

## Attachment A – DFR Parolee Questions and Answers

**Question #1:** How does TA/THA DFR policy apply when federal probation is involved and not State parole?

**Answer:** Federal probation officers supervise felons convicted of federal crimes who are released into society on either Supervised Release or Probation. Individuals on federal probation normally will be where found for TA/THA DFR purposes. DFR policy does not apply to other states. Therefore, an individual that was previously a resident of another state will normally be where found for DFR purposes when they are released to this State.

At times the conditions of federal probation may restrict the ability of an individual placed on federal probation to establish residence. In such instances, an individual that was a resident of a district in this state prior to incarceration would remain the DFR of that district until such time as the individual can form intent. For example, a resident of Wyoming County enters federal prison. Several years later the individual is released on federal probation and required to attend a specific drug/alcohol treatment facility in Warren County. This individual would remain Wyoming County's fiscal responsibility until the individual was able to determine where he/she will reside (intent) and then for the normal two month transition period that accompanies an out-of-district move.

**Question #2:** A parolee is released to District A and advised by the Parole Officer (PO) to apply for TA in that SSD since the parolee is homeless and without means of support. When released the Parolee doesn't go to District A, but instead enters a City Mission in District B. The parolee then applies for TA in District B. Which district is the DFR?

**Answer:** Emergency needs (THA), if any would be met by District B. If the parolee is only temporarily in District B and still intends to reside in District A, ongoing TA benefits would be the responsibility of District A. This parolee would be considered temporarily absent from District A. District B must process the TA applications following the DFR protocols outlined in this ADM and 00 INF-19.

**Question #3:** In the same scenario presented in the immediately preceding question, shouldn't District B just have the client withdraw the application and tell the parolee to go to District A to apply?

**Answer:** No. The where found district must always follow the DFR protocols. This is true even if the where-found district is convinced that it is not the DFR. These protocols are intended to prevent TA applicants from being shuttled back and forth between SSDs with neither SSD accepting responsibility.

**Question #4:** If a prisoner has completed his entire sentence and there are no conditions of parole, will DSS be notified of release?

**Answer:** Generally, no. There is no DOP oversight in these instances. The DFR is the SSD of residence – this is where the former prisoner determines to reside. However, if the case is an undomiciled sex offender and DOCCS provides information regarding where they may seek services upon release, the SSD will receive a notice from DOCCS.