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U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE * FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER * U.S. PROBATION OFFICE * BUREAU OF PRISONS

YOUR REENTRY

Dear Sir or Madam:

Congratulations on being so close to your release and starting the process of reentry. Making the transition from incarceration to the community can be challenging. Some of these challenges are easily anticipated; others may be less obvious. With the hope of making the transition from incarceration to release easier, we have tried in this guide to answer some common questions and concerns pertaining to reentry, including questions regarding supervised release, residential reentry center (RRC) placement, treatment options, and employment. Many of the questions were submitted by current FDC SeaTac inmates, whom we thank for their contributions.

Please keep in mind that this guide provides broad guidance and is current as of the above date. Should you have specific concerns or unique circumstances that are not answered below, always consult with your Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Reentry Coordinator, your Unit Team (including your unit manager, case manager, and counselor), your probation officer, and/or your criminal defense attorney. None of the information contained in this guide should be considered legal advice.

All of us who have helped prepare this guide want to see you successfully return to the community. We look forward to welcoming you back and hope this guide provides you with useful information to make the transition a successful one for all concerned.

U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Washington

U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office
for the Western District of Washington

Federal Bureau of Prisons at FDC SeaTac

In collaboration with:

*Office of the Federal Public Defender
for the Western District of Washington*

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RELEASE PLANNING

- **When should I start planning for my reentry?**
 - The sooner the better. You should start thinking about and planning your reentry from the moment you are sentenced. Talk with your BOP Reentry Coordinator and your Unit Team about your goals and concerns, and any questions you may have. At the very least, you should be having these conversations six months before your scheduled release.
 - If you are given the opportunity to serve the end of your sentence at a Residential Reentry Center (RRC), an officer with the Probation and Pretrial Office will meet with you at the RRC at least 120 days prior to your release to help you with your reentry plan. Your case manager at the RRC will also help you to plan for your release.

- **What if I have warrant(s)?**
 - If the warrant is extraditable, you will not be released from custody on your federal release date. Instead, you will be transferred to the court that has jurisdiction to resolve the warrant(s).
 - An active warrant will preclude you from serving any of your incarceration time at the residential reentry center (RRC). Therefore, work with your BOP case manager as soon as possible to try to resolve the warrant. If you wait until you only have six months left on your sentence, you may be too late to be considered for placement in an RRC, even if the warrant is ultimately quashed. It is important not to delay.
 - Contact your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office if you have any questions or need help to try to resolve any outstanding warrants prior to your release.

- **Will I be provided with any money when I am released?**
 - Yes and no. You will, of course, receive any money that you have on your books. However, the BOP does not otherwise provide a monetary stipend for living or other expenses upon your release.

- **Will I be provided with any necessary medication when I am released?**
 - Yes. If you were receiving medication while incarcerated, the BOP generally releases you with 30 days' worth of medication.
 - If you were not provided with 30 days' worth of prescribed medications, alert your probation officer and/or criminal defense attorney immediately.

Supervised Release

- **What are my conditions of supervised release?**
 - Your judgment will reflect both the standard and any special conditions of your supervision. If you do not have a copy of your judgment, ask your BOP case manager for a copy and/or call your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office for assistance.
 - In all cases, you are required to call the probation office within 72 hours of your release, unless the probation officer assigned to your case instructs you otherwise. This should be your first priority. Your probation officer will answer any questions you may have regarding your supervision conditions and can help you succeed on supervision.
 - Prior to release from custody, you may contact the main Probation Office at 1-866-481-7946 for specific information as to the assigned probation officer and further reporting instructions.
- **Who am I accountable to on supervised release?**
 - You need to follow the directives of the probation officer assigned to your case. If you have any questions or concerns about his/her directives, please telephone your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office for assistance.
 - If your Probation Officer believes you have violated any condition of supervised release, they may file a notice of violation. If this happens, you may be required to appear before your sentencing judge with your attorney. An Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) will also appear and may recommend that your supervised release be revoked.
 - Your sentencing judge will make all decisions about whether to terminate supervision early, whether any violation warrants revocation of your supervision, whether a punishment is appropriate for violations of supervision, and whether to modify your conditions of supervision.
- **How often do I have to see my federal probation officer?**
 - The frequency of visits with your probation officer depends on your risk level, compliance, and needs.
 - Note that there is no set time each week for the home or in-person visits. A standard condition of supervision states, "You must allow the probation officer to visit you at any time at your home or elsewhere..."
 - If you are required to comply with drug and/or alcohol testing, home visits are in addition to any urinalysis testing.
 - Remember, if you feel overwhelmed about complying with reporting requirements, work, and anything else, please talk to your probation officer or defense counsel. Both can help you solve problems and juggle responsibilities.

- **Will I have to travel to my probation officer or will they come to me?**
 - Both. There are many times when your probation officer will come to you. However, you will also be required to report on occasion to the U.S. Probation Office.
 - The U.S. Probation Office has five offices in Everett, Seattle, Tukwila, Tacoma, and Vancouver. In most cases, you are assigned to the office closest to where you reside.
 - If you have difficulty getting to the office, plan ahead. Your probation officer will often work with you and try to accommodate other limitations within reason.

- **Is it possible to terminate my supervised release early?**
 - Yes. This is on a case-by-case basis. Early termination is governed by 18 U.S.C. §§ 3564(c) and 3583(e)(1).
 - In misdemeanor cases where a term of probation was imposed, the court may terminate probation at any time, if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant and the interest of justice.
 - In all other cases, the court may terminate a term of probation or supervised release at any time after the expiration of one year, if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant and the interest of justice.
 - Early termination is not automatic; either the Probation Office or your attorney will need to initiate any request for early termination if he/she believes it appropriate. An AUSA will be asked to weigh in on the request and may recommend against early termination. In fact, the U.S. Attorney's Office often does recommend against early termination, believing that continued supervision and access to the resources is beneficial. Ultimately, it is your sentencing judge's decision to grant or deny the request.
 - In determining whether to recommend early termination, the Probation Office considers multiple factors, including, but not limited to:
 - Stable community reintegration (e.g., residence, family, and employment);
 - Progressive strides toward supervision objectives and in compliance with all conditions of supervision;
 - No aggravated role in the offense of conviction, particularly large drug or fraud offenses;
 - No history of violence (e.g., sexually assaultive, predatory behavior, or domestic violence);
 - No recent arrests or convictions including unresolved pending charges or ongoing, uninterrupted patterns of criminal conduct;
 - No recent evidence of alcohol or drug abuse;
 - No recent psychiatric episodes;
 - No identifiable risk to the safety of any identifiable victim; and

- No identifiable risk to public safety based on the Risk Prediction Index.
 - If you are interested in early termination or have any questions or concerns about your rights, please telephone your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office to discuss your options further.
- **Is it possible for my term of supervised release to be extended beyond the term originally imposed at my sentencing hearing?**
 - Yes. If you violate the terms of your supervision and the sentencing judge, as a result, revokes that term of supervision, the sentencing judge can impose a new term of supervised release.
- **What kind of help or referrals will my probation officer give me?**
 - Your probation officer wants you to succeed on supervision. Your probation officer can assist with resources relating to, for example, drug treatment, mental health treatment, child support, and job training. You just need to ask for the help.
 - You may also call your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office for assistance with community resources.
- **Can I travel outside of Washington for work or pleasure?**
 - Maybe. Your judgment will determine any travel restraints. Generally, travel is restricted to the Western District of Washington. The Western District of Washington stretches approximately from the Canadian Border to the Oregon Border, and then East to the Cascades.
 - If you wish to travel outside the area permitted by your judgment, you should speak directly with your probation officer. You will need to fill out a travel request form at least two weeks prior to any travel within the United States.
 - If travel is related to your job, you should speak with your probation officer *before* you accept the position. You will need permission to travel for purposes of employment. You can also call your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office, who will work with your probation officer and can file a motion to modify your terms of supervision to allow travel for work if deemed appropriate.
 - For international travel for any purpose, you will need to submit a request to travel at least one month prior to your anticipated trip. This requires the approval of the sentencing judge.
 - If you request to travel outside of the area permitted by your judgment, an AUSA may be asked to weigh in and may oppose this request, depending on the facts and circumstances of your case.

- **Is it possible to have my supervised release transferred to another state?**
 - Yes. Transfer of jurisdiction for the purpose of supervision requires the approval of both the Probation Office in the Western District of Washington, and the Probation Office in the state to which you wish to transfer.
 - If you are requesting a transfer while incarcerated, the BOP will help you complete and send a request packet to your desired district. You will need to present a significant tie to the district, such as employment, family, or housing ties. The district will complete an investigation of your potential release address and the release plan you submit. Once reviewed, your request will either be accepted or rejected. If accepted, you will be granted the transfer. If rejected, you will be required to release into the district where you were sentenced.
 - If you wish to request a transfer to another jurisdiction after you are released, you should speak directly with your probation officer, who can advise you about the process for transfer.
 - In either scenario, you may also call your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office with any questions or to obtain assistance with the process.

- **If I don't get along with my probation officer, can I switch officers?**
 - Generally, no. You are encouraged to work with the probation officer to whom you are assigned.
 - If your differences cannot be resolved, you may request to speak with the officer's supervisor.
 - You can also call your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office for help in working with your assigned probation officer.

- **My family member is a felon. Can I be in contact with or live with him/her?**
 - It depends on your judgment. Most judgments include a condition prohibiting such contact without first getting the permission of the probation officer.
 - In general, the Probation Office wants to encourage prosocial contact and may help you seek an exception to the no-contact condition if deemed appropriate and if it does not otherwise put either of you at risk for violation behavior. An AUSA may be asked to weigh in and may oppose this request.

Residential Reentry Centers

- **Where are the RRCs?**

- The Western District of Washington has two RRCs, one in Seattle and one in Tacoma.

Pioneer Fellowship House
220 11th Ave.
Seattle, WA 98122
Phone: 206-667-9674

Tacoma RRC
1902 Milwaukee Way S
Tacoma, WA 98405
Phone: 253-274-0248

- **Who are the residents of the RRCs?**

- RRC residents fall into three categories: (1) pretrial residents who are residing at the RRC pending trial; (2) prerelease residents who are completing their custodial sentence at the RRC; and (3) public law residents. Public law residents are individuals who are on supervised release and have been placed at the RRC either because they have no other residence, or because they have been sanctioned for violating their terms of supervision.
- Prerelease residents are under the jurisdiction of the BOP.
- Public law residents are under the jurisdiction of the Court.

- **Are there any offenses that will prevent my placement at the RRC?**

- No. There are no offenses that preclude, in and of themselves, placement at the RRC.
- If you are denied placement at the RRC, consult with your probation officer and/or defense attorney for more information regarding other transitional housing that may be available.

- **How long will I be able to stay at the RRC?**

- It depends. If you are a prerelease resident, your length of stay is determined on a case-by-case basis by BOP.
- If you are a public law resident, your length of stay is determined on a case-by-case basis by your probation officer and sometimes your sentencing judge.

- **Will I be able to move out of the RRC early?**
 - Maybe. If you are a prerelease resident, you must remain at the RRC at least until your Home Confinement Eligibility Date (HCED). After the HCED date, the BOP can agree to release you to a suitable release address. Talk to your RRC case manager regarding this option if you are interested.
 - If you are a public law resident, you may be able to move out early *if* you have a suitable release address *and* you have the permission of your probation officer. If you are interested in doing so, talk to your probation officer.

- **What are the rules of the RRC?**
 - You should receive a copy of the RRC handbook, which outlines the rules of the RRC.
 - The rules are typically the same regardless of whether you are a pretrial resident, a prerelease resident, or a public law resident.

- **Do I need permission to leave the RRC?**
 - Yes. Everyone must have an approved pass to leave the RRC.
 - Passes may be provided for work, religious reasons, medical appointments, support groups, and recreational purposes.
 - There is no limit on the number of passes that may be approved in any given week. However, if you violate the rules of the RRC, privileges such as passes may be taken away.
 - Talk to your probation officer and/or your case manager at the RRC about any questions regarding leaving the RRC.

- **Will I be able to have visitors at the RRC?**
 - Yes. Visitation is welcome; however a resident's case manager or designated team member must approve all visitors to the facility.
 - Visitors must complete a visitor and sponsor application form. They must have proper photo identification (for example, a driver's license or Washington state ID) and be able to pass a background check.
 - Current RRC policy limits residents to five visitors at any given time and they must be family members, including your children, listed in your presentence report.
 - Visiting hours are 10am to 9pm Monday through Saturday, and 10am to 7pm on Sundays.

- **What does a typical day look like in the RRC?**
 - Most residents are engaged in programming or work from 8am through 4pm.
 - When you first arrive at the RRC, you will receive a tour and be able to ask questions regarding general house rules and regulations. You will be assigned to a case manager and other professional staff members. Your case manager will help you to develop a program plan, which may require participation in classes and group or individual sessions.

- **Am I required to pay subsistence while I stay at the RRC?**
 - All employed prerelease and public law residents in the RRC must pay subsistence. The amount of the payment is determined by RRC staff, based on your income.
 - If you are unemployed, you will likely not be required to make subsistence payments.
 - Once you transition out of the RRC, you are no longer required to make subsistence payments.

- **Will the RRC provide me with clothes to wear?**
 - No. However, there are organizations listed at the end of this guide that provide clothing.

- **Will the RRC provide me with food?**
 - Yes, three meals a day are provided in the dining room.
 - If you are out of the facility, at work, programming, or at a medical destination during meal times, a plate will generally be saved for you. Plates will not be saved if you are out of the facility for any other reason.
 - If you are at the RRC during the lunch hour, you are required to eat in the dining room. If you will be out of the facility, sack lunches are generally available from the control office.

- **Can I have a car while staying at the RRC?**
 - This is handled on a case-by-case basis, so please consult with your case manager at the RRC.
 - If your driver's license is not valid, talk to your case manager, probation officer or defense counsel regarding steps needed to validate your license.

- **Is there accessible public transportation from the RRCs?**
 - Yes. The addresses for the RRCs are noted above. For bus routes or light rail nearest to the RRC, check:

King County, Phone: 206-553-3000
<http://kingcounty.gov/depts/transportation/metro.aspx>

Pierce County, Phone: 253-581-8000
<https://www.piercetransit.org/>

- Assistance with bus or taxi fares is sometimes available for indigent residents and need is assessed on a case-by-case basis. Please talk to your probation officer and case manager at the RRC regarding your transportation needs and financial circumstances.
- **If I do not want to go to an RRC, do I have a choice?**
 - It depends. If you are eligible for prerelease – that is, residence at the RRC in place of imprisonment – then the RRC is optional. In that case, if you refuse to go to the RRC, you will serve the remainder of your sentence in custody.
 - If you are eligible for public law placement but do not want to live at the RRC, call your attorney or the Federal Public Defender’s Office. Typically public law placements are to help a person who is otherwise homeless, providing a reasonable period of time to allow the person an opportunity to find housing.
- **Are there computers available at the RRC for me to conduct research on jobs, education, and other reentry issues?**
 - Yes, although your judgment may restrict computer access. The RRC will work with you to allow you the opportunity to utilize resources available to find housing and employment. As always, talk to your RRC case manager and/or probation officer so the rules and expectations are clear, and work hard to comply with the directives so you do not lose privileges.
 - If other residents are waiting, there is a thirty (30) minute time-limit on computer use.
- **Will the RRC or BOP provide me with a Washington State ID or money to obtain an ID or birth certificate?**
 - No. If you do not have a Washington or other state identification card, the Solanus Casey Center, 206-223-0907, may be able to assist.

- **Do I earn any leisure or “down” time at the RRC?**
 - Your RRC will have set “programming hours” during the work day. Programming hours will include time working, attending classes, and job searching.
 - After your programming hours, there will likely be leisure time at the RRC. However, there is a curfew by which time residents must be in their own rooms with lights out.
 - Residents are typically permitted to leave the RRC for a certain number of hours (called “social outings”). The number of hours you have for these outings depends in part on whether you are employed.

Housing

- **Where do I go if I am not eligible for prerelease RRC placement?**
 - You will stay incarcerated until your release date.
- **What if I was not in an RRC prerelease and I have no viable release address upon release from custody?**
 - You should talk to your probation officer, who will try to help you find a suitable residence.
 - If you do not have alternative housing, such as transitional housing or a temporary shelter approved by the Probation Office, you may qualify for public law placement at the RRC.
 - If you have any other questions or concerns, you can also call your defense attorney or the Federal Public Defender’s Office.
- **Will I be able to live in Section 8 housing?**
 - Maybe. If you want to apply for Section 8 housing for yourself, but are required to register for life in a sex-offense registry, or were convicted of selling methamphetamine near public housing, you are permanently excluded from receiving Section 8 housing. However, other crimes may not disqualify you from Section 8 housing. To find out if you qualify, despite a felony conviction, contact the housing authority in the city or county in which you will live. Some of these housing authorities are listed at the back of this guide under “Housing.”
 - If you want to live with a friend or family member in government-subsidized housing, talk to your probation officer. You do not want to do anything that jeopardizes your friend’s housing, such as moving in without permission of the Probation Office or in violation of your friend’s lease or rental agreement. You may also need to complete paperwork to live in this type of housing, even if temporarily.
 - Call your attorney or the Federal Public Defender’s Office with any additional questions or concerns and to learn about alternative options.

- **If I have a release address in mind, how do I get the housing option approved?**
 - Talk as soon as possible to your probation officer. Your probation officer must approve your proposed residence.
 - Factors that may impact approval include:
 - Criminal history and characteristics of other residents;
 - Your ability to pay or contribute to the household;
 - Whether the residence provides stability; and
 - Any residential restrictions noted on your judgment.

- **Can I live in a hotel or an RV?**
 - Check with your probation officer. The Probation Office may approve living in an RV if it is parked in a specific place and the place is a stationary and a stable living environment.
 - The Probation Office may also approve you temporarily living in a hotel if it provides stability and no other viable options are available. To explore this, you need to talk with your probation officer.

- **If my living situation changes, what should I do?**
 - You must have permission from your probation officer to move *prior* to any change in your living situation. Most judgments require that you notify your probation officer at least 10 days before changing your living arrangements. You should consult your judgment to confirm your required deadlines. The best practice is to call your probation officer to discuss any thoughts of changing housing.
 - You may also call your attorney and/or the Federal Public Defender's Office for assistance.

Employment

- **Will my probation officer help me find a job?**
 - Yes, your probation officer will try to provide employment information and referrals to get you started.
 - In addition, you can obtain resources from RRC staff, libraries, the Federal Public Defender's Office and many of the organizations listed at the back of this guide.

- **Will companies hire me even though I have a felony?**
 - Yes, there are many employers willing to hire people with criminal records. Your field of interest and the type of offense you committed may impact the number of opportunities you have.
 - Talk to your probation officer and/or your attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office if you have further questions.

- **Do I need to state my criminal history on the hiring application?**
 - In Seattle, local law generally prohibits employers from asking for your criminal history on an initial application. Seattle Municipal Code §14.17.
 - However, other cities may not prohibit these questions. You may want to seek advice on how best to disclose and discuss your criminal history from one of the organizations listed at the back of this guide under “Employment Assistance.”
 - If you disclose that you have a criminal record, consider explaining the positive steps you have taken to ensure that you will not reoffend.
 - If you have any questions, talk to your attorney or the Federal Public Defender’s Office.

- **Am I eligible to collect unemployment once I am released?**
 - To file an unemployment claim in Washington, you must have been employed at some point during the last two years. If you were incarcerated during the last two years, you are not eligible.
 - You can apply for unemployment benefits in Washington by phone or online. If you would like to apply over the phone, you can call the claims center at 800-318-6022, Monday-Friday, from 8am to 5pm.

- **Are there any restrictions on how many jobs I can have or how many hours I can work?**
 - No. However a 40- to 60-hour work week is realistic given even the most basic conditions of supervision. Again, talk to your probation officer, who can help you organize and juggle your responsibilities, particularly if you have multiple jobs.

- **Can I work and go to school at the same time?**
 - Yes. Again, the best practice is to consult with your probation officer to ensure that you are not overburdened and can meet all of your supervision obligations.

Education

- **Are there any scholarships available for formerly incarcerated individuals?**
 - Yes. A number of scholarship opportunities for vocational and educational training are listed below.
 1. Washington's Basic Food and Employment Training (BFET): If you classify as low-income, receive federal food assistance, and are looking to enroll into a Professional/Technical Program, BFET may provide funding for books, transportation, and possibly tuition if other funding sources fall through.
 2. Washington's WorkFirst Program: For students receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), you may be able to receive WorkFirst funding to support your education. Contact 877-501-2233 if you'd like more information.
 3. Washington State Opportunity Scholarship: If you are eligible, this scholarship supports low-and middle-income students. There are certain income and residency requirements for this grant. To find out more, call 877-899-5002.
- **Will my college credits from prison transfer to outside institutions?**
 - Every college is unique and has their own credit system. Credit evaluators from the institution ultimately decide what credits transfer.
 - That said, as long as the institution you attended was regionally accredited, your previous credits will likely transfer.

Treatment Needs

- **If I need treatment, whether mental health, drug and alcohol, gambling or other treatment, who will pay for that?**
 - It depends. If you are insured, the Probation Office will expect you to find resources covered by your insurance to assist you. A number of providers that are listed at the back of this guide accept AppleCare.
 - If you do not have insurance, talk to your probation officer regarding resources and alternative options for treatment.

Child Support

- **Do I have to start paying my child support immediately after being released?**
 - It is important to contact the child support agency in the state in which you were ordered to pay as soon as possible once you are incarcerated. Most agencies will not check to see if you are incarcerated. As a result, if you do not contact them, you may continue to be charged child support and your debt will accrue interest while you are incarcerated.
 - If you have been ordered to pay child support, you should contact the child support agency in the state in which you were ordered to pay prior to releasing from custody. This is important to ensure you are aware of your obligations and have an opportunity to work with the child support agency on your payment plan.
- **What do I do if I cannot afford the child support?**
 - Contact child support services and inform them of your circumstances. They may be able to work with you to develop a feasible payment plan.
 - D.A.D.S. is an organization that works with parents to navigate through child support and they may be able to answer more questions. Contact information for D.A.D.S. is at the back of this guide.

Expunging Convictions

- **Is it possible to expunge a federal conviction?**
 - Generally, no. You may apply for a Presidential Pardon through the Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney, 202-616-6070.
 - Please note that most applicants for pardon must wait to apply for five years after the date of their release from confinement.
- **Is it possible to expunge a state conviction?**
 - Sometimes. Certain records may be vacated pursuant to Wash. Rev. Code. §9.96.060. However, many state convictions do not qualify.
 - There are companies and organizations that can educate and assist you in the legal process of vacating your record, including:
 - ACLU, Seattle, 206-624-2180 T-Th 10am-3pm
 - Northwest Justice Project, multiple locations, 1-888-201-1014
 - Neighborhood Legal Clinics, 206-267-7070 T-Th 9am-noon
 - Evergreen Empowerment Group, Tacoma, 253-365-6311 (ask for Evergreen because it is located in a funeral home)
 - Your attorney or the Federal Public Defender may be able to refer you to organizations to educate you about expungement.

Indian Country

- **Will I be excluded from my tribe?**
 - It depends. Each tribe has its own rules and policies regarding exclusion. If you have any questions, talk to your probation officer and/or attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office regarding your options.
 - If banned from your tribe, other tribes will sometimes welcome you. Talk to your probation officer if you'd like to explore other options.
- **Can I be released from prison to housing on my reservation?**
 - Potentially. If you are interested in finding housing on your reservation consult with your tribe, your probation officer and your BOP case manager to assess whether this is a viable option.
- **Can I attend drug treatment classes off the reservation if I am released back into my tribe?**
 - Yes. The Probation Department will support your ongoing treatment. Talk to your probation officer to find and commit to the best treatment program for you, based on your needs and release address. Some tribes offer drug treatment classes; some do not have these resources. Your probation officer will be familiar with what is available to you.

Immigration

- **If I do not have legal status in the United States, what will happen after I serve my sentence?**
 - If an immigration detainer has been lodged against you, you are not eligible for prerelease placement in an RRC. Upon completion of your term of incarceration, you will be transferred to immigration custody where any issues as to your legal status in the United States will be resolved.
 - Northwest Immigrants' Rights Project, 206-587-4009 / 800-445-5771, is a resource for immigration questions. Your criminal defense attorney or the Federal Public Defender's Office may also be able to make an appropriate referral.

Restitution

- **When is restitution due?**
 - Restitution is due and payable immediately upon entry of your judgment, regardless of whether you are incarcerated.
 - Failure to pay your restitution is a violation of your judgment.
- **Is it possible for me to enter into a payment plan?**
 - Most judgments set forth a minimum payment obligation. During a period of imprisonment, this minimum obligation is typically no less than twenty-five percent (25%) of your gross monthly income or \$25 per quarter, whichever is greater. During a period of supervised release, this minimum obligation is typically no less than ten percent (10%) of your gross monthly household income.
 - It is important to understand that entering into a payment plan and meeting the minimum payment obligation does not preclude the U.S. Attorney's Office from pursuing any other means to satisfy your financial obligation. This can include garnishing your wages, savings accounts, retirement accounts, or other financial accounts.
- **What do I do if I cannot pay my restitution?**
 - Talk to your probation officer. If you have restitution or other financial obligations, you will be expected to complete a financial form. This form will be used to establish your minimum payment obligation.
 - If you need to lower your minimum payment obligation, you may consult with your probation officer and/or your attorney. An AUSA may be consulted and may oppose this request. Additionally, as noted above, the U.S. Attorney's Office can pursue other means to satisfy your financial obligation, regardless of whether you have paid the minimum payments.
- **Does interest accrue on my restitution debt?**
 - The answer to this question depends on what the sentencing judge ordered as part of your judgment. Check the judgment and ask your probation officer or defense counsel if you are unclear on its terms.

Social Security and Other Public Benefits

- **If I was receiving Social Security prior to my incarceration, will I continue to receive benefits while incarcerated?**
 - No. As soon as Social Security is informed of your incarceration you are removed from the benefits list.
 - If you receive a check while incarcerated, you should call Social Security immediately to let them know you are incarcerated, so you do not receive any more payments while in prison. If you do not alert Social Security, you may owe backpay to Social Security for the time you were incarcerated.
- **What if I was receiving other public benefits prior to incarceration?**
 - If you were receiving public benefits prior to incarceration, you should keep in contact with your case manager about your custody status.
 - If you receive benefits during incarceration, you may be required to pay them back.
- **If I have been convicted of a felony, will I be eligible for public benefits upon release?**
 - It depends. Each benefits program has specific requirements that may be impacted by your criminal history.
 - Additionally, if you have been convicted of a felony drug offense, you may be ineligible for certain food stamp and Social Security benefits as directed by Title 21, United States Code, Section 862a.
- **When I reach retirement age, will I be eligible for Social Security despite my incarceration?**
 - You cannot receive benefits while incarcerated. Otherwise, to be eligible to receive Social Security retirement benefits, you generally must have worked and paid Social Security taxes for ten years.
 - Contact Social Security at 800-325-0778 for more information about filing a claim for benefits. You will need to provide a copy of your release documents, in addition other documents for the application.
- **What other public benefits are available?**
 - *Examples of other public benefits you may be eligible for are below. Each benefits program may have additional requirements not listed here.*
 - Aged, Blind & Disabled (ABD): Cash assistance for people over the age of 65 and/or blind and/or who have a qualifying physical or mental disability.
 - Basic Food & Education Training (BFET): Job training for most persons receiving SNAP benefits, but who are not receiving TANF or FAP.

- Child Care Subsidy Program: Subsidizes childcare where parents participate in DSHS-approved work activity and children meet citizenship requirements.
 - Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA): Assistance for people who were diagnosed with a developmental disability before age 18 that is expected to continue indefinitely and results in substantial limitations.
 - Housing & Essential Needs (HEN): Cash assistance for adults who are low or no income, are unable to work for at least 90 days due to a physical or mental incapacity, are ineligible for PWA or TANF, and meet citizenship/alien status requirements.
 - Medicaid/Washington AppleHealth: Low-income medical insurance.
 - Medicare: Nationwide insurance for people who are over age 65.
 - Pregnant Women Assistance Program (PWA): Cash assistance for some low-income pregnant women who are not eligible for TANF.
 - State Food Assistance Program (FAP): Cash assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for SNAP solely because of their immigration status.
 - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP/Food Stamps/EBT): Cash assistance for low or no income households who meet citizenship/alien status requirements.
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI): SSI is a cash assistance program for people who are low-income and either aged 65 or older, blind, or disabled. SSDI provides assistance to people who have a qualifying disability and can no longer work.
 - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Cash assistance for families with children under the age of 18 who are low to no income.
 - Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): Assistance for families who are pregnant or have children under the age of five. Caregivers – including fathers and grandparents – may sign up for WIC.
- **How do I apply for public benefits?**
 - A majority of the benefits are accessible through your local Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS) office. For office locations, call 800-865-7801 or go to www.dshs.wa.gov.

Voting

- **When can I vote again?**
 - In general in Washington, if you were convicted of a felony in federal court, your right to vote is restored automatically once you are no longer in prison.
 - If you were also convicted of a felony in a Washington State adult court, your right to vote is restored automatically as soon as you are no longer under the authority of the Department of Corrections (DOC). This means that once you have completed any required incarceration and/or DOC community custody, your right to vote has been restored.
 - Contact the Washington Secretary of State, Elections Division, 1-800-448-4881, if you have any further questions about your right to vote.

- **Once my right to vote is restored, do I need to reregister to vote?**
 - Yes. You can register online at the Washington Secretary of State website, in person at your county elections department, or you can request a voter registration form be mailed to you.
 - You do not need a certificate of discharge (COD) to register to vote.

WASHINGTON RESOURCES

This is a list of resources you may be able to use upon your release. Please note that the list is not comprehensive and phone numbers for the various organizations may have changed. Additionally, you may have to meet certain requirements to qualify for assistance.

Washington Main Points of Contact

U. S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office

2731 Wetmore Avenue, Suite 420
Everett, WA 98201
425-249-7000
866-794-4585 (Toll Free)

700 Stewart Street, Suite 10101
Seattle, WA 98101
206-370-8550
866-481-7946 (Toll Free)

1717 Pacific Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98402
253-882-3730

14240 Interurban Avenue South, Suite 230
Tukwila, WA 98168
206-428-1720

1111 Main Street, Suite 420
Vancouver, WA 98660
360-326-7855
888-488-3787 (Toll Free)

The Federal Public Defender's Office

1601 Fifth Avenue, Suite 700
Seattle, Washington
(206) 553-1100

1331 Broadway Plaza, Suite 400
Tacoma, Washington
(253) 593-6710

Washington Appleseed's Washington Reentry Guide

<http://wareentryguide.org/>

Child Support

Division of Child Support
Seattle, 206-341-7000
Tacoma, 253-597-3700
Tumwater & Olympia, 360-664-6900
Vancouver, 360-696-6100

Divine Alternatives for Dads Services (D.A.D.S), 206-722-3137

Civil Legal Aid

Columbia Legal Services, 206-464-1122 (Reentry Clinic, 206-287-8625)
Housing Justice Project (landlord-tenant disputes), 206-267-7090
County Courthouse Clinic
516 Third Avenue, Room-W314
Seattle, WA 98104
Monday-Friday: 8:00-10:30am; Monday afternoon 3:45pm-4:45pm

Regional Justice Center Clinic
401 Fourth Avenue North, Room 1281
Kent, WA 98032
Monday-Friday: 8:00-10:30am

Northwest Justice Project, 1-888-201-1014
Open Door Legal Services, 206-682-4642
Solid Ground (landlord-tenant disputes), 206-694-6767

Clothing

Dress for Success (Women), Seattle, 206-461-4472
Catholic Community Services, Seattle, 206-623-7219
Jubilee Women's Center, Seattle, 206-324-1244
King County Veterans' Program
Seattle, 206-477-8282
Tukwila, 206-477-7022
Salvation Army - Social Services Department
Seattle, 206-447-9944
Bellevue, 425-452-7300
Renton, 425-255-5969
Tacoma, 253-572-8452
St. James Episcopal Church, Kent, 253-852-4100
St. Leo's Parish, Tacoma, 253-272-5136
Tacoma Rescue Mission Men's Shelter, Tacoma, 253-383-4493
Transform Burien Outreach Center, Burien, 206-839-6620

Community Support

Freedom Project, Seattle, 206-325-5678
Journey Ministries, Seattle, 206-271-5880

Drug Treatment Providers

Community Psychiatric Clinic, Substance Use Disorder Services

King County, 206-461-3614

Evergreen Treatment Services

Seattle, 206-223-3644

Hoquiam, 360-209-6339

Renton, 425-264-0750

Olympia, 360-413-6910

Indian Health Board, Seattle, 206-324-9360

Navos, Seattle & Burien, 206-248-8226

Olalla Recovery Centers, multiple locations, 1-800-882-6201

Sea Mar Community Health, multiple locations

King County, 206-219-5980

Pierce County, 253-280-9860

Sound Mental Health, King County, 206-302-2300

Therapeutic Health Services, King & Snohomish County, 206-323-0930

Valley Cities Behavioral Health, multiple locations, 253-833-7444

Education

Bates Technical College, Tacoma

Apprenticeship Navigator - Karen Dhaliwal, 253-680-7417

Reentry Navigator - Chris Hansen, 253-680-7244

Edmonds Community College, Lynwood

Next Steps Program – 425-640-1192

Renton Technical College, Renton

Transition Services - Gerald Bradford, 425-235-2352

Samish Vocational Rehabilitation, Samish Indian Nation (persons with disabilities)

Vocational Rehab Director - Ray Every, 360-899-5282

Seattle Central Community College, Seattle, 206-934-3800

Seattle Vocational Institute, Seattle, 206-934-4950

South Seattle College, Seattle 206-934-5300

Tacoma Community College, Tacoma

New Chances - Emily Jones, 253-460-4394

Employment Assistance

Catholic Community Services

Seattle, 206-323-6336

Tacoma, 253-854-0077

Farestart, Adult Culinary Program, Seattle

Open orientations, Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m.

700 Virginia St. Seattle WA, 98106, 206-267-6218

Goodwill Services

Seattle, 206-860-5791

Tacoma, 253-573-6500

Pacific Associates

Redmond, 7735 178th Place NE, Suite C, Redmond, WA 98052, 425-861-3700

Renton, 500 SW 7th Street, Suite 100, Renton, WA 98057, 206-205-3500

Seattle, 2531 Rainier Ave S Seattle, WA 98144, 206-728-8826

Seattle, North Seattle Community College

9600 College Way N, Seattle WA 98103

206-440-2500

Seattle, South Seattle Community College

6000 16th Ave SW, Seattle WA 98106

206-934-5304

Pioneer Human Services

Seattle, 206-768-1990

Tacoma, 253-473-4769

Samish Vocational Rehabilitation, Samish Indian Nation (persons with disabilities)

360-899-5282

Trac Associates

Everett, 8625 Evergreen Way # 106, Everett, WA 98208, 425-514-3358

Kent - 1209 Central Ave S # 142, Kent, WA 98032, 253-856-8880

Seattle, 215 6th Ave N, Seattle, WA 98109, 206-443-9999

Tacoma - 4301 S Pine St # 519, Tacoma, WA 98409, 253-472-1727

Tukwila - 16300 Christensen Rd #104, Tukwila, WA 98188, 206-574-0863

Work Source

Auburn, 253-804-1177

Renton, 206-477-7000

Seattle, 206-436-8600

Tacoma, 253-593-7300

Financial Education

Consumer Education and Training Services, <http://centsprogram.org/>

Federal Trade Commission

General information, <https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/>

Free credit-repair pamphlets, <https://www.bulkorder.ftc.gov/>

Financial Beginnings, 800-406-1876

Housing

AAHAA Sober Living, Auburn, 253-670-9733
Access Point 4 Housing, Tacoma, 253-682-3401
Aloha Inn, Seattle, 206-283-6070
Aridell Mitchell Home, Seattle, 206-323-7409
Catholic Community Services
 Kent, 253-854-0077
 Everett, 425-257-2111
 Seattle, 206-323-6336
 Tacoma, 253-502-2780
Compass Housing Alliance
 Transitional Housing, Seattle, 206-474-1000
 Affordable Housing
 Ballard, 206-474-1380
 Bothell, 425-398-8648
 Greenwood, 206-706-4532
 Kenmore, 425-398-8648
 SeaTac, 206-988-5916
 Seattle, 206-474-1360
 Seattle, 206-474-1370
 West Seattle, 206-933-9915
Hospitality House (Women), Burien, 206-242-1860
House of Mercy, King/Pierce/Spokane/ Yakima County, 206-651-7840
Housing Authorities
 Bellingham & Whatcom County Housing Authority, 360-676-6887
 Everett Housing Authority, 425-258-9222
 King County, 206-574-1100
 Kitsap County Housing Authority, 360-535-6100
 Pierce County Housing Authority, 253-620-5400
 Seattle Housing Authority, 206-615-3300
 Skagit County Housing Authority, 360-428-1959
 Snohomish County Housing Authority, 425-290-8499
 Tacoma Housing Authority, 253-207-4400
 Thurston County Housing Authority, 360-753-8292
 Vancouver & Clark County Housing Authority, 360-694-2501
Low Income Housing Institute, 206-443-9935
Mack House, Arlington (Men), 360-435-3973
Metropolitan Development Council, 253-597-6728
New Beginnings (persons affected by domestic violence), Seattle, 206-522-9472
New Connections (Women), Kent, 253-617.1405
Pioneer Human Services, multiple locations, 206-624-0082
Solid Ground, Seattle, 206-694-6700

Stevenson House, Seattle, 206-767-4055
King County Veterans Program
Seattle, 206-477-8282
Tukwila, 206-477-7022

Medical Care Providers

Concerto Health, 1-877-597-1592
Country Doctor Community Health Centers, 206-299-1600
Community Health Care, Tacoma, 253-722-2161
Indian Health Board, Seattle, 206-324-9360
Neighborcare Health, 206-548-5710
Seattle & King County Public Health, 206-296-4600
Sea Mar Community Health Centers, multiple locations, 1-866-418-1002
Tacoma & Pierce County Public Health, 253-798-6500

Mental Healthcare Providers

Community Psychiatric Clinic
King County, 206-461-3614
Veteran Services, 206-545-2344
Navos, Seattle & Burien, 206-248-8226
Neighborcare Health, 206-548-5710
Recovery Café
Seattle, 206-374-8731
Tacoma, 253-533-9361
Sea Mar Community Health Centers, multiple locations, 206-764-6286
Indian Health Board, Seattle, 206-324-9360
Sound Mental Health, King County, 206-302-2300
Valley Cities Behavioral Health, multiple locations, 253-833-7444

Sex Offender Treatment Providers

Note: You should consult your Probation Officer before selecting a treatment provider, to ensure that the treatment meets your needs and the requirements of your judgment. You should also independently research your medical providers.

King County

Richard L. Packard Ph.D, 206-456-5454
Dan Knoepfler and Associates, 206-439-7697
Jenny Sheridan, MA, LLC, 206-755-8661
Linda Paxton Ph.D., LLC, 206-459-4456

Pierce County

Jenny Sheridan, MA, LLC, 206-755-8661
Clinical and Forensic Psychology, Inc. P.S., 253-984-7686
Daniel Yanisch Psychological Services, 253-686-6083

Snohomish County

Family First Family Services LLC, 425-877-9566
Michael O'Connell & Associates, 425-374-8504

Thurston County

Newton and Associates, PLLC, 360-705-9835

Clark County

Northwest Treatment Services, Inc., 360-696-4895

Skagit County

Paul Douhan, MSW, LLC, 360-336-2626

Transportation

ORCA LIFT Reduce Fare Program, 206-553-3000 or 800-756-5437
Eligibility is based on your household income.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RESOURCES

Oregon Main Points of Contact

U.S. Probation and Pretrial Office

340 United States Courthouse
1000 Southwest Third Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: 503-326-8600

20370 Empire Ave., Suite C-1
Bend, Oregon 97701-5708
Phone: 541-385-4937

Wayne L. Morse U.S. Courthouse
405 East Eighth Avenue, Suite 1000
Eugene, Oregon 97401
Phone: 541-431-4060

James A. Redden U.S. Courthouse
310 West Sixth Street, Room 323
Medford, Oregon 97501--2710
Phone: 541-608-8780

530 Center St. NE, Room 406
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone: 503-399-5715

Federal Public Defender

101 S. W. Main Street, Suite 1700
Portland, Oregon 97204
Phone: 503-326-2123

859 Williamette Street, Suite 200
Eugene, Oregon 97204
Phone: 541-465-6937

15 Newtown Street
Medford, Oregon 97501
Phone: 541-776-3630

California Main Points of Contact

U.S. Probation and Pretrial Office

Northern District

450 Golden Gate Avenue
Suite 17-6884
San Francisco, CA 94102
Phone: 415-436-7540

1301 Clay Street, Suite 220S
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: 510-637-3600

280 South 1st Street, Suite 106
San Jose, CA 95113
Phone: 408-535-5200

777 Sonoma Avenue, Suite 323
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
Phone: 707-575-3416

Central District

600 U.S. Courthouse
312 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: 213-894-3600

42283 10th Street West
Suite 101
Lancaster, CA 93534
Phone: 661-940-1566

111 N. La Brea, Room 209
Inglewood, CA 90301
Phone: 310-215-2288

300 N. Los Angeles Street, Suite 2074
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: 213-894-7695

501 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 6340
Long Beach, CA 90802
Phone: 562-980-3407

3470 Twelfth Street, Room 161
Riverside, CA 92501
Phone: 951-328-4494

290 N. "D" Street, Suite 700
San Bernardino, CA 92401
Phone: 909-383-5521

411 West Fourth Street, Suite 4170
Santa Ana, CA 92701
Phone: 714-338-2900

11506 Telegraph Road, Suite 203
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
Phone: 562-863-5786

5500 Telegraph Road, Suite 241
Ventura, CA 93003
Phone: 805-644-7275

1901 W. Pacific Avenue, Suite 102
West Covina, CA 91790
Phone: 626-960-4936

21041 Burbank Blvd., Suite 200
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
Phone: 818-346-0167

Southern District

101 West Broadway, Suite 700
San Diego, CA 92101
Phone: 619-557-5510

303 H St., Suite 500
Chula Vista, CA 91910
Phone: 619-422-4669

2003 West Adams Avenue, Suite 110
El Centro, CA 92243
Phone: 760-339-4220

Federal Public Defender

Northern District

450 Golden Gate Avenue
Room 19-6884, Box 36106
San Francisco, CA 94102
Phone: 415-436-7700

1301 Clay Street
Suite 1350N
Oakland, CA 94612
Phone: 510-637-3500

55 South Market Street, Suite 820
San Jose, CA 95113
Phone: 408-291-7753

Central District

321 E. 2nd Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: 213-894-2854

3801 University Avenue, Suite 700
Riverside, CA 92501
Phone: 951-276-6346

Ronald Reagan Federal Building & U. S. Courthouse
411 West Fourth Street, Suite 7110
Santa Ana, CA 92701
Phone: 714-338-4500

Southern District

225 Broadway Suite 900
San Diego, CA 92101
Phone: 619-234-8467

1699 W. Main St. Suite D
El Centro, CA 92243
Phone: 760-335-3510

If you are releasing in California, consider looking at or requesting a hard copy of the Roadmap to Reentry Guide available through <https://roadmap.rootandrebound.org/>. The Guide provides California-specific reentry information.

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