

2013 Children's Summit

A Discussion about Dependent Children with Incarcerated Parents



Presentation prepared in cooperation with the PA State Roundtable's Dependent Children of Incarcerated Parents Workgroup

Panel Members

Moderator: Honorable Kim Berkeley Clark, Allegheny County

Panel Members:

- o Ashley Hartman, Youth
- o Malissa Gamble, Parent
- o Executive Deputy Secretary, Shirely Moore Smeal, PA Department of Corrections
- o Chairman Mike Potteiger, PA Board of Probation and Parole
- o Warden Brian Clark, Adams County Prison
- o Kathleen Creamer, Parent Attorney, Community Legal Services

5 Myths & Survey Results

Dependent Children of Incarcerated Parents Workgroup

2012 Report to the PA State Roundtable

5 Myths

Myth #1:

Children of incarcerated parents are six times more likely than the average child to go to prison themselves

5 Myths

- o There is no research to support this proposition
- o Research does support other negative outcomes such as risk for juvenile delinquency, behavior and school problems

5 Myths

Myth #2

Most children of incarcerated parents have no relationship with their incarcerated parent

5 Myths

- o Almost half of all incarcerated parents lived with their children prior to their arrest
 - o 64% of mothers
 - o 47% of fathers
- o Mothers are a fast-growing population: From 1991-2007, the number of children with a mother in prison increased by 131%

5 Myths

Myth #3

Few children in foster care have an incarcerated parent

5 Myths

- o We don't know how many children in foster care have an incarcerated parent
- o Federal data suggests that 8% of children in foster care have an incarcerated parent
 - o This data measures incarceration at time of entry into foster care only
 - o This data excludes children who enter foster care before or after the parent enters jail
 - o This data excludes all children who did not live with their incarcerated parent at the time of removal

5 Myths

Myth #4

Incarcerated Parents are Dangerous People

5 Myths

- o A very small minority of parents are incarcerated for crimes against children
- o Most parents are incarcerated for non-violent crimes
 - o 71% of mothers are nonviolent offenders
 - o 52% of fathers are nonviolent offenders

5 Myths

Myth #5

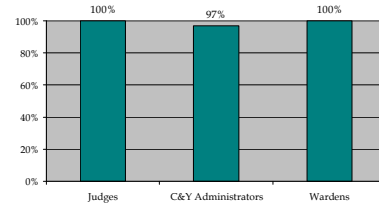
Prison Visitation is Damaging to Children

5 Myths

- o Children of incarcerated parents experience trauma and loss characterized by feelings of grief, shame and isolation
- o Visitation can help a child's emotional adjustment and behavior

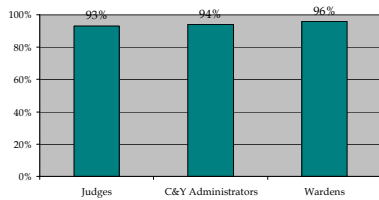
Survey Results: Visitation

Children Want to Maintain a Bond with Incarcerated Parent



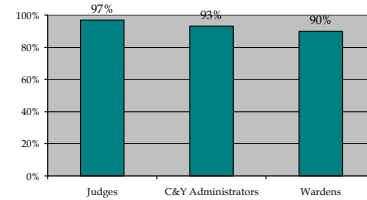
Survey Results: Visitation

Children Have The Right to Visit with Incarcerated Parent



Survey Results: Visitation

Visitation With Incarcerated Parent is Important to Child's Well-Being



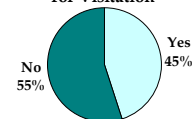
Survey Results: Visitation

Children & Youth Administrators:
Does Visitation with Incarcerated Parents
Occur as Regularly as with Non-
Incarcerated Parents?



Survey Results: Visitation

Judges:
Do You Believe that a Child's Exposure to a
Prison Environment and the Emotional
Experience it May Bring, Outweigh the Need
for Visitation



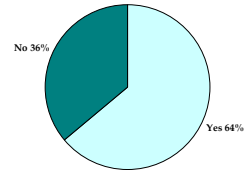
Survey Results: Visitation

Contact Visitation

- o Only 2 of the 36 County Jails that responded to the survey reported offering contact visitation
- o All of the 26 PA State Correctional Institutions offer contact visitation

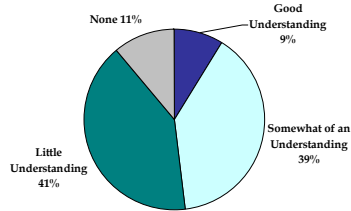
Survey Results: Visitation

Wardens & Superintendents:
Is Contact Visitation Space Child-Friendly?



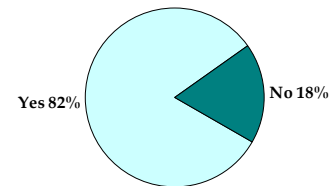
Survey Results: Collaboration

Wardens & Superintendents:
Rate Your Understanding of the Child
Dependency System



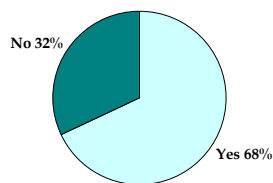
Survey Results: Collaboration

Wardens & Superintendents:
Would You Like to Receive More Training
about the Dependency System



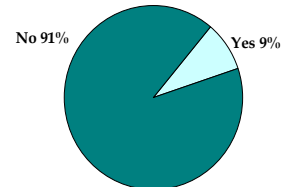
Survey Results: Collaboration

C&Y Administrators:
Do You Have a Central Point of Contact at
Your County Prison?



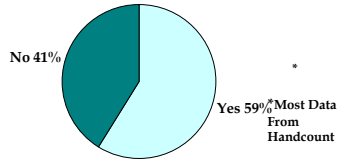
Survey Results: Collaboration

Judges:
Do You Meet Regularly with the Warden
to Discuss Barriers or Concerns About
Hearing Participation or Visits?



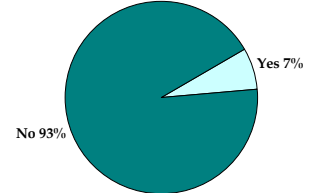
Survey Results: Data Collection

C&Y Administrators:
Do You Know How Many Dependent
Children Have or Recently Had an
Incarcerated Parent?



Survey Results: Data Collection

Wardens & Superintendents:
Are You Aware of the Number of Inmates
in Your Prison Who Have a Child in the
Dependency System?



Panel Discussion



Dependent Children of Incarcerated Parents Panel Presentation

Thank You!

From the Dependent Children of
Incarcerated Parents Workgroup





PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS

What You Should Do Now if You are Incarcerated and Your Child is in Foster Care or County-Paid Kinship Care

When your child is in foster care or kinship care, the law says you can't wait to act. You need to take steps now to protect your rights. Know your rights and responsibilities and stay involved with your child's life during your incarceration.

YOUR RIGHTS

If your child is in foster or kinship care, you have the **right** to:

Have a say in where your child is placed. If you have a safe relative or family friend who can care for your child, tell your Agency caseworker. The Agency must try to first place children with relatives.

Visit your child. Unless a judge said you can't, you have the right to regular, in-person visits with your child.

Know how your child is doing and where your child is living. The Agency must keep you informed about your child's health, education, and development. They must give you the address of where your child is staying, unless there is a documented reason not to.

Help make plans for your child. A Family Service Plan (FSP) will be made and you will be given goals to meet. The Agency must involve you in making the FSP, and you should have a say about what goals and supports will help your family.

Help to meet your goals. The Agency must make "reasonable efforts." That means that the Agency should help you stay in contact with your child and support you in meeting your goals.

An attorney. If you can't afford an attorney, you can request that the court appoint you one. Your attorney must communicate with you and represent your wishes in court.

Participate in court hearings. If you can't be taken to court for your hearing, ask to participate by phone.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

If your child is in foster or kinship care, you have the **responsibility** to:

Make regular contact with your child. Have in person visits, send letters and ask for phone contact. You can also send cards and gifts, no matter the age of your child. Staying in touch is good for your child and shows the judge and the Agency that you care about your child.

Stay in touch with your children's workers. Make sure you have the names, phone numbers, and addresses of the Agency workers who work with your family. Let them know about the progress you are making and ask them for updates about your child.

Work on your Family Service Plan goals. Do everything you can to meet the goals you have been given while incarcerated. Tell the Agency and your attorney if goals on your FSP aren't possible in jail/prison.

Participate in court hearings. If you can't be there in person or by phone, ask your attorney to represent your wishes in court.

Stay in touch with your attorney. Tell your attorney about your progress on your FSP goals and any problems you are having. Be sure to give your attorney any papers you have that show you are working on your FSP goals. This information can be given to the court.

Help in planning for your child. Help to make educational, medical, and treatment decisions for your child. Stay informed about how your child is doing and what supports your child needs.

Your Parental Rights: What You Need to Know

The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) says that if a child has been in foster or kinship care for 15 of the past 22 months, the Children & Youth Agency must file to terminate parental rights (TPR) so that the child can be adopted. But, the Agency does **not** have to do this in certain situations, like if your child is living with a relative or if adoption is not a good idea for your child. This decision is made on a case-by-case basis by the court. The most important thing you can do to prevent losing your parental rights is to work on having a strong relationship with your child.

This document was prepared by the PA State Roundtable's Dependent Children of Incarcerated Parents Workgroup and supported by the following organizations.



SAMPLE PROTOCOL & PRACTICES FOR ENGAGEMENT OF INCARCERATED PARENTS

CASE PLANNING & DELIVERY OF SERVICES

Inclusion of incarcerated parents in the case planning process and delivery of services is critical. Inclusion must occur at the onset of the case, or at least when it is discovered that a parent is incarcerated. Many parents who are incarcerated are serving minimal sentences in county jails, or are incarcerated pretrial and will be released while the permanency goal is reunification with a parent. If incarcerated parents were engaged in case planning and working on family services plan goals while incarcerated, it is possible that reunification could occur shortly after release from incarceration. ***Remember, incarceration does not relieve the agency of making reasonable efforts or offering reasonable services to assist the incarcerated parent with meeting their family service plan goals.***

For the Agency

Once it has been determined that a parent is incarcerated, the caseworker should meet with the incarcerated parent and make the same assessments as with non-incarcerated parents.

- The caseworker should **meet with the incarcerated** parent and explain why the agency is involved with the family and if the children are in care, the issues that led to the removal of the children.
- If relative caregivers or supports have not already been identified, the caseworker should **ask the incarcerated parent about relatives and utilize Family Finding.**
- The caseworker should try to **ascertain when the parent might be released** from incarceration, so that the case plan includes the incarcerated parent's discharge plan.
- The caseworker should **give an overview of the court process to incarcerated parents and provide the incarcerated parent with information on obtaining legal representation.**
- If the family service plan was created prior to incarceration or before it is discovered that a parent is incarcerated, upon discovery that a parent is incarcerated, **the family service plan should be amended to include goals for the incarcerated parent.**
- The caseworker should **determine whether assessments have been made in the facility** and what steps the incarcerated parent has taken to complete or comply with treatment recommendations.
- The caseworker should **assess the availability of services in the facility** that would assist the incarcerated parent in meeting family service plan goals.
- Once a parent is released from incarceration, the caseworker should meet with the incarcerated parent and **amend the Family Service Plan once the parent is released from incarceration** to reflect the change in the parent's status.
- The caseworker should **send notice of all meetings and court hearings** to the incarcerated parent.

The following practices are useful for engaging incarcerated parents in case planning.

- **Family Groups Decision Making** should be used to assist in the development of case planning for incarcerated parents.
- **Videoconferencing** should be utilized to enable caseworkers to meet with incarcerated parents and to enable the incarcerated parent to appear at family conferences, family service plan meetings, and permanency planning meetings.
- The caseworker should **speak with the social worker in the jail** or prison before meeting with the incarcerated parent to gather information about why the parent is incarcerated and when

release is likely, to develop an understanding of what services are available in the institution and to discover whether the incarcerated parent has already been assessed and is receiving services.

For the Judge or Hearing Officer

Although case planning is largely the function of the agency, judicial oversight is important to ensure that the rights of incarcerated parents are protected. Accordingly, we make the following recommendations with respect to judicial oversight in the case planning process.

- The judge or Hearing Officer should **"set the tone"** and make it clear that **it is EXPECTED that the caseworker meet with the incarcerated parent** and include the incarcerated parent in case planning.
- At every hearing, the judge or Hearing Officer should **ask whether the caseworker has met with the incarcerated parent** and whether that parent has been included in the family service plan.
- The judge or Hearing Officer should **write a court order that sets forth, in clear and concise language, what is expected** of the caseworker with respect to the incarcerated parent and what the court expects the incarcerated parent to do during the period of incarceration.
- It is also recommended that the judge or Hearing Officer **order the incarcerated parent to contact the caseworker within 72 hours of discharge** from incarceration so that the caseworker will know where the parent is residing and so that the parent can be assessed and the family service plan can be revised to take into account that the parent has been released.
- The court should **allow the caseworkers and the lawyers to utilize court videoconferencing equipment and space** to facilitate meetings and family conferences.

For the Parent Attorney

Good representation can ensure that the parent is included in the case plan. Upon appointment, the parent attorney should meet with the incarcerated parent and make the same assessments as with non-incarcerated parents.

- The lawyer should **meet with the incarcerated parent** and explain why the agency is involved with the family and if the children are in care, the issues that led to the removal of the children. **Videoconferencing, teleconferencing and letters can facilitate communication** between lawyer and client.
- If relative caregivers or supports have not already been identified, the lawyer should **ask the client about relatives**.
- The lawyer should **give an overview of the court process** and **explain the ASFA timelines** to the parent and stress the importance of working on family service plan goals during incarceration.
- The lawyer should **maintain contact with the parent** on a regular basis and keep the parent informed of all court dates.
- The lawyer should **speak with the social worker in the jail or prison** to develop an understanding of what services are available in the institution and to discover whether the incarcerated parent has already been assessed and is receiving services.
- The lawyer should **assist the parent in collecting documentation** of participation in or completion of programs in the institution.

THE COURT PROCESS

Participation in court hearings is critical for an incarcerated parent. It should be “the rule, rather than the exception” for incarcerated parents to attend court hearings. After all, the incarcerated parent

is a captive audience. Appearances at court hearings provide an opportunity for the court to observe the interaction between parent and child. In cases where it is difficult for a child to visit an incarcerated parent, appearances at court hearings provide an opportunity for the parent and child to have contact. Appearances at court hearings also enable the court to engage the parent and to encourage the incarcerated parent to participate in the case planning. To this end, the following practices and protocol can ensure that incarcerated parents participate in the court process.

For the Judge or Hearing Officer

- The judge or Hearing Officer should **automatically appoint counsel** to represent a parent who is incarcerated.
- The judge or Hearing Officer should **order the incarcerated parent to appear at every hearing**. The court can order the parent to be transported to the hearing or can order appearance by videoconference or teleconference.
- The judge or Hearing Officer should **set forth, on the record, the expectations for the incarcerated parent**. It is important that the judge or Hearing Officer speak on the record, as the incarcerated parent may not receive or read the court order. The judge or Hearing Officer should address the issue of visitation and contact with the child in the order of court.
- At the conclusion of the hearing, **issue the transportation order for the next hearing**.

For the Parent Attorney

- The parent attorney should **insist that the client attends every court hearing**. While it may not be feasible to transport the incarcerated parent to every hearing, videoconferencing, and teleconferencing makes it possible for incarcerated parents to participate in the court process.
- The parent attorney should **speak with or communicate with the client before the hearing**, to explain what the agency's recommendations are, to ascertain what the client has accomplished since the last hearing or review, and to determine whether there has been compliance with the court order(s).
- The parent attorney should **challenge the recommendations of the agency**, if necessary.
- The parent attorney should **make sure that the parent is present for all hearings** and should **make sure that a transportation order has been issued** if the client is to be brought to the hearing.

For the Child Attorney

- The child attorney should **speak with or communicate with the client before the hearing**, to determine **whether the child wishes to be present in the courtroom with the parent** and if not, request that the court interview the child prior to the parent being brought to the courtroom.
- The child attorney should **speak with or communicate with the client before the hearing, to ascertain what the child wishes with respect to visitation and contact** with the incarcerated parent.
- The child attorney should **speak with or communicate with the client before the hearing**, to find out whether the child has had contact or visitation with the parent **and report to the court how the child feels about the visitation and contact**.

VISITATION & CONTACT

Survey results establish that agency workers, judges and Hearing Officers, wardens and superintendents, and children overwhelmingly believe that, in most cases, children wish to maintain

contact with their incarcerated parent and that it is in the children's best interest to have visitation and contact with their incarcerated parent. However, we do recognize that there are some cases in which visitation should NOT occur. Accordingly we propose the following.

When Visitation Should NOT Occur

Note: These are the same set of factors that you would consider in ANY case regarding whether or not visitation is appropriate between a child and their parent.

- Visitation should **NOT** occur **when the child is the victim of the crime for which the parent is incarcerated AND there is a grave threat of harm to the child.**
- Visitation should **NOT** occur **when the child is scheduled to testify as a witness at trial against the incarcerated parent.**
- Visitation should **NOT** occur **when a qualified mental health professional trained in grief and loss has stated that it would be emotionally harmful for the child to visit with the incarcerated parent AND you feel this is an appropriate recommendation.**
- Visitation should **NOT** occur **when the child does not wish to visit with the incarcerated parent AND you feel it is an appropriate request.**
- Visitation should **NOT** occur **when the child is medically fragile and a qualified physician indicates that visitation in a prison should not occur due to the child's health condition.**

Remember:

- ANY one of these factors may be temporary in nature. Consider if adding additional services and support would eliminate the factor(s).
- REVIEW each of these factors for relevance at every court proceeding. It is possible that the issue is no longer relevant.
- **ASK at every court proceeding if these issues are resolved.**

For the Judge or Hearing Officer

It is important for the judge or Hearing Officer to take an active role in ensuring that, when appropriate, a child maintains contact with an incarcerated parent. Many institutions will not permit contact visits if they are not court ordered.

- In deciding whether to order visitation, including contact visitation, **the judge or Hearing Officer should consider the following:**
 - the type of contact the child had with the parent prior to the incarceration and adjudication of dependency,
 - the child's needs and wishes,
 - the age and special needs of the child,
 - the distance the child will have to travel to attend the visit,
 - the visitation schedule in the facility, and
 - the wishes of the incarcerated parent.
- The **court order should set forth in clear and concise language**, whether contact visits should take place, and whether the visits need supervision other than the security in the institution. If the court requires some other type of supervision, observation, or coaching, then the order should reflect this and who will be responsible for the supervision. Remember, the job of the correction officer is to keep the institution secure and not to supervise a court-ordered visit!

- The judge or Hearing Officer should **order the same person to transport the child to and from the visitation** (if possible). This will enable observations and consistent assessments to be made of the child's mood and behaviors. This will also allow for debriefing by a person with whom the child is familiar.
- The judge or Hearing Officer should **order additional visitation by videoconference** (if available) and the judge or Hearing Officer should **order an incarcerated parent to also maintain contact with the child through letters, cards, telephone calls, etc.**
- Sometimes, it is not in the best interest to have siblings visit together in a jail or prison. Accordingly, **when appropriate, the court should order separate visitation for siblings.**
- The judge or Hearing Officer should **order that the visitation occur outside of the institution**, if a parent is permitted to leave the jail or prison on work release.
- Follow the protocol, above, for When Visitation Should Not Occur.

For the Agency

- The caseworker should **develop a visitation plan for the incarcerated parent** that is incorporated into the Family Service Plan.
- The caseworker should **utilize FGDM to develop the visitation plan.**
- The caseworker should **meet with the parent to prepare him or her for the visit** and **assist the parent in developing a plan or structure for the visit.**
- The caseworker should **encourage the parent to maintain additional contact with their children through letters, cards, and telephone calls.**
- The caseworker should **ensure that the child is "de-briefed"** after the visitation to make sure that the visitation was appropriate to be prepared for any behavioral changes that might occur.

For the Parent Attorney

- The parent attorney should **request visitation**, on behalf of their client, at every hearing.
- If visitation was ordered and has not occurred, the parent attorney should **present a motion to the court to enforce the order for visitation** and to inform the court that visitation has not taken place.
- The parent attorney should encourage the parent to maintain additional contact with their children through letters, cards, and telephone calls.

For the Child Attorney

- The child attorney should **request visitation**, on behalf of their client, at every hearing, if the child is requesting visitation.
- If visitation was ordered and has not occurred, the child attorney should **present a motion to the court to enforce the order for visitation** and to inform the court that visitation has not taken place.
- The child attorney should explain to the child **what might take place at the visitation** (going through security, visitation behind the glass, waiting, etc.).
- The child attorney should **speak with the child after the first visitation** and inquire how the visitation went and to address any concerns of the child.
- The child attorney should **speak with the caregiver(s) after the first visitation** and inquire how the visitation went and to address any concerns of the caregivers.

FIVE THINGS YOU CAN DO RIGHT NOW!

1. Invite the warden of your local county jail or prison to be a member of your Local Children's Roundtable or to attend your roundtable meetings.
2. Appoint counsel for incarcerated parents.
3. Transport incarcerated parents to all hearings and, at the conclusion of the hearing, issue the transportation order for the next hearing. If in-person participation is not possible due to distance, order video conferencing or phone participation.
4. Visit your local jail or prison or the SCI nearest to your county.
5. Utilize the sample protocols and practices for engagement of incarcerated parents, until you develop your own protocol and practices.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS..... QUOTES FROM YOUTH/FORMER YOUTH IN THE PA DEPENDENCY SYSTEM WITH AN INCARCERATED PARENT –WHAT THEY WANT YOU TO KNOW

What is important for Judges, Caseworkers and GALs to know about your incarcerated parent?

“Although they are incarcerated they are still a part of my life.”

“I want them to know he is the best dad.”

“I want them to know that just because I have a parent that is incarcerated it doesn’t mean that I am going to follow in their footsteps and end up incarcerated myself.”

“That we may not let their lives determine ours.”

Is frequent contact with your incarcerated parent important?

“Yes, absolutely because I can tell my parent more about how I feel.”

“Yes, because you don’t feel all alone & you know that your parent still loves you!”

“Yes, so we can get to know each other.”

How involved was your parent in your life before they were incarcerated?

“Every day until the PFA last year.”

“Always 24/7 my dad was always there.”

“My dad used to take me to school, help with my homework and take me to the park.”

“Very involved”

Overall please share what Judges, Caseworkers and GALs can do to support your relationship with your incarcerated parent?

“Help me visit my dad.”

“Support me with my decision whether or not I choose to have contact.”

“Let me visit him and try to rebuild a relationship.”

“Honestly, no kid wants to be without their parent and I think contact is important.”

“To be able to have more contact with our parent.”

“Continue to take me to see my dad.”

“I just want to visit.”

“They should not assume that my incarcerated parent isn’t important to involve in my life simply because they are incarcerated.”

Other than visits, tell us about other types of contact you had with your incarcerated parent (letters, phone calls etc.)?

“Getting a letter was the most exciting thing because you have the determination and anticipation on waiting to hear from that parent.”

“My dad writes me a letter and calls me at least five times a week.”

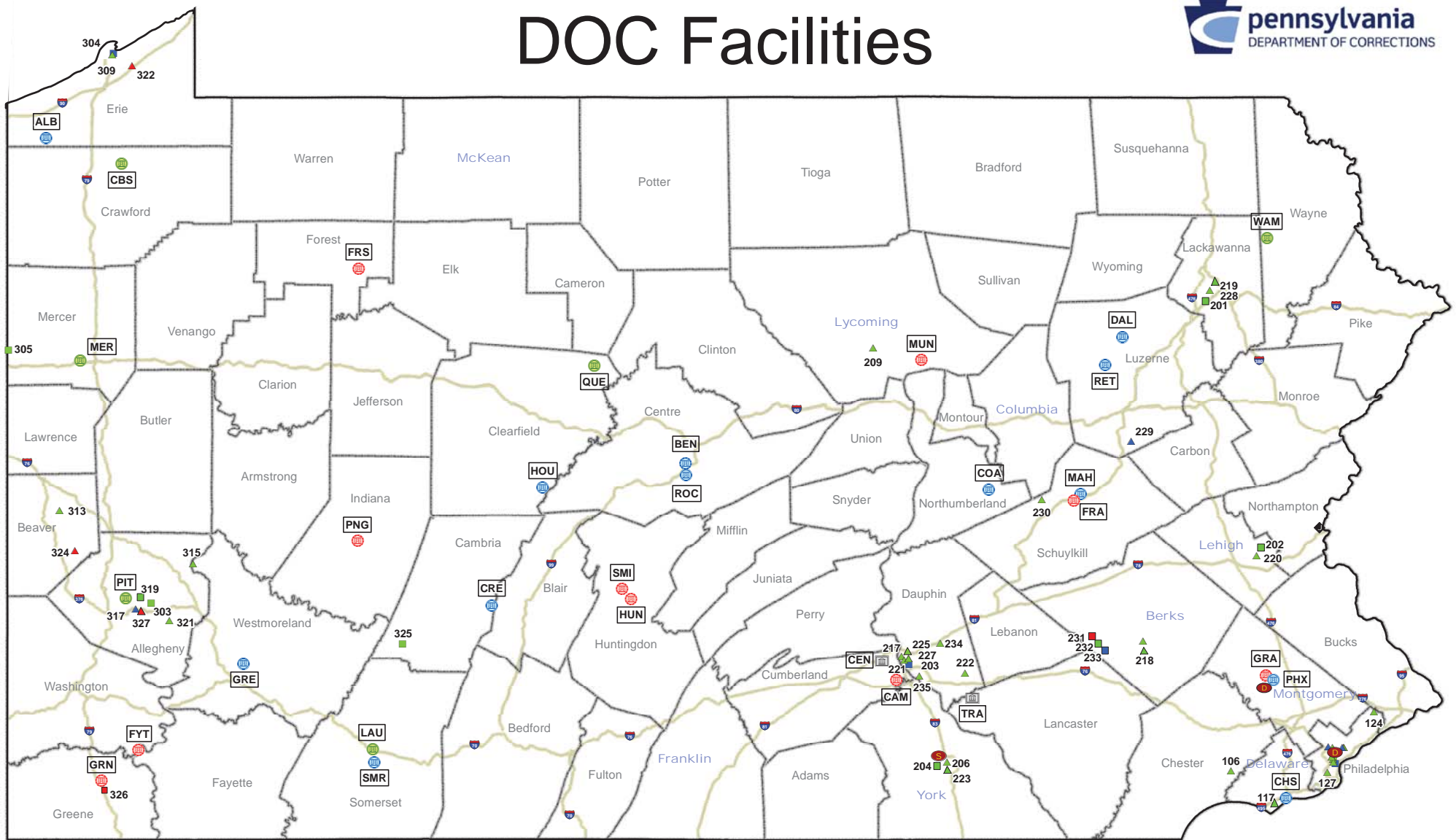
“The letters make my week.”

Did you have any fears before, during or after your visit at the prison?

“I loved my visit; I had no fears because I was determined to see my parent....”

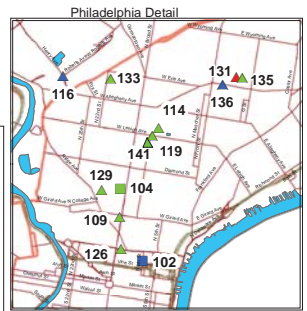
“I only got to visit once and it wasn’t enough.”

DOC Facilities



| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| | SCI - Level 2 | | SCI - Level 4 | | CCC | | CCC - PVC | | CCF - SPC |
| | SCI - Level 3 | | Other DOC Facility | | CCC - SPC | | CCF | | CCF - PVC |

Bolded county names indicate counties with county jail contracted work release programs.



| Community Corrections Centers | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Number | Name | Number | Name |
| 102 | Philadelphia CCC 2 | 233 | Wernersville CCC 18 |
| 104 | Philadelphia CCC 4 | 303 | Pittsburgh CCC |
| 201 | Scranton CCC | 304 | Erie CCC |
| 202 | Allentown CCC | 305 | Sharon CCC |
| 203 | Harrisburg CCC | 319 | Riverside CCC |
| 204 | York CCC | 325 | Johnstown CCC |
| 231 | Wernersville CCC 30 | 326 | Progress CCC |
| 232 | Wernersville CCC 27 | | |

| Community Contract Facilities | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Number | Name | Number | Name |
| 106 | Gaudenzia West Chester | 131 | Coleman Hall |
| 109 | Minsec-Broad | 133 | Gaudenzia Philly House |
| 114 | Hannah House | 135 | Minsec-Luzerne |
| 116 | Gaudenzia-DRC | 136 | Kintock-Erie |
| 117 | Minsec-Chester | 141 | Liberty Mgt Services-Phoenix |
| 119 | Liberty Mgt Services-North | 206 | Atkins House |
| 124 | Self Help Movement | 209 | Transitional Living Center |
| 126 | Gaudenzia First | 217 | Gaudenzia-Commonground |
| 127 | Firetree-Lycoming House | 218 | CEC-ADAPPTI |
| 129 | Minsec-Oxford | 219 | Catholic Social Serv-Scranton |
| 220 | Treat Trends-Keenan House | 221 | Firetree-Capitol Pavilion |
| 222 | Firetree-Conewago Place | 223 | Crispus Attucks-Youthbuild |
| 225 | Gaudenzia-Siena House | 227 | Gaudenzia-Concept 90 |
| 228 | Minsec-Scranton | 229 | Minsec-Hazleton |
| 230 | New Destiny | 234 | Keystone Correctional Services |
| 235 | Promise Place | | |
| 309 | Gaudenzia Erie (Crossroads) | | |
| 313 | Penn Pavilion | | |
| 315 | Alle Kiski Pavilion | | |
| 317 | Renewal | | |
| 321 | Gateway Braddock | | |
| 322 | Gateway Erie | | |
| 324 | Gateway Sheffield Towers | | |
| 327 | Renewal 2 | | |

| State Correctional Institutions | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|
| Code | SCI Name | Code | SCI Name | Code | SCI Name |
| ALB | Albion Township | FYT | Fayette | PHX | Phoenix |
| BEN | Benner Township | GRA | Graterford | PIT | Pittsburgh |
| CAM | Camp Hill | GRE | Greensburg | PNG | Pine Grove |
| CBS | Cambridge Springs | GRN | Greene | QUE | Quehanna |
| CEN | Central Office (HQ) | HOU | Houtzdale | RET | Retreat |
| CHS | Chester | HUN | Huntingdon | ROC | Rockview |
| COA | Coal Township | LAU | Laurel Highlands | SMI | Smithfield |
| CRE | Cresson | MAH | Mahanoy | SMR | Somerset |
| DAL | Dallas | MER | Mercer | TRA | Training Academy |
| FRA | Frackville | MUN | Muncy | WAM | Waymart |
| FRS | Forest | | | | |

Using the DOC website of www.cor.state.pa.us

How do I:

Locate an inmate: <http://inmatelocator.cor.state.pa.us/inmatelocatorweb/>

Learn about Visiting

Rules: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/inmate_visiting_information/7278/inmate_visiting_rules/1257887

See a chart showing all prison visiting times/days and key

info: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/inmate_visiting_information/7278/inmate_visiting_times_info_chart/1281457

View non-DOC transportation companies in order to visit

inmates: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/inmate_visiting_information/7278/inmate_family_transportation_services/796458

Learn about Virtual

Visitation: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/inmate_visiting_information/7278/virtual_visitation/1107340

View a map of facilities with links to those facilities' webpages and obtain facility mailing

addresses: <http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/institutions/5270>

Access the DOC official newsletter to learn about the current news of the

DOC: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/press_office_newsroom/5001/newsfront/576844

PA State Correctional Institutions
Parole Supervisors

| CODE | SCI, Bootcamp, PCP or DO Inst Unit | Parole Supervisor | PHONE |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| SCIAL | ALBION | Robert LaBenne | 814-756-5778 x 588 |
| SCICB | CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS | Jeremy Stewart | 814-398-5400 x 5535 |
| SCIC | CAMP HILL | Lisa Peters | 717-737-4531 x 4341 |
| SCICH | CHESTER | Tom Micek | 610-490-5412 ext. 3135 |
| SCICT | COAL TOWNSHIP | Jen Shurock | 570-644-7890 x 2453 |
| SCICS | CRESSON | Gregory Reese | 814-886-8181 x 1378 |
| SCID | DALLAS | Bernard Dubaskas | 570-675-1101 x 195 |
| SCIFA | FAYETTE | Jason Rosner | 724-364-2200 x 1078 |
| SCIFO | FOREST | Mike Carrington | 814-621-2110 x 1800 |
| SCIF | FRACKVILLE | Patrice Schwalm | 570-874-4516 x 2141 |
| SCIG | GRATERFORD | Karen Nyce | 610-489-4151 x 2409 |
| SCIGR | GREENE | Cheryl Hartzell | 724-852-2902 x 532 |
| SCIGB | GREENSBURG | Steve Steiner | 724-837-4397 x 350 |
| SCIHD | HOUTZDALE | Krista Miller | 814-378-1000 x 1528 |
| SCIH | HUNTINGDON | Roger Leidy | 814-643-2400 x 255 |
| SCILH | LAUREL HIGHLANDS | Mario Dirienzo | 814-445-6501 ext 1273 |
| SCIMH | MAHANOEY | vacant | 570-773-2158 x 772 |
| SRCFM | MERCER (SCI) | Ken Wint | 724-662-1837 x 1160 |
| SCIM | MUNCY | Stacy Gallagher | 570-546-3171 x 402 |
| PCP | Philadelphia County Prison | Paul Rich | 215-338-8688 |
| SCIPG | PINE GROVE | Steve Steiner | 724-465-9630 x 5489 |
| SCIP | PITTSBURGH | Craig Williams | 412-761-1955 x 623 |
| QBC | Quehanna Boot Camp | Krista Miller | 814-263-4125 x3228 |
| SCIRT | RETREAT | Eric Myers | 570-735-8754 x 350 |
| SCIR | ROCKVIEW | Edward Burke | 814-355-4874 x 348 |
| SCIS | SMITHFIELD | Lee Baer | 814-643-6520 x 7312 |
| SCISM | SOMERSET | Paul Straka | 814-443-8100 x 8402 |
| SCIWM | WAYMART | Jerome Arnoldini | 570-488-2619 |
| | Allentown Inst. Unit | Angela Kassab (Hbg DO) | 610-791-6171 |
| | Altoona Inst. Unit | Gregory Reese (SCI-Cresson) | 814-886-8181 x 1378 |
| | Erie Inst. Unit | Jeremy Stewart (SCI-Cambridge Sp) | 814-398-5400 ext 5525 |
| | Harrisburg Inst. Unit | Angela Kassab | 717-787-2564 |
| | Pittsburgh Inst. Unit | Craig Williams (SCI-Pittsburgh) | 412-442-5840 |
| | Scranton Inst. Unit | Eric Myers | 570-963-4154 |
| | Williamsport Inst. Unit | Stacy Gallagher (SCI-Muncy) | 570-546-3171 x 402 |



*Diakon Lutheran Social Ministries
In partnership with Family Design Resources
Prime Contractor for the Statewide Adoption and Permanency Network*

COMING SOON!! SWAN LEGAL SERVICES INITIATIVE INCARCERATION TOOLKIT

SWAN LSI is in the process of creating an incarceration toolkit to assist in case planning when working with Incarcerated Parents who have dependent children.....Stay tuned for more information in the future as work continues on this exciting project!

Resources:

Search Resources:

Diligent Search Packet (see section 5.10 and 5.11): <http://www.diakon-swan.org/lsi/DiligentSearchPacket.pdf>

PA State Inmate Locator: <http://inmatelocator.cor.state.pa.us/inmatelocatorweb/>

Federal Inmate Locator: <http://www.bop.gov/iloc2/LocateInmate.jsp>

Inmate Locator: <http://www.vinelink.com>

ICE Immigration Detention Locator: <https://locator.ice.gov/odls/homePage.do>

Department of Corrections Information:

Facility Locator:

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=5270&mode=2>

DOC Policies: http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/doc_policies/20643

DOC Phone Directory:

http://www.dgs.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/telephone_directory/1295

Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole:

<http://www.pbpp.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/home/5298>