A hand wearing a black glove is shown from the top, holding a metal handcuff. The handcuff is attached to a chain and hangs down. The background is a solid blue color.

A GUIDEBOOK TO

Parole in Alabama

ABOUT THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

The Southern Poverty Law Center, based in Montgomery, Alabama, is a nonprofit civil rights organization founded in 1971 and dedicated to fighting hate and bigotry, and to seeking justice for the most vulnerable members of society.

For more information about

THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

visit www.splcenter.org



AUTHORS Alabama Prison Team

EDITOR Daniel Teehan

DESIGNER Sunny Paulk

COVER PHOTO Shutterstock

About this Guidebook

This Guidebook is published by the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), a nonprofit organization based in Montgomery, Alabama. It was created by members of the team working on *Braggs v. Dunn*. *Braggs v. Dunn* is a lawsuit against the Alabama Department of Corrections over the inadequate quality of its mental health, medical, and dental care, as well as its failure to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

In talking with our clients in Alabama prisons, many of whom are preparing for parole hearings, we realized that the parole process can be confusing. The purpose of this Guidebook is to explain how parole works, and answer many of the most common questions that have come up in our talks with clients. This is not a complete guide to parole. **This Guidebook is not a substitute for or intended to be legal advice. If you have questions about parole or want an attorney to represent you in your parole hearing, you should seek the advice of a lawyer.**

The Bureau of Pardons and Paroles (which we will refer to simply as “the Parole Bureau” in this Guidebook) remains the highest authority on all questions related to parole. SPLC is not affiliated with the Parole Bureau or the Alabama Department of Corrections. Specific questions about parole should be directed to the Parole Bureau at the following address:

The Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles
PO Box 302405
Montgomery, AL 36130-2405

The Parole Bureau’s phone number is 334-353-7771. A family member or friend can reach the Parole Bureau by email at questions@paroles.alabama.gov. A full list of Parole Bureau contacts, as well as its rules, can be found at <https://paroles.alabama.gov>.

This Guidebook was prepared after consultation with many advocacy organizations doing similar work across the country. We would like to thank everyone who contributed resources, knowledge, and edits to this document.

Most of all we want to thank our clients – both those who have gone through the parole process already and those who are preparing for their hearings – for sharing their perspectives, experiences, frustrations, and questions with us.

Send any questions about this Guidebook to the Southern Poverty Law Center. You can also reach out to us if you are in an Alabama prison and have something to report related to your medical, mental health, or dental care, or issues with ADA accommodations. You can call SPLC from any prison wall phone at 334-328-7918. The number is prepaid, so it won't come off your books. It is also confidential, so it shouldn't be recorded.

We sincerely hope that you find this Guidebook useful in navigating the parole process in Alabama.

In Solidarity,

The SPLC Alabama Prison Team

A Note on the 2019 Parole Bill

In October 2018, Governor Kay Ivey issued an Executive Order making some changes to what was then called the Parole Board.¹ District Attorneys and Victims' Advocate groups had criticized the Parole Board for releasing an individual on parole who was later charged with a serious crime.² Governor Ivey replaced the chairperson of the Parole Board and ordered the Parole Board to develop a Corrective Action Plan. The Parole Board has prepared two Corrective Action Plans in response to the Governor's request.

In the spring of 2019, Alabama lawmakers passed a law making further changes to parole in Alabama. Known as HB 380 or Act No. 2019-393 ("2019 Parole Bill"), the law restructured the Parole Board and revised the process for early parole consideration, among other changes. It did **not** change the calculation of initial parole consideration dates.³ The Board of Pardons and Paroles was also formally renamed the Bureau of Pardons and Paroles. As a result, this Guidebook uses "Parole Bureau" to refer to the agency that was once called the Parole Board. You may still hear people refer to the agency as the "Parole Board," or use "Parole Board" to refer specifically to the three-person board that makes parole decisions.

How did the 2019 Parole Bill change the structure of the Parole Bureau?

The 2019 law allows the Governor to appoint a "Director of Pardons and Paroles" to oversee the Parole Bureau. The law also requires that one of three members of the Parole Bureau must have significant experience in law enforcement. Specifically, the law states that one member of the Bureau must have at least ten years of experience working for a law enforcement agency that investigates violent crimes or supervises people who have committed violent crimes. Finally, the law made some changes to how new members of the Parole Board are chosen. Appointments are made by the Governor and approved by the Senate.⁴

Recently, the Board of Pardons and Paroles was formally renamed the Bureau of Pardons and Paroles. As a result, this Guidebook uses "Parole Bureau" to refer to what was once called the Parole Board. You may still hear people refer to the agency as the "Parole Board," or use "Parole Board" to refer specifically to the three-person board that makes parole decisions."

How does the 2019 Parole Bill affect my initial parole consideration?

Initial parole consideration dates are calculated in the same way they were before the HB 380 passed. For more information on initial consideration dates, refer to Section II of this guide.

Did the 2019 Parole Bill do anything else to change the Parole Bureau?

In addition to these changes, the law also expanded some requirements for telling victims about upcoming parole dates. The changes are meant to ensure that people designated as victims, victims' representatives, or other interested parties have advance notice of upcoming hearings.⁵

This section describes the major changes made by the 2019 Parole Bill. Other elements of the bill are reflected throughout the Guidebook. However, it does not describe every single provision of the bill. For full text of the bill, refer to your institution's law library.

Table of Contents

Introduction: About this Guidebook	1
A Note on the 2019 Parole Bill	3
Section I: Statement Regarding Legal Advice	6
Section II: Introduction to Parole	7
Section III: Preparing for Parole Hearing	18
Section IV: After the Hearing	31
Section V: Getting Out and Staying Out	35
Section VI: Guide for Family Members of Parole Applicants	39
Appendix A: Relevant Contacts	46
Appendix B: Requesting an Attorney Referral List	47
Appendix C: Résumé and Cover Letter Information and Samples	49
Appendix D: Halfway House Guide and Map	57
Appendix E: Bureau of Pardons and Paroles Field Offices	72
Appendix F: Information on Voting Rights Restoration	80

SECTION I

Statement Regarding Legal Advice

The material provided here is for basic informational purposes only. It is not meant to be, nor should it be taken as, legal advice. You should not rely on this information instead of seeking the advice of an attorney. Legal issues can be complex, and a person's rights may vary from case to case depending on small details. Only a lawyer who has taken the time to become fully aware of the facts in a given case can provide you with sound legal advice.

If you feel your rights have been violated or would like advice related to parole, we recommend that you contact an attorney as soon as possible. The law generally requires people to file lawsuits within a certain amount of time after their rights were violated, so it is important to act quickly. At this time, the Southern Poverty Law Center does not represent individuals in parole proceedings.

SECTION II

Introduction to Parole

This section of the Guidebook provides basic background information on how parole works in Alabama and how the Parole Bureau is structured. It includes information on the history of parole in Alabama, the structure of the Parole Bureau, and the basic process for learning if and when you are eligible for parole. Like other sections of this Guidebook, it is organized to respond to the most common questions people may have about these topics. While parole exists in most prison systems, each state operates its parole system differently. This section addresses the way parole works in Alabama.

What is parole? What are parole decisions based on?

Parole is an opportunity offered to some people convicted of crimes to serve part of their sentence outside of prison while still under correctional supervision. Not all people convicted of crimes or serving time in prison are eligible for parole. Not all people eligible for parole will be granted parole. People who are released on parole can be sent back to prison if their parole is revoked.⁶ Most people on parole have to follow certain rules, like reporting to a parole officer or staying drug free. Failure to follow the rules of parole can result in someone being sent back to prison, even if that person didn't commit a new crime.⁷

In Alabama, the Parole Bureau reviews each parole applicant's case and decides whether to grant parole. The decision on who gets parole is made entirely by the Parole Bureau. If the Parole Bureau grants parole, the parole applicant will usually be released from the prison facility onto parole, while still being under the legal custody of the state.

Parole is not supposed to be granted simply for good conduct or behavior while in prison. An applicant must meet the guidelines that the Parole Bureau has set.⁸

At this time, we understand that the Parole Bureau uses the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS). ORAS is an assessment tool used by many law enforcement agencies to guide classification and supervision decisions. For more information on the interview with your Institutional Parole Officer, see the question in this section on "What else happens before my hearing?"

The Parole Bureau must consider:

- The applicant's likeliness to re-offend, which should be based on a risk and needs assessment.
- The applicant's plans for reentry, and progress made towards completing that plan.
- Input from the victim(s), the victim's family, prosecutors, and law enforcement.
- The seriousness of the applicant's underlying offense and prior criminal history.

The Parole Bureau also considers an applicant's conduct while in prison. This could include disciplinary history, jobs worked, programs completed, or other relevant factors from an applicant's time incarcerated in ADOC.⁹

What is the difference between probation and parole?

Probation is similar to parole. People on probation are also under supervision of the state without being in prison. However, probation is usually ordered by a Court **instead** of prison time, whereas parole is granted by the Parole Bureau **after** people have served part of their time in prison. The Parole Bureau makes decisions about parole. Judges decide whether to place someone on probation.¹⁰

How many people are on parole in Alabama?

According to the United States Department of Justice, there were over 8,500 people estimated to be on parole in Alabama at the end of 2016, a slight increase from previous years. In that same year, over 2,500 people were estimated to have been newly placed on parole in Alabama.¹¹

What is the Parole Bureau? Who sits on it?

In 1939, the Alabama legislature created a three-member Board of Pardons and Paroles with power over all matters of pardons, paroles, restoration of rights, forgiveness of fines and forfeitures. The authority of the Parole Bureau has been changed several times since then.¹²

The Parole Board is currently made up of three members. Their job is to assess the risks and needs of parole applicants being considered for parole. These members are appointed by the Governor from a list of candidates created by a committee of Alabama judges and legislators. The members are usually confirmed by the Senate. If the Senate is not in session when the Governor makes

a nomination, the nomination is approved on an interim basis until the Senate can convene. If the Senate adjourns without voting on a nominee, that nominee is confirmed.¹³

At least one voting member of the Parole Board must have at least ten years of experience in a law enforcement agency that investigates violent crimes or supervises people convicted of violent crimes. Members of the Parole Board serve six-year terms.¹⁴ Current members of the Parole Board are listed on the Parole Bureau's website.¹⁵

The Parole Bureau also has a Director of Pardons and Paroles who acts as chief executive. The Director oversees all operations and creates policies for the Parole Bureau. The Governor appoints the Director.¹⁶

Who works at the Parole Bureau other than the three Bureau members?

The Parole Bureau has a large staff, split into divisions based on the different tasks of the Parole Bureau. The staff is primarily divided into four programmatic sections split across the Parole Bureau's central office in Montgomery and several field offices in counties across Alabama.¹⁷ For a full list of the Parole Bureau's field offices, see Appendix E. The four program sections are:

Bureau Operations – This section includes units that do much of the work of the Parole Bureau, like deciding hearing dates and parole eligibility, telling relevant parties about upcoming hearings, interviewing applicants, and coordinating releases for people granted parole. Institutional Parole Officers are part of this section. This section is also responsible for taking calls from victims, parole applicants' family members, members of law enforcement, and other stakeholders.¹⁸

Field Services – This is the section of the Parole Bureau responsible for supervising people on parole (and probation) once they are released into the community. Field Services operates over sixty field offices throughout the state, spread over 14 districts. Field Services also reviews the files of people on parole, reviews reported violations, and is responsible for drug testing and other tasks.¹⁹

Special Populations and Programs – This is the section of the Parole Bureau that oversees the LIFE Tech Transition Center, which is the agency's only residential facility, as well as seven Day Reporting Centers and other special programs.²⁰

What are Day Reporting Centers and LIFE Tech?

As a condition of your parole, the Parole Bureau can require you to go to a Day Reporting Center (DRC) or LIFE Tech. Day Reporting Centers are offices spread throughout the state where people on parole must initially report every day after they are released from ADOC. There are currently five DRC locations: Birmingham, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa. Day Reporting Centers provide more intensive forms of oversight and programming for the period right after someone is released on parole.

LIFE Tech is a parole transition center run by the Parole Bureau. For more information on LIFE Tech, see section IV of this Guidebook.

What is the Interstate Compact?

The Interstate Compact Office provides an option for people looking to serve their parole outside of Alabama. For more information on the Interstate Compact, including how to apply for an out of state parole placement, see Section III of this Guidebook.

Interstate Compact Unit – This section is in charge of overseeing the transfer of people on parole (and probation) to other states through the Interstate Compact, as well as supervising people on parole and probation in Alabama who have come from other states.²¹

Who is eligible for parole? Am I eligible for parole if I am serving a split sentence?

The Parole Bureau can grant paroles to all eligible persons in prison. If you are serving a split sentence, you must serve the mandatory time of the split sentence.²²

For example, if your judge sentenced you to “20 years, split 5” you must serve the entire five years in prison. During those five years, you will not be eligible for parole. After five years, you will be released on probation for the remainder of your sentence. This also applies to consecutively applied split sentences. For example, if you have three charges and your judge sentences you to “15 years, split 3” for each of the sentences, served consecutively, you will have to serve three years for *each* conviction, or nine years total. During those nine years, you will not be eligible for parole.²³

For other sentences, the Parole Bureau has established guidelines for deciding when an incarcerated person will be eligible for parole consideration. See the next question for more details.

When will I be eligible for parole? How many years of my sentence must I serve before I have a parole hearing scheduled?

If you have more than one sentence, not including split sentences, your parole will be determined by the longest running sentence. This is called your “controlling sentence.”

If you are receiving “good time” (also called correctional incentive time) on your controlling sentence, your eligibility for parole will be considered according to this chart.²⁴

INITIAL PAROLE CONSIDERATION FOR CONTROLLING SENTENCES SUBJECT TO “GOOD TIME”	
Sentence length	When the parole applicant will be scheduled for initial parole consideration
5 Years and Less	Applicant will immediately be scheduled for a parole hearing, but the hearing may not occur for several months
5-10 Years	18 Months before minimum release date
10-15 Years	30 Months before minimum release date
More than 15 Years	1/3 of the sentence, or 10 years, whichever is less

What if my controlling sentence is *not* eligible for good time?

If you are not receiving “good time” on your controlling sentence, then parole will be considered when you have served one third of your sentence or ten years, whichever is less, unless the Parole Bureau finds another time more appropriate.²⁵

Are there certain crimes that are exceptions to the rules explained on the previous page?

Yes. If you were convicted of the following Class A felonies **after** March 21, 2001, you must serve 85 percent of your sentence, or 15 years, whichever is less:

- Rape I
- Kidnapping I
- Murder
- Attempted Murder
- Sodomy I
- Sexual Torture
- Robbery I with serious physical injury
- Burglary I with serious physical injury
- Arson I with serious physical injury²⁶

For example, if you are serving a life sentence with the possibility of parole for one of the above listed convictions, you will have to serve 15 years before you are eligible for parole consideration.

Can I be considered for parole earlier than the above schedule indicates?

The Parole Bureau does allow you to apply for early parole consideration. However, this process was severely limited by the 2019 Parole Bill. As a result, it is much harder to be granted early parole consideration. The process for applying for early parole is explained below.

What is the new process for applying for early parole?

After serving at least five years of your sentence, you can submit a request for earlier parole consideration. You can make such a request once per year.

Under the 2019 Parole Bill in order to apply for early consideration, parole applicants must show “by clear and convincing evidence” that they are more likely than not to be granted parole. Applicants must also show that they would have been given early consideration under previously existing policies.

The law further describes in general detail what it means to show “by clear and convincing evidence” that someone is more likely than not to be granted parole. This includes:

- Showing that the parole applicant has been in prison for a certain amount of time. The Parole Bureau Rules specify that you must serve a minimum of five years before applying for early parole.
- Showing that the parole applicant has completed certain programs while in ADOC custody. The law does not state which programs this means. The Parole Bureau Rules state that you must provide a certificate of program completion.
- Providing a “statement of support” from an ADOC staff member.
- Showing that the parole applicant has no violent disciplinarys in ADOC for a period of time prior to the application for early consideration. The Parole Bureau Rules specify that an applicant cannot have **any** disciplinarys within the prior three years and **no** violent disciplinarys during the applicant’s present incarceration.
- A determination that the parole applicant’s risk of re-offense is medium or low. This determination must be made through a “validated risk and needs assessment conducted by a trained probation and parole officer.”²⁷

Are there additional requirements for applying for early parole consideration NOT included in the 2019 Parole Bill?

While not included in the 2019 Parole Bill, the Parole Bureau Rules currently also specify certain requirements for early parole consideration requests, which must be made in writing. The Rules say that an applicant must include a letter of support from one or more of the following:

- The office that prosecuted the applicant’s case,
- The victim or victim’s representative,
- The Attorney General’s Office,
- The sentencing judge or the judge that replaced that judge, or
- A law enforcement official from the county of conviction.

The Rules further state that requests for early parole consideration will be processed by a Review Committee of at least five members, appointed by the Director of the Parole Bureau. If at least three members of the committee decide to grant an early parole consideration, they can move an applicant’s parole consideration to an earlier date, but it cannot be moved up more than three years.²⁸

So, if my early parole application is approved by the Review Committee, will I be granted an early parole consideration date?

Not necessarily. The 2019 Parole Bill also requires that before anyone is given early parole consideration, the Parole Bureau must submit notice to the Governor and the Attorney General within 30 days. The Governor and Attorney General then have 14 days to object to the decision. If the Parole Bureau grants somebody parole through an early parole consideration process without notifying the Governor and Attorney General, that decision can be reversed and parole can be revoked. Basically, the Governor and Attorney General must be given notice and have the chance to object to any early parole consideration.²⁹

What is medical parole? Could I be granted parole based on my age or medical condition?

By law, medical parole can be granted by the Parole Bureau based on certain requirements listed below. Even if you meet the requirements for medical parole consideration, that does not guarantee that medical parole will be granted. Very few people, if any, have received medical parole in Alabama.

Definitions of terms used for medical parole. All definitions are adapted from the Alabama Code (Ala. Code § 15-22-42, Alabama Medical Parole Act Definitions):

GERIATRIC: A person 60 years of age or older convicted in this state of a non-capital felony offense and sentenced to the penitentiary, who suffers from a chronic life-threatening infirmity, life-threatening illness, or chronic debilitating disease related to aging, who requires assistance with a necessary daily life function and poses a low risk to the community, and who does not constitute a danger to himself or herself or society.

PERMANENTLY INCAPACITATED: Someone who is both
• Unable to perform one and requires assistance with one or

more necessary daily life functions or who is completely immobile
• Has such limited physical or mental ability, strength, or capacity that he or she poses an extremely low risk of physical threat to others or to the community.

TERMINALLY ILL: someone who has an incurable condition caused by illness or disease which would, with reasonable medical judgment, produce death within 12 months, and who does not constitute a danger to himself or herself or society.

NECESSARY DAILY LIFE FUNCTION: Eating, breathing, toileting, walking, or bathing.

According to the Parole Bureau, at least every six months, geriatric, permanently incapacitated and terminally ill patients are put on the next available docket under medical parole if:

- The person is eligible for parole;
- The person has not been convicted of a capital offense or a sex offense; and
- The Department of Corrections certifies that the person is geriatric, permanently incapacitated, or terminally ill. This certification can be based off of time spent in the infirmary, costliness and frequency of outside medical treatment, or severity of a terminal illness, among other considerations.

The Department of Corrections is responsible for giving a list of persons eligible for medical parole to the Parole Bureau. If you are referred to the Parole Bureau for medical parole, you will be entered into the parole hearing docket in the same way as everyone else. You will still have a parole hearing to determine your eligibility for release on parole.³⁰

What is Mandatory Release? How do I know if I am eligible?

You may have heard of people receiving letters from the Parole Bureau saying they are being released on “Mandatory Supervision” or “Mandatory Release.” To the best of our knowledge, Mandatory Release applies to certain people who were sentenced AFTER January 31, 2016. People subject to this policy are released some period of time before their End Of Sentence (EOS) under intensive supervision by the Parole Bureau.

It is our understanding that Mandatory Release was created by a 2015 sentencing reform. Because the provision is relatively new, we don’t know exactly how it works or who is eligible. People subject to mandatory release do not have a parole hearing, but they do have to submit a home plan and they will be subject to intensive monitoring by the Parole Bureau during the period between their release and their EOS.

To the best of our knowledge, you cannot apply for Mandatory Release. People whose conviction includes any sex offense against a child (as defined in Section 15-20A-4 of the Alabama Code) will not be eligible for Mandatory Release. For more information on Mandatory Supervision, see Section 15-22-26.2 of the Alabama Code.

Do I have to apply for parole?

No, once you are eligible for parole, a hearing will be set for you by the Parole Bureau. You don't have to do anything to start that process.³¹

When will my parole hearing date be set?

Your parole hearing date will typically be listed online as the first of a month for a particular year. For example, if you become eligible for parole in August of 2020, the "Parole Consideration Date" will be listed on ADOC's website as 08/01/2020. This does not mean that your hearing will occur on August 1, or even that it will occur in August. As your parole hearing approaches the Parole Bureau will set an exact date. Because of the high volume of cases that the Parole Bureau hears, it may schedule your parole hearing several months after your parole consideration date. The Parole Bureau's website generally lists the next two months of scheduled hearing dates.³²

How will I find out about my parole hearing date?

You should be informed of your parole hearing date by mail several months before your hearing.

What else happens before my hearing?

Several weeks prior to your parole hearing, you should be visited by an institutional parole officer, or IPO. The IPO should conduct a detailed interview with you that may last up to an hour and a half. This interview will consist of questions about your underlying conviction, your disciplinary and institutional record while in ADOC, and other questions related to your behavior.

The IPO will also ask you about any plans that you have for after your release, including possible jobs and places to live. These are known as your home plan and job plan. For more information on home and job plans, see Section III of this Guidebook. If you have not already been informed of your parole hearing date, you can ask the IPO during this interview. You can also ask your institution's classification officer in the weeks leading up to your parole eligibility date. You will not know the date of your interview with the IPO beforehand, so you should prepare for it several months in advance of your parole eligibility date.

One way to prepare for an IPO interview is to prepare a "parole packet" of relevant documents from your time in prison. Parole packets are **not** a requirement for making parole. However, some people choose to include documents such as:

- Certificates from personal and professional development programs, such as Substance Abuse Programs or Job Training/Trade School certificates;
- Letters of support from family, friends, supervisors, work release employers, chaplains, and/or members of the community (note that these people can also submit letters directly to the Parole Bureau);
- Home plan or halfway house acceptance letters; and
- Job plan acceptance letter or offers of employment.

You should make sure that you keep copies of any documents that you provide to the IPO during this meeting. You may consider sending a copy of your parole packet to any supporters or family members who intend to speak on your behalf at the parole hearing. Refer to Section III for more information about how to prepare for parole.

When and where does the Parole Board meet?

At the time this Guidebook is being published, the Parole Board meets at 301 South Ripley Street in Montgomery at 9:00 am, generally on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.³³ However, the Parole Bureau recently announced that it will be moving its offices. The Parole Bureau plans to move from Ripley Street in downtown Montgomery to the Capitol Commerce Center in east Montgomery, just north of Interstate 85. It was reported that this move will be complete in April 2020.³⁴

The Bureau continues to meet until all parole hearings scheduled for the day are complete. The Parole Bureau must hold meetings that are open to the public, and announce who will be considered for parole. This information is listed on the Bureau's website at paroles.alabama.gov. There is often a line at the Parole Bureau the morning that hearings occur, so anyone attending on your behalf may want to arrive early. Parking around the current location of the Parole Bureau is metered, so your supporters may want to bring quarters.

Do I need a lawyer to go before the Parole Board on my behalf?

You can have a lawyer represent you in parole proceedings, but you are not required to have one, and the court will not appoint you one for free. SPLC's attorney referral list (see Appendix B to this Guidebook for information on how to request the list) includes some lawyers who handle parole cases. At this time, SPLC does not handle parole cases.

SECTION III

The Parole Hearing

Once you become eligible for parole, you will be scheduled for a parole hearing as described in Section II. However, there are things that you can do to start preparing for your hearing before it is scheduled. In fact, you can start preparing for parole from the time you are first incarcerated. Every aspect of your time in prison will be considered by the Parole Bureau. This section addresses questions that you may have in preparing for your parole hearing, including things you may want to do to prepare, information on home plans and halfway houses, and a description of the parole hearing itself.

What can I do while in prison to increase my chance of getting parole?

The Parole Bureau will want to see that you have learned from the situation that led to you being in prison. They will also want to see that you have made the most of your time in prison. Taking classes, staying out of trouble, and developing positive relationships are some of the most common ways to show such progress.³⁵

PROGRAMMING

You can take advantage of any job, education, and personal growth programming offered in prison. This includes substance abuse treatment (including “crime bill” and SAP classes), emotion management therapy, mental health groups, and GED, trade school, or college courses. If you can, you should develop job skills through technical programs and get any work certifications that are available. This may also help you find job opportunities after you are released from prison. Keep any documents, certificates, or awards so that you can present them to the Parole Bureau and show how you have made the most of the opportunities available to you.

STAY OUT OF TROUBLE

Do your best to avoid fights, citations, and disciplinaries. If you disagree with a disciplinary or feel that you need to provide further information or context about the incident, you can document this by writing a letter to classification and/or the Warden and asking that a copy of your letter be placed in your institutional file (or “jacket”) so you will later be able to explain the situation to the Parole Bureau. It is your decision whether to try to explain or address

specific events that led to disciplinaries – we cannot predict whether it will help or hurt your case with the Parole Bureau.

DEVELOP RELATIONSHIPS

If it is possible, find a staff member – like a chaplain, teacher, work supervisor, or even correctional officer – to develop a positive relationship with. It will be helpful to have people who know you well and may even advocate on your behalf when the Parole Bureau is deciding whether to grant your parole. Advocates can write a letter on your behalf or even appear in person at your hearing. If you want to apply for early parole consideration, you will need a letter of support from an ADOC staff member. For more information on applying for early parole, see Section II.

What are home plans and job plans?

One of the most important things that the Parole Bureau will consider in your application is whether you have a plan for what will happen once you are released on parole. They want to know that you will have a place to live so that they can supervise you in the appropriate field office. This is known as your “home plan.” Your home plan could be a residence that you own, the home of a friend or family member who is willing to host you, or a halfway house. Your home plan must be investigated and approved by the Parole Bureau before you are released from prison.

The Parole Bureau will also want to know whether you have a job lined up for when you are released or plans to find one. This is known as your “job plan.” Showing that you have a plan for what you will be doing upon release will show the Parole Bureau that you are serious about reentering society and staying out of prison. However, you do not need to have a job to be granted parole, especially if you are unable to work due to age or disability.

How do I make a job plan?

For your job plan, you may want to think about connections you have to potential employers on the outside. These could be family members, friends, or past employers. If possible, contact the potential employer (or have a family member or friend contact the employer on your behalf) and try to confirm that there will be a position for you once you get out.

It may be helpful to write a cover letter and résumé to potential employers during this stage. See Appendix C for examples of résumés and information about cover letters. If you are having trouble thinking about what jobs to look

for, it may help to brainstorm all the skills you have and the previous jobs you've held (both before and during your incarceration). It is generally helpful to provide the Parole Bureau with the names of people who have agreed to hire you, or past employers who can vouch for your work skills.

At least a month before your parole date, make sure you have contacted your potential employer and confirmed that they are prepared to hire you.

How do I make a home plan?

For your home plan, think about where you will live after you are released. Do you have family members or friends in Alabama who you can stay with? Keep in mind that whoever you live with may be required to drive you to court-ordered appointments. If you do not have a place to stay with family or friends, another option is to go to a halfway house upon release from prison.

Halfway houses are transitional homes that help people find jobs and gain financial independence. Many offer drug and alcohol treatment services, and some provide medical and mental health support as well. We included a partial list of halfway houses at the end of this Guidebook, in Appendix D. If you will require medical or mental health attention when you are released, plan for this as well.

While it is possible to arrange a home plan in a state other than Alabama, this might slow down your parole approval process. For more information about arranging a home plan outside of Alabama, see the section below describing the Interstate Compact Unit.

You will need to provide the Parole Bureau with the address of the residence you are proposing as your home plan, as well as the names and contact information for the people who live in that residence. You should provide this information during your interview with an Institutional Parole Officer. If you don't have a home plan at the time of your meeting with an IPO, you can send it afterwards through a letter to the Parole Bureau, or by talking to your IPO again. It is important that the information that you provide to the Parole Bureau is accurate and up to date.

At least a month before your parole date, make sure you have contacted the family members, friends, or the halfway house you plan to live with and have confirmed that they are ready to take you in. The Parole Bureau's Field Services Division will be checking in with the people you list as living at the place you list in your home plan, so it is important that they are aware of the plan and are ready to take you in.

How will my home plan be investigated? What could cause my home plan to fail?

The Parole Bureau will investigate to make sure your home plan can adequately support a person leaving prison. Some things that may lead to a denial of your home plan can include:

- If the person at the address you listed is not ready to accept or support you. You should make sure that whoever is listed in your home plan understands and is fully prepared for you to live with them. Home plans can fail when the person at the listed address did not know or agree to be listed, or changes their mind about having the person on parole live with them.
- If there are guns in the residence you listed as your home plan.
- Depending on your conviction, you may not be able to list public housing (e.g. Section 8) as your home plan.
- People on parole are not generally allowed to live with anyone who has a felony conviction.
- People who have sex offense convictions may face additional restrictions. They should take care to review the conditions of their parole carefully to ensure that their home plan follows any residency conditions they may have as a result of their conviction.
- If you are hoping to live with someone in an apartment building, the building may have restrictions on who can live there without being on a lease. You should check the lease requirements for any apartment building you intend to list as a home plan.

If I want to list a friend or family member's residence as my home plan, what information do I need from them?

You will need to know the address of the place where you plan to stay, the name of who you will be living with, and a phone number where that person may be reached. You may also need to know the names and ages of anyone else who lives in the household. If they live in an apartment building, you may need to confirm that their lease allows you to stay there.

How can my friends or family who I am hoping to live with prepare for the investigation?

The Parole Bureau frequently asks friends and family who are listed as the home plan if they will be willing and able to help their friend or loved one check in with their parole officer and with attendance at any required

programs. People on parole are not always able to legally drive a car, and the Parole Bureau may also ask if the friends and family will be able to provide transportation for the person on parole. It is important that friends and family are honest about what they can provide to the person on parole.

You said that my home plan could be a halfway house. What is a halfway house?

Halfway houses are programs to help people transition from prison to life in the free world. People live together in halfway houses after they have been released from prison. Halfway houses often involve addiction treatment programs. They are often privately run by churches and faith organizations, but not always. Different halfway houses have different rules and services. Some ways they are different from each other include:

- How many people live in the halfway house
- Restrictions on property and freedom of movement; other rules specific to the halfway house
- Whether classes, job preparation, or faith programs are provided
- Whether meals and transportation are provided
- Whether people with physical disabilities or mental health needs can live there
- What kinds of medications residents are allowed to take (many halfway houses do not allow people who take opiate pain medication or certain mental health drugs)

Some halfway houses have a formal application process. Others are more informal, and only ask for a short phone conversation ahead of time. See Appendix D, which lists some halfway houses in Alabama, for more information.

If the halfway house you are interested in is full, you may ask to be placed on a waiting list. To maximize your chances of being accepted to a halfway house, contact them well ahead of your scheduled parole consideration date. Your classification or Institutional Parole Officer should also be able to help you identify and contact halfway houses, including those not listed in the appendix.

How do I figure out the best halfway house to apply to? Are they really all that different?

Some halfway houses cost money. Others are free. If you are considering a halfway house, please see Appendix D to help you decide on the correct place for you, or contact your IPO or classification officer.

The following are some of the most important things to keep in mind in selecting a halfway house:

- Do I want to go somewhere specific in Alabama, or can I go anywhere in the state?
- Do I need a halfway house that can accommodate and support my physical or mental health needs? Some halfway houses do not accept people taking certain medications.
- Will I be able to work while I'm on parole? Some halfway houses have a work requirement, and will not accept people who are elderly or have certain disabilities.
- Am I okay going to a halfway house with a specific faith denomination? Will I be comfortable going to a halfway house that requires me to go to Bible study every day?
- Am I okay going to a halfway house with many rules and restrictions? For example, will I be okay if I am not allowed to have my own car or phone?
- Do I need to go to a halfway house that has a substance abuse program?

Somebody gave me the name of a halfway house that I want to go to, but it's not listed in the appendix – will I still be able to go?

The appendix is **not** a complete list of halfway houses in Alabama. It is a list of halfway houses that we have been able to confirm are in operation, and which should already be approved by the Parole Bureau. There are other halfway houses in the state that you may be able to go to. If the halfway house is brand new, the Parole Bureau may send someone to investigate the halfway house and make sure that it meets their requirements.

Can I list a home plan that is not in Alabama? How does that work?

The Interstate Compact Office provides an option for people looking to serve their parole outside of Alabama. The Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision is a legal agreement between the fifty states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.³⁶

The Interstate Compact allows states to supervise people on parole from other states that are part of the compact, if that person is approved for an out-of-state home plan. If you serve your parole outside of Alabama and violate the conditions of parole, the Compact also provides for your return to court or prison in Alabama.³⁷

How do I apply for an out-of-state home plan?

You can start an Interstate Compact application by informing your Institutional Parole Officer that you intend to move out of state if granted parole. If you make this decision after your first meeting with the IPO, you can send a letter to the Parole Bureau saying that you now want an out-of-state home plan. You should not leave the state until it has been approved.

An out-of-state home plan is slightly different from an in-state plan. You or your family will need to pay \$75 to the Interstate Compact Division to initiate the out-of-state investigation. Their address is listed below. You will also need to agree to the terms of parole in the state where you intend to go, in addition to Alabama's conditions of parole.

If you are granted parole, an investigation of your out-of-state home plan will occur, similar to in-state plans. However, since the Parole Bureau in Alabama needs to coordinate with the parole office in another state, this process can take much longer than the in-state process. If the investigation into your out-of-state home plan fails and you wish to try another out-of-state home plan, you will likely have to pay the fee again.

If you have any questions about the out-of-state compact process, you can contact the division at the following address:

Interstate Compact Division
State Criminal Justice Center
PO Box 302405
Montgomery, AL 36130-2405
interstate.compact@paroles.alabama.gov
334-353-7443

What about out-of-state halfway houses? Can I list a halfway house in a different state?

It is possible to go to a halfway house in another state. However, if you wish to apply to a halfway house outside of Alabama, you must have a family member living in the same city as the out-of-state halfway house.

Can I be granted parole without a home plan?

An applicant can be granted parole without a home plan, but the Parole Bureau often reviews the home plan carefully to aid its decision-making process. It is likely that the absence of a home plan will be held against you.

If you make parole without having a home plan on record, you will likely be visited by an IPO to create a home plan. You will not be released from prison until the Parole Bureau has investigated and approved of a home plan.

PREPARING FOR YOUR PAROLE HEARING

My classification and/or Institutional Parole Officer (IPO) didn't tell me my hearing date. How do I find out when my parole hearing is scheduled?

Ask a free world friend or family member to check the Parole Bureau website, which has a tab listing hearing dates, or to call the Parole Bureau at (334)-353-7771 and ask for your scheduled hearing date. If your friend or family member calls the Parole Bureau, they will need to know your AIS number to find your hearing date.

What should I expect before my parole hearing?

A few weeks before your parole hearing, an Institutional Parole Officer (IPO) should interview you and conduct a risk and needs assessment. The IPO may ask you about: your criminal case, your disciplinary history in prison, the neighborhood where you'll be living after release, substance abuse, how you respond to things you can't control and people who upset you, your education and employment history, and your family support.

You should think through your home and job plan before this interview and be prepared to discuss it with the IPO. This is a good opportunity to ask any questions you have about your parole case, as the IPO works for the Parole Bureau, whereas your classification officer works for the Department of Corrections.

What materials can I send to the Parole Bureau before my hearing?

You are not *required* to send anything to the Parole Bureau prior to your hearing. However, it is a good idea to send materials, letters, or information to the Parole Bureau. The most common materials people have sent to the Parole Bureau are letters of support from family, friends, and others in the community who support your parole. These could include officers and prison staff with whom you have a good relationship, job supervisors, faith leaders, your lawyer, or an employer who plans to hire you. You should only ask for letters from people you know well, and who you know will speak positively about you. The letters often include the following elements:

- How the person writing the letter knows you or is related to you and how long that person has known you;
- Your good qualities and good character, including stories and evidence of this;

- Familiarity with the positive things you have done in prison and how you have grown, including programs, achievements, and hobbies;
- Expressions of confidence that you will be able to successfully reenter society, including describing the support that you have in the community.

Can I write a letter to the Parole Bureau? What should it include?

You are not required to send a letter to the Parole Bureau on your own behalf. Whether or not to write to the Parole Bureau is a very personal decision, and ultimately up to you. If you choose to write a letter to the Parole Bureau, some helpful points to discuss are:

- The progress you have made during your incarceration. You may want to emphasize the programming and certifications you have completed.
- Your disciplinary record. If you have not received many disciplinaries or your disciplinary record has improved in the last few years or since your last parole hearing, point that out to the Parole Bureau. As noted above, you may choose to provide additional information about disciplinaries that you have received, if you feel it is important to do so.
- The strength of your job and home plan. Explain how you intend to give back to the community and why you are excited to do so.

Can I get a parole attorney to speak on my behalf? How do I find one? What if I don't have money to hire one?

You are allowed to be represented by an attorney at your parole hearing, but you are not required to have one. It is *your* decision whether or not to have an attorney represent you. Attorneys are trained to present arguments effectively, so a good, experienced parole attorney will gather all the facts about your situation and persuasively argue the case to grant parole during your Parole Bureau hearing. While most parole attorneys charge clients for their services, some will represent low-income clients for free (this is called *pro bono*, which means “for the public good”). See Appendix B for information on how to request a list of some parole attorneys who represent clients in Alabama, some of them on a pro bono basis. SPLC does not represent individuals at parole hearings.

If you are considering hiring a lawyer for your parole case, you or your family may want to ask the lawyer the following questions: (1) How much will they charge? Will it be a flat rate or will you be billed for the attorney's time?

(2) Has the attorney handled parole cases before? (3) What will the attorney do to prepare for your case? (4) Will the attorney visit you in prison prior to your parole hearing date?

If you or your family cannot afford an attorney, there are other ways to have support at the parole hearing. See Section VI of this Guidebook for information on how family members can advocate for their loved ones at parole hearings. Please note that many people make parole without having a lawyer help them.

Who can I ask to attend my parole hearing? How many people?

You do not have to have anyone present at your hearing in order to be granted parole. However, it is helpful to ask friends, family, or other loved ones to attend the hearing. In our experience, having one to three supporters speak on your behalf is common. According to the Parole Bureau, no more than three supporters may speak on your behalf. However, additional supporters can come to sit and watch.

Your supporters, especially those speaking before the Parole Bureau, should be people who know you well and who can advocate for you and explain why you should be granted parole. You may want the people named in your home plan (who you will be staying with when you are released) to be present since the Parole Bureau may want to ask them questions. If you have a parole attorney, the attorney will be present as well. Anyone who speaks on your behalf should be ready to answer questions from the Parole Bureau members.

How can my supporters prepare?

The Parole Bureau will often begin the hearing by asking “Tell us about [Your Name]. Why should we grant them parole?” Your supporters need to be prepared with an answer to this question. Supporters frequently discuss their loved one’s good character, growth and progress while in prison, and home and job plan. The Parole Bureau may also ask the people speaking on your behalf about their history with you, how they got to know you, and about themselves (where they work, for example). The Parole Bureau may also ask your supporters questions about your disciplinary record. Of course, all of this can vary by parole hearing. Most likely, your supporters will only be able to speak for a few minutes. For more information on how family members and supporters can support a parole application, see Section VI of this Guidebook.

THE PAROLE HEARING

Where are parole hearings held?

Parole hearings are held at the Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles office, which is currently located at 301 South Ripley Street in Montgomery, Alabama. As noted earlier in this Guidebook, the Parole Bureau will soon move locations in Montgomery.

Who will be there?

The three members of the Parole Board will preside over the hearing. It is possible that there will only be two members present. A secretary (taking notes) and bailiff (escorting the supporters and attorneys in and out of the room) will also be present.

It is also possible that victims and their families, victims' rights groups, or prosecutors from the office which prosecuted your criminal case will be at the hearing. The presence of these groups (which are called "protesting parties" or "protesters" because they are protesting your parole application) can influence the decision of the Parole Board. Their testimony can reflect a lot of anger towards you, and they may speak very badly of your character. You and your supporters should be prepared for this possibility. The Parole Bureau's Rules specifically mention "significant community opposition" as a factor that can make it unlikely for an applicant to be granted parole.

The hearing is open to the public as well, though generally only supporters and protesters are present. Supporters and protesters wait in different rooms.

Can I attend my parole hearing?

In Alabama, you are not allowed to attend your own parole hearing. However, friends and family speaking on your behalf may attend the hearing, and they can tell you what happened.

What will the members of the Parole Board review in preparation for my parole hearing?

Before a parole hearing, the Docket Unit of the Parole Bureau prepares a parole file for the Board's review. Your parole file will include:

- An investigative report with details of your criminal offense;
- Your corrections time sheet and any institutional reports;
- Letters in protest or support of your parole being granted;

- Your IPO’s report, which will include information about any programs you’ve taken;
- Your Risk Assessment Score, which is determined by your IPO during your interview;
- Your IPO’s comments and recommendations regarding suitability for parole.³⁸

What will happen at my parole hearing?

Before the hearing, the supporters and protesters (if there are any) will wait in separate waiting rooms. When it is time for the hearing, everyone present for your hearing will be brought into the hearing room.

To begin the hearing, the bailiff will swear in the supporters who will be speaking (and the protesters, if there are any), having them pledge that they will tell the truth. Then, the Parole Board members will begin to question the speakers, first the supporters and then the protesters. Each speaker will be questioned individually. Most questions will deal with the speaker’s relationship to you and why they think you should be granted parole.

The protestors will be asked why they oppose your parole. It is important to know that your supporters will not have a chance to respond to things that are said about you by any protestors that are present. When the questioning is over, the Parole Bureau members may talk in private and then announce its decision to the audience in the hearing room. At this point, the hearing has ended and the supporters and protesters will be escorted out of the hearing room.

Once the Parole Board has completed the hearings that have supporters or protestors, its proceedings are closed to the public. For parole hearings where there are no supporters or protestors, results will be posted on the Parole Bureau’s website and can be found out the same afternoon by calling the Parole Bureau.

How long will my parole hearing last?

Parole hearings generally last from three to five minutes, depending on how many supporters are speaking on your behalf and whether there are protestors in attendance. In our experience, hearings do not last longer than ten minutes.

How many votes do I need in order to get parole?

Most parole applications can be granted if two of the three Board members

vote in support of parole. The exception to this is cases involving a victim, which require the decision to be unanimous until the applicant has served one third of his or her sentence or ten years, whichever is less.³⁹ That is to say, if your criminal case involved a victim and your parole hearing happens before you've served ten years or one-third of your sentence, all three members of the Bureau will have to vote in favor of granting parole for you to be released.

If there are only two members of the Parole Board present for a case not requiring a unanimous vote, and the two members are divided on whether to grant parole, the parole hearing may be continued at a later date.⁴⁰

How can I find out the result of my parole hearing?

The Parole Bureau will mail you a letter explaining the outcome of your hearing. However, you will likely be eager to learn your results sooner. To do so, you can ask someone on the outside to call the Parole Bureau at (334) 353-7771 after 3 p.m. on the day of your hearing and ask about the result. Otherwise, hearing results are generally available the next day on the Parole Bureau's website, under the "Hearings" tab. You can ask a friend to check the website for you.

SECTION IV

After the Hearing

Whether or not you make parole, the days and weeks after your hearing may be very emotional and overwhelming. If your parole application was denied, you may feel confused and upset. If your application was granted, you may feel very happy at first and then frustrated that you have to spend more time in prison, and sad about leaving prison while people you care about have to stay. People may be surprised to learn that they may have to stay in prison for several weeks after making parole, and that the parole can be revoked after it is granted. Whether or not you made parole, there are some things you might want to think about in the days after your hearing. Below, we have tried to answer the most common questions in this period.

Is it possible to appeal a decision made by the Parole Bureau?

There is no possibility for appeal. A denial from the Parole Bureau is final.

When will I be considered for parole again if I am denied?

If the Parole Bureau denies a parole application, it must determine when the case will next be considered. According to the Parole Bureau's rules, reconsideration (or, your "set off date") should be at most two years for people with sentences 20 years or less, and at most five years for other cases.⁴¹

How do I find out why my parole was denied?

The Parole Bureau does not always provide a reason for denying parole at the parole hearing, though it will sometimes offer a brief explanation to anyone who is present. However, the Parole Bureau does send a brief letter to the person seeking parole after the hearing.

According to its Rules, the Parole Bureau will provide the parole applicant with a "communication packet" including reasons given for denial.⁴² This often involves a letter with a list of possible reasons, with some reasons checked off. If you do not receive this information from the Parole Bureau within a few weeks of your parole hearing date, you can write to the Parole Bureau requesting information on why your parole was denied.

Ultimately, all parole decisions are in the hands of the Parole Bureau. It is very hard to deal with having your parole application denied. It may happen

even if you did everything you could to stay out of trouble and participate in programming.

If I was denied parole, can I request an earlier parole reconsideration date?

If you feel that you have been “set off” for too long and would like to request earlier parole reconsideration, you can make a request for an earlier consideration date. However, you cannot make this request until 18 months after you were denied parole, and you cannot make a request more than once in a year.⁴³ Refer to Section II for the guidelines for making a request for an earlier consideration date.

Note that this process does not apply to geriatric, permanently incapacitated, and terminally ill applicants. For information on medical parole, see Section II of this Guidebook.

How do I prepare for my next hearing if my parole was denied?

While it can be very difficult to hear that parole has been denied, most of the time there will be another chance for parole. You can prepare for your next parole hearing by trying your best to keep a clean disciplinary record, keeping your home plan and job plan up-to-date, and participating in classes, programming, and jobs at your facility, where possible.

Many people fail to get parole at their first hearing, or even first couple of hearings. This is particularly true if someone has been convicted of a crime that carries a long sentence or involved violence, or if there is a lot of opposition from victims or community members.

Many people have been granted parole after a previous denial. If you are feeling depressed as a result of not making parole, it may help to talk to someone about how you are feeling. You may wish to talk to family or friends, or ask to speak with someone from mental health at your institution.

I made parole! How long should I expect to stay in prison before I am released?

Many people are surprised to find out that they are not released immediately after they make parole. On average, people who have been granted parole remain in prison for three to six weeks before they are released. However, you may remain in prison longer.

After you make parole, the Parole Bureau must contact the field office for the county where you listed a home plan. That field office may take about two weeks to investigate your home plan. The field office may deny a home plan if the

investigation reveals anything that may result in a violation of the law or your conditions of parole, such as the presence of weapons or if someone with a felony conviction lives in the home. These requirements can vary depending on your underlying conviction. For example, people with certain drug offenses cannot live in public or publicly-subsidized housing.

If your home plan is denied, you will have the opportunity to prepare another home plan, but the process of reviewing the home plan starts over. This can delay release.

Once your home plan is approved, you will be scheduled for release. Releases often occur on Mondays (or the Tuesday after a Monday holiday). In order to find out the exact day of your release, you can have someone contact the Parole Bureau. According to the Parole Bureau's website: "We cannot give an exact date but you may call 1-334-357-7771 on Wednesday afternoon for the releases scheduled for the following Monday."⁴⁴

What could slow down my release?

Several factors could slow down your release, according to the Parole Bureau:

- an unsatisfactory home and/or job plan;
- an out-of-state home/job plan;
- needing to submit aftercare plan and/or mental health program;
- a requirement to attend substance abuse program before release;
- sex offenders require 30-day notification period; and/or
- a requirement to attend a halfway house (if you do not already have a spot reserved for you).⁴⁵

Could there be special conditions of my release? What are they?

If you are granted parole, the Parole Bureau may place one or more conditions on your release. These can include mental health treatment, regular drug testing or attending Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous meetings, staying alcohol-free, daily check-ins with a day reporting center, community center, or other requirements. These conditions are often communicated to you at the time you are informed that you made parole.

If you are enrolled in a program when you are granted parole, such as the Substance Abuse Program (SAP), Crime Bill Program, or Alabama Therapeutic

Education Facility (ATEF), you may have to complete the program before you can be released on parole. The Parole Bureau may require you to attend LIFE Tech. See below for more information on LIFE Tech.⁴⁶

I was granted parole but told that I have to go to LIFE Tech. What is LIFE Tech?

The Parole Bureau may require that a person go to LIFE Tech as a parole condition. LIFE Tech is a parole transition center located in Thomasville, AL that offers substance abuse treatment, conducts a jobs and training program, and teaches life skills designed to help people on parole have a successful reentry experience. People on parole may participate in the jobs and training program to learn skills, such as welding, or to work towards a GED.

LIFE Tech classes typically run every six weeks. There is limited space in each class, so sometimes there is a waiting list or backlog of people who need to attend LIFE Tech. Unfortunately, this may delay your release. If LIFE Tech is imposed as a condition of parole, you will have to wait for a spot to open up. Attendance at LIFE Tech can also be ordered as a sanction for violating a condition of parole.⁴⁷

Can I lose my parole if something happens in prison before I leave?

The Parole Bureau can revoke parole after it has been granted. For that reason, it is important to avoid any disciplinaries to the extent possible.⁴⁸

I made parole weeks ago, and still haven't gotten out. What's going on!?

It can take several weeks between the decision to grant parole and actual release, and your release can be delayed by a late submission of a home plan or having to submit a second home plan after the first home plan fails. The Parole Bureau can revoke parole after they have granted it, though you should be notified if this happens. If you are not able to identify a successful home plan or halfway house over a period of many months, you may be reentered into the parole docket for another hearing. You are not guaranteed to make parole at the next hearing, even if you already made parole.

Are there things I can be doing after I made parole to prepare for the transition to life in the free world?

A frequent condition of parole is that you have a job or are actively looking for one. A résumé is often needed for employment. Please see Appendix C for example résumés to help you create your own, as well as information about cover letters.

SECTION V

Getting Out and Staying Out

It is important to understand that being released from prison on parole is not the same as being released at the end of your sentence. You will still be under correctional supervision, and if you violate the conditions of your parole you can be sent back to prison to finish serving your sentence there. It is important that you understand the conditions of your parole to avoid this happening.

How soon do I need to report to my parole office? How do I know where it is?

The Parole Bureau has field offices in many, though not all, Alabama counties. You should be informed of the office to report to in the letter you receive from the Parole Bureau informing you that you made parole. However, you can also ask a family member to look up the relevant field office on the website for the Parole Bureau at <https://paroles.alabama.gov/about-us/locations/locations-by-county>. We have also listed the Parole Bureau's field offices in Appendix E of this Guidebook. You should be informed before or at the time of your release of when you need to report to your field office.⁴⁹

What can I bring with me and who should accompany me to the field office?

It can be helpful to report to your local parole office with someone else like a friend or family member. This way you will be less likely to miss any key information you are given about your conditions of parole and how and when to report to your parole officer. You may want to bring a pen and paper so that you can write down what you are told, and even a personal calendar to keep track of any dates you are told about.

What information should I make sure to get at my first visit to the field office?

Before you leave your first meeting, make sure you have written down:

1. Your Parole Officer's (PO) name and contact information;
2. How often you will need to check in with your PO and when your next meeting is;
3. What to do if you miss or are late for a check-in.

What will my relationship with my parole officer be like?

Keeping an honest and respectful relationship with your parole officer can make parole easier and help you avoid parole violations. You should ask your parole officer any questions you have about the conditions of your parole.

AVOIDING PAROLE VIOLATIONS

What is a parole violation?

A parole violation is when you break a condition of your parole. Examples are missing a meeting with your PO, failing to inform your PO of changes to your residence and travel, or testing positive for drug use. A parole violation is not the same as a new criminal conviction.

What will happen to me if I have a parole violation?

Depending on how serious your PO determines the violation is, you may face non-confinement-based or confinement-based punishments. These can include two to three day periods of incarceration (“dips”) or longer, 45-day periods of incarceration (“dunks”). If the violation is very serious or if you have already served several dips or dunks, your parole may be revoked.⁵⁰

What is absconding?

Absconding is a term used to refer to someone who is under supervision of some kind and has stopped reporting as required. You can be labeled an absconder for leaving the area where you are being supervised without permission or failing to report as required.

An absconder warrant is an arrest warrant issued by a local government in the event someone on parole absconds, or fails to report, to their assigned probation or parole office as required. Absconding is a very serious charge. If you are found to be absconding from parole, you can have your parole revoked without first having a “dip” or a “dunk.”

How is parole revoked and who makes this decision?

The decision to revoke parole will be based on a hearing in Parole Court. The hearing should occur within 20 business days of your PO submitting a report alleging that you have violated parole. You may be kept in jail until this hearing if the Parole Bureau determines you are a flight risk or incarceration is otherwise necessary.

You are allowed to present evidence and witnesses in your defense during your hearing. You are allowed to be represented by an attorney at your

hearing, but you are not required to have one. It is your decision whether or not to have an attorney represent you. While most parole attorneys charge clients for their services, some will represent low-income clients for free (this is called *pro bono*, which means “for the public good”). See Appendix B for information on how to request a list of some parole attorneys who represent clients in Alabama, some of them on a *pro bono* basis. See Section III for more information on finding an attorney. SPLC does not represent individuals at parole hearings.

The hearing is presided over by a Hearing Officer, who submits his or her findings and a recommendation to the Parole Bureau. The Parole Bureau makes the final decision on whether to impose a penalty such as a *dunk* or full revocation, or to return you to parole supervision.⁵¹

You should know that your guilt does not have to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt in a Parole Revocation Hearing in the same way that it would in a criminal trial. This means that it is easier to be found guilty of a parole violation than it is to be convicted of a crime. In general, the rules governing Parole Hearings are different than the rules of criminal trials.⁵²

Can parole dips, dunks, or revocations be appealed?

To the best of our knowledge, these penalties cannot be appealed. However, the Parole Bureau’s rules indicate that the Bureau has the power to change its decision to revoke parole if they find it was made incorrectly.⁵³

What will happen to me if my parole is fully revoked?

If your parole is revoked, you will have to return to prison to finish the remainder of your sentence (unless you are granted parole again).

What is the difference between criminal offenses and offenses that can lead to parole revocation?

Criminal offenses count as new crimes that, if you are convicted or plead guilty, will result in a new sentence. In contrast, parole revocation can result from actions that could count as separate crimes *or* actions that are not violations of the criminal law but rather of your parole conditions (such as repeatedly failing to meet with your PO). If your parole is revoked and you are *not* charged with a new crime, no new time or convictions will be added to your sentence.

Am I eligible to vote if I am on parole? Is there a way for me to get my voting rights back?

Maybe. Under a new law, it is possible for people convicted of crimes to register to vote while on parole. It depends on your conviction history. Some convictions don't result in the loss of the right to vote at all, and people with those convictions can register to vote without any further requirements. Some convictions allow the person to get their right to vote restored, even while on parole, by applying for a Certificate of Eligibility to Register to Vote (CERV) with the Parole Bureau. Other people with very serious convictions may need to apply for a pardon.

For more information on voting rights restoration, go to the Alabama Voting Rights Project (AVRP) website at alabamavotingrights.com, or look at the information contained in Appendix F to this Guidebook. Appendix A also contains the contact information for AVRP's regional representatives, who can answer additional or case-specific questions that you may have.⁵⁴

SECTION VI

Guide for Family Members

This section of the Guidebook is meant for the loved ones and family members of people who are going through the parole process. Knowing that your loved one is coming up for parole can be an incredibly exciting prospect. Luckily, there are things that you can do to him or her go through the process. Of course, whether or not that person makes parole is ultimately up to the Parole Bureau. However, there are things that you can do to help the person seeking parole go through the process, and even increase the chance of making parole.

What can I do if my loved one is up for parole?

There are several ways you can support a loved one who is coming up for parole:

- If you can and want to, you can attend your loved one's parole hearing in person and show the Parole Board members that the parole applicant has strong support. See Section III of this Guidebook for more information on what to expect from the Parole Hearing.
- You can help your loved one find a place to live, or offer them the opportunity to live with you, as long as your residence meets the requirements of the Parole Bureau (see the questions about Home Plans in section IV). You may, for example, help your loved one apply to halfway houses, which often list their application materials or contact information online.
- If your loved one has a serious cognitive disability or mental health need, you can help explain parts of this Guidebook to him or her or even communicate with the Parole Bureau on his or her behalf.
- You can help your loved one put together their “parole packet” for the Parole Bureau, which could include: any certificates from programs he or she has completed in prison, their résumé, information about home and job plans, letters of support from friends, family members, faith leaders, former employers and teachers, and other such materials.

- You can contact the Parole Bureau on your loved one’s behalf at various points in the process – to find out the parole date, to learn whether parole was granted on the day of the hearing, and to find out when he or she will be released from prison once parole is granted. Be aware that you will need your loved one’s full name and AIS number in order to get this information from the Parole Bureau.

I want to attend the hearing – what should I expect?

It is important to be on time and to dress appropriately. There is often a line outside of the Parole Bureau on the morning that hearings occur, so you may want to arrive early. Parking around the Parole Bureau’s current location is metered, so you may want to bring quarters. You will likely be asked to provide your ID, name, address, and phone number. You may want to wear business or “church” clothes for the hearing.

Questions that friends and family members may want to prepare answers for:

- Why should we grant your loved one parole?
- How has your loved one changed in the time they have been incarcerated?
- Do you think your loved one has taken responsibility for the crime for which they were convicted?
- How has your loved one spent their time in prison?
- Your loved one has a serious disciplinary – what happened? • Why should we trust someone who was charged with this disciplinary in the community?
- Will you be able to support your loved one if they are released? How?

During the hearing itself, the Parole Board members will commonly ask supporters, “Why should we grant parole?” or “Tell us why we should grant parole.” Family members often stress any classes that the applicant has taken or certificates he or she has received, good behavior while in prison, or plans for housing and employment.

If the applicant had no serious problems with the law before prior to conviction case or a clean disciplinary record in prison, that might be something to mention. However, the Parole Board members are generally more interested in how the parole applicant has changed during his or her time in prison. As such, you may want to talk about personal growth you have seen in your loved one, and any classes or programs your loved one has taken since being incarcerated.

The Parole Board members may ask you about your loved one's disciplinary record. You may want to consider talking to your loved one about his or her disciplinary record in advance of the hearing so that you can be prepared for any questions about disciplinaries.

Family members can also describe community support for the applicant's parole. Finally, family members often mention that the applicant has remorse and feels sorry for the acts leading to their conviction, if that is the case. Some family members write down what they want to say beforehand and read it aloud to the Parole Board members during the hearing, while others decide what to say in the moment.

I don't feel comfortable speaking at the hearing. How else can I help?

The hearings are conducted in a large room that looks like a courtroom. There is plenty of space for friends and family to attend without speaking. Family members also sometimes help by trying to arrange housing or employment for the parole applicant upon release or helping the applicant put together the "parole packet." These tasks are often difficult to do from a prison but are still taken into consideration by the Parole Bureau, so a family member may be in a powerful position to help.

Is there anything else I should keep in mind as my loved one goes through this process?

If you are able to and choose to attend the Parole Hearing in person, you should know that there may be extended waiting involved as other Parole Hearings are conducted. You may want to bring a snack and something to drink. Family members should keep in mind that there is a possibility that parole will be denied, even if the family members make every effort to assist their loved one's release. In most cases, you will find out whether or not your loved one has made parole shortly after the hearing begins, so you should prepare yourself for the news either way.

Are there things about the parole process that people don't usually expect?

People may expect the hearing to be lengthy, but they are usually brief, lasting between three and ten minutes. Family members may find that they are not able to say as much as they would have liked. The victim, if any, as well as the prosecutor from your loved one's case may also be present. If they are present, they are also entitled to speak, and may speak negatively of your loved one. You will not usually be offered the chance to respond to anything said against your loved one by protestors, which may be upsetting.

What can I expect after the parole hearing?

If parole is granted for your loved one, it will take several weeks before he or she is released. Even after release, your loved one will have to follow the conditions of his or her parole, such as meeting with a parole officer regularly and staying drug free. The Parole Board members may also ask friends and family if they are willing and able to help the person on parole meet the conditions of release.

If your loved one has made a home plan at your residence, then expect an investigator from the parole office to pay you a visit. You may or may not be contacted by phone prior to the in person visit. If the investigator is not satisfied that the person on parole can meet the conditions of release while living with you, the investigator may deny the home plan. This can delay the release of your loved one by several weeks, and your loved one will be required to find alternative arrangements.

It is also important that, if you offer your residence as a home plan, you are serious about this commitment. The Parole Bureau takes home plans seriously and will come investigate your home and ask you questions. If you change your mind about having someone live with you, it can set back that person's release by weeks or even months.

CONCLUSION

The parole process may seem intimidating or overwhelming, but if you break it down into steps it may be easier to work through. It is important to think about release as a long-term goal and every requirement or hearing as just one step in the process. If you are discouraged about your experience seeking parole, anxious about the process, or frustrated, it may be helpful to talk to a friend, family member, or mental health provider.

Endnotes

- 1 Al. Exec. Order No. 716 (Oct. 15, 2018), <https://governor.alabama.gov/executive-orders/executive-order-no-716/>.
- 2 Carol Robinson, "Why was Jimmy Spencer Free to Brutally Kill 3 People, Victims' Group Asks," Al.com (Aug. 1, 2018), https://www.al.com/news/birmingham/2018/08/why_was_jimmy_spencer_free_to.html.
- 3 Act Relating to Pardons and Paroles, 2019 Alabama Laws Act 2019-3924 (H.B. 380).
- 4 Act Relating to Pardons and Paroles, 2019 Alabama Laws Act 2019-3924 (H.B. 380).
- 5 Act Relating to Pardons and Paroles, 2019 Alabama Laws Act 2019-3924 (H.B. 380).
- 6 Ala. Code § 15-22-26.
- 7 Ala. Code § 15-22-29.
- 8 Ala. Code § 15-22-26; § 15-22-32.
- 9 Ala. Code § 15-22-24(a), (e); § 15-22-26; § 12-25-32(11).
- 10 Compare Ala. Code § 15-22-26 (authority of Parole Bureau to grant parole) *to* Ala. Code § 15-22-50 (authority of judges to place people on probation).
- 11 U.S. Dep't of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2016 at 18 (Apr. 2018), available at <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus16.pdf>
- 12 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, About Us, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/about-us/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 13 Act Relating to Pardons and Paroles, 2019 Alabama Laws Act 2019-3924 (H.B. 380).
- 14 Ala. Code § 15-22-20 (b), (c).
- 15 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, About Us, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/about-us/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 16 Act Relating to Pardons and Paroles, 2019 Alabama Laws Act 2019-3924 (H.B. 380).
- 17 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Information, Divisions, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/divisions/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 18 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Information, Board Operations, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/board-operations/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 19 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Information, Field Services, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/field-services/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019)
- 20 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Information, Special Populations and Programs, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/special-populations-and-programs/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 21 Amended Corrective Action Plan from Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Dec. 28, 2018, available at <https://localtvwhnt.files.wordpress.com/2018/12/Amendments-to-Corrective-Action-Plan-and-documents.pdf>; Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Information, Interstate Compact, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/interstate-compact-unit/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 22 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules Art. 1(11)-(12), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf
- 23 Ala. Code § 15-18-8.
- 24 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules Art. 1(4)-(8), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf
- 25 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules Art. 1(8), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf
- 26 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules Art. 1(9), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf
- 27 Act Relating to Pardons and Paroles, 2019 Alabama Laws Act 2019-3924 (H.B. 380).
- 28 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules Art. 2(1)-(5), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf.
- 29 Act Relating to Pardons and Paroles, 2019 Alabama Laws Act 2019-3924 (H.B. 380).
- 30 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules Art. 1(13)-(14), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf
- 31 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules Art. 3, available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf
- 32 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Hearings, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/hearing-information/scheduled-parole-hearings/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 33 Ala. Admin. Code § 640-x-1-.02; see generally Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Hearings <https://paroles.alabama.gov/hearing-information/scheduled-parole-hearings/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 34 Mike Cason, "Pardons and Paroles moving offices in Montgomery," Al.com (Sept. 27, 2019), <https://www.al.com/news/2019/09/pardons-and-paroles-moving-offices-in-montgomery.html>.
- 35 See Ala. Code § 15-22-26.
- 36 Interstate Comm'n for Adult Offender Supervision, About the Commission, <https://www.interstatecompact.org/about> (last accessed Oct. 16, 2018).
- 37 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Information, Interstate Compact, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/interstate-compact-unit/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 38 Corrective Action Plan from Ala. Bd. of Pardons and Paroles (Nov. 14, 2018).
- 39 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Art. 1, available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf.
- 40 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Art. 6(11), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf.
- 41 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, Art. 6(13), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf.
- 42 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, Art. 6(9), available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf.
- 43 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, Art. 2, available at https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf.
- 44 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Information, Frequently Asked Questions - Paroles, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/resources/faqs-paroles/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 45 Ala. Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, About Us, Frequently Asked Questions, <http://www.pardons.state.al.us/FAQ.aspx> (last accessed Oct. 16, 2018).
- 46 See Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Hearings, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/hearing-information/parole-results-current-year/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019) (listing results of parole hearings by month, including conditions imposed).
- 47 Ala. Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, Divisions, <http://www.pardons.state.al.us/Divisions.aspx> (last accessed Oct. 16, 2018).

- 48 See generally Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019)..
- 49 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Locations, <https://paroles.alabama.gov/about-us/locations/locations-by-county/> (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 50 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, Art. 11, https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019); Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, Art. 12, https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 51 Ala. Bur. Of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, Art. 11, https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 52 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, Art. 12, https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 53 See Ala. Code. § 15-22-76; see also *Johnson v. State*, 729 So.2d 897 (Ala. Crim. App. 1997) (outlining procedures required in Alabama parole revocation proceedings).
- 54 Ala. Bur. of Pardons and Paroles, Rules, Art. 14(6), https://paroles.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/Operating_Rules.pdf (last accessed Oct. 22, 2019).
- 55 Ala. Code. § 17-3-30.1; § 17-4-3; § 17-4-4.

Appendix A: Relevant Contacts

Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles

General Contact

301 South Ripley Street
P.O. Box 302405
Montgomery, AL, 36130-2405
334-353-7771; 334-353-8067

paroles.alabama.gov

Interstate Compact

Street Address:
1255 Madison Avenue – 2nd Floor
Montgomery, AL 36107

Mailing Address:
State of Alabama Bureau of Pardons and Paroles, Interstate Compact Office
P.O. Box 302405
Montgomery, AL 36104
Phone: 334-530-5150

Alabama Department of Corrections

301 South Ripley Street
P.O. Box 301501
Montgomery, AL 36130-1501
334-353-3883

www.doc.state.al.us

Alabama Department of Mental Health

100 North Union Street
P.O. Box 301410
800-367-0955; 334-242-3454

www.mh.alabama.gov

Alabama Medicaid Agency

501 Dexter Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36104
P.O. Box 5624
Montgomery, AL 36103-5624
334-242-5000

www.medicaid.alabama.gov

Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) Alabama Prison Team

Southern Poverty Law Center
400 Washington Ave.
Montgomery, AL 36104
Confidential, Prepaid Number
accessible from prison wall
phone: 334-328-7918
All other parole or prison-related
inquiries: 334-531-2615
SPLC general number:
334-956-8200

Voting Rights Inquiries

John Paul Taylor
Voting Rights Field Director
john.paul.taylor@splcenter.org
Office: 404-221-5821
Cell: 334-235-6789

Appendix B: Prison Campaign Parole Attorney Referral List

The Southern Poverty Law Center maintains an attorney referral list that we provide to people in prison who are looking for legal services we cannot currently provide. The list is not comprehensive – it does not contain information on all relevant attorneys. The list is also not an endorsement of any attorney or legal office.

All of the attorneys on our referral list have indicated their willingness to take requests for assistance. Where possible, we have tried to say what kind of law a given lawyer practices. For example, there are some lawyers who have said they will take some parole cases. Others handle civil rights cases or criminal appeals.

While most parole attorneys charge clients for their services, some will represent low-income clients for free (this is called *pro bono*, which means “for the public good”). A few of the lawyers on the referral list have said that they will take some cases *pro bono*. Of course, we cannot guarantee that an attorney on the list will be able to take your case.

If you are interested in requesting a copy of the attorney referral list, you can reach out to SPLC. If you are incarcerated, you can give us a call from any wall phone on our pre-paid phone number: 334-328-7918. We try to answer the phone Monday through Friday, from 10am to 5pm. You can also write to us at:

Southern Poverty Law Center
400 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36104.

Please be aware that SPLC does not represent individuals in parole hearings at this time.

As a reminder, you are allowed to be represented by an attorney at your parole hearing, but you are not required to have one. It is *your* decision whether or not to have an attorney represent you. Attorneys are trained to present arguments effectively, so a good, experienced parole attorney will gather all the facts about your situation and persuasively argue the case to grant parole during your Parole Bureau hearing.

If you are considering hiring a lawyer for your parole case, you or your family may want to ask the lawyer the following questions: (1) How much will

they charge? Will it be a flat rate or will you be billed for the attorney's time? (2) Has the attorney handled parole cases before? (3) What will the attorney do to prepare for your case? (4) Will the attorney visit you in prison prior to your parole hearing date?

If you or your family cannot afford an attorney, there are other ways to have support at the parole hearing. See Section VI of this Guidebook for information on how family members can advocate for their loved ones at parole hearings. Please note that many people make parole without having a lawyer help them.

Appendix C: Résumés and Cover Letters

Your résumé summarizes your past and current education, experience, activities and skills — and it’s what employers use most often to decide whether or not to interview you. Employers often take just 5–10 seconds to look at a résumé, so make sure it does these three things:

1. Highlights your accomplishments and qualifications
2. Is well-organized and easy-to-read
3. Is tailored to include the most relevant things to the position

6 Tips for a Great Résumé

1. Create a “master résumé” that has everything.

Write down everything from your past 3-5 years: education, classes, jobs, volunteering, activities, skills, language skills, and community-service projects. Use this master to create one or more versions for particular industries or positions.

2. Tailor it to the job.

Think about what should be trimmed down, expanded, reordered or reworded to emphasize relevant items on your résumé.

3. Show accomplishments rather than listing duties.

Focus on achievements or skills rather than routine job responsibilities. Avoid using “Responsibilities included” or “Duties included”. For each work experience or major extracurricular activity, frame it in terms of how you:

- Improved a work process or increased the quality of a service/product provided
- Expanded the scope of work completed to reach the organization’s goals
- Helped increase the sales or profits of the organization or a particular event
- Accomplished projects or tasks that were of value to others
- Learned skills transferable to other environments, such as writing or problem-solving
- Were recognized for your achievements or contributions

4. Use action verbs to describe your experiences.

5. Maximize your formatting for an effective presentation.

- **Font:** Use an easy-to-read font such as Times New Roman, Arial, Calibri, Cambria, or Garamond.
- **Size:** Stay between 10 pt. and 12 pt. Your name can be larger than 12 pt.
- **Margins:** Ideal margins are .75” all around, and no smaller than 0.5”.
- **Style:** Instead of using larger fonts for section titles, use bold, italics or capitalization.
- **Email:** Convert it to a PDF to preserve formatting, and name your file so that it clearly identifies the résumé as yours.

6. Use “résumé language.”

Résumé language is clipped and usually does not include articles (a, an, the). There is no use of the first person pronouns (I, me, my). While it may be easy to fill your résumé with acronyms and technical jargon, make sure it is readable to someone who may not be an expert (e.g. someone in HR). This is especially important if you are applying to positions outside of your current area. Avoid flowery or vague language and be specific about past experiences.

Adapted by SPLC from Princeton University Career Services:
https://careerdevelopment.princeton.edu/sites/careerdevelopment/files/media/resume_guide_2019.pdf

EDUCATION

Southern State Technical College

2005-2009

- Received certification in welding, cosmetology
- Took courses in highway flagging and work zone safety

Prattville High School – Prattville, AL

Graduated 2005

WORK EXPERIENCE

Backroom Associate, Baker's Express

Summer 2011

Montgomery, AL

- Stocked, organized, shipped, and received merchandise for business.
- Performed inventory on business supplies and merchandise.

Stylist, Diamond Cuts Unisex

Fall 2009 - Winter 2010

Wetumpka, AL

- Shaped and styled hair as a stylist; Consulted clients about maintaining desired styles.
- Advised customers about most effective chemical solutions.

Ice Cream Maker and Attendant, Marble Slabs Creamery

Winter 2005 - Spring 2006

Selma, AL

- Manufactured and supplied small-batch homemade ice-cream.
- Served and interacted with store customers; ensured high quality service.
- Cleaned, organized, and stocked the storefront

VOLUNTEER & COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Soup Kitchen Volunteer, Elijah's Promise

Summer 2004

Montgomery, AL

- Prepared and served food to Soup Kitchen clients
- Managed organization stock and inventory

Volunteer Laborer, Unique Masonry Incorporated

Fall-Spring 2006, 2014

Prattville, AL

- Prepared cement, operated the jackhammer, constructed foundations.
- Supplied, cleaned, and maintained tools.
- Proficient with Microsoft Office

SKILLS

- Extensive experience with using power tools (i.e. jackhammer, power tack mobile, etc.)
- Skilled in forklift operations
- Experienced in tiling and demolition

Note: all sample résumés adapted from Princeton Students for Prison Education and Reform (SPEAR)'s PREP program. The résumés are included for reference only. All organizations and companies listed in them are fictional, and any resemblance to actual companies is incidental.

Cover Letters

When you send a resume to a potential employer, you will often want to send an accompanying cover letter. A good cover letter will communicate interest, motivation and self-confidence, as well as some understanding of the position. Below are tips to help you craft a well-written letter.

Format with Professionalism

1. Adhere to business standards for letters and email.

- **Be concise.** Your cover letter should be one page and follow business-letter format, which generally includes 1" margins, a standard font between 10–12 point and correct grammar and spelling.
- **Address to impress.** For hard copies, print letters on good quality paper that matches your resume. For email, use an appropriate subject line.
- **Know email etiquette.** For email applications, you can either write a brief email that introduces your full, attached cover letter and resume, or write a modified cover letter as the body of the email, with only the resume attached. Both are equally acceptable. If the cover letter is in the body of your email, you do not have to include your mailing address, the date or the recipient's mailing address.

2. Address your letter to a specific person, if possible.

Conduct online research to find this information for select organizations. You can also call organizations directly and ask for the name of the appropriate contact. If a name is not available, use "Hiring Manager" or "Internship Coordinator" in lieu of "To Whom It May Concern" or "Sir/Madam."

Target Your Message

1. Tailor your letter to each position or organization.

- **Show strengths.** Make clear reference to the skills or experience the organization is seeking.
- **Demonstrate enthusiasm.** Mention the aspects of the organization that appeal to you.
- **Be sincere.** Avoid generic or trite expressions in talking about your interest or qualifications.
- **Sell yourself.** Focus more on what you have to offer, rather than what they have to offer you.

2. Allow your personality to come through in your writing.

Keep your language and tone professional, but don't write in a way that seems unnatural. This will make it harder for an employer to gauge your interest and enthusiasm. You should, however, be concise.

Check Your Work

1. Proofread your letters and have them critiqued.

- **Search for issues.** Read your letters out loud to catch any typos or awkward phrasing.
- **Scan for detail.** Double-check that you have not left in details pertaining to another position.
- **Strive for eloquence.** A cover letter is often the first piece of written text that an employer receives from you, so make the effort to put forth your best writing.

2. Keep track of your letters.

Create a file that holds copies of all your cover letters, and make notes outlining further correspondence between you and the employer. It can be confusing and embarrassing to receive a reply from an organization (particularly a request for an interview) and not be certain of what you sent them.

Adapted by SPLC from Princeton Career Services:
https://careerdevelopment.princeton.edu/sites/careerdevelopment/files/media/cover_letter_guide_2019.pdf

COVER LETTER TEMPLATE

Introduction

Your street address

City, State, Zip

Date

Contact's Name

Contact's Title

Organization Name

Street Address

City, State, Zip

Dear Mr./Ms./Dr. Last Name [if you are unsure of gender, omit salutation and write full name]:

Opening Paragraph

State immediately the position you are pursuing and how you came to know of the opening. If you were referred by a contact at the organization or company, mention that here, as well as any other interaction with representatives from the organization. Tell the employer briefly in one or two sentences why you are interested in this position and in their organization.

Middle Paragraph(s)

Explain the *relevant* skills you have developed for the job, whether that is through classes, activities, or work experience. It is important to use examples that support your relevant skills. You do not need to have directly related experience but think about the skills you have gained from what you have done and how those could be used in this position. Also tell the employer *why* you are particularly interested in that organization. Avoid generic reasons that are taken right from the organization's website.

Remember, the goal of these 1 – 2 paragraphs is to connect the dots for the employer, relating your strengths to the particular demands of this position. Do not merely provide a list of things you have done, as this can be easily ascertained from your résumé. Instead, make your case for *what you have to offer* and *why you want to offer it to this particular organization*.

Last Paragraph

State that you are interested in an interview or further discussing this opportunity. If you need to explain anything out of the ordinary on your resume, this is the place to do it. You might mention that if you do not hear anything from the potential employer in two to three weeks time that you will call as a follow-up to see where they are in their hiring process. Finish by thanking them for their time and consideration.

Closing

Sincerely,

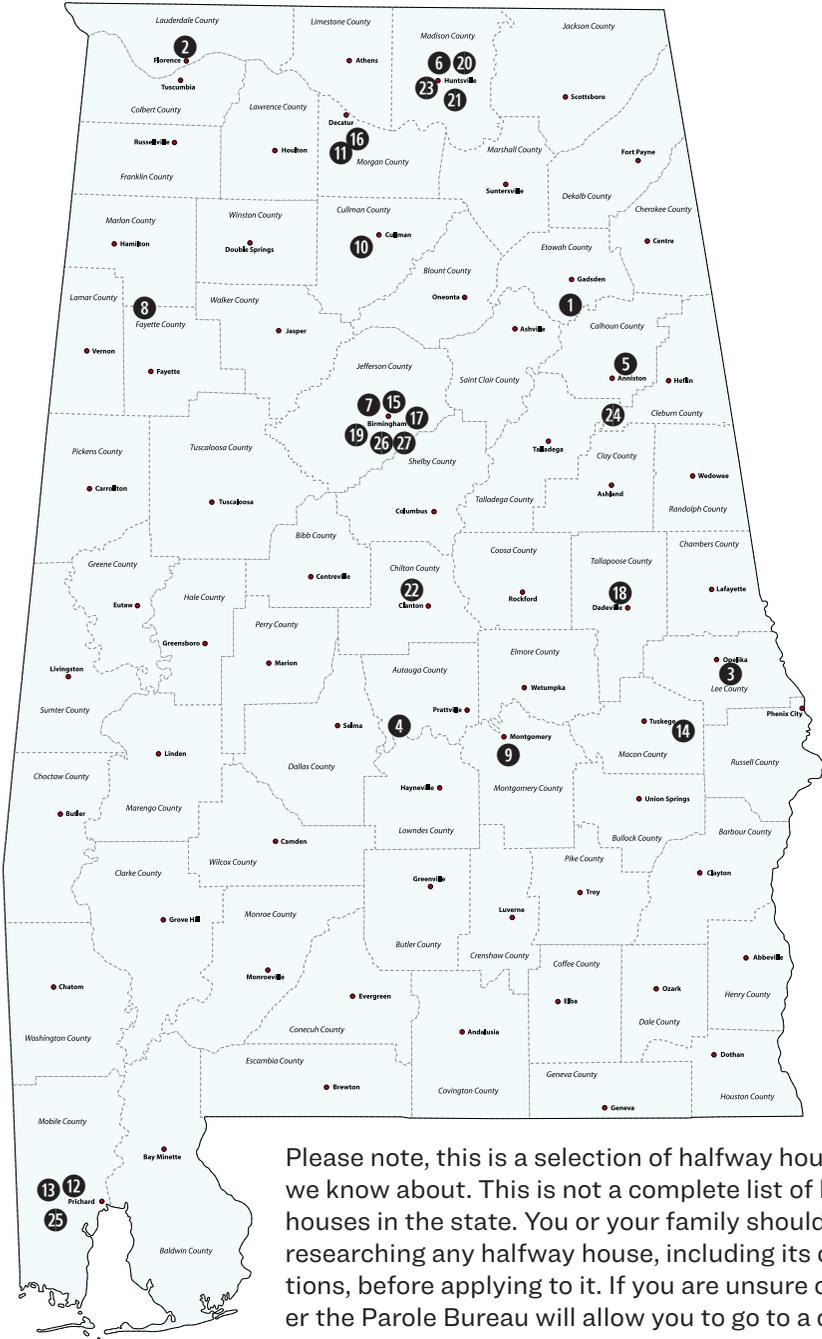
Your signature (leave 3-4 blank spaces for this; for email messages just type your name)

Your name in print

Adapted by SPLC from Princeton University Career Services:
https://careerdevelopment.princeton.edu/sites/careerdevelopment/files/media/cover_letter_guide_2019.pdf

Appendix D: Halfway House Guide

ACTIVE AS OF OCTOBER 2019



Please note, this is a selection of halfway houses that we know about. This is not a complete list of halfway houses in the state. You or your family should consider researching any halfway house, including its conditions, before applying to it. If you are unsure of whether the Parole Bureau will allow you to go to a certain halfway house, you should contact the bureau directly.

1 A DAY OF NEW BEGINNINGS - GADSDEN

Contact: *Deb Hood*
114 B Brown Avenue,
Rainbow City, AL 35906
(256) 399-6908
(256) 467-4433

<https://www.shelterlistings.org/details/37108/>

Type: Women, no one with mental health needs and no one with sex offense convictions accepted. Will consider those with violent offenses.

Duration: 8 months

Price: Free

Application: Yes, it will be reviewed by Deb Hood and a Board.

Denomination: “Faith based,” and takes that very seriously. Participants are required to memorize scripture and to attend classes on the Bible.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: No

Waiting List: No

Additional Information: She only takes 4 women at a time, but says that it is common for women to give up on the program. Will help with job placement or getting into classes at a local community college (Gadsden State).



2 A NEW BEGINNING

Contact:

424 East Tuscaloosa Street,
Florence, AL 35630
(Mailing address 122
Helton Court, Florence,
Alabama 35630
(256) 381-0013

anewbeginning449@gmail.com

<https://www.anewbeginningrecovery.com/our-program/>

Type: Women, will take people with sex offense convictions. “Never turn anyone away.” 12 step program based, calls themselves a recovery program.

Duration: 6-12 months

Price: \$1000 for the first month, \$700 thereafter

Application: No, they just ask that prospective participants call ahead of time and have a conversation with them. Prospective participants are limited in the mental health meds that they can take (no Seroquel, for example), and they must be detoxed before arrival.

Denomination: No

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: No medical services, but has counselors available for mental health services.

Waiting List: Not right now, but sometimes they do. Prospective participants should get in touch at least a week before they want to arrive.

Additional Information: Will help with job placement but not with education.



3 BREAKING THE CYCLE

Contact: *Mattie Clark*
2601 Peperrell Parkway,
Opelika, AL 36801
334-319-0330

Type: People with sex offense convictions.

Duration: As long as they want to stay

Price: \$500 at the one house, free at the other house

Application: None, just call the listed number.

Denomination: None, but Mattie Clark, the director, requires participants to go to the church she is an associate pastor at. She preaches at an Apostolic Church. These are also sometimes called Pentocostal.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Some assistance with mental health medication for those who need it, and help with transportaion to appointments,

Waiting List: Yes, but because she lets participants stay for as long as they want, it is unclear how long it is. She can only take 13 people at a time.

Additional Information: None.



4 CANAAN LAND MINISTRIES

Contact:
449 Co. Road 165,
Autaugaville, AL 36003
334-365-2200

anewbeginning449@gmail.com

<http://canaanland.com/>

Type: People with sex offense convictions, men only, faith based

Duration: 1 year

Price: Unknown

Application: Yes, call for a phone interview with director, and if that goes well they will send a formal application.

Denomination: None

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: No medical services, but has counselors available for mental health services.

Waiting List: Yes, about 3-6 months long.

Additional Information: Will help with job placement but not with education.



5 CENTER OF HOPE

Contact: *Gary Burns*

2906 Bynum-Leatherwood,
Anniston, AL 36201
256-236-9716

office@centerofhopeministry.org
<https://www.centerofhopeministry.org/recovery>

Type: Men and women (genders are separated and do not interact). No people with sex offense convictions. Will take people with mental health needs, but cannot offer them any services. They will have to arrange for medication and/or counseling on their own.

Duration: 1 year to 18 months

Price: One time fee of \$215

Application: Available online at their website. Can be printed and mailed in.

Denomination: None

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: No

Waiting List: Not currently, but sometimes they do. It is a massive program, currently they have 187 men and 71 women.

Additional Information: Will help with job placement but not with education.



6 DOWNTOWN RESCUE MISSION

Contact: *Dr. Kerry Walker*

1400 Evangel Drive NW,
Huntsville, AL 35816
256.536.2441

<https://www.downtown-rescuemission.org/what-we-do/transitional-assistance/>

Type: Men and women, no people with sex offense convictions. Faith based. More like a placement agency than an actual halfway house.

Duration: 1 year

Price: Free

Application: Call and ask to speak with a chaplain.

Denomination: They work with several different churches of different denominations.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: No, they limit the types of medications that are allowed.

Waiting List: Not currently, but they do sometimes.

Additional Information: None.



7 EXPECT A MIRACLE

Contact: *Dwight Hutchinson (Director)*
7836 2nd Avenue
South, Birmingham,
AL 35206

(205) 502-7274 or
1 (800) 836-5125

<http://www.expectamiracleinc.com/>

Type: No people with sex offense convictions; a substance abuse program.

Duration: As long as needed.

Price: \$300 upfront (people from outside Jefferson county must pay another \$100 upfront) and then another \$100 a week

Application: Call listed number.

Denomination: None

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: They can take people with mental health needs to a nearby clinic. Anyone who already has a condition and a prescription can bring their medications with them, but they will have to be kept by the staff, and will be rationed out as needed.

Waiting List: They usually have around 40 people and it is always full.

Additional Information: None.



8 LIFE HOUSE MINISTRIES

Contact: *Dale Ray Hood*
16131 AL-131 North,
Winfield, AL 35594
(205) 487-4373 (main)

Type: No people with sex offense convictions. Addiction recovery center (not explicitly a halfway house), mainly drugs and alcohol.

Duration: 6 months (to get a completion certificate), though there is the possibility of staying longer and helping out. Begins on a rolling basis (no fixed start date).

Price: \$600 for food (\$100/month) and \$600 for everything else (\$100/month), although they usually help people get on EBT.

Application: Phone interview - applicants should call the church landline.

Denomination: Non-denominational (though the church is Pentecostal).

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: People must be in fairly good health to be there (do work around the church), though they do have someone in a wheelchair. No psych medications allowed except for Gabapentin (Neurontin).

Waiting List: They have 25 beds and do have a wait list. Applying 3 months ahead "should be plenty of time" to get a bed.

Additional Information: They sometimes refer people to The Pines & Cady Hill in Columbus, Mississippi.



9 LIFE TIME RESOLUTIONS & RESTORE

Contact: *Rev. Al Dixon;*
Tony Hall

4453 Richardson Road,
Montgomery, AL 36108
(334)561-3739; (334)669-0976

Type: Takes people with sex offense convictions. Mainly for homeless and veterans.

Duration: Unknown.

Price: Unknown.

Application: Unknown.

Denomination: Unknown.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Unknown.

Waiting List: Unknown.

Additional Information: None.



10 LIGHTHOUSE (CULLMAN COUNTY)

Contact: *Candace LeBlanc*
445 County Road 773,
Cullman, AL 35055
256-739-2777

Type: No people with sex offense convictions; substance abuse recovery center (not specifically a halfway house/for people on parole).

Duration: 90 days (on rolling basis) with possibility of staying later by court order.

Price: \$100/week

Application: People are admitted through state alcohol and drug assessment.

Denomination:

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Yes - they can provide counseling and group therapy. They have a nurse.

Waiting List: Yes (15 beds total). Reach out 2 or 3 months before release date ideally.

Additional Information: Unknown.



**① LIVING FREE
RECOVERY AND LAWN
CARE PROGRAM**

Contact: *Rendell and
Julie Drummond*

1557 Highway 36 E,
Hartselle, AL 35640
(256) 466-2883
(256)502-1477

Type: No people with sex offense convictions, generally no one younger than 21; Halfway house and rehabilitation center.

Duration: 6 months minimum (to get certificate), no maximum, start on rolling basis.

Price: Free coming in the door, \$120/week once you get a job (which they will help you with).

Application: Call (256) 466-2883.

Denomination: Unknown.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: They do not accept people with "major" disabilities. They need to be in relatively good health and able to work a job.

Waiting List: Call as soon as possible - ideally 2 months before release date (34 beds total and some waiting list).

Additional Information:

Mandatory attendance of church while in the program.



**② NEW BEGINNINGS
(MOBILE)**

Contact: *Janey Jackson
and Gregory Ingram*

2530 Shelton Beach Road,
Eight Mile, AL 36613
(251) 456-1234
(251) 307-8232

Type: Men, no people with sex offense convictions.

Duration: 4 months but can stay later.

Price: Begins on rolling basis. \$125/week (they help you get a job if you don't have one).

Application: Write to them, they will send you an application.

Denomination: Pentecostal but non-denominational.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Yes

Waiting List: Yes, contact them 1-6 months before release date.

Additional Information: It's a church-owned home.



13 PASCO HOUSE

Contact: *Rocky Waites*

821 Blackburn Drive,
Mobile, AL, 36608

(251) 375-4403

(251) 366-3973

(843) 616-5092

Type: Unknown.

Duration: Unknown.

Price: Unknown.

Application: Unknown.

Denomination: Unknown.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Unknown.

Waiting List: Unknown.

Additional Information: Unknown.



**15 SPECIAL FORCES
WHOLE WAY HOUSE**

Contact: *Sheery Conner*
(Director)

1732 McMillian Avenue
SW, Birmingham, AL
35211

(205) 929-0635; (205) 601-7447

Type: Unknown.

Duration: Unknown.

Price: Unknown.

Application: Unknown.

Denomination: Unknown.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Unknown.

Waiting List: Unknown.

Additional Information: Unknown.



14 SOURCE OF HOPE

Contact: Unknown.

421 Ironwood Road,
Notasulga, AL 36866

(334) 740-2373

Type: People with sex
offense convictions.

Duration: Unknown.

Price: Unknown.

Application: Unknown.

Denomination: Unknown.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Unknown.

Waiting List: Unknown.

Additional Information: Unknown.



**16 THE ABIDING PLACE
MCABEE MINISTRIES**

Contact: *Randy McAbee*

51 McAbee,
Hartselle, AL 36640
(mailing address) 97
McAbee Private Drive,
Hartselle, AL 35640
(256) 318-5240



Type: Nonviolent with rare exceptions; no people with sex offense convictions; addiction recovery and treatment based; Baptist faith; men.

Duration: 6 month minimum with possibility of extending.

Price: \$100/week plus food and toiletries.

Application: Write or call the Ministry to acquire application; should start at least 1-2 months in advance of hearing, up to a year in advance.

Denomination: Baptist

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: No mental health services, will try to accommodate medical needs and disabilities; ADA compliant facility.

Waiting List: Rolling, full at present.

Additional Information: 12 step program, weekly attendance at Baptist church, classes a few nights a week at program.

17 THE FOUNDRY (MEN)

Contact: *Bill Heinz; Don Hartley; Judd*

1816 6th Avenue North,
Bessemer, AL 35020
(205) 428-8449
(205) 428-8097 ; (205) 579-3483



Recovery Program: <https://www.foundryministries.com/recovery-program/>

Rescue Program: <https://foundryministries.com/programs/rescue-program/>

Type: No people with sex offense convictions; 2 programs - 12 month intensive recovery program and 6 month reentry program for people with one year clean institutional record; men.

Duration: 6 or 12 months; non-programmatic residential options upon completion of program.

Price: Six-Month Reentry Program: one time fee of \$450; ongoing contribution towards \$15 weekly rent once employed (i.e. after first six weeks); Twelve-Month Recovery Program: \$995 intake fee, no weekly rent.

Application: Online, downloadable as PDF; can also contact them by mail or phone. Phone intake: 205-428-8097; Mailing address - 1616 5th Ave. North, Bessemer, AL 35020

Denomination: Non-denominational Christian; accept people of all faiths; compulsory religious services.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Do not accept people taking anti-psychotics (Haldol,

Prolixin, Seroquel, Risperdal, etc.); screen for physical disability on case by case basis but generally have work requirement and non-ADA facilities
Waiting List: Not at time of contacting; apply 6-7 months in advance of parole hearing date.

Additional Information: Acceptance letter is good for 6 months; 6 month program requires gainful (40 hr/week) employment after first 6 weeks, 12 month program requires volunteer work at Foundry Ministries and provides weekly counseling; application requires general background info, contacts, details of charge, medical information, and time sheet to show 1 year clear history.

18 THE LIGHTHOUSE (DADEVILLE)

Contact: *Paul Bradshaw*
36 Franklin Street,
Alexander City, AL
35010
(256) 234-4894

Type: Addiction recovery and treatment; no questions asked about violent/non-violent/sexual crimes; men.

Duration: 90 day halfway house; indefinite-length quarter-house.

Price: \$15/day for halfway house; \$110/week for quarter house; meals provided at halfway house but not quarter house.

Application: Need state assessment done by licensed counselor before applying; then reach out by phone or mail.

Denomination: Non denominational; practice 12 step program.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: No, but no restriction on mental health or medical issues.

Waiting List: yes - typically 6-8 weeks.

Additional Information: Unknown.



19 THE LOVELADY CENTER

Contact: Unknown.
7916 2nd Avenue South,
Birmingham, AL 35206
(205)833-7410 (intake)

<https://www.loveladycenter.org/portal/entry-application>

Type: Women.

Duration: Unknown.

Application: Unknown.

Denomination: Unknown.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Unknown.

Waiting List: Unknown.

Additional Information: Unknown.



(detox, e.g.) SAP can count; must be out of prison when applying, can be on parole. Fax psychosocial assessment results to (256) 533-0760

Denomination: Non denominational; practice 12 step program.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: No, but free clinic and mental health center nearby; do not accept people with schizophrenia or schizoaffective dx; accept medical/disability issues on case by case basis - work/volunteer requirement for everyone.

Waiting List: Varies - contact several weeks in advance.

Additional Information: Provides individual counselor for recovery; strict rules - phones and cars allowed after 2 weeks; meals provided, must bring bedding (twin size), towels, and detergent.

20 THE PATHFINDER

Contact: *Janette*
3104 Ivy Avenue,
Huntsville, AL 35805
(256) 534-7644

<http://www.pathfinderhsv.com/contact-us/>

Type: Addiction recovery and treatment; no people with sex offense convictions; must already be out of prison (i.e. cannot list as home plan); nobody with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder; men.

Duration: 90 day minimum, 1 year maximum

Price: \$200 admit fee, \$150 weekly rent.

Application: Must submit psychosocial assessment, then contacted by phone for interview that will determine admission; must have experience with 12 step or other form of primary care



21 STEPPING STONES

Contact: *Larry Roberts*
4001 Belvoir Drive SW,
Huntsville, AL 35805
(256) 469-4415 (intake)
<http://www.steps-stones-inc.com>



Type: Addiction recovery and treatment; no people with sex offense convictions; men and women; no body with prescription narcotics.
Duration: 90 day minimum, indefinite after that.
Price: \$150/week; food is available.
Application: Online on website, downloadable as PDF.
Denomination: Non religious, no church attendance requirement.
Mental Health/Medical Services Provided: Facilitate mental health services at local mental health center with sliding scale; no restrictions on diagnosed medications but must be functional in group setting; residences are not ADA compliant; retirees and people who are disabled are welcome but must volunteer and pay rent.
Waiting List: Not usually for people leaving prison - 3 men's houses and 2 for women; reach out several weeks in advance of parole hearing.
Additional Information: Provide rides to/from work during week; cell phones and cars allowed with proper documentation; no narcotic rx allowed; TV, internet, wifi provided at all residences.

22 THE TURNING POINT

Contact: *Jacob Ellison*
1881 County Road 627,
Thorsby, AL 3517
(205) 646-3650
<http://turningpointal.org>



Type: Addiction recovery and treatment; no people with sex offense convictions; men only.
Duration: 12 week program, optional transitional housing afterwards ranging from 3 months to 2 years.
Price: \$2500 fee for 12 weeks; \$125 weekly rent for transition house.
Application: Contact by phone (205-646-3650) or mail (1881 County Road 627, Thorsby, AL, 35171); they will follow up with phone interview.
Denomination: Christian non denominational; people of all faiths welcome.
Mental Health/Medical Services Provided: will try to help with mental health appointments but cannot accommodate much more than one a month; 12 week program has no work requirement, residence now ADA accessible.
Waiting List: Usually a 3 week waiting list; recommended to reach out a month in advance of parole hearing.
Additional Information: Formal program requiring phone interview for admission, no work requirement, option for transitional living after 12 week program, classes during the day; less restrictive environment.

23 HIS WAY RECOVERY CENTER - HUNTSVILLE

Contact: *Michael Varchetta*

582 Shields Road,
Huntsville, AL 35811
(256) 859-7377



probationary period of classes and volunteering followed by work expectation with night classes; transportation and food provided, no personal vehicle allowed.

<http://www.hiswayinc.org/entry-assessmentform.html>

Type: Addiction recovery and treatment; no people with sex offense convictions.; men only; no mental health prescriptions.

Duration: 6 months with option to extend for another 6 months

Price: \$1350 entry fee with some accommodation for financial hardship; \$200 weekly rent that covers food and transportation.

Application: Listed online at website - after app is mailed in, Center will follow up with phone interview consisting of 20-30 screening questions; apply at least 3 months in advance of parole date due to waiting list.

Denomination: Christian, no specific denomination; “90% of classes are gospel based”; will accept people of any faith.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Do not accept anyone on psychotropic medications or narcotics; accommodate disabilities and mobility needs, including wheelchairs; work requirement after 30 days.

Waiting List: yes - usually 1-3 months

Additional Information: 30 day

**24 TRI COUNTY
OUTREACH (ANNISTON)**

Contact: *Cephus Thomas;*
Tony Hamm (program
director)

9003 Barry Street,
Oxford, AL 36203
(mailing address) 216 West 10th St,
Anniston, AL 36201
(256) 835-6820

Type: Addiction recovery and
treatment, men only, no people with
sex offense convictions. no violent
crimes, no people with mental health
diagnosis.

Duration: 12 months with option
of extending.

Price: \$750 for first month, \$740
each month afterwards.

Application: Reach out by phone
(256-835-6820) or mail - 216
West 10th st, Anniston, AL 36201,
expressing interest six months in
advance of parole hearing date.

Denomination: Non denominational,
12-step program.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Do not accept people with
mental illness, ADA accessible, allow
people with disability checks.

Waiting List: Yes, varies - apply six
months in advance.

Additional Information: No faith
requirement, expectation of work
but accommodatoin for people on
SSI; no cars or phones for six months
until transition to sober living home
for latter six months.



**25 WATERFRONT RESCUE
MISSION**

Contact: *Sam Bradley*

206 State Street,
Mobile, AL 36603
(mailing address) 298
North Washington Ave,
Mobile, AL 36603
(251) 433-1847

[https://mobilerescuemission.org/
our-services/recovery-program/](https://mobilerescuemission.org/our-services/recovery-program/)

Type: Less a halfway house than a
recovery center; admission on case
by case basis without categorical
exceptions; focused on drug and
alcohol recovery.

Duration: 12 months

Price: None

Application: Case by case admission
through interview with chaplain;
can set up phone interview through
attorney or family member.

Denomination: Christian non
denominational; compulsory church
attendance.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: no specific services;
people admitted on case by case
basis; ADA compliant.

Waiting List: No

Additional Information: Not a
halfway house, focused exclusively
on recovery, admission entirely
based on interview with chaplain.
They do not cater specifically
to prisons.



26 WOMEN STAYING CLEAN

Contact:

24 12th Avenue West,
Birmingham, AL 35218
(mailing address) 4105
Avenue Q,

Birmingham, AL 35208
(205) 821-1478

Type: Women; accepts people with sex offense convictions and people with mental health diagnosis, but must be functional.

Duration: 6 months to 1 year

Price: \$425/month

Application: Available at facility, mail to organization.

Denomination: Non-denominational, no compulsory church, 12-step program for people with addictions.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Help facilitate mental health services; do not accept people with severe mental illness as determined by functionality; accommodates disabilities and mobility issues but no one in wheelchair.

Waiting List: Yes; apply 3-4 months in advance of hearing.

Additional Information: Required to make meetings, attend outside counseling and classes; helps with jobs, medical and mental health treatment, some transportation provided, morning meditations, children allowed to visit but not live there.



27 WOMEN STAYING CLEAN & SOBER RECOVERY HOUSE II

Contact: *Yvonne Dunlap*
1142 3rd Avenue West,
Birmingham, AL 35234
(205) 821-1478

Type: Women only.

Duration: Unknown.

Price: Unknown.

Application: Unknown.

Denomination: Unknown.

Mental Health/Medical Services

Provided: Unknown.

Waiting List: Unknown.

Additional Information: Unknown.



Appendix E: Bureau of Pardons and Paroles Field Offices

NOTE: ALL INFORMATION IN THIS APPENDIX COMES DIRECTLY FROM THE PAROLE BUREAU'S WEBSITE AT <https://paroles.alabama.gov/about-us/locations/locations-by-county/>

Office	Address	Phone Numbers
Abbeville (Henry County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Abbeville Office Henry County Courthouse, Suite H 101 Court Square Abbeville, AL 36310	Main: (334) 585-0896 Fax:
Alexander City (West Tallapoosa County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Alexander City Office Tallapoosa County Courthouse Annex, Rm. 128 395 Lee Street Alexander City, AL., 35010	Main: (256) 329-2739 Fax: (256) 329-2780
Andalusia (Covington County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Andalusia Office Covington County Courthouse, Suite A 1 North Court Square Andalusia, AL 36420	Main: (334) 428-2556 Fax: (334) 427-8604
Anniston (Calhoun County, Cleburne County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Anniston Office Suite 2 1201 Gurnee Avenue Anniston, AL 36201	Main: (256) 231-1710 Fax: (256) 231-1722
Ashland (Clay County, Coosa County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Ashland Office Clay County Courthouse Annex, Suite 1 41771 Highway 77 North Ashland, AL 36251	Main: (256) 970-1325 Fax: (256) 354-4559
Ashville (St. Claire County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Ashville Office 213 6th Avenue PO Box 979 Ashville, AL 35953	Main: (205) 594-4334 Fax: (205) 594-3763
Athens (Limestone County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Athens Office 412 South Jefferson Street Athens, AL 35611	Main: (256) 233-4043 Fax: (256) 216-1448
Bay Minette (Baldwin County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Bay Minette Office 209 Rain Drive PO Box 1148 Bay Minette, AL 36507	Main: (251) 937-3712 Fax: (251) 937-6494

Office	Address	Phone Numbers
Bessemer (Jefferson County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Bessemer Office 1812 5th Avenue North Bessemer, AL 35020	Main: (205) 424-3537 Fax: (205) 424-8763
Birmingham (Jefferson County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Birmingham Office 2721 2nd Avenue North Birmingham, AL 35203	Main: (205) 323-1091 Fax: (205) 252-3267
Brewton (Escambia County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Brewton Office 400 Belleville Avenue Brewton, AL 36426	Main: (251) 867-9281 Fax: (251) 867-5353
Butler (Choctaw County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Butler Office Choctaw County Courthouse, Suite 8 117 South Mulberry Avenue Butler, AL 36904	Main: (205) 459-2684 Fax: (205) 459-8554
Camden (Wilcox County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Camden Office 12 Water Avenue, Room 225 Camden, AL 36726	Main: (334) 682-5921 Fax:
Carrollton (Pickens County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Carrollton Office Pickens County Courthouse 155 Reform St PO Box 81 Carrollton, AL 35447	Main: (205) 367-9779 Fax: (205) 367-9802
Centre (Cherokee County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Centre Office 203 South River Street Centre, AL 35960	Main: (256) 927-5693 Fax: (256) 927-2331
Centreville (Bibb County, Hale County, Perry County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Centreville Office 320 Market Street Centreville, AL 35042	Main: (205) 926-9900 Fax: (205) 926-9879
Chatom (Washington County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Chatom Office Suites 203 & 204 45 Court Street PO Box 896 Chatom, AL 36518	Main: (251) 847-2462 Fax: (251) 847-3401
Clanton (Chilton County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Clanton Office 232 Town Mart Clanton, AL 35045	Main: (205) 280-0914 Fax:

Office	Address	Phone Numbers
Clayton (Barbour County, Bullock County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Clayton Office 2 North Midway Street PO Box 441 Clayton, AL 36016	Main: (334) 775-8712 Fax: (334) 775-7265
Columbiana (Shelby County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Columbiana Office Suite B 22708 Highway 25 PO Box 425 Columbiana, AL 35051	Main: (205) 669-4611 Fax: (205) 669-3268
Cullman (Cullman County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Cullman Office Cullman County Courthouse, Room 30 500 2nd Avenue SW Cullman, AL 35055	Main: (256) 775-4771 Fax: (256) 775-4874
Dadeville (Tallapoosa County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Dadeville Office Tallapoosa County Courthouse, Room 18 125 North Broadnax Street Dadeville, AL 36853	Main: (256) 825-9228 Fax: (256) 825-6234
Decatur (Morgan County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Decatur Office Morgan County Courthouse 302 Lee Street Decatur, AL 35601 PO Box 937 Decatur, AL 35602	Main: (256) 351-4830 Fax: (256) 351-4851
Dothan (Houston County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Dothan Office 230 N Oates Street Dothan, AL 36303	Main: (334) 793-6473 Fax: (334) 678-9380
Double Springs (Winston County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Double Springs Office 24714 Hwy 195 South Double Springs, AL 35553	Main: (205) 489-3222 Fax: (205) 489-3312
Elba (Coffee County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Elba Office Coffee County Courthouse, 1st Floor 230 Court Avenue PO Box 215 Elba, AL 36323	Main: (334) 897-6704 Fax: (334) 897-6984
Enterprise (Coffee County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Enterprise Office Coffee County Courthouse, 1st Floor 101 South Edwards Street Enterprise, AL 36330	Main: (334) 347-4364 Fax: (334) 393-9649

Office	Address	Phone Numbers
Evergreen (Conecuh County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Evergreen Office Suite 205 111 Court St Evergreen, Alabama 36401	Main: (251) 578-4456 Fax: (251) 578-3161
Fayette (Fayette County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Fayette Office 310 1st Court NW, Suite 8 Fayette, AL 35555	Main: (201) 512-7096 Fax: (205) 695-0237
Florence (Lauderdale County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Florence Office Lauderdale County Courthouse, Room 504 200 South Court Street Florence, AL 35630	Main: (256) 764-4131 Fax: (256) 764-3979
Fort Payne (DeKalb County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Fort Payne Office 211 South Gault Avenue PO Box 680333 Fort Payne, AL 35968	Main: (256) 840-7114 Fax: (256) 845-5736
Gadsden (Etowah County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Gadsden Office Gadsden Judicial Building, Suite 100 801 Forrest Avenue Gadsden, AL 35901	Main: (256) 549-5454 Fax: (256) 456-1207
Geneva (Geneva County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Geneva Office 1124 W. Maple Avenue Geneva, AL 36340	Main: (334) 434-1310 Fax: (334) 684-0286
Greenville (Butler County, Crenshaw County, Lowndes County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Greenville Office Suite A 102 Camellia Ave Greenville, AL 36037	Main: (334) 382-8590 Fax: (334) 382-0591
Grove Hill (Clarke County)	State of Alabama Probation & Parole, Grove Hill Office Clarke County Court House, Suite 302 114 Court Street PO Box 2 Grove Hill, AL. 36451	Main: (251) 275-3424 Fax: (251) 275-8919
Guntersville (Marshall County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Guntersville Office Marshall County Courthouse, Room BG01 424 Blount Avenue Guntersville, AL 35976	Main: (256) 571-7830 Fax: (256) 571-7854

Office	Address	Phone Numbers
Hamilton (Marion County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Hamilton Office Marion County Courthouse, Room 310 132 Military Street South Hamilton, AL 35570	Main: (205) 921-2064 Fax: (205) 921-1574
Huntsville (Madison County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Huntsville Office 2801 Westcorp Blvd SWbr /> Huntsville, AL 35805	Main: (256) 288-0420 Fax: (256) 519-8568
Jasper (Walker County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Jasper Office 301 19th Street East Jasper, AL 35501	Main: (205) 384-5274 Fax: (205) 384-6416
Lafayette (Chambers County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Lafayette Office 58 1st Avenue SW Lafayette, AL 36862	Main: (334) 864-4372 Fax: (334) 864-4360
Linden (Greene County, Marengo County, Sumter County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Linden Office Marengo Co. Courthouse, Basement Level 101 E. Coats Ave PO Box 480251 Linden, AL 36748	Main: (334) 295-2090 Fax: (334) 295-2093
Mobile (Mobile County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Mobile Office 1514 South Broad Street Mobile, AL 36605	Main: (251) 433-0554 Fax: (251) 433-6387
Monroeville (Monroe County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Monroeville Office 36 North Alabama Ave Monroeville, AL 36460	Main: (251) 744-7057 Fax: (251) 575-7937
Montgomery (Montgomery County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Montgomery Office 804 South Perry Street Montgomery, AL 36104	Main: (334) 954-5431 Fax: (334) 269-6615
Moulton (Lawrence County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Moulton Office 14365 Court Street Moulton, AL 35650	Main: (256) 974-5541 Fax: (256) 974-2544
Oneonta (Blount County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Oneonta Office Suite A 106 2nd Street North Oneonta, AL 35121	Main: (205) 625-4198 Fax: (205) 274-4764

Office	Address	Phone Numbers
Opelika (Lee County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Opelika Office Lee County Justice Center, Suite A30 2311 Gateway Drive Opelika, AL 36801	Main: (334) 745-3191 Fax: (334) 202-4587
Ozark (Dale County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Ozark Office Dale County Courthouse, 2nd Floor, Room 2 PO Box 305 Ozark, AL 36360	Main: (334) 774-5084 Fax: (334) 774-1884
Pell City (St. Claire County - Main Office)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Pell City Office Suite 136 1815 Cogswell Avenue Pell City, AL 35125	Main: (205) 338-9718 Fax: (205) 814-1498
Phenix City (Russell County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Phenix City Office 510 13th Place Phenix City, AL 36867	Main: (334) 298-6521 Fax: (334) 298-1867
Prattville (Autauga County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Prattville Office Pratt Plaza Mall, Suite 15 740 East Main Street PO Box 680008 (Zip 36068) Prattville, AL 36067	Main: (334) 365-6671 Fax: (334) 361-9948
Russellville (Franklin County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Russellville Office Byars Building, Suite 8 501 North Jackson Avenue Russellville, AL 35653	Main: (256) 332-3071 Fax: (256) 331-1227
Scottsboro (Jackson County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Scottsboro Office Jackson County Courthouse, Room 46 102 East Laurel Street Scottsboro, AL 35768	Main: (256) 574-9360 Fax: (256) 574-9362
Selma (Dallas County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Selma Office 23 Broad Street Selma, AL 36701	Main: (334) 875-1074 Fax: (334) 875-0803
Sylacauga (Talladega County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Sylacauga Office Room 211 400 North Norton Avenue Sylacauga, AL 35150	Main: (256) 249-2597 Fax: (256) 245-8140

Office	Address	Phone Numbers
Talladega (Talladega County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Talladega Office Talladega County Jail Administration Bldg 150 East Renfroee Road PO Box 1111 Talladega, AL 35160	Main: (256) 362-4911 Fax: (256) 362-1841
Troy (Pike County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Troy Office 199 Scouting Circle Troy, AL 36081	Main: (334) 566-2396 Fax: (334) 566-3670
Tuscaloosa (Tuscaloosa County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Tuscaloosa Office Suite D 220 14th Street Tuscaloosa, AL 35401	Main: (205) 758-5561 Fax: (205) 752-0828
Tuscumbia (Colbert County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Tuscumbia Office Colbert County Courthouse Annex 116 West 5th Street Tuscumbia, AL 35674	Main: (256) 389-9249 Fax: (256) 389-9714
Tuskegee (Macon County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Tuskegee Office 211 North main Street Tuskegee, AL 36083	Main: (334) 724-2620 Fax: (334) 724-2537
Vernon (Lamar County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Vernon Office 330 1st Street NE PO Box 952 Vernon, AL 35592	Main: (205) 695-7106 Fax: (205) 695-0237
Wedowee (Randolph County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Wedowee Office Randolph County Courthouse, Room 1 10 Broad Street East P.O. Box 876 Wedowee, AL 36278	Main: (256) 357-9675 Fax: (256) 357-2123
Wetumpka (Elmore County)	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Wetumpka Office Elmore County Judicial Building, Room 173 8935 US Highway 231 Wetumpka, AL 36092	Main: (334) 567-4367 Fax: (334) 567-8689
Special Progrms	L.I.F.E. TECH - THOMASVILLE 2115 Bashi Road Thomasville, AL 36784	Main: (334) 637-3100 Fax: (334) 637-3111

Office	Address	Phone Numbers
Day Reporting Centers	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Birmingham Day Reporting Center 2020 12th Avenue North Birmingham, AL 35234	Main: (205) 277-2985 Fax:
	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Huntsville Day Reporting Center 2801 Westcorp Blvd SW Huntsville, AL 35805	Main: (256) 288-0455 Fax: (256) 534-8636
	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Mobile Day Reporting Center 3410 Demetropolis Road Mobile, AL 36693	Main: (251) 957-7699 Fax: (251) 666-6367
	The State of Alabama Probation and Parole, Montgomery Day Reporting Center 231 Clayton St Montgomery, AL 36104	Main: (334) 245-0122 Fax:

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

VOTING IN ALABAMA FOR PEOPLE WITH CONVICTIONS

WHO CAN VOTE?

Under Alabama law, you have a right to vote if: You are a United States Citizen; you reside in Alabama; you are at least 18 years old; you have not been legally declared “mentally incompetent” by a court; you have not been convicted of a disqualifying felony listed on the back of this page.

WHAT IS A DISQUALIFYING FELONY?

As of August 2017, disqualifying felonies are only those listed on the back of this page. If you have not been convicted of one of the crimes listed on the back of this page, you do not have a disqualifying felony conviction and are eligible to vote.

WHAT IF I WANT TO VOTE BUT MY REGISTRATION WAS REJECTED?

Before August 2017, the definition of disqualifying felonies was left up to individual registrars. This meant that some people were wrongly told they were ineligible to vote. If you have NOT been convicted of a disqualifying felony, you ARE able to register right now, even if you were incorrectly told that you were ineligible.

IF I HAVE A DISQUALIFYING CONVICTION, CAN I GET THE RIGHT TO VOTE BACK NOW THAT I AM OUT OF PRISON?

Maybe. A person with a disqualifying conviction can, sometimes, restore his or her right to vote by applying for a Certificate of Eligibility to Register to Vote (CERV). You are eligible for a CERV if:

- You have not been convicted of one of the following crimes: Impeachment, murder, rape, sodomy, sexual abuse, sexual crimes against children, or treason.
- You do not have any felony charges currently pending.
- You have paid all legal fines and fees, as well as any victim restitution, ordered by the court that sentenced you for your disqualifying conviction.
- You completed your sentence, were pardoned, or completed probation or parole.

For more information about applying for a CERV, visit the Bureau of Pardons and Paroles website: <https://paroles.alabama.gov/pardons-restoration-of-voting-rights/>. If you are not eligible for a CERV, you can apply for a pardon to restore your voting rights. Whether you receive a pardon is up to the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

JOHN PAUL TAYLOR

john.paul.taylor@splcenter.org
404-221-5821/334-235-6789

alabamavotingrights.com

DISQUALIFYING FELONIES IN ALABAMA

If you have NOT been convicted of one of the following, then you NEVER lost your right to vote, and you ARE eligible to register now. What if I have a disqualifying felony? Even if you do have one or more of the convictions on this list, you may be eligible to restore your voting rights but you cannot register to vote until you do.

- Aggravated child abuse
- Assault (1st or 2nd degree)
- Attempt to commit an explosives or destructive device or bacteriological or biological weapons crime
- Bigamy
- Burglary (1st or 2nd degree)
- Conspiracy to commit an explosives or destructive device or bacteriological or biological weapons crime
- Dissemination or public display of obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts
- Distribution, possession with intent to distribute, production of, or offer or agreement to distribute or produce obscene material
- Electronic solicitation of a child
- Endangering the water supply
- Enticing a child to enter a vehicle for immoral purposes
- Facilitating solicitation of unlawful sexual conduct with a child
- Facilitating the online solicitation of a child
- Facilitating the travel of a child for an unlawful sex act
- Forgery (1st or 2nd degree)
- Hindrance or obstruction during detection, disarming, or destruction of a destructive device or weapon
- Hindering prosecution of terrorism
- Human trafficking (1st or 2nd degree)
- Incest
- Kidnapping (1st or 2nd degree)
- Manslaughter
- Murder (including non-Capital, reckless, and felony murder)
- Parents or guardians permitting children to engage in production of obscene matter
- Possession and possession with intent to disseminate of obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts
- Possession, manufacture, transport, or distribution of a destructive device or bacteriological or biological weapon
- Possession, manufacture, transport, or distribution of a detonator, explosive, poison, or hoax device
- Possession or distribution of a hoax device represented as a destructive device or weapon
- Production of obscene matter containing visual depiction of persons under 17 years of age involved in obscene acts
- Production or distribution of a destructive device or weapon intended to cause injury or destruction
- Prohibited acts in the offer, sale, or purchase of securities
- Rape (1st or 2nd degree)
- Robbery (1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree)
- Selling, furnishing, giving away, delivering, or distribution of a destructive device, a bacteriological weapon, or biological weapon to a person who is less than 21 years of age
- Sexual abuse (1st or 2nd degree)
- Sexual abuse of a child under 12 years old
- Sexual torture
- Sodomy (1st or 2nd degree)
- Soliciting or providing support for an act of terrorism
- Terrorism
- Theft of lost property (1st or 2nd degree)
- Theft of property (1st or 2nd degree)
- Theft of trademarks or trade secrets
- Torture or other willful maltreatment of a child under the age of 18
- Trafficking in cannabis, cocaine, or other illegal drugs or trafficking in amphetamine or methamphetamine
- Traveling to meet a child for an unlawful sex act
- Treason



splcenter.org

400 Washington Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

(334) 956-8200

The SPLC is supported entirely by private donations. No government funds are involved.

© 2019 Southern Poverty Law Center. All rights reserved