Working with Children and Families with Parents Involved in the Criminal Justice System

A Toolkit for Legal Service Providers

This web-based toolkit can be found on the following website:
www.childrensjusticealliance.org\resources

Children's Justice Alliance
Prioritizing, Parenting and Protecting Our Children

September 2010
Art work in this document was done by inmate parents Ben Black and Josh Cook.
**Introduction**

The children who are the most likely to fail in school, to become drug addicted as adults, and to experience violence are children whose parents are involved in the criminal justice system. The Children’s Justice Alliance works to improve outcomes for these children and their families. We do that through supporting stable, healthy families, creating systems change and contributing to public policy discussions.

This Toolkit is part of our systems change work to ensure that the needs of children whose parents are involved in the criminal justice system are recognized, considered and addressed by all parts of the systems with which they come in contact.

The Oregon Accountability Model, which is used to coordinate the implementation of Oregon Department of Corrections initiatives, contains a section on Children and Families of incarcerated persons. It states:

The department encourages productive relationships between families and inmates to strengthen ties and increase the likelihood of success upon release. The period of a parent’s incarceration provides an excellent opportunity for positive intervention with families at risk.

The department has a strong interest in the children of incarcerated parents because they are five to six times more likely to be incarcerated than are their peers. The department leads a statewide partnership called The Children of Incarcerated Parents Project (see below) that has the best interests of children in mind. Project initiatives to date provide inmates with tools for successful parenting and allow opportunities for inmates to practice those pro-social behaviors. Three strategies initially identified are: parent education classes for inmates, a therapeutic child-centered facility serving children of female inmates, and examination of current rules and practices including visiting, mail and phones.

In February 2010, the American Bar Association’s Commissions on Youth at Risk, Homelessness and Poverty, Mental and Physical Disability Law and standing committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants issued Resolution 102E, a set of recommendations for “initiatives that facilitate contact and communication between parents in correctional custody and their children in the free community.” They recommended that initiatives include (full text of the report can be found at www.abanet.org/cpr/mdp/multicombibliography.html):
- To the extent practicable, assign prisoners to a facility located within a reasonable distance from the prisoner’s family or usual residence;
- Revise visitation rules, including those related to hours and attire to facilitate extended contact visits between parents and their minor children, and assure that information is made available to parents regarding opportunities to visit with their children;
- Provide reasonable opportunities for inmates to call and write their minor children at no cost or at the lowest possible rates; and
- Provide the opportunity for incarcerated parents to participate meaningfully in dependency-related court proceedings involving their children and ensure competent and consistent legal counsel to aid them in these cases; and
- Clarify that incarceration alone should not be grounds for judicial termination of parental rights, nor does incarceration negate child welfare agency requirements to provide reasonable efforts that may aid in facilitating safe, successful, and appropriate parent-child reunification.

Children may be cared for by relatives or may enter the foster care system when a parent is incarcerated. Research has shown that maintaining relationships between incarcerated parents and their children can be beneficial for both parents and children, decreasing both the parent’s recidivism and the child’s odds of becoming involved in the justice system either as a juvenile or as an adult (Gauch, 1989). Legal agencies and advocate groups can play a positive role in working with inmates, children and caregivers to ensure that the needs of each group are met and that to the extent possible given safety concerns, children are reunified with their parent when the parent is released from incarceration.
Children of Incarcerated Parents Project

The Children of Incarcerated Parents Project workgroup first convened in 2000, to better understand the issues of children whose parents are involved in the criminal justice system and to develop recommendations aimed at meeting children’s needs when a parent becomes involved in the criminal justice system. The work group was comprised of representatives from over 20 organizations, including Child, Adult and Family Services, the Oregon Youth Authority, mental and public health, the Oregon Social Learning Center, Early Head Start, Citizens United for the Rehabilitation of Errants (CURE), Oregon Relief Nurseries, Inc., Ecumenical Ministries, Girl Scouts Beyond Bars, Portland State University, county jail managers, and community corrections agencies.

Upon the recommendation of the workgroup, in 2001, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill 133 creating a planning and advisory committee that was directed to develop recommendations on how to increase family bonding for children who have parents incarcerated in state or community corrections systems for the purposes of reducing antisocial behavior and attachment disorder and reducing the intergenerational cycle of criminality. The planning and advisory committee consisted of representatives from:

- The Department of Corrections;
- The Oregon Youth Authority;
- The State Court Administrator;
- The State Commission on Children and Families;
- The Department of Education;
- The Department of Human Services;
- Local public safety coordinating councils;
- Local family law advisory committees;
- Local commissions on children and families;
- Local public health agencies; and
- Research and advocacy groups working on issues related to children of incarcerated parents.

Recommendations from the committee were submitted to the Oregon Legislature in December 2002. The committee developed recommendations across the criminal justice spectrum —arrest, jail, sentencing, prison and reentry — that will help support
children during the process of their parent’s involvement in the criminal justice system. Recommendations included:

- Developing child-sensitive arrest practices;
- Providing resources such as the booklet “How to Explain Jail and Prison to Children - A caregiver’s Guide” to parents and to caregivers;
- Providing officers of the court with resources to be used in judicial proceedings that will minimize trauma and disruption to children;
- Gathering information on children during the booking process;
- Reviewing policies on visiting, phone calls and mail to improve communication between parents and children;
- Providing inmate support during incarceration in the form of parenting skills classes and child-friendly visiting rooms;
- Developing a parent management skills program specifically for parents involved in the criminal justice system (the evidence-based Parenting Inside Out program was developed as a joint venture of the Oregon Department of Corrections and the Oregon Social Learning Center and is now offered in the majority of Oregon’s prisons);
- Developing an Early Head Start at the Coffee Creek Women’s Correctional Facility to give mothers and young children an opportunity to bond;
- Developing the Even Start Family Literacy program (the first in the nation);
- Providing corrections staff with training on understanding and responding appropriately to inmate families.

Since 2006, CJA has delivered its And How Are the Children? summit, a community approach to prioritizing, protecting and parenting children of incarcerated parents in ten Oregon counties. The summit acts as a catalyst, inspiring the county and its community members to commit themselves to systems improvements that will better support children of justice-involved parents and their families. The And How Are the Children? summit raises awareness of the challenges faced by children whose parents are justice-involved and provides strategies for communities and their justice and human service partners to work together to better meet the needs of these children. The issues associated with children of justice-involved parents are community issues and as such are best addressed by a community response. The primary goal of And How Are the Children? is to build a base of understanding and awareness that includes information about the impact of parental criminality on child development, family dynamics and the parent-child relationship.
As needed, and some on regular schedules, county and state representatives participate in meetings and information sharing with their perspective Children of Incarcerated Parents Projects. The meetings provide an opportunity for partners to share information, announce updates and events, and support one another’s initiatives within the context of improving outcomes and conditions for children with criminal justice involved families.

Positive outcomes resulting from the And How Are the Children? summits include:

- The Oregon Departments of Corrections and Human Services have worked together to support policies and programs which support the families they encounter. For example, improving visitation for children of incarcerated parents and providing Parenting Inside Out training for parents both in prison and in the community;
- The development of the Center for Family Success model, which gives communities a roadmap for developing partnerships and delivering services to better meet the needs of children of justice involved parents and their families;
- The development of jail and prison intake processes that collect information about the children, allowing for their needs to be considered.
**Suggestions for Practitioners**

2.25 million persons are incarcerated in federal, state, and local prisons serving an average sentence of 7.5 years. 62% of female prisoners and 51% of male prisoners have children under the age of 18. 1.7 million children have a parent in a federal or state prison (US Department of Justice, Bureau of Statistics, 2008).

Incarcerated parents often face legal issues with their children in the areas of visitation and parental rights. Children may be residing with kinship caregivers or may be under the jurisdiction of child welfare services.

Kinship caregivers or custodial parents may face a combination of anger and loss, and benefit from specialized support. Encourage open and honest communication about a parent’s incarceration between caregivers or parents and children/youth, in age appropriate ways (Washington State Behavioral Health Toolkit for Providers working with Children of the Incarcerated and their Families, 2009).

Have conversations as allowed with parents, caregivers or child welfare staff to determine if contact with the incarcerated parent is possible and if it is beneficial. Contact may not be appropriate if the parent was abusive towards the child, and/or the other parent. If contact is allowed and the youth is interested in contact, try to encourage contact and visitation with the parent in prison or jail. Research shows that contact and visitation help to provide emotional stabilization for children and youth, and decreases problematic behaviors (Washington State Behavioral Health Toolkit for Providers working with Children of the Incarcerated and their Families, 2009).

Most Oregon correctional facilities offer the Parenting Inside Out program, which is recognized by DHS as fulfillment of a court mandated requirement to take a parenting class. Parents who are eligible for the class should be encouraged to take it. The class teaches parents skills for building and maintaining a relationship with their child that are valuable while the parent is incarcerated and if the parent and child are reunited upon the parent’s release.

The federal Adoption and Safe Families Act makes it possible for the Department of Human Services to file a petition to terminate a parent’s rights if his or her child has been in shelter care or foster care for 15 of the previous 22 months. The key exception to this requirement is if a relative is caring for the child and placement is permanent.
Incarcerated parents have the right to be present either in person or by phone at all juvenile court hearings involving their children. The parent’s attorney is responsible for making arrangements through the court to allow the parent to attend. Parents should be encouraged to keep a log of all phone calls and copies of all letters they send to DHS and the courts in regard to their children. The record can be very useful in helping the parent obtain visiting rights and/or retain the right to reunite with the child upon release. For court appearances, the parent’s attorney can request that the parent be dressed in civilian clothing and be unshackled.

Parents with child support obligations can have those obligations suspended during incarceration. By filling out Oregon Department of Justice Form number CSF 010142A (Request for Review - Modification or Termination) available here: [http://www.dcs.state.or.us/forms/csf010142a.pdf](http://www.dcs.state.or.us/forms/csf010142a.pdf). Terminating child support payments during incarceration can keep the parent from accruing a debt that must be settled upon release.

The child may have a court appointed CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocate) volunteer. The CASA volunteer’s role is to ensure that the rights of the child are represented in all proceedings. A 2006 audit by the US Department of Justice documented that children with a CASA volunteer spend less time in long-term foster care and often receive more services than do children who are not represented by a CASA volunteer.

In addition to CASA, Oregon statutes provide for the court to appoint an attorney to represent the interests of the child in custody and termination of parental rights cases. The nonprofit Child Centered Solutions is one source for help in securing legal representation for a child.

Legal professionals can play an important role in helping parents and children go through the parent’s incarceration and reunification with the family in the least traumatic way possible.
On Line Resources for Practitioners, Parents, Caregivers and Families

How to Talk About Jails and Prisons to Children: A Caregiver’s Guide (Children’s Justice Alliance). Contains suggestions for caretakers on how to discuss incarceration with a young child. It includes a “story” to read with children which helps explain basic concepts.

Visiting Tips for Families: Supporting Children Visiting their Parents (Osbourne Association). Provides tips and information for caregivers and custodial parents on helping children understand and gain positive results from visiting an incarcerated parent.

Visiting Mom or Dad: The Child’s Perspective (Adalist-Estrin, FCN). Explains what caretakers or providers need to know about the experience of children visiting jails or prisons.


Conversations - Questions Children Ask (Adalist-Estrin, FCN). Summarizes the four key questions children ask when a parent is incarcerated.

Communication Tips for Prisoners and Their Families (Adalist-Estrin, FCN). Provides information to incarcerated parents to help guide their interactions with their children during in-person visits and other forms of contact.

The National Institute of Corrections Library on Children of Incarcerated Parents. Provides a range of resources from legal issues to social policy and research.

Incarcerated Parents Manual
Addresses family law. Written for California, but general information applies across the country. English and Spanish.


Resource Guide for Teens with a Parent in Prison or Jail (Project What). Written for teens in California, but contains information relevant for all teens with a parent in prison or jail.

Kinship Care When Parents Are Incarcerated: What We Know, What We Can Do (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2009). This paper explores the role of kinship care for children of parents currently incarcerated; examining the involvement of the child welfare system, and describing what can be done to develop more compassionate social policies and programs geared toward this population.

Focus on Children with Incarcerated Parents: An Overview of the Research (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2007). This report provides an overview of major research findings on children whose parents are incarcerated as a means of further informing this developing area of research, practice, and policy. The findings and policy and program suggestions offered in this synthesis are based primarily on research published during the last 20 years.

Understanding the Experiences and Needs of Children of Incarcerated Parents (Urban Institute, 2008). In order to better understand the experiences and needs of children with incarcerated parents, Urban Institute researchers sought the perspectives of mentors who work closely with these children. Focuses on the children's living situations, relationships with their incarcerated parents and other family members, and emotional and behavioral outcomes.

Broken Bonds: Understanding and Addressing the Needs of Children with Incarcerated Parents (Urban Institute, 2008). This report reviews the current research on children with incarcerated parents and offers recommendations on how to reduce the negative impact of parental incarceration, with particular attention to the role of supportive relationships with the incarcerated parent and other adults.

Documentary Films on the Experiences of Children of Incarcerated Parents

A Sentence of Their Own
A Film by Edgar Barens (2001)
“Chronicles one family's annual pilgrimage to a new Hampshire state prison, revealing the damaging impact incarceration has on families. Makes visible what is rarely seen, the gradual descent of a family "doing time” on the outside, and calls for a closer
examination and deeper understanding of our growing use of incarceration and its impact on families, communities, and our culture at large."

A Sentence for Two
A Film by Randi Jacobs (2008)

A Sentence for Two follows three pregnant Oregon inmates through pregnancy, incarceration and delivery as they seek options for the uncertain futures of their newborns.

The Circle is Round

A film produced by Girl Scouts, aged 8 to 15, who participate in the Girl Scouts Beyond Bars program. (2006)

More than 20,000 children in the State of Oregon have a parent in prison. Girl Scouts is breaking the intergenerational cycle of incarceration through a courageous and innovative program known as Girl Scouts Beyond Bars. Twice each month Girl Scouts from across Oregon pass through secured gates and metal detectors to visit their incarcerated mothers. These mothers serve as troop leaders and work to re-establish their relationships with their daughters through Girl Scout programming that teaches healthy decision-making skills and positive values.
Books for Practitioners, Caregivers and Children

Links for ordering books can be found at the Children’s Justice Alliance website www.childrensjusticealliance.org, on the “Recommended Books” tab under the “Resources” page.

Providers and Caregivers

Children of Incarcerated Parents
Editors: Katherine Gabel and Denise Johnston (Lexington Books, 1995)
“Children of criminal, jailed or imprisoned parents have long been identified as being at high risk for juvenile delinquency...this one of a kind book outlines for professionals working with these children the optimum time to provide intervention following significant trauma, and shows that direct preventative and early intervention services to children of offenders can help them.” The authors offer guidance to aid social workers, psychologists, and others who work with children whose parents are in prison to help meet the children's needs and prevent future delinquency, adult offenses, and ultimately, cross-generational incarceration.

All Alone in the World: Children of the Incarcerated
Author: Nell Bernstein (New Press, 2005)
Children of prisoners: who even thinks about them? Journalist Bernstein, who grew up with an incarcerated father, puts a face on this population with staggering statistics and personal stories of children like Susana, who has embraced her father only once in her life, and Carl, who told the jailhouse Santa that all he wanted for Christmas was for his mother to come home. The book includes suggestions for policy makers and social service providers.

Family Arrested
Author: Ann Edenfield (Americana, 2002)
A useful summary written for families by a woman whose husband was incarcerated for many years. It contains tips for families on how to survive economically and emotionally.

Mothering from the Inside: Parenting in a Woman’s Prison
Author: Sandra Enos (SUNY Press 2001) 11
This book explores how inmate mothers find places for their children to live, manage relationships with caregivers, demonstrate their fitness as mothers and negotiate
rights to their children under challenging circumstances. Illustrates the impact of race, ethnicity, and marginality.

**Prisoners Once Removed: The Impact of Incarceration and Reentry on Children, Families and Communities**

Editors: Jeremy Travis and Michelle Waul (Urban Institute Press, 2003)

For every person who goes to prison, there is a family and community left behind. This book looks at family functioning during a period of imprisonment, and how families are affected by the return of an incarcerated parent.

**Children**

**My Daddy is in Jail: Story, Discussion Guide and Small Group Activity Guide for Grades K-5**

Author: Janet M. Bender (YouthLight, 2003)

*My Daddy is in Jail* is a resource for helping children cope with the incarceration of a loved one. It includes a read-aloud story, discussion guide, caregiver suggestions and optional small group counseling activities. With this book, helping professionals, and other caring adults, will find themselves better equipped to provide information and support to these vulnerable children and their families.

**Visiting Day**

Author: Jacqueline Woodson (Scholastic Press, 2002)

A little girl and her grandmother get ready for visiting day. As they make their preparations, the girl’s father—who adores her—is getting ready too. Features an African-American family.

**What is Jail, Mommy?**

Author: Jackie Stanglin (Lifevest Publishing, 2006)

This book was inspired by a five year old whose father had been incarcerated most of her life. One day after visiting with friends who have both devoted parents in the home, this little girl blurted out to her mother in frustration, "What is jail anyway, and why can't Daddy be home with us?" She needed answers! When the truth is withheld from children they tend to blame themselves for other's mistakes and shortcomings. Also in Spanish.
When Andy’s Father Went to Prison

Author: Martha W. Hickman (Albert Whitman & Company, 1990)

A factual yet sensitive picture book about a boy's father being sent to prison. The black-and-white illustrations of predominately white characters match the detailed story of the sobering event. One feels the quiet sadness Andy experiences in first discovering his father is guilty of a crime, and then the harder task of facing the day-to-day changes this fact has made in his life.

Harry Sue

Author: Sue Stauffacher (Yearling, 2007)

Eleven-year-old Harry Sue Clotkin is the only child of convicted felons. She has been sentenced to live with her abusive Granny who runs a squalid in-home daycare center. When she’s not protecting the “crumb-snatchers” from her cruel Granny, visiting her best friend who is a quadriplegic or maintaining her tough-girl image at school, Harry Sue dreams of becoming a “conette” and joining her mother in prison. But as hard as she tries to be tough, Harry Sue cannot ignore the suffering of those around her, nor can she deny that throbbing in her chest—her heart.

The Same Stuff as Stars

Author: Katherine Paterson (HarperCollins, 2004)

With her signature insight and grace, two-time Newbery Medalist Katherine Paterson tells the compassionate, moving story of one girl's struggle to hold her family together. Eleven-year-old Angel Morgan, despite her youth, is the head of her family. With a father in jail for robbery and murder, and Verna, her mother, too preoccupied with herself to care for anyone else, Angel looks out for her seven-year-old brother. She keeps a house key around her neck and taxi money in her sock, "just in case."

Letters from Prison

Author: Monique Holyfield (Youthlight, 2008)

Living in such a reality based world, it is difficult as educators and adult leaders to get through to some teens today. Letters from Prison is a riveting way to reach young people who are at high risk of getting into trouble or have already experienced some difficulty. These letters provide a real look at what happens when you make poor choices or act on impulses. The discussion questions that follow each letter help teens to look at the risk factors that lead to the person getting into trouble. Afterwards the teen can reflect on their own life by journaling what they learned from reading that particular letter.
Families Change: A Book for Children Experiencing Termination of Parental Rights
Author: Julie Nelson (Free Spirit Publishing, 2006)
All families change over time. Sometimes a baby is born, or a grown-up gets married. And sometimes a child gets a new foster parent or a new adopted mom or dad. Children need to know that when this happens, it’s not their fault. They need to understand that they can remember and value their birth family and love their new family, too. Straightforward words and full-color illustrations offer hope and support for children facing or experiencing change. Includes resources and information for birth parents, foster parents, social workers, counselors, and teachers.

A Terrible Thing Happened - A story for children who have witnessed violence or trauma
Author: Margaret M. Holmes
Sherman Smith saw the most terrible thing happen. At first he tried to forget about it, but something inside him started to bother him. He felt nervous and had bad dreams. Then he met someone who helped him talk about the terrible thing, and made him feel better. This is a wonderful book for teachers or parents to use with younger children.

Help for Kids: Understanding Your Feelings About Having a Parent in Prison or Jail
Author: Carole Gesme (Pine Tree Press, 1993)
A resource for children and parents. This workbook encourages kids to answer questions by drawing pictures, writing words or talking to someone. It is designed to help children recognize that their feelings are important, to think about their feelings and decide what to do about their feelings.

Support Organizations
Many organizations provide support or information for children and families of incarcerated persons. The following is a partial listing of these organizations.

The Children’s Justice Alliance supports stable, healthy families through programming at its Center for Family Success and promotes systems change through public information campaigns and trainings.
The Portia Project provides legal and other assistance for women in the Oregon corrections systems.

Child Centered Solutions is a nonprofit organization providing assistance to Oregon children in divorce and custody proceedings. Services are free to child clients.

The National Institute of Corrections provides a wealth of information and resources for inmates and their families from incarceration through reentry.

Family and Corrections Network (FCN) has resources and referrals for kinship caregivers and others with incarcerated family members.

The Center for Children with Incarcerated Parents (CCIP) offers counseling and support services for prisoners and their children.

The Offender Preparation and Education Network Inc. (OPEN) provides self-help resources and other information for offenders and families on subjects ranging from addiction and motivation to employment and reentry.

The San Francisco Children of Incarcerated Parents Partnership formulated the “Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights” based on the work of Friends Outside. They offer training for agencies and groups interested in learning more about children of incarcerated parents.

Lives in Focus: Family Life Behind Bars provides networking and other information for families affected by incarceration.

The National Incarcerated Parents and Families Network (NIPFN) offers on-line support for families and training for professionals working with incarcerated parents.

Pennies for Prison is a project raising money to provide parenting programs for inmate parents. It also offers networking, information and supports.

Mentoring and Support for Children

Big Brothers Big Sisters. Big Brothers Big Sisters have been providing mentors for youth for more than 100 years. A mentor can provide the child of an incarcerated parent additional focus and attention they may be lacking while his/her parent is absent.
Mentoring Children of Prisoners: Caregiver’s Choice MENTOR. MENTOR’s role is to bring mentoring programs and children with incarcerated parents together to facilitate quality new mentoring relationships. The Oregon partner for MENTOR is Oregon Mentors. MENTOR helps caregivers find the right mentoring program for the children in their care.

Amachi. Amachi is a partnership of faith-based and secular organizations offering mentoring to children of incarcerated parents. In Oregon, Amachi is part of Big Brothers Big Sisters Columbia Northwest.

Oregon Youth Conservation Corps provides grants to counties for summer youth camps for youth. The website lists the grantees each year who can be contacted about youth employment opportunities.

Girl Scouts Beyond Bars. Girl Scouts Beyond Bars operates a program for girls whose mothers are incarcerated at the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility in Wilsonville.

Research on Children of Incarcerated Parents

The Antisocial Behavior of the Adolescent Children of Incarcerated Parents: A Developmental Perspective (Eddy and Reid, OSLC, 2002). This study summarizes the relationship between a parent’s criminality and the antisocial behaviors of adolescents with incarcerated parents, the behaviors and symptoms that children and youth display when a parent is incarcerated, the effect of education programs in prison for parents, and effective interventions that can assist adolescent children of the incarcerated.

The Effects of Childhood Stress On Health Across the Lifespan (US DHHS CDC 2008). This report succinctly summarizes the short and long-term effects on children of chronic and/or severe stress, including incarceration of a family member. Data focuses on the results of the Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Study.

Parental Incarceration and Child Wellbeing in Fragile Families (Fragile Families Research Brief, Princeton/Columbia 2008). This paper summarizes an extensive study of urban families with an incarcerated parent, including effects on economic outcomes, family stability, and child development.
Childhood Loss and Behavioral Problems: Loosening the Links (Viboch, Vera 2005). This article explains the connection between parental incarceration and child misbehavior. The effects of grief and loss, responding effectively to children’s feelings of loss, helping kids understand parental incarceration, and fostering stability and security for children are presented.

Broken Bonds: Understanding and Addressing the Needs of Children with Incarcerated Parents (Vigne, Davies, Brazzell, Urban Institute 2008). This report summarizes the impacts that the changes in daily life related to the incarceration of a parent brings to a family including the emotional and behavioral impacts on children and protective factors that help children build resilience.

Families Left Behind: The Hidden Costs of Incarceration and Reentry (Travis, McBride, Solomon, Urban Institute 2005). Oriented towards social service providers, this report summarizes developmental the effects of parental incarceration on children including how imprisonment alters family dynamics, the challenges and benefits of visitation and contact, challenges of reunification, reintegration and the role that families have in providing support and stabilization.

Children of DOC Incarcerated Parents Use DSHS Services at Very High Rates (DSHS 2008). This link provides a report issued in August 2008 by DSHS’ Research and Data Analysis Division. It includes initial data that matches DSHS data sources to DOC and Department of Health data and provides information on what social services children of incarcerated parents receive, and where they live within the state of Washington.
Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights

Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights (San Francisco Partnership of Incarcerated Parents)

1. I have the right TO BE KEPT SAFE AND INFORMED AT THE TIME OF MY PARENT’S ARREST.
2. I have the right TO BE HEARD WHEN DECISIONS ARE MADE ABOUT ME.
3. I have the right TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN DECISIONS ARE MADE ABOUT MY PARENT.
4. I have the right TO BE WELL CARED FOR IN MY PARENT’S ABSENCE.
5. I have the right TO SPEAK WITH, SEE AND TOUCH MY PARENT.
6. I have the right TO SUPPORT AS I STRUGGLE WITH MY PARENT’S INCARCERATION.
7. I have the right NOT TO BE JUDGED, BLAMED OR LABELED BECAUSE OF MY PARENT’S INCARCERATION.
8. I have the right TO A LIFELONG RELATIONSHIP WITH MY PARENT.
Locating Inmates and Visitation Procedures for Oregon Prisons

DOC Inmate Locator

Inmates in the Oregon Department of Corrections can be located through the Oregon Department of Corrections website (Find Offender Information):
http://docpub.state.or.us/OOS/intro.jsf

You will need the inmate’s name or SID number.

Inmate Services Unit
The Inmate Services Unit administers visitation. Information on visitation rules and mail rules can be found at:
http://www.oregon.gov/DOC/OPS/inmate_services_unit.shtml

Information on Oregon’s correctional institutions can be found at:
http://www.oregon.gov/DOC/OPS/index.shtml

Each institution has its own web site, which can be accessed from the link above.

A list of DOC institutions is included in this document and can be found on page

Information on Reentry and transitional services can be found at the Oregon Reentry Wiki: http://oregonreentry.wikidot.com/start

Locating Inmates and Visitation Procedures for Oregon Jails

Each county has its own website. From the county website homepage you can navigate to the sheriff’s office web page where there are links to the inmate locator and visitor information.

County web sites can be located through the Oregon Blue Book at:
http://bluebook.state.or.us/local/counties/counties.htm

Locating Inmates and Visitation Procedures Federal Prisons

To find parents housed in a federal prison go to the federal inmate locator. Each federal facility has its own visitation hours and procedures. General visitation and contact guidelines can be viewed here.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Oregon Prisons</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Type of Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Creek Correctional Facility</td>
<td>24499 SW Grahams Ferry Road, Wilsonville, OR 97070</td>
<td>(503) 570-6400</td>
<td>Women’s minimum and medium security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder River Correctional Facility</td>
<td>3600 - 13th Street, Baker City, Oregon 97814-1346</td>
<td>(541) 523-6680</td>
<td>Men’s medium security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia River Correctional Institution</td>
<td>9111 NE Sunderland Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97211-1799</td>
<td>(503) 280-6646 ext 241</td>
<td>Men’s medium security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santiam Correctional Institution</td>
<td>4005 Aumsville Hwy SE, Salem, Oregon 97317</td>
<td>(503) 378-2144</td>
<td>Men’s minimum security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Ridge Correctional Institution</td>
<td>3920 East Ashwood Road, Madras, Oregon 97741</td>
<td>(541) 325-5999</td>
<td>Men’s minimum security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutter Creek Correctional Institution</td>
<td>95200 Shutters Landing Lane, North Bend, Oregon 97459-0303</td>
<td>(541) 756-6666</td>
<td>Men’s minimum security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution</td>
<td>2500 Westgate, Pendleton, Oregon 97801-9699</td>
<td>(541) 276-0700</td>
<td>Men’s medium security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake River Correctional Institution</td>
<td>777 Stanton Blvd, Ontario, Oregon 97914-8335</td>
<td>(541) 881-5000</td>
<td>Men’s multi-level security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Creek Correctional Facility</td>
<td>5465 Turner Road SE, Salem, Oregon 97317</td>
<td>(503) 378-2600</td>
<td>Men’s minimum security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Fork Forest Camp</td>
<td>48300 Wilson River Hwy, Tillamook, OR 97141-9799</td>
<td>(503) 842-2811</td>
<td>Men’s minimum security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State Correctional Institution</td>
<td>3405 Deer Park Drive SE, Salem, Oregon 97310-9385</td>
<td>(503) 373-0125</td>
<td>Men’s medium security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Rivers Correctional Institution</td>
<td>82911 Beach Access Rd, Umatilla, OR 97882</td>
<td>(541) 922-2001</td>
<td>Men’s minimum and medium security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State Penitentiary</td>
<td>2605 State Street, Salem, Oregon 97310-0505</td>
<td>(503) 378-2453</td>
<td>Men’s medium and maximum security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warner Creek Correctional Facility</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1500, 20654 Rabbit Hill Road, Lakeview, OR 97730-5000</td>
<td>(541) 947-8200</td>
<td>Men’s medium security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>