

**PAROLEE
INFORMATION
HANDBOOK**



The Great Seal

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION**

IT'S YOUR CHOICE – SUCCESSFUL PAROLE

Now that you are out of prison you will have a lot more freedom. How well you do while on parole will be up to you. You will need to find a safe place to live and get a steady job. If you have drug or alcohol problems, want to talk to someone, need to see a doctor, or need help because of a disability, you can ask your parole agent where you can go for help. There are people and places near where you live that may be able to help you. All you will need to do is let them know that you need their help and follow their directions. This will help you to do well while on parole.

A GOOD ATTITUDE IS A KEY TO SUCCESS

Attitude is important. You are in charge of your attitude. A good attitude can help you while you are locked up and when you get out. Attitude says how you see people and how they see you. People react to you based on your attitude. A good attitude can make good things happen. A good attitude can help you get a job. A good attitude can help you with your friends, family and loved ones. A good attitude will help you feel better about yourself.

THINGS YOU NEED TO DO IN PRISON

1. Read your Title 15. This book has your rights as an inmate and parolee.
2. Apply for “good time” credit as soon as you can.
3. Ask your counselor to help you try and clear any active warrants and traffic tickets. They can write a letter for you asking that the warrants be dismissed because you are locked up. If not, you will have to deal with them when you get out.
4. If you are interested in a transfer of your parole, ask your counselor to put in the paperwork at least 180 days before you get out.
5. Before you go to Committee, find out what programs they have in prison that you might want to get into. Some programs deal with education, job training or let you work while you are in prison. There are also self-help programs at some places, or you may be able to transfer to a prison drug program. Ask for these programs when you go to Committee.
6. Sign up for “pre-release” classes.
7. If you have not finished high school, take the test for your GED.
8. Apply for a Driver’s License or Identification Card at least 90 days before your get out so you will have an ID card.
9. If you do not already have one, apply for a Social Security Number.
10. If you are disabled, ask your counselor about applying for Supplemental Security Income.

11. If you use or need a hearing aid, a wheelchair, a cane, or something else like that, make sure to ask for one before you are released to parole. Ask the doctor at your prison to fix or replace it if it is not working. If you need help getting it fixed or getting a new one when you get out, ask your parole agent.
12. Keep in touch with your family, friends, and people you used to work for.

NOTES:

THINGS YOU MUST DO WHEN YOU GET OUT OF PRISON

1. When you get out, you will have to report to parole at the time you were told to report. If you get out on a weekday, you should go right to your parole office. If you get out on a weekend or holiday, you should go to the parole office the very next day it is open.
2. Do not break any laws when going from prison to your home. If you get arrested, tell the police officer you are on parole. Tell your parole agent about the arrest as soon as you can.

3. You will be given gate money when you leave the prison. Do not waste this money. Gate money should be used for needs like food, a room, and travel. If you get released to a hold, you will not get your gate money until that hold is cleared, and you are again released. Talk to your parole agent about your gate money if this happens.
4. If you get stuck out of town and cannot get to where you have to go, call your parole agent or the Officer of the Day collect. Ask them what they want you to do. If you cannot get a hold of your parole agent, try going to the closest parole office you can find and ask them for help. They can call your parole agent and let them know you are coming and when you will be there. Remember, it is up to *you* to get yourself to *your* parole office.
5. If someone commits a crime against you, tell a police officer and your parole agent what happened.
6. If you get stopped by a police officer for any reason, make sure you tell your parole agent about it.

NOTES:

REGISTERING WITH THE POLICE OR SHERIFF

Before you get out, you should be told if you have to register with the local police or sheriff. If you went to prison for a sex, drug, gang, or arson case, you may have to. The counselor will have you sign a form that tells you *when* you must register. You will get fingerprinted, your picture will be taken, and you will have to tell them your home address, then sign the form. They may also ask for other information if the police or sheriff needs it. If you have questions, talk to your counselor or your parole agent.

NOTES:

FINDING A PLACE TO LIVE, FOOD, AND OTHER SERVICES IN YOUR AREA

1. Many areas have missions that have meals during the day and shelter at night.
2. The Department of Social Services may have emergency housing. Get a hold of the closest office to be seen.

3. The Salvation Army may have a live-in program for men, and emergency housing for women and families.
4. Live-in drug treatment programs can be found in some areas.
5. Some parole offices work with local boarding houses, hotels, or other short-term housing.
6. The Young Men's Christian Group may have shelter for single men.
7. The Young Women's Christian Group may have shelter for single women or women with children.
8. Ask a local church or minister about programs they may have to help you.
9. If you want to know more about these programs, or if you still do not know what to do, ask your parole agent.
10. Your parole agent may have you go to a parolee meeting when you first get out. If you are told to go to this meeting, you must go. Many of the programs we just talked about will have somebody at this meeting to tell you more about them.

SOME THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

1. If you were in the military, check with the local Department of Veterans' Affairs office. You may be able to get benefits like training, health care, and drug or alcohol treatment.
2. There may be local groups that provide food and clothing. Ask your parole agent if there are any in your area.

FINDING A JOB

1. Most areas have an Employment Development Department office. These offices will have job boards with a list of new jobs. Sign up with a job specialist for help getting a job or for unemployment. Check in with the office each day, and let them know you want to work.
2. Find the closest Department of Rehabilitation office. Many offices have someone there to help parolees. It is important to make sure you go where they send you, when they send you.
3. Check the Help Wanted ads in the newspaper.
4. Check the phone book for temporary employment agencies.
5. Go to large job sites in your area. These places hire a lot of people, and often take applications every day.
6. Ask friends and family if there are job openings where they work.
7. Contact the Department of Social Services. You may be eligible for some type of job assistance.
8. Stay in touch with your parole agent. They may know about job openings, training, or other services.
9. When applying for a job, have a list of where you used to work with you.
10. When interviewing for a job, listen carefully and show interest and good manners. Also, be honest.
11. Dress nice and make yourself look your best.
12. Do not get down if you don't get a job right away. You can make it if you try.

13. It's important to get a job. Later, you may decide to try for a better job.
14. All employers require a Driver's License or an Identification Card and your Social Security Number.
15. To get a copy of your birth certificate, get a hold of the County Records Office from where you were born. Keep it handy in case your employer wants a copy.

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THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT PAROLE

If you know what the following things mean, it may help you with parole:

- **Conditions of Parole** – Written rules that you have to follow.
- **Special Conditions** - Added written rules that help your chances of finishing parole.
- **Commitment Offense** - Why you went to prison.
- **Discharge** - When you are off parole.
- **Parole Period** - The time you have to spend on parole.
- **Residence** - Where you really live.

- **Parolee-at-Large** - Someone who is “running” from parole and cannot be found.
- **Violation** - Any law you break or condition you do not follow.
- **Parole Hold** - The law that lets a parole agent put you in custody if you violate your parole.
- **Revocation** - When the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) keeps you in custody for violating parole.
- **Board of Parole Hearings** - The BPH are the ones that say how long you will go back to custody if you violate. They can also say if you will stay on parole at the time of your discharge review.
- **Parole Agent/Agent** - A peace officer who is in charge of supervising felons and civil addicts released from prison.

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WHAT YOUR CONDITIONS OF PAROLE MEAN

Your conditions of parole are very important. The conditions are like rules in a game. If you follow the rules, you can win, and not go back to prison. This part will help you know what the conditions of parole are

really telling you. You must follow your conditions of parole that your parole agent gives you.

If you do not know what your conditions of parole mean, ask your counselor or parole agent to explain them to you. If you need extra help to understand your conditions of parole, like a Spanish version, large print, or an interpreter, ask your parole agent. The parole conditions tell you:

- Your release date, and how long you might be on parole.
- You, your house, and what you own can be searched at any time of the day or night, with or without a warrant, and with or without a reason. This can be done by a parole agent or police officer.
- When you sign your parole conditions, you are also saying you will come back to California if you leave the State.
- If you need mental treatment, and are a danger to yourself or others, you can be put in a treatment center or returned to prison.
- If another agency has a hold on you, you may get picked up by that agency. If this happens, you must get a hold of your parole agent as soon as possible.
- You must always tell your parole agent where you are living and working.
- You must always report to your parole agent right away when you get out of prison or jail.

- You must tell your parole agent what your new address is before you move there.
- You must tell your parole agent, within three days, if you get a new job or if your work address changes.
- If you do not report to your parole agent when you are told, a warrant can be issued for your arrest.
- You must follow your parole agent's instructions.
- You must ask your parole agent if it is OK for you to go more than 50 miles from your home. They must tell you it is OK before you can go.
- Your parole agent must give you a travel pass before you leave the county for more than two days.
- Your parole agent must give you a travel pass before you can leave the State.
- You must obey ALL laws.
- You must tell your parole agent right away if you get arrested or get a ticket.
- If you break the law, you can be sent back to prison even if you do not get a new case.
- You cannot be around guns, or things that look like a real gun, bullets, or any weapons.
- You may not have a knife with a blade longer than two inches except a kitchen knife. Kitchen knives must be kept in your kitchen.
- Knives you use for work are also allowed if your parole agent tells you it is OK, but you can only have them while you are at work or going to and from work. Your parole agent should give you a note telling you it is OK to have a knife, and you

must carry the note with you. If you don't have the note, you may go to jail.

- You cannot own, use, or be able to get your hands on a weapon listed in Penal Code Section 12020. (Almost anything can be a weapon in this section. A baseball bat behind the door, a night stick, brass knuckles, and toy guns that look real, are some examples.)
- You must sign your conditions of parole. If you do not sign them, you could be sent back to prison.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

If it is hard for you to see, hear, talk, walk, move, breathe, or learn, you may have a disability. If you have medical or mental problems, you may have a disability. The American With Disabilities Act says you cannot be left out of anything because of a disability. There are two types of disabilities: 1) Permanent Disability - A disability that will not likely get better in the next six months, and 2) Temporary Disability – Something like a broken leg or a minor operation, which will heal in time.

If you have a disability that needs a "reasonable accommodation" to help you talk, see, hear or learn, help may be given to you on a case-by-case basis.

While you are on parole, if you think you have a disability and are having a hard time with something that you have to do, ask for help by using a CDCR Form 1824. This form is called a Reasonable Modification or

Accommodation Request. You can use this form to ask for help, or change the kind of help you have received so far. You can also use this form to complain about the help you have received so far. When you are done filling out this form, send it to the Appeals Coordinator at your Regional Headquarters. If you need help filling out the form, ask your parole agent.

If you have a parole hearing, you can ask for help using a BPH 1073, Notice and Request for Accommodation Form or Notice and Request for Assistance at Parole Proceeding. You will do this at the same time they give you your Notice of Rights. You will get this form from the parole agent who comes to see you and shows you what you are being charged with. If you do not think the decision on the BPH 1073 is right, you can ask to fill out a BPH 1074 to complain about that decision. If you have already had a BPH hearing, and you do not agree with what the BPT did, you can appeal to the courts. You can get the BPH 1074 from the BPH. Parole staff and Board of Parole Hearings staff can answer questions about parole revocation hearings.

NOTES:

GETTING AN EDUCATION

If you did not graduate from high school, you may have a hard time getting a good job with good pay. If you want a good job, you can still finish your education by getting a GED diploma through an Adult Education Program. These are free, and are at a school near you.

If you want to get your high school diploma, you can do that by going back to school. You may also get your diploma by passing a High School Proficiency Test. If you dropped out of school, you can find some other programs to help you. You can find out about these programs by contacting your local school district or community college.

GETTING BETTER AT READING

If you want to get better at reading, you can get help at the library. Many people have become better at their reading with the help of local schools and libraries. Some offices also have Literacy Labs. Ask your parole agent about these things.

NOTES:

TRAINING

You may be able to get job training and money to live on, while you go to this training. All you have to do is put in for grants, loans, or scholarships that may be out there. If you go to a community college, you can learn a trade and have a better chance of getting a job that pays well. Community colleges can train you in auto repair, computers, carpentry, plumbing, and other fields. You may not need a high school diploma to begin this training. Ask your parole agent for help in finding out about training in your area.

RESTRAINING ORDERS

These are orders from the court telling a person to stay away from another person. If the person does not do what the order says, they can be arrested.

POLICE ASSISTANCE

If you are hit or beaten, or if someone threatens you, call the police. You can have the person arrested. If your restraining order is violated, call the police. You can have the person arrested.

NOTES:

THREE STRIKES, YOU'RE OUT NOTIFICATION

California's "Three Strikes" law was signed on March 7, 1994. The "Three Strikes" law applies to anyone who has two or more prior serious or violent felony convictions. These convictions are called "strikes." There are mandatory sentences in "Three Strikes" cases. These mandatory sentences are:

- **Mandatory Doubled Sentence** - If you already have a strike, your time for a new case could get doubled.
- **Mandatory Life Sentence** - If you already have two or more strikes, your time for a new case may be a minimum of 25 years to life in prison.
- **Mandatory State Prison** - The judge will sentence you to State prison. No probation, no county jail, no juvenile justice facility (this used to be called the California Youth Authority or CYA), and no Civil Addict Program.
- **Mandatory Consecutive Sentences** - All time for new convictions must be served, one after the other. The time cannot run at the same time. The maximum amount of good time credit you are allowed to receive is 20 percent. You will have to serve at least 80 percent of your new sentence before you may be paroled.

What crimes are "strikes?" - A list of serious and violent crimes that are "strikes" can be found in Penal Code Sections 667.5(c) and 1192.7(c).

Do new felony convictions have to be serious or violent to get a third strike?" - No. Any new felony conviction may be sentenced as a third strike if you already have two strikes. This could mean a minimum of 25 years to life for any new felony.

Do earlier serious or violent convictions that happened before March 7, 1994 count as a "strike?" - Yes. Prior serious or violent felony convictions that happened before March 7, 1994 are counted as "strikes."

How long do earlier convictions count as "strikes?" - Forever. There is no washout period under "Three Strikes."

Is an earlier serious or violent felony conviction counted as a "strike" even if it happened in another state or in the federal courts? - Yes. Out-of-State and federal convictions for serious or violent felonies are counted as "strikes."

Is an earlier serious or violent felony conviction a "strike" even if you didn't go to prison for that conviction? - Yes. Your earlier conviction of a serious or violent felony will count as a "strike" no matter what the sentence was.

Do juvenile cases count as "strikes?" - Yes. A juvenile case of a serious or violent felony may count as a "strike" under "Three Strikes" law.

FINDING THE RIGHT ONE TO TALK TO

Parole Outpatient Clinics (POC) can be found in almost every parole office. A POC has psychologists, psychiatrists, and psychiatric social workers who have group or one-on-one counseling. Ask your parole agent about a POC.

Based on a lot of different things, you may have to attend a POC. You may also be ordered by your parole agent to attend parenting or domestic violence classes.

All sex offenders will be ordered to attend POC for evaluation and treatment. If you need special help talking with your doctor or other staff at the POC, the parole office will help you. Help could be an interpreter, readers, large print, hearing aids, or anything you think may help you. Ask your parole agent or the POC staff if you think you need this kind of help. You can also use a CDC Form 1824, Reasonable Modification or Accommodation Request, to ask for this kind of help.

County Health Departments have mental health offices. You can find mental health counseling on a crisis basis, self-referral, or if you are sent by your parole agent.

Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) groups meet every day in different locations. These groups have help and support for people with drug or alcohol problems. They will help you stay clean and sober. Look in the phone book for listings or ask your parole agent. These groups also help families of alcohol and drug abusers. It would be a good idea for families of alcoholics or drug abusers go to these groups. Special groups for families and friends of alcoholics or drug abusers are called Al-Anon. Get a hold of a NA/AA or Al-Anon group or your parole agent to learn more. Some areas have live-in substance abuse programs that can help to you. If you know, or think you have a problem, get in a program.

The parole office has more information on substance abuse programs. Ask your parole agent about one that is right for you.

NOTES:

KNOW YOUR BENEFITS

There are places in all cities that can help you when you get out. Some can help you with money, jobs, food stamps, medical care, school, or a place to live. If they cannot help, they will send you to someone who can. Cities and counties have different rules for getting benefits.

This part of the handbook tells you about help you can really get. Think about what you will need to do on parole, and then look at what help is available. Your parole agent can help you get a hold of the agencies and get the services you need.

You can apply for General Assistance, Food Stamps, and Supplemental Security Income. Remember, you are not entitled to special help simply because you are on parole.

FINANCIAL AID

When you get out of prison, get a hold of the California Department of Developmental Services if you think you are able to get these benefits. Sign up with the Employment Development Department. They will help you find a job. You might be able to get unemployment benefits through DDS. You may be able to get financial aid programs such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Work-Fare, General Assistance, and Food Stamps. The parole office may have small loans for emergencies. These loans must be approved by your

parole agent. Parolees are required to repay any loan they get.

SOCIAL SECURITY

There are two kinds of Social Security benefits - Social Security and Supplemental Security Income. To get Social Security benefits, you must have worked and paid taxes. You can put in for it if:

- You are no longer working, and you are age 62 or older.
- You are a survivor of someone who can get Social Security.
- You were supported by someone who had Social Security.
- You cannot get Social Security while you are in jail or prison for a felony that happened after October of 1980.
- If you think you should be able to get it, ask your parole agent for the nearest Social Security office

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)

This program is for disabled people. You may be able to get it if:

- You are age 65 or older, blind, totally physically or mentally disabled (must have medical proof).
- You are a US citizen or a legal alien.
- You do not have to have worked before to get Supplemental Security Income.
- You cannot get Supplemental Security Income while you are in jail or prison.
- You cannot get back pay while you were in prison.

- You can file for Supplemental Security Income 90 days before your release date if there is a medical facility at the prison.
- If you get turned down for Supplemental Security Income, you can appeal. Call the closest Social Security office for an appeal form. Talk to your counselor if you are in prison, or your parole agent if you are on parole.

MEDICARE

For Medicare you must go through the Social Security Administration. Medicare is hospital and medical insurance. You may put in for it if you are:

- Age 65 or older.
- Under the age of 65, if disabled and getting Social Security for 24 months.
- If you are an insured worker and you, your children, or spouse have total kidney failure.
- If you can get Social Security because you worked before, or are a child or spouse of someone who works, you will get Medicare at age 65. Put in for Medicare three months before you turn 65.

MEDI-CAL

Medi-Cal is California's insurance for people on public assistance, or people with low income. You can get Medi-Cal if you get Supplemental Security Income, AFDC, Refugee Aid, or in-house services. People who receive General Assistance will not get Medi-Cal. People

between the ages of 18 and 65 will not get Medi-Cal unless they have kids, or are disabled.

Any person can go to the county health clinic or hospital for medical care under the medically indigent program. If you are not getting welfare and have low income, you should put in for it.

You may be able to get it if you are:

- Age 65 or older.
- Under the age of 21 and disabled or blind.
- Taking care of a child by yourself because the other parent is gone, disabled, or not working.
- Pregnant.
- A refugee.
- Living in a nursing home.
- You must pay a part of the medical bills. Go to the Social Security Administration to apply.

NOTES:

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

This agency can help you get a job if you meet their rules:

- You have to have a physical, mental, or learning disability. Sometimes a history of addiction is considered a disability, but you have to be sober when you put in for it.
- Your disability must keep you from going back to your past type of work.
- You must be able to get and keep a job.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP (JTP) ACT

The JTP Act may pay half the wages for people signed up for on-the-job training. The employer's taxes may not be as much if they hire you from the program. If you want to know more about this, get a hold of the Employment Development Department, the Department of Education, or your parole agent.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

AFDC is a program that makes cash payments to families with children. To get payments you must have children, and be in need. If you ask for aid, you may have to enroll in job training or in an education program. Go to the Department of Social Services, or ask your parole agent.

FOOD STAMPS

Food Stamps are issued by the Department of Social Services. You may get Food Stamps if you are

unemployed, have low income, or work part-time. To receive Food Stamps you must provide:

- Your home address.
- Total money you earned in the month.
- Social Security Number.
- Number of people living in your home.
- Picture identification.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE (GA)

GA is a program where the Department of Social Services makes cash payments to people in need. To get GA you must provide:

- Your home address.
- Total money you earned in the month.
- Social Security Number.
- Number of people living in your home.
- Picture identification.

CASH ASSISTANCE LOANS

When you have a need, your parole agent will send you to places in your area where you can get help. When no other help can be found, your parole agent can sometimes ask for a small loan for you. (This is a loan and must be repaid.) If you have a disability, and you need to get something to help you with your disability, you can ask your parole agent for help. You can also use a CDC 1824 form, Reasonable Modification or Accommodation Request, to ask for this kind of help.

NOTES:

DIVISION OF ADULT PAROLE OPERATIONS COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Parole has lots of different programs in your area. These programs will give you your best chances to do well. There are job, education, housing, and substance abuse treatment programs. Everyone can go to these programs, even parolees with disabilities. All of these are free. If you are interested in these programs, ask your parole agent to put you in one of these programs.

Parolee Employment Program (PEP)

The PEP provides job services to parolees. PEP is found in only some of the parole offices. The goal of the PEP is to get parolees a good paying job so they can support themselves.

Offender Employment Continuum Program (OEC)

The OEC gives parolees a chance to get a better education, job training, or be put into a job. This is done during a 40-hour workshop. Workshops talk about ideas, getting ready for a job, and keeping a job. The OEC is also found in some prisons for certain inmates.

OEC can be found in Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego Counties. The Orange County Department of Education is in charge of the OEC contract, and gives the 40-hour workshop at the prisons.

Employment Development Department (EDD)

The EDD has job workshops to help you prepare for a new job. The EDD will help you find a job and keep it.

An EDD Job Specialist will:

- Help you search for a job.
- Help get you ready to get a job.
- Refer you to jobs that are out there.
- Tell you who to get a hold of for a job.
- Show you how to keep a job.

Most parole offices have EDD staff on hand to help you. Check with your parole agent to see if there is EDD staff at your parole office. If not, you can go directly to the EDD office.

Computerized Literacy Learning Centers (CLLC)

The CLLC, or Literacy Lab, can be found at most parole offices. The Literacy Lab is a literacy program that will help you get better at reading and math. When you go into the program, you will be tested using a computer to see if you have any problems with math or reading. A plan will be made just for you to help fix any problems that are found.

Residential Multi-Service Centers (RMSC)

The RMSC offers a place to live and eat if you are homeless. The RMSC program lasts for 6 to 12 months and offers 90 days of aftercare. If you go into a RMSC, you can get substance abuse counseling, literacy training, job placement services, parenting skills training, anger

management, one-on-one, group, and family counseling, and other help you may need to start living on your own.

Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery Program (STAR)

The STAR Program is an education-based program that will help teach you how to deal with drug and alcohol problems. The STAR Program runs for four weeks, and talks about drug and alcohol use, anger management, relationships, relapse prevention, and community transition.

OFFICE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

Substance Abuse Service Coordination Agencies (SASCA)

SASCA gives inmates drug and alcohol treatment once they are released to parole. SASCA helps both men and women parolees who finish a prison Substance Abuse Program. The kinds of substance abuse services that you can get from SASCA are:

- Substance Abuse Assessment
- Detoxification Services
- One-on-one, group or family counseling
- Residential and Outpatient Treatment
- Alcohol and Drug-Free Housing

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR PAROLE AGENT

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

WHAT THE INITIALS (ABBREVIATIONS OR ACRONYMS) STAND FOR

AA – Alcoholics Anonymous
ADA – Americans with Disabilities Act
AEP – Adult Education Program
AFDC – Aid to Families with Dependent Children
BPH – Board of Parole Hearings
CDCR – California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CLLC or Lit Labs – Computerized Literacy Learning Centers
Committee – Institutional Classification Committee
DOR – Department of Rehabilitation
DSS – Department of Social Services
EDD – Employment Development Department
GA – General Assistance
GED – General Education Diploma
ID Card – Identification Card
JTP – Job Training Partnerships
Lit Labs or CLLC – Computerized Literacy Learning Centers
NA – Narcotics Anonymous
OD – Officer of the Day
OEC – Offender Employment Continuum Program
PC – Penal Code
PEP – Parolee Employment Program
POC – Parole Outpatient Clinic
RMSC – Residential Multi-Service Centers
SAP – Substance Abuse Program

SASCA – Substance Abuse Service Coordination
Agencies
SSA – Social Security Administration
SSI – Supplemental Security Income
STAR – Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery
Program
VA – Veteran’s Affairs

NOTES: