personnel serve as the Court bailiffs. The SFSD provides security at all Court facilities, including the criminal courts at the Hall of Justice, the civil courts at 400 McAllister Street, and at the juvenile courts at the Juvenile Justice Center. SFSD is responsible for transportation, safety and custody of prisoners when they are brought to Court. As necessary, the Sheriff or SFSD staff meet with the Presiding Judge or Court staff to ensure efficient and effective communication regarding Court operations and security.
- 60. San Francisco District Attorney's Office ("DAO"). The Sheriff meets as needed with the District Attorney ("DA") or DAO staff. For example, recently I met with the DA and DAO staff regarding notifications under *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). The DA has a constitutional obligation under *Brady* to provide criminal defendants with exculpatory evidence, material to either guilt or punishment, including substantial evidence bearing on the credibility of prosecution witnesses. When a SFSD employee will be a prosecution witness, the DAO submits a letter to the SFSD requesting notification about whether that employee has any information in his or her SFSD record that may constitute potential *Brady* material. Potential *Brady* material may include records or information regarding the following:
 - a. The character of the witness for honesty or veracity or their opposites. (Evid. Code § 780 (e).)
 - b. A bias, interest, or other motive. (Evid. Code § 780 (f).)
 - c. A statement by the witness that is inconsistent with the witness's testimony. (Evid. Code § 780 (h).)
 - d. Felony convictions involving moral turpitude. (Evid. Code § 788; *People v. Castro* (1985) 38 Cal.3d 301, 314.) Discovery of all felony convictions is required regarding any material witness whose credibility is likely to be critical to the outcome of the trial. (Penal Code § 1054.1 (d); *People v. Santos* (1994) 30 Cal.App.4th 169, 177.)
 - e. Facts establishing criminal conduct involving moral turpitude, including misdemeanor convictions. (*People v. Wheeler* (1992) 4 Cal.4th 284, 295-297.)
 - f. False reports by a prosecution witness. (*People v. Hayes* (1992) 3 Cal.App.4th 1238, 1245.)
 - g. Pending criminal charges against a prosecution witness. (*People v. Coyer* (1983) 142 Cal.App.3d 839, 842.)
 - h. Parole or probation status of a prosecution witness. (Davis v. Alaska (1974) 415 U.S. 308, 319; People v. Price (1991) 1 Cal.4th 324, 486.)

i. Evidence that a witness has a racial, religious or personal bias against the defendant individually or as a member of a group. (*In re Anthony P.* (1985) 167 Cal.App.3d 502, 507-510.)

- 61. If the SFSD identifies potential *Brady* material regarding a SFSD employee who will be a prosecution witness, the SFSD notifies the DAO. The assigned prosecutor makes a motion under California Evidence Code Section 1043, seeking access to those records, which typically are peace officer personnel records protected from disclosure under Penal Code Section 832.7. The Court conducts an *in camera* review and determines whether to order the SFSD to release the records to the DAO.
- 62. In a separate meeting, I met with high-level DA personnel to discuss sentencing and other criminal laws.
- 63. San Francisco Police Department ("SFPD"). The SFSD provides mutual aid to the SFPD, and coordinates custody of arrestees, for example at mass events. Currently, the SFSD is coordinating with the SFPD and other City agencies, including the DEM, in preparation for Urban Shield, a homeland security funded training and exercise event in September 2012. SFSD is involved with SFPD in planning for security at the America's Cup events in San Francisco in the fall 2012 and summer 2013. I speak regularly with the Chief of Police, on operational issues and to ensure a smooth working relationship between the two departments.
- 64. <u>Community Groups</u>. The SFSD regularly sends personnel to participate in community events and to attend community meetings. When requested by a community group, I try to make myself available to speak at or participate in discussions or community events, or make staff available for those discussions and events. I understand that this is an important aspect of the Sheriff role, in reaching out to and building relationships with all San Francisco communities.

VIII. TRANSITION BETWEEN SHERIFF MICHAEL HENNESSEY AND SHERIFF ROSS MIRKARIMI

65. In my capacity as Interim Sheriff, I reviewed official business records maintained by the SFSD regarding the transition between the departing Sheriff, Michael Hennessey, and the incoming Sheriff, Ross Mirkarimi, and conferred with staff regarding the transition.

- 66. When Sheriff Hennessey retired, many of his top command staff and advisors retired as well. Sheriff Hennessey served 32 years as Sheriff. As part of the transition in administrations, Assistant Sheriff Marcum retired after approximately 29 years with the SFSD, with approximately 12 years as Assistant Sheriff. Legal Counsel James Harrigan also retired, after 26 years in that position. Eileen Hirst, Sheriff Hennessey's Chief of Staff, retired after approximately 25 years of service to the SFSD. Undersheriff Jan Dempsey, with approximately 30 years of experience with the SFSD, approximately 7 years as Undersheriff, agreed to stay for the transition. In total, the SFSD lost over 100 years of knowledge, skills and experience.
- series of transition meetings between departing Sheriff Michael Hennessey, incoming Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi, and SFSD command staff. Sheriff Mirkarimi began meeting with Sheriff Hennessey and his staff soon after the election, to allow as much time as possible to learn from the outgoing Sheriff and his staff. These meetings occurred on several dates, including at least November 22, November 28, November 29, December 1, December 5, December 8, December 9, and December 12. Among other things, Captains and other personnel in the SFSD used these meetings to introduce themselves to Sheriff Mirkarimi and welcome him to the Department; give presentations to Sheriff Mirkarimi on the different operations of the SFSD, including jail management, jail programs and RSVP, the lawful confinement of prisoners, enforcing stay-away orders and other court processes, probation, rehabilitation, and crime prevention; inform the Sheriff of the most pressing issues in their units; and make recommendations and requests. The purpose of these meetings was to prepare incoming Sheriff Mirkarimi for the duties of the office of Sheriff.
- 68. Based on my review of SFSD records and discussions with SFSD staff, the materials provided to Sheriff Mirkarimi during these transition meetings included six binders of information about the following SFSD divisions, programs and affiliated organizations: Field and Support Services Division (two binders); County Jail 5 Programs; the Training Unit; the Sheriff's Mounted Posse (which is a volunteer organization that assists the SFSD); and the Sheriff's Air Squadron (which is a volunteer organization that assists the SFSD).

- 69. Based on my review of SFSD records and discussions with SFSD staff, during the transition period, Sheriff Mirkarimi also attended at least two confidential disciplinary hearings regarding alleged misconduct by SFSD personnel to prepare him for his own role as the final decision maker in disciplinary matters. Peace officer personnel records and matters are confidential under state law, Penal Code Section 832.7, and not open or available to the public unless the peace officer waives those protections, which happened in these cases.
- 70. Based on my review of SFSD records and discussions with SFSD staff, during this transition period, in his capacity as Sheriff-Elect, Mirkarimi attended two monthly SFSD management meetings, one on November 15, 2011 and another on December 13, 2011.
- 71. Based on my review of SFSD records and discussions with SFSD staff, Sheriff Mirkarimi attended the public ceremony on January 4, 2012 celebrating the official demolition of the old San Bruno jail facility.

IX. SHERIFF MIRKARIMI'S SURRENDER OF FIREARMS

Tam informed and believe that on Saturday, January 14, at the direction of Undersheriff Dempsey, SFSD Captain Kathy Gorwood met with attorney Robert Waggoner and took possession from him of three firearms owned by Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi. Soon after, Capt. Gorwood prepared a report regarding her actions, approved by Undersheriff Dempsey. SFSD maintained this report as an official business record, consistent with its record retention policies and practices. A true and correct copy of the report prepared by Capt. Gorwood, dated January 17, 2012, is attached hereto as **Exhibit 27**.

X. SHERIFF MIRKARIMI'S MEMORANDUM TO SFSD EMPLOYEES

73. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 28** is a true and correct copy of a memorandum dated March 12, 2012 from Sheriff Ross Mirkarimi to all SFSD employees. Sheriff Mirkarimi prepared this memorandum in his capacity as Sheriff, and SFSD maintains this memorandum as an official business record, consistent with its record retention policies and practices.

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 8th day of June, 2012, in San Francisco, California.