

dave@maxtedlaw.com
hannah@maxtedlaw.com

Dan Meyer #56686
SPERO JUSTICE CENTER
1312 17th St. Suite 642
Denver, CO 80202
dan.meyer@sperojjustice.org

Alexandra M. Jordan*
Leslie A. Bailey*
PUBLIC JUSTICE
475 14th Street, Suite 610
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 622-8150
ajordan@publicjustice.net
lbailey@publicjustice.net

Elizabeth Rossi*
Matthew Garcia*
CIVIL RIGHTS CORPS
1601 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 800
(202) 844-4975
elizabeth@civilrightscorps.org
matthewgarcia@civilrightscorps.org

Hong Le*
Jean Strout*
NATIONAL CENTER FOR YOUTH LAW
1212 Broadway, Suite 600
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 920-3542
hle@youthlaw.org
jstrout@youthlaw.org

**EMERGENCY MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Certification of Conferral: Plaintiffs were unable to confer with opposing counsel prior to filing this Motion because Plaintiffs filed this Motion simultaneously with their Complaint. Plaintiffs will confer with opposing counsel promptly upon entry of appearance and so notify the court.

* Application for admission *pro hac vice* is forthcoming.

Plaintiffs, E.L. and D.L., minors, represented by their next friend Scarlet Ramirez, and Ashlee Trujillo, pursuant to Rule 65(a)–(b) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, move for (1) a temporary restraining order allowing them to visit their loved ones, and (2) a preliminary injunction on behalf of a class of similarly situated persons,¹ against Defendants Adams County Sheriff Gene Claps, in his individual and official capacities; Board of County Commissioners of Adams County (“Board” or “County”); and Adams County Jail Division Chief William Dunning, in his individual and official capacities (collectively, “County Defendants”).

I. INTRODUCTION

The Adams County Detention Facility (“jail”) bans all in-person family visits. Children and parents cannot look into each other’s eyes, hold hands, or hug. County Defendants created and enforce this policy, which violates rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships under the Colorado Constitution. This “Family Visit Ban” inflicts lifelong harm on the parent-child relationship and children’s emotional and psychological development. The Court should prohibit County Defendants from enforcing the Family Visit Ban.

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs E.L. and D.L., six and four years old respectively, cannot hug or see their father, Reynaldo Loya-Martinez, in person, because Mr. Loya-Martinez is incarcerated in the Adams County jail.² *See* Decl. of Scarlet Ramirez ¶ 2, Ex. A; Inmate Rules at 14.a, Ex. H.³ Nor can Plaintiff Ashlee Trujillo hug or look into the eyes of her 18-year-old son, Shawn Trujillo, who is

¹ Plaintiffs file this motion contemporaneously with a motion for class certification.

² *See* Adams County Sheriff’s Office, *Visit an Inmate*, <https://adamssheriffco.gov/inmate-services/visitation/> (last visited Oct. 24, 2025) (noting in person visitation “is currently not available”).

³ Citations to Exhibits A through Q herein refer to exhibits attached to Plaintiffs’ Complaint.

awaiting trial in the jail. Decl. of Ashlee Trujillo ¶ 3, Ex. D. Defendants Claps and Dunning operate the jail and set jail policy.⁴

The jail was built with five large contact visit rooms, following a court order and opinion of the Colorado Supreme Court requiring in-person family visits. *See Wesson v. Johnson*, 579 P.2d 1165 (Colo. 1978); Decl. of Caitlin Power ¶ 4, Ex. G. Still, County Defendants now enforce a total ban on family visitation. Under this illegal but lucrative agreement, the only way for Plaintiffs to talk with their loved ones is to pay \$0.15 per minute for a phone call or \$0.20 per minute for a video call. The Board negotiated and signed contracts authorizing Defendant HomeWAV, which is not a party to this Motion, to charge families for these calls. *See* 2020 HomeWAV Video Contract, Ex. J; 2021 HomeWAV Telephone Contract, Ex. K. Pursuant to the lucrative agreement, the County receives 40% of all video call revenue and 80% of all telephone call revenue. *See* Ex. J ¶ 11; Ex. K ¶ 10.

The total ban infringes on the constitutional rights of Plaintiffs and the classes of similarly situated individuals they seek to represent, *see* Compl., part IV.A.vii, while harming Plaintiffs, *see* Ex. A, Ex. D, Poehlmann Report, Ex. L, and undermining the safety and wellbeing of incarcerated people, staff, and the public, *see* Cochran Expert Rep., Ex. M; Schiraldi Expert Rep., Ex. N.

III. PLAINTIFFS SATISFY THE STANDARD FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

A temporary restraining order is warranted where “specific immediate and irreparable harm will occur absent the order.” *City of Golden v. Simpson*, 83 P.3d 87, 96 (Colo. 2004). To grant a preliminary injunction, the court must find (1) a reasonable probability of success on the merits;

⁴ *See* C.R.S. §§ 17-26-102, 30-10-503, 30-10-511; Adams County Sheriff’s Office, Adams County SO Policy Manual, Policy 901.4 (May 16, 2023), <https://public.powerdms.com/AdamsCountyUT/tree/documents/2601965>.

(2) a danger of real, immediate, and irreparable injury; (3) a lack of a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law; (4) no disservice to the public interest; (5) the balance of equities favors injunction; and (6) preservation of the status quo or protection of a party's rights. *Id.* Plaintiffs meet all requirements for both forms of relief.

A. Plaintiffs Demonstrate a Reasonable Probability of Success on the Merits.

Colorado's Constitution shields the parent-child relationship from government interference. The total ban on visits is so broad and harmful that it fails any applicable legal test.

i. The Colorado Constitution Is a Bulwark Against the Erosion of Civil Rights.

State court protection of civil rights matters now more than ever.⁵ Colorado courts have a long tradition of vigilantly guarding Colorado's fundamental individual and family rights. "Colorado's constitutional provisions are independent of, and may extend beyond, the federal constitution" *People v. Rodriguez*, 112 P.3d 693, 698 (Colo. 2005). Even where the text of the Colorado Constitution is similar or identical to its federal counterpart, the Supreme Court of Colorado has recognized that state provisions provide more robust protection. *See People v. Young*, 814 P.2d 834, 842 (Colo. 1991) (collecting cases). Colorado courts have ensured that Colorado's

⁵ See Justice Scott L. Kafker, *State Constitutional Law Declares Its Independence: Double Protecting Rights During A Time of Federal Constitutional Upheaval*, 49 Hastings Const. L.Q. 115, 144 (2022) ("[F]or our American constitutional rights to be fully protected, . . . state courts must step up and out of the shadow of the U.S. Supreme Court when interpreting their own constitutions"); Erwin Chemerinsky, *State Constitutions as the Future for Civil Rights*, 48 N.M. L. Rev. 259, 262 (2018) ("We need to turn to state constitutions for the expansion of civil liberties and civil rights."); John Paul Stevens, *The Other Constitutions*, N. Y. Rev. Books (Dec. 6, 2018), <https://www.nybooks.com/articles/2018/12/06/other-constitutions/> ("[S]tate judiciaries can set an example for the federal judiciary and ultimately persuade it to endorse rights that they have recognized and that should have prevailed as a matter of federal law for decades."); The Honorable Goodwin Liu, *State Constitutions and the Protection of Individual Rights: A Reappraisal*, 92 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 1307, 1337 (2017) ("State constitutional law matters.").

constitutional protections reflect values and needs unique to the state, not merely minimum standards set by federal law.

ii. The Colorado Constitution Protects The Fundamental Right to Familial Association.

The family is the traditional foundation of society. *See* Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-22-702 (“[F]amily life and the preservation of the traditional family unit are of vital importance to the continuation of an orderly society”). “[N]o more important or basic relationship exists in American society than that of parent and child” *Watso v. Colorado Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 841 P.2d 299, 306 (Colo. 1992). The liberty of children and parents to associate without undue government interference is a bedrock of our legal system and “far more precious than any property right.” *In re D.I.S.*, 249 P.3d 775, 785 (Colo. 2011).

The rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships are protected by the Due Process Clause of the Colorado Constitution.⁶ These rights are also protected by the Inalienable Rights Clause and the Unenumerated Rights Clause. *Colorado Anti-Discrimination Comm’n v. Case*, 380 P.2d 34, 40 (Colo. 1962) (Article II, Section 28, of the Colorado Constitution protects against the violation of “inherent rights”); *People in Int. of J.M.*, 768 P.2d 219, 221 (Colo.

⁶ “The due process clause of our state constitution, Article II, Section 25, requires at a minimum the same guarantees as those protected by the due process clause of the federal constitution.” *Air Pollution Variance Bd. v. W. Alfalfa Corp.*, 191 Colo. 455, 461, 553 P.2d 811, 816 (1976). The U.S. Supreme Court has long recognized that the parent-child relationship is protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The right to parent one’s child is “essential to the orderly pursuit of happiness by free men.” *Meyer v Nebraska*, 262 U.S. 390, 399 (1923). Indeed, “the interest of parents in the care, custody, and control of their children [] is perhaps the oldest of the fundamental liberty interests recognized by this Court.” *Troxel v Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, 65 (2000) (plurality op.) (collecting cases). A fundamental aspect of Plaintiffs’ right to freedom of association is “the formation and preservation” of their relationships with their jailed parents and children, which “by their nature, involve deep attachments and commitments.” *Roberts v. U.S. Jaycees*, 468 U.S. 609, 618–20 (1984).

1989) (“[B]asic values inherent in a free society and are thus protected by article II, section 3”).⁷ “[T]here are certain intimate or private associational interests which, because of their profound effect on the personal aspects of one’s life, qualify as fundamental constitutional rights.” *Ferguson v. People*, 824 P.2d 803, 808 (Colo. 1992). Among these rights, “parents possess a right to the ‘companionship, care, custody, and management’ of their children, and a fundamental right to maintain family relationships free from governmental interference.” *L.L. v. People*, 10 P.3d 1271, 1275 (Colo. 2000) (quoting *Stanley v. Illinois*, 405 U.S. 645, 651 (1972)). The right to familial association is reciprocal and held by parents and children alike. *In re Marriage of Hartley*, 886 P.2d 665, 674 (Colo. 1994) (“The right to family relationships applies reciprocally between parent and child.”); *Espinoza v. O’Dell*, 633 P.2d 455, 463 (Colo. 1981) (A parent’s interest “runs parallel to the child’s interest in a continued relationship and association with its parent, upon whom the child is dependent for custody, care, and nurture.”).

“[T]he parent-child relationship is afforded the greatest constitutional protection within the context of the right to familial association.” *Salah v. People*, 2024 CO 54, ¶ 27. The ability to touch, hug, and look into the eyes of a parent or child is at the heart of that right. *See McKercher v. Green*, 58 P. 406, 410 (Colo. App. 1899) (“[I]t is the instinct of childhood that the tendrils of its confidence and affections reach out and entwine about those who perform to it the parental

⁷ Like one’s right to be free “from governmental interference in the exercise of his intellect, in the formation of opinions, in the expression of them and in action or inaction dictated by his judgment,” *Zavilla v. Masse*, 147 P.2d 823, 827 (Colo. 1944), the right “to seek and obtain safety and happiness and to acquire property unfettered by discriminations based on race and color,” *Colorado Anti-Discrimination Comm’n v. Case*, 380 P.2d 34, 40 (Colo. 1962), “the rights of freedom of movement and to use the public streets and facilities,” *People in Int. of J.M.*, 768 P.2d 219, 221 (Colo. 1989), and “the right of a person to defend his or her life,” *People v. Wakefield*, 2018 COA 37, ¶ 26, the right to familial association is inherent, inalienable, and fundamental in a free society, *Wesson*, 579 P.2d at 1167.

office.”). The separation of a parent and child combined with the denial of visitation is as injurious to the relationship as is the termination of parental rights. *See Overturf v. Dist. Ct. of 20th Jud. Dist.*, 602 P.2d 850, 851 (Colo. 1979) (“[I]naction is tantamount to termination when children are in foster homes and no visitation by the mother is allowed.”). A ban on physical contact strikes at the very core of this constitutionally protected relationship.

iii. Defendants’ Family Visit Ban Burdens Plaintiffs’ Constitutional Rights.

A total ban on physical contact between children and parents interferes with their constitutionally protected relationship. *See* Kenneth L. Karst, *The Freedom of Intimate Association*, 89 Yale L.J. 624, 630 (1980) (The right to intimate association “implies an expectation of access of one person to another particular person’s physical presence, some opportunity for face-to-face encounter.”). Intimacy depends on physical presence and touch as vital parts of a full, loving parent-child relationship. “The importance of the familial relationship, to the individuals involved and to the society, *stems from the emotional attachments that derive from the intimacy of daily association . . .*” *Salah*, ¶ 21 (emphasis in original) (quoting *Smith v. Org. of Foster Fams. For Equal. & Reform*, 431 U.S. 816, 844 (1977)). Research confirms the importance of contact visits to the parent-child relationship. Visiting a jailed parent or child, particularly contact visits that allow a child to touch and hug her parent, can substantially decrease the negative effects of separation on a family. *See* Ex. L ¶¶ 42-44. Without adequate, meaningful visitation, a child is unable “to benefit from that parent’s love and guidance.” *Bernick v. Bernick*, 505 P.2d 14, 15 (Colo. App. 1972).

There is no substitute for in-person visits. *See People ex rel. D.G.*, 140 P.3d 299, 305 (Colo. App. 2006) (“The term visitation contemplates face-to-face encounters between parents and

children.”). Video calls, phone calls, letters, and messaging—all of which are recorded and non-private—are supplements, not an adequate replacement for intimate human contact. Contact visits strengthen parent-child relationships more than other means of communication: non-contact alternatives cannot satisfy a child’s need to be held or a parent’s need to hold their child’s hand. See Danielle Haverkate and Kevin Wright, *The differential effects of prison contact on parent-child relationship quality and child behavioral changes*, 5 Corrections: Policy, Practice, & Research, 222–44 (2020), https://static.prisonpolicy.org/scans/Haverkate_Wright_2020.pdf; *Searle v. Searle*, 172 P.2d 837, 840 (Colo. 1946) (quoting *Brock v. Brock*, 212 P. 550, 551 (Wash. 1923) (“[T]o deny to the child an opportunity to know, associate with, love, and be loved by either parent, may be a more serious ill than to refuse it in some part those things which money can buy.”)).⁸ Without in-person contact visits, family bonds weaken, leading to lasting harm. By denying Plaintiffs physical companionship with their loved one, Defendants infringe on their fundamental rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships.

iv. Defendants’ Family Visit Ban Is Not Necessary to Promote a Compelling Interest.

In reviewing a challenge based on substantive due process grounds under the Colorado Constitution, courts “initially ask whether the challenged rule infringes upon a fundamental constitutional right.” *City & Cnty. of Broomfield v. Farmers Reservoir & Irrigation Co.*, 239 P.3d

⁸ Nor are video calls an option for many people. Some are too young or too poor to set up an account, suffer from a disability that makes the calls impracticable or impossible, or they lack the necessary identification, internet access, or technical know-how. Each 30-minute video call through HomeWAV costs \$6.00. For families living in poverty, these costs function as outright bans, depriving people of the emotional and psychological attachments derived from the intimacy of regular association. See *In re Marriage of Ciesluk*, 113 P.3d 135, 142 (Colo. 2005) (quoting *Jaramillo v. Jaramillo*, 823 P.2d 299, 306 (N.M. 1991) (“[A] legal rule that operates to chill the exercise of the right, absent a sufficient state interest to do so, is as impermissible as one that bans exercise of the right altogether.”)).

1270, 1277 (Colo. 2010). If the right is fundamental, the court must “strictly scrutinize the offending restriction.” *Lorenz v. State*, 928 P.2d 1274, 1277 (Colo. 1996). “[T]he state must prove that the challenged legislation is necessary to promote some compelling governmental interest.” *People v. Young*, 859 P.2d 814, 818 (Colo. 1993). Similarly, “the state must establish a compelling interest before it may curtail the exercise of” fundamental rights protected by the Inalienable Rights Clause. *People in Int. of J.M.*, 768 P.2d 219, 221 (Colo. 1989). Because the rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships are fundamental under the Due Process and Inalienable Rights Clauses, any restriction imposed by the government on these rights must satisfy strict scrutiny. *In re E.L.M.C.*, 100 P.3d 546, 552 (Colo. App. 2004) (“[T]he strict scrutiny test applies to statutes which infringe on the parent-child relationship.”); *City of Longmont v. Colorado Oil & Gas Ass’n*, 2016 CO 29, ¶ 58 (Article II, section 3 of the Colorado Constitution “protects fundamental rights from abridgment by the state absent a compelling government interest.”).

The Supreme Court of Colorado has already struck down, on federal substantive due process grounds, a similar attempt by Adams County to restrict contact visits at the jail. *Wesson*, 579 P.2d at 1168. The Court applied strict scrutiny to the ban, holding that “the burden is on the state to prove that the security of the institution precludes the operation of [a contact visitation] program.” *Id.* at 1167. Adams County was unable to meet this burden, and the Court ordered the jail “to permit contact visitations.” *Id.* at 1168.⁹ Although Plaintiffs’ claims are premised on the Colorado Constitution, *Wesson* demonstrates that the application of strict scrutiny to the infringement of the fundamental right to familial association in Colorado’s jails is both workable

⁹ No court has ever vacated Judge Bowling’s Order adopting the Regulations for Contact Visitation at the Adams County Jail. *See* Adams Contact Regs., Ex. F.

and imperative for the adequate protection of the Plaintiffs’ familial interests as enshrined in the Colorado Constitution. Indeed, Colorado’s constitutional protections are independent of federal law and frequently provide greater safeguards for fundamental rights. *See supra* part III.A.i.¹⁰

More recently, the Colorado Supreme Court considered the right to familial association in the context of probation. The Court held that because due process includes the “right to familial association,” probation conditions that infringe on the parent-child relationship “must be supported by specific findings regarding the compelling circumstances that justify the limitation.” *Salah*, ¶¶ 21-22, 30. The same level of scrutiny applies to mandatory protection orders that infringe on the “fundamental right to parental association.” *People v. Zoller*, 2023 COA 117, ¶ 20.

As *Wesson*, *Salah*, and *Zoller* demonstrate, for Defendants’ Family Visit Ban to survive a constitutional challenge, Defendants must prove that “(1) it is justified by compelling circumstances, and (2) the purpose of the [policy] cannot be accomplished by less restrictive

¹⁰ While the U.S. Supreme Court has never explicitly considered what standard should apply to infringements of the U.S. Constitution’s fundamental right to the parent-child relationship in this context, it has moved from applying searching scrutiny to infringements on the fundamental rights of incarcerated people to a more deferential standard. *Compare Procunier v. Martinez*, 416 U.S. 396, 413 (1974) (holding that a prison regulation that burdens a fundamental right must “further an important or substantial governmental interest[]” and the restriction must “be no greater than is necessary or essential to the protection of the particular governmental interest involved”), *overruled by Thornburgh v. Abbott*, 490 U.S. 401 (1989), *with Turner v. Safley*, 482 U.S. 78 (1987) (evaluating prison regulations based on whether they are reasonably related to a legitimate penological goal, the availability of alternatives, and the impact of protecting the right on institutional order); *Block v. Rutherford*, 468 U.S. 576 (1984) (upholding a contact visitation ban that permitted non-contact in-person visits based on particular facts after trial). Colorado courts have not embraced the *Turner* test, citing the case only twice in published opinions. The Colorado Supreme Court has never cited it, and has not endorsed *Turner* as a framework for state constitutional claims, let alone claims raising fundamental parent-child rights brought by people who are not incarcerated challenging a policy adopted to generate revenue, which is not a legitimate penological goal. Colorado courts should reject *Turner*, which fails to account for the independent protections provided by the Colorado Constitution.

means.” *Zoller*, ¶ 20. The policy does not satisfy this test. Preventing children and parents from seeing their jailed loved ones is not a compelling interest. Nor is profit, which Plaintiffs allege is the primary motivating factor for continued enforcement of the total ban. No case has ever held that the state can infringe a fundamental right as part of a scheme to generate revenue. To the extent the County Defendants attempt to justify their scheme to profit from the ban on visits by pointing to jail security, this argument fails. First, the overwhelming evidence demonstrates that banning all visits frustrates legitimate interests in safety and security, both inside the jail and in the public. Ex. N ¶ 111 (contact visitation “reduces inmate incidents and violence,” and “has been correlated with fewer drugs entering jails”). “Visitation assists in safe and effective confinement by contributing to offender stability.” *Flores v. Colorado Dep’t of Corr.*, 3 P.3d 464, 466 (Colo. App. 1999); *see also Wesson*, 579 P.2d at 1167 (“The right to touch, see and hear visitors has an important psychological impact upon persons who are confined.”). Instead, the total visit ban undermines safety. “[C]ontact visitation is the correctional field’s well-accepted standard for inmate-family visitation. It normalizes inmates in the eyes of correctional staff, reduces inmate incidents and violence, and improves inmate and staff morale and inmate behavior.” Ex. N ¶ 111. The Family Visit Ban does not further any legitimate state interest.

Second, the Family Visit Ban is “overly broad.” *Tattered Cover, Inc. v. Tooley*, 696 P.2d 780, 784 (Colo. 1985). Even if the evidence showed that banning family contact could promote a compelling interest, the restriction of a fundamental right must be narrowly tailored to the government’s compelling interest. *See, e.g., Tattered Cover, Inc. v. City of Thornton*, 44 P.3d 1044, 1057 (Colo. 2002) (“The government must not do anything that abridges fundamental rights unless the government’s action bears the appropriate connection to its compelling government interest,

and this connection must be both direct and significant.”). An undifferentiated, permanent ban is not “absolutely necessary” for any legitimate penological interest. Most corrections facilities do not enforce such a ban, and the jail complied with a court order requiring visits for decades—an order they are now presumably violating since they have never sought its termination. There are numerous reasonable alternatives that could further jail security. To take one of many examples, visits to specific individuals might be limited based on an individualized determination that the detainee “present[s] a threat to the security of the institution” or “in certain emergency situations.” *Wesson*, 1579 P.2d at 1168. County jails and state prisons, including in Colorado, implement these alternatives every day.

v. Defendants’ Family Visit Ban Fails Any Lesser Form of Scrutiny.

Even under a less searching standard, the blanket prohibition on visits is so arbitrary, broad, and counterproductive that it would fail any legal test that balances the relevant interests. As an initial matter, the total ban on family contact cannot be justified by any legitimate penological goal. The research shows that bans on contact visitation actually undermine every recognized penological interest. *See supra* part III.A.iv. Further, Defendants do not maintain the total ban based on any assessment that it furthers penological interests. They did not consider the evidence and determine that a blanket ban was important for the well-being of staff, the security of inmates, or the public good. Nor could they, given the overwhelming evidence to the contrary. There is no evidence that the Family Visit Ban is enforced for any reason other than profit.

Even if the ban furthered a legitimate goal, it would still be overbroad given the myriad alternatives to ending family visits. Even after the retreat from protecting the civil rights of prisoners and their families under the post-*Turner* regime, courts have found that permanent or

arbitrary bans on visits may be unconstitutional under the more deferential balancing test now applied in federal court to visitation claims brought by convicted prisoners. *See, e.g., Easterling v. Thurmer*, 880 F.3d 319, 323 n.6 (7th Cir. 2018); *Manning v. Ryan*, 13 F.4th 705, 708 (8th Cir. 2021). Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits no matter what standard applies.

B. Injunctive Relief Is Necessary to Prevent Real, Specific, Immediate, and Irreparable Injury, and There Is No Adequate Remedy at Law.

Every day that passes, Plaintiffs cannot touch, hug, or look into the eyes of their parent or child. “‘Irreparable harm’ is a pliant term adaptable to [] unique circumstances” that is generally “defined as ‘certain and imminent harm for which a monetary award does not adequately compensate.’” *Gitlitz v. Bellock*, 171 P.3d 1274, 1278–79 (Colo. App. 2007) (quoting *Wisdom Imp. Sales Co. v. Labatt Brewing Co.*, 339 F.3d 101, 113 (2d Cir. 2003)). Damages cannot restore the time lost or undo the harm caused to child-parent relationships by the Family Visit Ban.

“State equity courts will enjoin the enforcement of a state statute or law in situations where . . . fundamental constitutional rights are being destroyed” *Rathke v. MacFarlane*, 648 P.2d 648, 652 (Colo. 1982). Plaintiffs seek to protect their fundamental rights under the Colorado Constitution and necessarily face irreparable injury to which there is no adequate remedy at law. *See Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990, 1002 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976)) (“It is well established that the deprivation of constitutional rights ‘unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.’”). Preventing children and parents from having any contact for extended periods of time is unquestionably irreparable harm that cannot be timely and adequately remedied by damages. *E.g., Washington v. Trump*, 847 F.3d 1151, 1169 (9th Cir. 2017) (identifying “separated families” as irreparable harm). This injury is also acutely specific as required for a temporary restraining order. *Simpson*, 83 P.3d at 96. Every day without in-person

contact causes immediate suffering. *See* Compl., part IV.A.vii. Plaintiff Ashlee Trujillo, whose son was sent to the jail just after his 18th birthday, “can’t fully parent and be what [her son] needs in that moment” and can’t experience “the emotional connection of being with him in person, looking into his eyes.” Ex. D ¶¶ 13, 15. She has medical procedures coming up: “I’m scared that if I don’t wake up from surgery, Shawn and I will never again get to feel that emotion from hugging as son and mother.” *Id.* at 16. The empirical evidence similarly shows that physical touch is a vital part of child development and deprivation of the touch of caregivers creates lasting psychological harms. *See* Compl., part IV.B.ii-iii. Plaintiffs E.L. and D.L., whose father is detained at the jail, “miss their dad and want to give him a hug or cuddle him.” Ex A ¶ 9. Both boys have developed separation anxiety and issues with school. Ex. A ¶ 8. According to their mother, not being able to visit their father “affects the kids emotionally and developmentally, and those are lifelong impacts.” *Id.* ¶ 10. In addition to seeking a temporary restraining order granting relief on an individual basis, Ms. Trujillo, E.L. and D.L. seek a preliminary injunction on behalf of “[a]ll individuals whose parent or child is currently detained or will become detained in Adams County Jail.” *See* Pls.’ Mot. for Class Cert. Each member of the class is subject to immediate and irreparable harm by the Family Visit Ban.

C. The Public Interest is Served by Injunctive Relief.

The public interest weighs in favor of an injunction. “First, ‘it is always in the public interest to prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights,’ as a preliminary injunction would do here.” *Carranza v. Reams*, 614 F. Supp. 3d 899, 917 (D. Colo. 2020) (quoting *Awad v. Ziriach*, 670 F.3d 1111, 1132 (10th Cir. 2012)). Second, the requested orders would bring benefits to the public at large. The Family Visit Ban undermines important public interests in promoting the

family unit and preventing harm to children. *See R. McG. v. J. W.*, 615 P.2d 666, 670 (Colo. 1980) (“No one questions the interest of the state in preserving the integrity of family units already in existence”); *In re Marriage of McSoud*, 131 P.3d 1208, 1216 (Colo. App. 2006) (“[A] state has a compelling interest in guarding children against substantial physical or emotional harm.”). Restoring visitation would also promote safety. *See Flores*, 3 P.3d at 466 (“Visitation assists in safe and effective confinement by contributing to offender stability.”).

D. The Balance of Equities Favors Injunction.

Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm if the injunction is not granted because they will continue to suffer an ongoing violation of their constitutional rights. Equity favors the cessation of constitutional violations. *See Landmark Towers Ass’n, Inc. by EWG-GV, LLC v. UMB Bank, N.A.*, 2018 COA 100, ¶ 39, *as corrected* (July 26, 2018) (identifying a due process violation in weighing of the equities). Moreover, Plaintiffs are subject to ongoing emotional and psychological harms with lifelong repercussions. *See supra* part III.A.iii, III.B. County Defendants, meanwhile, will not be harmed by an injunction, as contact visits are beneficial for correctional facilities and their staff. The evidence establishes that visit bans like the one implemented by County Defendants will likely continue to lead to misconduct in the jail, crime in the community, lower staff morale and retention, and more money spent by the County when people are re-arrested. *See Compl.*, part IV.E. An injunction ordering County Defendants to cease the Family Visit Ban would increase the safety and security of the jail, lower recidivism, and ultimately save money. Moreover, Plaintiffs do not seek the removal of video call services; they seek only the restoration of contact visits. Defendants’ apparent interest in generating revenue from paid phone and video calls cannot justify or outweigh

ongoing constitutional violations and the irreparable harm caused to the parent-child relationship. The balance of equities weighs in favor of preliminary relief.

E. A Preliminary Injunction Will Preserve The Status Quo and Protect Plaintiffs' Constitutional Rights Pending a Trial on the Merits.

“A preliminary injunction is designed to preserve the status quo or protect rights pending the final determination of a cause.” *Simpson*, 83 P.3d at 96. The requested relief serves both purposes. “[T]he appropriate status quo in a situation like this is the status quo ante, that is the status quo before the rule was enacted.” *Sanger v. Dennis*, 148 P.3d 404, 419 (Colo. App. 2006). The Colorado Supreme Court previously held that the jail was required “to permit contact visitations.” *Wesson*, 579 P.2d at 1168. Prior to the enactment of the Family Visit Ban, visits were permitted and family members of people incarcerated at the jail could maintain their family relationships through physical contact. The requested injunction would therefore “restore[] the most recent peaceable status quo.” *Pryor v. Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 99 F.4th 1243, 1255 (10th Cir. 2024). Moreover, the ban infringes on Plaintiffs’ constitutional right to familial association. *See supra* parts III.A.ii-iii. The requested relief will protect Plaintiffs’ fundamental rights.

IV. CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant the proposed temporary restraining order and, after appropriate expedited proceedings, grant the proposed preliminary injunction on behalf of the class of similarly situated persons suffering this ongoing irreparable harm. Plaintiffs request the Court waive the security bond or set it at \$1. *Carranza*, 614 F. Supp. at 921. Plaintiffs further request that the Court schedule a hearing on the motion for a temporary restraining order, with notice to the adverse parties and their counsel, on the afternoon of Friday, October 31, 2025 or, alternatively, on Monday, November 3, 2025.

Date: October 28, 2025,

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kevin S. Hannon

Kevin S. Hannon #16015
Yohania T. Santana #58560
SINGLETON SCHREIBER, LLP
1641 N. Downing Street
Denver, CO 80218
(720) 704-6028
khannon@singletonschreiber.com
ysantana@singletonschreiber.com

/s/ David G. Maxted

David G. Maxted #52300
Hannah G. Dodson #57779
MAXTED LAW LLC
1543 Champa Street Suite 400
Denver, CO 80202
dave@maxtedlaw.com
hannah@maxtedlaw.com

/s/ Dan Meyer

Dan Meyer # 56686
SPERO JUSTICE CENTER
1312 17th St. Suite 642
Denver, CO 80202
dan.meyer@sperojjustice.org

/s/ Alexandra Jordan

Alexandra M. Jordan*
Leslie A. Bailey*
PUBLIC JUSTICE
475 14th Street, Suite 610
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 622-8150
ajordan@publicjustice.net
lbailey@publicjustice.net

/s/ Elizabeth Rossi

Elizabeth Rossi*
Matthew Garcia*
CIVIL RIGHTS CORPS
1601 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 800
(202) 844-4975
elizabeth@civilrightscorps.org
matthewgarcia@civilrightscorps.org

/s/ Hong Le

Hong Le*
Jean Strout*
NATIONAL CENTER FOR YOUTH LAW
1212 Broadway, Suite 600
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 920-3542
hle@youthlaw.org
jstrout@youthlaw.org

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

**Application for admission pro hac vice forthcoming*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on October 28, 2025, I filed this **Emergency Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction** with the Clerk of the Court via the Colorado E-filing system, and that a copy of that document was sent for service on Defendants via the manner indicated below:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ADAMS COUNTY c/o Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners of Adams County 4430 South Adams County Parkway Brighton, CO 80601	() First Class Mail (x) Hand Delivery () Overnight Delivery () E-Service () Email
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<p>GENE CLAPS, <i>Adams County Sheriff, in his official capacity</i> 4430 South Adams County Parkway 1st Floor, Suite W5400 Brighton, CO 80601</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> First Class Mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Overnight Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> E-Service <input type="checkbox"/> Email</p>
<p>GENE CLAPS, <i>in his individual capacity</i> [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and, 4430 South Adams County Parkway 1st Floor, Suite W5400 Brighton, CO 80601</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> First Class Mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Overnight Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> E-Service <input type="checkbox"/> Email</p>
<p>WILLIAM DUNNING, <i>Adams County Jail Division Chief, in his official capacity</i> 4430 South Adams County Parkway 1st Floor, Suite W5400 Brighton, CO 80601</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> First Class Mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Overnight Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> E-Service <input type="checkbox"/> Email</p>
<p>WILLIAM DUNNING, <i>in his individual capacity</i> [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and, 4430 South Adams County Parkway 1st Floor, Suite W5400 Brighton, CO 80601</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> First Class Mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Overnight Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> E-Service <input type="checkbox"/> Email</p>
<p>HOMEWAV, LLC c/o its Colorado Registered Agent: C T Corporation System 7700 E Arapahoe Rd Ste 220 Centennial, CO 80112</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> First Class Mail <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hand Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Overnight Delivery <input type="checkbox"/> E-Service <input type="checkbox"/> Email</p>

/s/ Kevin S. Hannon
Kevin S. Hannon

Exhibit A

Declaration of Scarlet Ramirez

Declaration of Scarlet Ramirez

1. My name is Scarlet Ramirez.
2. I am the mother and Next Friend to my two sons: E.L., who is six years old, and D.L., who is four years old. Their father Reynaldo has been detained in the Adams County Detention Facility since February 2025. Due to the jail's family visitation ban, E.L. and D.L. have been unable to see, hug, and physically touch their dad for eight months.
3. For the first few years of the kids' lives, Reynaldo was a stay-at-home father. Even after their father and I separated in 2023, Reynaldo was very involved in co-parenting. E.L. and D.L. would often spend the night at their grandparents' house and see their dad there. They always looked forward to having in-person time with their dad.
4. When we were all living together, E.L. and D.L. loved spending time with their dad. They liked to play outside in the park or on the trampoline and playground in our backyard. They would often have little picnics on the bench behind our house, where they'd sit together and eat.
5. E.L. and D.L. frequently stay with their grandparents during the weekends and in the summer during the workday. They talk to their dad over video calls while under their grandparents' supervision. When I pick them up again, E.L. and D.L. tell me about the video calls. They play video games so their dad can watch them play. They tell their dad about how school is going and about their hobbies like Minecraft, Roblox, jumping on the trampoline, and playing with their pet cat.
6. E.L. and D.L. sometimes drive by the jail with their grandparents when they call their dad so that they can feel closer to him. When he drives by the jail, E.L. tells his dad, "Daddy, we're here to get you out."
7. Because E.L. and D.L. are so young, it is easier for them to focus and engage when interacting with people face to face. When they call their father through video, it is more difficult for them to stay focused. In-person time, when they are able to embrace and physically connect, is much more meaningful for them.
8. The separation has been challenging for both E.L. and D.L., who have developed separation anxiety. E.L. struggled in school last year after his dad was detained. He began to experience behavioral issues and struggled to get along with his peers. It was tough for him to not see his dad. Some days, D.L. will not want to attend school at all. Both children don't like to be outside of the home for extended periods of time. If we leave, it's very brief and then they want to come home because that's where they feel the safest.

Exhibit A

9. E.L. and D.L. often say that they miss their dad and want to give him a hug or cuddle him. They miss playing video games with him, spending time outside with him, and his physical touch. E.L. has said, "I want the rules guy to change the rules so kids can hug their dads more."
10. Regular in-person visits with their dad would provide stability and reassurance for the children and foster their connection with their father. Not being able to have consistent visits with him affects the kids emotionally and developmentally, and those are lifelong impacts. I believe that E.L. and D.L. will need to have therapy or counseling in the future to process the harm of the separation.
11. I have a good relationship with the children's paternal grandparents. If in-person contact visits were permitted at the jail, I would want their grandparents to take E.L. and D.L. to visit regularly.
12. I know this is happening to a lot of other children and parents. I've talked to my sons' lawyers about what it means for them to be involved in a class action lawsuit. I know they want to help other children like them be able to see their parents and help parents who are in the jail be able to see their children.
13. I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of Colorado that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my ability and knowledge.

Executed on the 11th day of October, 2025 in Adams County, Colorado.

Signature: Scarlet Ramirez

Name: Scarlet Ramirez

Date: 10/11/25

Exhibit C

Declaration of Autumn Ray

Declaration of Autumn Ray

1. My name is Autumn Ray, and I am J.B.'s mom and Next Friend. I had been living with my son and my husband, Orest Schur, on our family farm in El Paso County, Colorado, before Orest was incarcerated in Adams County Jail from June 16, 2025, to October 1, 2025. Now J.B. and I live on our farm with my mother.
2. Orest is the only father J.B. has ever known. Before he was incarcerated, Orest was very involved in J.B.'s life. In the past two years while fighting Orest's case in Adams County he was a stay at home parent which really solidified their father son bond since J.B. is our only child. J.B. is very mechanically inclined and would spend most of his days over summers or school breaks outside with Orest working on his truck, building animal shelters for the farm animals, or driving their ATV around. J.B. looks up to Orest with a type of reverence and models many of his hobbies after the things Orest and J.B. would do together. J.B. started running track because Orest loves to run and they would run together after school during the week. J.B. decided to become a mechanic in the Army because he wants to be just like his dad and join the military.
3. It has been extremely difficult for J.B. to adjust to not seeing his dad in person. Due to J.B.'s current diagnosis of ADHD and adjustment disorder, going from seeing his dad every day to only having brief phone calls has been very distressing for him. J.B. has not been sleeping well or eating much since being separated from Orest.
4. The visitation ban at Adams County Jail has taken a toll on my son's relationship with his dad. When J.B. and Orest were able to be together in person, J.B. had a lot of energy and really wanted to be part of the conversation, always interjecting himself between Orest and myself when outside doing work or trying to involve Orest in his newest imagination game. Since J.B. communicates best via hands-on interactions, the shift to phone calls over the past four months has resulted in J.B. often being withdrawn and distant.
5. J.B. is dealing with a lot of grief about Orest's case and meets with a youth therapist to help him deal with the grief.
6. It's impossible for J.B. to process his feelings with Orest over the phone. After he talks to his dad on the phone, J.B. really struggles to find the words to process his emotions and he tells me he's not sure what to say to his dad over the phone. Once prior to going into a session with the therapist, J.B. got to talk with Orest but they only had a few moments of time on the phone. After the session, the therapist expressed to me that J.B. seems to have a hard time verbalizing and processing these complex emotions.
7. Over the phone, J.B. can't see Orest's face or body language and it's very difficult for J.B. to understand tone of voice and other social cues on a phone call. This disconnect often causes J.B. to feel even sadder after the phone call than he was before. On the

Exhibit C

reverse side, J.B. cannot always use complete sentences or descriptions to verbalize his thoughts or actions. He uses vague terms like “over there” to describe his daily experiences. When Orest has a hard time understanding, it frustrates J.B. as he often doesn’t have another way of explaining what he intends to say.

8. Audio calls with Orest at the Adams County jail were frequently cut off due to signal issues, or were too staticky to hear well. The background noise was not properly muffled either, and when things were loud on Orest’s end, it was impossible to hear him. He also expressed not being able to hear me through the receiver when things were loud in the background, and at times we’d have to just hang up and try again later. When the call doesn’t connect or gets cut off, it causes both Orest and I to become frustrated; when J.B. hears that in us, it can cause him lots of distress. When calls would cut off unexpectedly when J.B. was talking, it would result in J.B. getting extremely angry and sad and cause him to isolate himself in his room.
9. When Orest was in Adams County, not all of the HomeWAV kiosks worked all the time. This meant that sometimes Orest would only be able to have very short conversations with J.B. because so many other people were lined up, listening to his conversation and waiting for the phone.
10. J.B. and I occasionally talked to Orest over video calls. J.B. could see other people in the background and would ask who they were.
11. Sometimes, when most of the HomeWAV kiosks were broken, the only time Orest was able to call for longer periods of time was very early in the morning or midday, while J.B. was at school. He would love to be able to put his son to bed and tell him everything is going to be okay, but it’s very difficult to get on the phone at that time because so many others in the pod are making calls in the evening.
12. It took J.B. a long time to understand and to stop asking when he could see Orest in person. J.B. has expressed numerous times that he would love to see Orest even if it meant driving up to Adams County to do so. In-person visits would go a long way in making sure their bond continues to be strong. J.B. would be reassured to see Orest and it would really help him process his grief with his dad. J.B. is a very hands-on kid and struggles with object permanence and anxious attachment issues. If he could see his dad in person, give him a hug, or touch his shoulder it would make a big difference in J.B.’s sense of security that his dad is there for him.
13. Orest was recently transferred to Crowley County Correctional Facility, which is a private prison housing people sentenced to state prison. J.B. is excited about Orest’s transfer because now we will be able to visit him in person. Crowley allows families to have in-person contact visits. J.B. has felt reassured knowing that I have submitted the visiting application already and is excited that now all we have to do is wait for approval.

Exhibit C

14. The video calls with Orest while he was in Adams County jail did not work in any capacity when at home. I thought it was my internet provider, which did experience slow downs in the evening when people local to me were using the internet more after work. With the sole purpose of making the HomeWAV video calls work, I purchased Starlink internet which is triple the cost of what we had before. But even with Starlink, the video calls would only work in a single spot on the couch with the phone against the window. For a kid like J.B., who struggles to sit still in the evening, this made video calling with his dad remain impossible because the slightest movement of the phone caused it to freeze up and Orest would have to hang up and call back.
15. I estimate that I spent anywhere from \$75 to \$115 per week on HomeWAV. When considering the loss of income of J.B.'s dad, the increased cost to even speak to Orest was difficult for us to justify. However, without spending the money to speak with Orest, J.B. would lose his only connection with his dad, which was too high a price to pay.
16. I know this is happening to many other families with loved ones incarcerated in Adams County Jail. I have talked to my son's lawyers about what it means for my son to be a part of a class action. J.B. told me he wants to be a part of this case so that he can help other kids see their parents and help parents like Orest be able to see their children.
17. I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of Colorado that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my ability and knowledge.

Executed on the 24th day of October, 2025, in Calhan, Colorado.


Signature

Autumn Ray
Printed Name

Exhibit D

Declaration of Ashlee Trujillo

Declaration of Ashlee Trujillo

1. My name is Ashlee Trujillo. I am 39 years old.
2. I live in Commerce City in Adams County. I have lived in Colorado for 35 years. I have raised three children here.
3. My middle son, Shawn Trujillo, has been in the Adams County Detention Facility since July 24, 2025. Because the jail does not allow visits, I have not seen or hugged my son, or looked into his eyes, in nearly three months.
4. Shawn is only 18 years old. He had just graduated high school when he was arrested. Before he was arrested, Shawn lived at home with me, my husband Aaron Trujillo, and my youngest son, R.T., who is 17 years old.
5. I have been experiencing serious health issues. Before he was arrested, Shawn was helping me to get healthy: he helped cook and clean, took me to the gym and on walks, and took me to doctor's appointments. The day after Shawn was arrested, I had surgery. I wanted to see Shawn so badly after my surgery to show him that I was ok and have his support in recovery, but the jail does not allow family visits.
6. After my surgery, I was not able to work full time. My husband had to take time off work to help care for me. This has caused enormous financial strain for my family.
7. I talk to Shawn multiple times every week. I spend hundreds of dollars each month on phone and video calls and fees through HomeWAV so I can talk to Shawn. Every time I deposit money to HomeWAV, I'm also charged tax, a cost recovery fee, and a HomeWAV deposit fee of \$2.00, regardless of the amount of money I deposit.
8. Shawn and I sometimes send each other video messages. These messages cost \$0.40 for a 40 second message.
9. Paying to talk to Shawn creates a severe financial strain for my family. Because of the cost of calls to Shawn, I struggle to pay for food and medical care.
10. The judge set Shawn's bail amount. Right now, it is too much for my family to afford, but every dollar I spend on HomeWAV is money I cannot save towards Shawn's bond to bring him home.
11. The HomeWAV call quality is bad and so frustrating. Calls drop. Calls also often cut off before the 30-minute mark, but HomeWAV charges the full cost anyway and has refused to reimburse me.

Exhibit D

12. The jail makes it so hard to talk to Shawn, even over HomeWAV. All calls must be initiated by Shawn; I can't call him. His unit is in lockdown all the time, and he is not permitted to use the HomeWAV kiosk during lockdown. It seems like the jail does not stick to any sort of predictable schedule.
13. We can't speak openly on HomeWAV calls, because they are monitored and out in the open of his unit. Jail staff have cut off my call with Shawn before because they didn't like what we were talking about. Shawn feels like he can't let all of his feelings out. We never know when the call will drop, so I can't fully parent and be what he needs in that moment.
14. I have tried sending Shawn letters, but the jail denies them and returns my letters to me. I remember that the jail once told me that there was too much ink on my letter. Another time, I printed photographs of family for Shawn and believed I did so in accordance with the jail's instructions, and they were still sent back.
15. It would mean everything to me to be able to hug my son—to let him know that I am here for him with more than just words. The emotional connection of being with him in person, looking into his eyes, just isn't there over video.
16. I have more medical procedures coming up. I'm afraid to go into surgery without getting to see or hug my son. I'm scared that if I don't wake up from surgery, Shawn and I will never again get to feel that emotion from hugging as son and mother.
17. If I were allowed to visit Shawn in person, I would go to the jail any time of day or night to see him.
18. I know Shawn's father, brothers, and other family would also love to visit him in person. Shawn and his younger brother, R.T., have been best friends their whole lives. Before Shawn was arrested, they shared a room. Now, R.T. hates being home because it is not home without his brother. R.T. got a job working nights after school so he can help with Shawn's bond.
19. I know this is happening to many other parents and children with loved ones in the Adams County jail. I think the family visit ban is wrong and I want to change the policy. I talked to my lawyers about what it means to be involved in a class action lawsuit. I want to help other families who are going through what I am experiencing.
20. I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of Colorado that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my ability and knowledge.

Executed on the 21st day of October, 2025, in Adams County, Colorado.

Exhibit D

A. Trujillo 10/21/25
Signature

Ashlee Trujillo
Printed Name

Exhibit E

Declaration of Cassondra Reeves

Declaration of Cassandra Reeves

1. My name is Cassandra Reeves. I am 43 years old.
2. I live in Denver County, Colorado, and work in Adams County, Colorado. I have lived in Colorado for over 30 years.
3. I am the mother of Lu-tejohn Baldwin, who is 23 years old and was incarcerated in the Adams County Jail from approximately August 2024 through February 2025.
4. When my son was first incarcerated, I found out because my brother was in the jail and told me my son was in Adams County jail.
5. Once I knew Lu-tejon was in the jail, I called the jail because I was concerned about his health and wanted to make sure he was getting treatment. They told me that Lu-tejon would have to request help himself.
6. Shortly after Lu-tejon got to the jail, my brother called to tell me that Lu-tejohn was hospitalized. I called every number I could trying to get information about Lu-tejon's health, but it was no use. I remember that the jail wouldn't tell me which hospital he was sent to. I remember being instructed to leave messages so I would get a call back, but I never did. My son's godmother also called the jail with me and left messages. I didn't hear any information about Lu-tejohn's well-being for two weeks until he was back in his housing pod and could finally call me over HomeWAV. Not being able to see Lu-tejohn while he was so sick and not being able to visit him afterwards to make sure he was alright was extremely difficult. During this time, I had panic attacks because I was so worried about Lu-tejohn's safety.
7. I talked to Lu-tejohn over the phone only a few times a month when he was in the jail. At first, Lu-tejohn didn't know how to use the video call on HomeWAV. Lu-tejohn was having health issues and was distant over the phone. I felt like if I was in person with him physically, Lu-tejohn would have been more responsive to me. Seeing my son, my best friend, depressed through a video screen was so hard. I wanted to hug him and tell him everything would be ok. There were always other people around, it was loud, and it was so hard to talk to him in that environment. I worried about my son constantly while he was in the jail.
8. I relied on updates from my brother to know how my son was doing. Whenever I could afford it, I put money on my brother's and son's HomeWAV accounts. I spent an estimated \$1000–1200 on HomeWAV calls.
9. I was short on rent because of the cost of HomeWAV. Sometimes, other financial demands were too much and I could not afford HomeWAV calls. Lu-tejon and I would

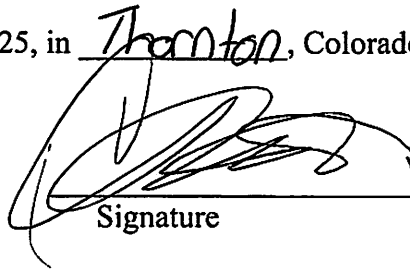
Exhibit E

have to sacrifice talking for weeks at a time and I could see that it broke my family to not be able to talk. Not being able to see or hear my son made my anxiety so much worse. I was depressed and wasn't able to be as present for my other children or at my job.

10. My mother has dementia and did not understand why she could not see my brother in the jail. He could call our mom only when I had enough money to put on his HomeWAV account so he could call her. And when he did call our mother, she had a very hard time remembering his calls and would frequently call me and ask for him. Hearing my mother's confusion and cries hurt me so much. Having to tell my mother, every day, that her son was in jail and couldn't call all the time was so hard. When my brother transitioned to another facility, my mother and I picked him up from Adams County jail and he was able to spend the night at our mother's home. Seeing my brother in person helps my mother remember their interactions and they both had big smiles on their faces being able to see each other in person again. If I could have taken my mother to see my brother at the jail, it would have helped her understand that he is okay.
11. The visitation ban at Adams County Jail also damaged my son's relationship with his 7-year-old child. I see my grandson regularly and would have taken him to visit his dad if I could. Even though my grandson knows Lu-tejohn, the separation made it difficult for my grandson to understand that Lu-tejohn is his dad. My grandson couldn't see his dad when Lu-tejohn was in the jail. If my son and grandson could have seen each other in person, it could have strengthened their bond.
12. Now, Lu-tejohn is in a halfway house. In this program, I am able to see Lu-tejohn almost every day, since I give him rides home from his job. I love seeing him. He is my best friend. I hug him every time I see him. We tell each other we love each other. Lu-tejohn can see how proud I am of him, and it gives him purpose. I have also been able to bring my grandson to visit Lu-tejohn in the halfway house. I could see how happy they were to be together, hug each other, and connect in person.
13. If I could have seen Lu-tejohn in person while he was in jail, my anxiety would have been better, because I could have seen he was okay. I would have held him and told him it would be okay. I would have encouraged him and just been his mom, supporting him and helping him to eat, sleep, and take care of himself.
14. I know this is happening and has happened to many other parents and children with loved ones in the Adams County jail. I talked to my lawyers about what it means to be involved in a class action lawsuit. I want to help other families who experienced what I went through.
15. I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of Colorado that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my ability and knowledge.

Exhibit E

Executed on the 22 day of October, 2025, in Thornton, Colorado.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cassandra Reeves', written over a horizontal line.

Signature

Cassandra Reeves

Printed Name

Exhibit L

Declaration and Expert Report of Julie A. Poehlmann

District Court, Adams County, Colorado

E.L., et al.,

Plaintiffs

v.

ADAMS COUNTY SHERIFF GENE
CLAPS, et al.,

Defendants

EXPERT REPORT AND DECLARATION OF JULIE A. POEHLMANN

I, Julie A. Poehlmann, declare as follows:

BACKGROUND

1. My name is Julie Poehlmann. I am a tenured professor of Human Development and Family Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where I have been a professor since 1999 and full professor since 2010. I have joint appointments in the Educational Psychology and Psychology Departments and I am also an affiliate of the Center for Law, Society, and Justice, the Institute for Research on Poverty, and the Center for Healthy Minds. I served as Human Development and Studies Department Chair from 2011 to 2015 and as the Director of the Center for Child and Family Well-Being from 2012 to 2017. I held the Dorothy O'Brien Chair in Human Ecology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison from 2015-2025.

2. I have been asked to opine on the research relating to the benefits of parent-child contact during parental incarceration and how it relates to the development and maintenance of parent-child relationships and child well-being. I am providing this report on behalf of the Plaintiffs and the classes of similarly situated individuals they seek to represent.

3. I earned a Ph.D. in clinical psychology in 1995 and an M.S. in clinical psychology in 1990. Both degrees are from Syracuse University. I earned an Honors B.A. in psychology and history from Marquette University in 1988, where I was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa.

4. I have published 94 peer-reviewed journal articles, 17 peer-reviewed book chapters, three edited monographs, three edited books (one in its second edition), and one co-authored book. Many of my articles are published in the field's top journals, including *Child Development*, *Developmental Psychology*, *Developmental Psychopathology*, *Pediatrics*, *Journal of Pediatrics*,

Exhibit L

American Psychologist, Journal of Marriage and Family, Journal of Family Psychology, and Mindfulness. My published papers have been cited 9,006 times as of October 19, 2025.

5. I present my work at national and international conferences and meetings around the country and world. I have given 96 conference presentations since 2000 in addition to 33 invited talks, including keynote addresses at national and international conferences. I have also given 53 outreach presentations to disseminate my work more broadly.

6. I have served as principal investigator (PI), co-investigator (co-I), or consultant on 34 grants, including serving as PI on more than \$8 million in awards from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and numerous foundations. I have served as co-Investigator or consultant on \$64 million in awards from the NIH, the National Institute of Justice, DHHS, and the National Institute of Corrections. I am currently one of the principal investigators of the Wisconsin site of the NIH-funded HEALthy Brain and Child Development (HBCD) study, the largest long-term study of early brain and child development in the United States (<https://hbcdstudy.org/>). I lead the 27-site consortium's workgroup on young children who experience transitions to nonparental care, including the substudy of pregnant mothers who meet the federal definition of prisoner, and their infants, once they are born.

7. I served on the Board of the International Coalition on Children with Incarcerated Parents (2018-2021), and I currently serve on the Board of Children of Imprisoned Parents International. I served as an advisor to Sesame Workshop on their Emmy-nominated initiative for children with incarcerated parents (2009-2013). I served on the planning committees for the 2022, 2023, and 2025 National Children with Incarcerated Parents Conference (Phoenix, AZ) and for a 2016 conference on children with incarcerated parents at the Urie Bronfenbrenner Center for Translational Research at Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), in addition to co-planning other national workshops and conferences between 2017 and 2025.

8. I am a licensed psychologist in Wisconsin, specializing in children and families.

9. My research focuses on child and family well-being and family relationships in the context of risk factors such as parental incarceration, premature birth, and prenatal substance exposure. I study the health and social, emotional, and cognitive development of infants and children using both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods involve statistically analyzing data that are numerical in nature, derived from questionnaires, interviews, behaviors and interactions coded from videos and live observations, and physiological measures. Qualitative methods involve collecting and analyzing non-numerical data, such as narrative transcriptions of interviews, to understand people's opinions, experiences, and interactions. My research includes investigating children's attachments to their parents and other caregivers. I have designed and evaluated interventions for children and their parents, including approaches that can be used in the

criminal justice system as well as contemplative practices (e.g., mindfulness or meditation) aimed at decreasing stress and increasing well-being in children and families.

10. My research has found that although parental incarceration is an adverse childhood experience, the development of children with incarcerated parents is heterogeneous. Some children with incarcerated parents are exposed to incarceration-specific risks such as witnessing the parent's arrest, which can lead to dysregulated stress responses and short- and long-term developmental challenges, especially when children already experience behavioral stress symptoms or anxiety. In contrast, other children with incarcerated parents experience supportive home environments, secure attachments to their caregivers, and positive visit experiences with their incarcerated parents, which can facilitate resilience processes.

11. My research program has accumulated evidence regarding children's development following parental incarceration from multiple mixed-method studies in addition to planning (HBCD study) and analysis (Adolescent Brain and Cognitive Development study) of population-based studies and other datasets. My mixed method studies involve use of both quantitative and qualitative methods of analyzing data that my research team has collected to answer specific questions about child development and family relationships in the context of parental incarceration. The mixed method studies have involved the use of purposive sampling, or intentionally selecting participants who have certain characteristics (e.g., age, gender) or experiences (e.g., parental incarceration). The results of studies using purposive sampling methods can only be generalized to the population from which the sample was drawn (Anrade, 2021). Population-based studies occur when each member of a defined population has a similar probability of being in the study sample, or when all the people in a defined population are sampled, and thus the characteristics of the sample represent the entire population. The findings of population-based studies are generalizable to the entire population. See Table 1 of Poehlmann-Tynan & Turney, 2021 for examples of population-based studies that include data on children with incarcerated parents (at <https://srcd.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cdep.12392>). It should be noted that the primary reason that I have collected new data on children with incarcerated parents is that the key measures of interest are often not found in population-based studies that also assess parental incarceration.

12. In the past 5 years, I served as an expert witness in *Grawn v. McKenna*, FC2016-009360 (Maricopa County Family Court, Arizona), providing expert testimony about children with incarcerated parents. I also provided expert consultation about incarcerated parents and their children for *Porter v. Ward Cox*, 2021-DRB-1263 (Superior Court for the District of Columbia, Family Division), *United States v. Sullivan*, 2020-FD1-001638 (United States District Court for the District of Columbia), *United States v. Smalls, Jeremiah*, 2023-FD1-002534 (United States District Court for the District of Columbia), and *Guillory v. Johnson* 2023-DRB001-923 (Superior

Court of the District of Columbia, Domestic Relations Branch).

13. Current cases in which I am serving as an expert witness are *McGuffin and S.M. v. Dannels et al.*, 6:20-CV-01163-MK (United States District Court, District of Oregon), *M.M. et al. v. Sheriff Mat King et al.*, CASE 24-000546-CZ (31ST Circuit Court St Clair County, Michigan), and *S.L. et al. v. Sheriff Christopher Swanson et al.*, CASE 24-120601-CZ (7TH Circuit Court Genesee County, Michigan), regarding children with incarcerated parents and their families.

14. I am being compensated at a rate of \$200 per hour for my work in this case in addition to being reimbursed for travel expenses.

15. A complete and correct CV that includes references to all of my publications from the past 10 years is attached as Exhibit A.

OVERVIEW

16. In forming my opinions, I rely on findings from multiple studies authored by interdisciplinary researchers and scholars of child development, attachment theory, and parent-child relationships, especially as it is impacted by incarceration. These studies use acceptable research methodologies. Because of ethical considerations, it is impossible to randomly assign children to having an incarcerated parent or not, or to visiting an incarcerated parent or not, and so the methods are observational by necessity. However, the research is still considered rigorous and reliable because of (1) use of appropriate sampling strategies, (2) use of measures with good psychometric properties, (3) use of statistical procedures that provide reliable results or rigorous qualitative analysis, and (4) replication of findings over time. The vast majority of studies cited have been published in peer-reviewed journals or peer-reviewed books, with high quality standards. One exception is when I have cited studies that are considered “white papers” released by reputable organizations (e.g., The Urban Institute, The Prison Policy Initiative, or The Justice Center of the Council of State Governments); the white papers have not gone through the peer review process so that their dissemination can be expedited but they are still generally considered reliable sources of information. Another exception is that I have cited two doctoral dissertations; while not peer-reviewed, they have been approved by a committee of professors and are considered reliable sources of information.

17. Additionally, the studies focusing on parental incarceration were most often performed in the United States, in both urban and rural areas, and in the context of prison and jail facilities that share numerous characteristics. Generally, the results from these studies either complement or replicate one another. I also rely on the knowledge and experience I have gained over the last two decades as a national expert and researcher in the area of children with incarcerated parents. Because of the research methods used and jurisdictions’ similarities, and based on my experience working with many jurisdictions, I believe that the research findings and practices described below are largely generalizable to other jurisdictions.

18. Plaintiffs’ Counsel have asked me for my professional opinion on the following questions:

- a. What is a healthy attachment style, and why is it important to child development?
- b. What type of contact with caregivers is required in order for children to form and maintain healthy attachments, and, specifically, what role does physical touch play at different stages of child development as it relates to parent-child relationships?
- c. What is the impact of separation from a parent/caregiver, where separation is due to the parent/caregiver's incarceration, on a child's development?
- d. What is the impact of separation from a child due to parental incarceration on an incarcerated parent/caregiver?
- e. What can mitigate the harms of parent-child separation, where the separation is due to incarceration? In particular, what role do visits play in mitigating those harms?
- f. What are the range of options for parent-child visits when a parent is incarcerated?
- g. To what extent does each type of visit mitigate the harms of parent-child separation, where the separation is due to incarceration?
- h. How can jail facilities best promote children's positive experiences with in-person contact visits?

19. My detailed opinions regarding each of these questions are set forth below. In short, there is consensus in the social science literature that children and parents affected by parental incarceration are at risk for numerous concerns regarding their health and mental health. Research has found that children and parents who are separated by incarceration can benefit from contact visits that involve touching and embracing each other in order to maintain healthy parent-child relationships. A lack of physical contact, in the form of not visiting or visiting in ways that prevent physical contact when no other visiting choices are available, can be stressful for incarcerated parents and their children, increasing risk for long-term negative consequences associated with parental incarceration such as health and mental health concerns, rearrest for the parent, trauma, and other negative consequences for the individual, family, and society.

OPINIONS

A. Children With Healthy Attachments Have Higher Levels of Well-Being

20. It is normative for infants to develop attachments to their parents and other caregivers (Bowlby, 1982). Infant-parent/caregiver attachments can be classified as organized, disorganized, or disordered. The most common type of infant-parent/caregiver attachment is an organized attachment; organized attachments can be classified as (1) secure, (2) insecure/anxious avoidant, and (3) insecure/anxious ambivalent/resistant (Ainsworth et al., 1978). Infants can also form disorganized attachments to their parents/caregivers; disorganized attachments are more likely to occur when children have experienced significant adversity or maltreatment (Main et al., 1985; Granqvist et al., 2017). There are also disorders of non-attachment, but these are rare and usually only occur in the context of early and severe deprivation (Guyon-Harris et al., 2021; Zeanah & Gleason, 2015).

21. A secure attachment is considered a healthy attachment style; children develop secure attachments to their parents and other caregivers when they learn to trust that the parent or other caregiver will consistently and sensitively respond to them in ways that keep the child safe, alleviate distress or discomfort, and foster the child's exploration of the environment (Bowlby et al., 1982; De Wolff & Van Ijzendoorn, 1997; McElwain et al., 2006). Disruptions in attachment occur when children experience separation from or loss of a parent or caregiver (Bowlby, 1973, 1980).

22. Longitudinal studies show that, on average, children who have formed secure attachments to their parents exhibit higher levels of well-being as they grow older, including fewer behavior problems, more curiosity, better emotion regulation, and more social competence compared to children who have formed insecure/anxious or disorganized attachments (Grossmann et al., 2006; Boldt et al., 2020; Ooi et al., 2006; Rasmussen et al., 2019; Sroufe et al., 2005). However, early attachments can change depending on shifts in caregiving and contexts of development, and early secure attachment does not *determine* later well-being; rather early secure attachment increases the probability that children will experience later well-being (Sroufe, 2005).

B. Repeated and Regular Contact – Especially Physical Touch – is Essential To Developing and Maintaining Secure Attachments to Caregivers

23. Children form and maintain attachments to their parents and other caregivers through repeated interactions with them (Bowlby, 1982; Ainsworth et al., 1978). Infants typically form attachments with people who provide daily care for them. The daily care includes meeting the child's needs for safety and engaging in feeding, diapering, bathing, soothing to sleep, holding, social interactions, and helping the child if they are sick or distressed. By their very nature (with the exception of distal social interactions like smiling, babbling or playing peekaboo), these early caregiving activities include physical contact between caregivers and infants (Ferber et al., 2008; Jean et al., 2009). Studies have relied on observational measures to determine the typical extent and nature of physical contact between parents and infants.

24. When a child experiences distress or fear and a parent or caregiver responds to assuage the child's distress or fear, the child typically experiences a sense of relief or comfort, with accompanying changes in stress-related hormones (i.e., decrease in cortisol and increase in oxytocin) (Bosmans et al., 2020). When such learning events happen repeatedly over time, the child develops expectations that the parent or caregiver will respond to them in a way that brings comfort. The child learns to trust the parent or caregiver, and the child's neurobiological system is regulated by this process. Over time, these learning events provide the underpinnings for secure attachment. Responding to children's distress often involves physical contact such as holding, rocking, and hugging children, depending on their age (Bowlby, 1982).

25. When a parent or other caregiver interacts with a child in sensitive and responsive ways, the child is more likely to develop a secure attachment to that parent or caregiver (De Wolff & Van Ijzendoorn, 1997).

26. As children grow older and become more capable of symbolic development and language, they can form and maintain attachments with people who provide care for them even if the care does not occur on a daily basis. The attachment is described as a “partnership,” as children increasingly internalize their expectations for the relationship with the parent or caregiver (Bowlby, 1982, 1973; Crittenden, 1982). The care provided to children continues to include meeting the child’s needs for safety and well-being and comforting the child when the child experiences distress or fear as well as communication about the child’s and parent’s access to one another (Bowlby, 1982; Crittenden, 1982).

27. Throughout their childhood and adolescence, children typically maintain their attachments to parents and other caregivers by continuing to interact with them. Adolescents begin to develop more autonomy and generally spend less time with parents and more time with peers, and some conflict between parents and adolescents becomes normative (Smetana & Rote, 2019). Social interactions, including talking, playing, problem solving, conflict resolution, and planning, become a more common part of parent-child or caregiver-child interactions as children grow older. Parents and caregivers also continue to provide protection, support, and guidance to their children, including comforting them, setting rules for behavior, and fostering the child’s education (Ainsworth, 1985).

28. Physical touch is an essential part of parenting an infant or toddler. Mary Ainsworth and colleagues’ (1978) seminal study on attachment in infants used extensive home observations to document how positive physical touch (e.g., gentle touch, rocking, close bodily contact that is soothing to the infant, holding so that the infant “may mold his body to the person who holds him,” Ainsworth et al., 1978, p.7) typically occurs as part of feeding, diapering, bathing, soothing to sleep, social interactions, and comforting the child. Positive parental touch helps regulate the states and behaviors of infants and young children (as they are only just beginning to learn how to self-regulate), and children who experience more positive parental touch are more likely to develop secure (healthy) attachments to their parents.

29. Parental touch has been assessed as part of sensitive parent-child interactions, especially during infancy. Studies have repeatedly shown relations between quality of early touch and later attachment quality and infant stress reactivity (Duhn, 2010; Feldman et al., 2010; Jean et al., 2009). For example, 4-month-old babies whose mothers were coded as engaging in more touch dysregulation were more likely to develop insecure ambivalent or disorganized attachments at 12 months (Beebe et al., 2010). In their study of very low birthweight infants, Weiss et al. (2000) found that 3-month-old infants whose mothers provided more nurturing and tender touch during

interactions were more likely to be securely attached at one year of age. These studies use rigorous methods of coding parent-child interactions that typically take place in the child's home during feeding or other naturalistic interactions. In addition, in an experimental study, researchers randomly assigned mothers with newborn infants to an experimental condition (receipt of soft baby carriers that promoted close physical contact) or a control condition (Anisfeld et al., 1990). The "control" condition—the comparison group that provides a contrast to the "experimental" condition—involved receipt of infant seats that generally did not promote close physical contact. Compared to the control condition, mothers in the experimental condition showed higher levels of responding to their infants' vocalizations in a contingent way at 3.5 months, and infants in the experimental condition were more likely to be securely attached to their mothers at 13 months. (Please note that a benefit of conducting a randomized experimental study is that the researcher can manipulate one or more variables and then draw conclusions about causality).

30. As children reach the preschool and elementary school years and engage in more self-care and use language in complex ways, touch still plays an essential role in parenting or caregiving, although some parenting/caregiving activities can be done more distally. For example, children learn to feed and dress themselves and they can follow directions about self-care, and parents or caregivers can offer verbal instructions and support to the child. Yet positive parental touch can help children regulate their stress systems during the preschool years. In a recent study of children aged 3 to 4, researchers coded maternal positive touch (e.g., hugs, kisses, snuggles, caresses, holding, lap sitting) during video recorded emotional conversations between children and their mothers (Scott et al., 2022). The authors found that more positive maternal touch was associated with lower cortisol reactivity in children. Indeed, a cornerstone of secure attachment is that children seek proximity to their parents/caregivers for comfort when distressed, often resulting in physical touch or what is called "contact maintenance" (Bowlby, 1982; Crittenden, 1982).

31. Positive parental touch remains essential for social connections, emotion regulation, and comfort as children grow older. Parents and other caregivers also rely on touch to impart new skills (e.g., hand-over-hand instruction when showing how to tie shoelaces, etc.). Positive parental touch can help socially anxious children calm down and be less vigilant. For example, a recent experimental study of Dutch children between 8-10 years old found that supportive parental touch (a brief touch on the child's shoulder while the child was engaged in a computer task) decreased children's "attention bias to threat" (or the tendency to be drawn to visually threatening stimuli over neutral stimuli), assessed using a computer task involving responding to angry faces (Brummelman et al., 2019). In other words, a brief touch on a child's shoulder by a parent can help a child be less socially anxious or vigilant.

32. Positive physical touch, such as hand holding, gentle caresses, and hugging, remains important in parent-child and caregiver-child relationships and other close relationships

throughout adolescence and adulthood as a way to convey love, affection, trustworthiness, and comfort (Field, 2010).

33. Positive parental touch throughout childhood has implications for later well-being, including the development of empathy, mental health symptoms, and romantic relationships (Field, 2010). For example, college students in Japan who recalled more parental physical touch throughout childhood reported fewer depressive symptoms and more positive views of their romantic partners (Takeuchi et al., 2010).

34. If an older child/adolescent and parent/caregiver are not in physical proximity, comfort can occur distally as well, such as through phone calls, video chat, or letters. Such connections were widely documented during the worldwide Covid 19 pandemic. Yet distal contact was not able to take the place of touch in determining relationship quality or predicting well-being (e.g., Remland & Jones, 2022). One example of a study conducted during the pandemic (2020) assessing the functions of touch in relationships and well-being involved an online survey of adults who were married or partnered. The study found that more affectionate touch related to better relationship quality; and for cohabitating couples, more social distancing from others was associated with more affectionate touch with the cohabitating partner, suggesting compensatory behaviors because touch is so important (Burleson et al., 2022).

C. A Child Who is Separated From a Caregiver Due to the Caregiver's Incarceration is at Increased Risk for Suffering Physically and Emotionally, Both at the Time of the Incarceration and as They Grow Older

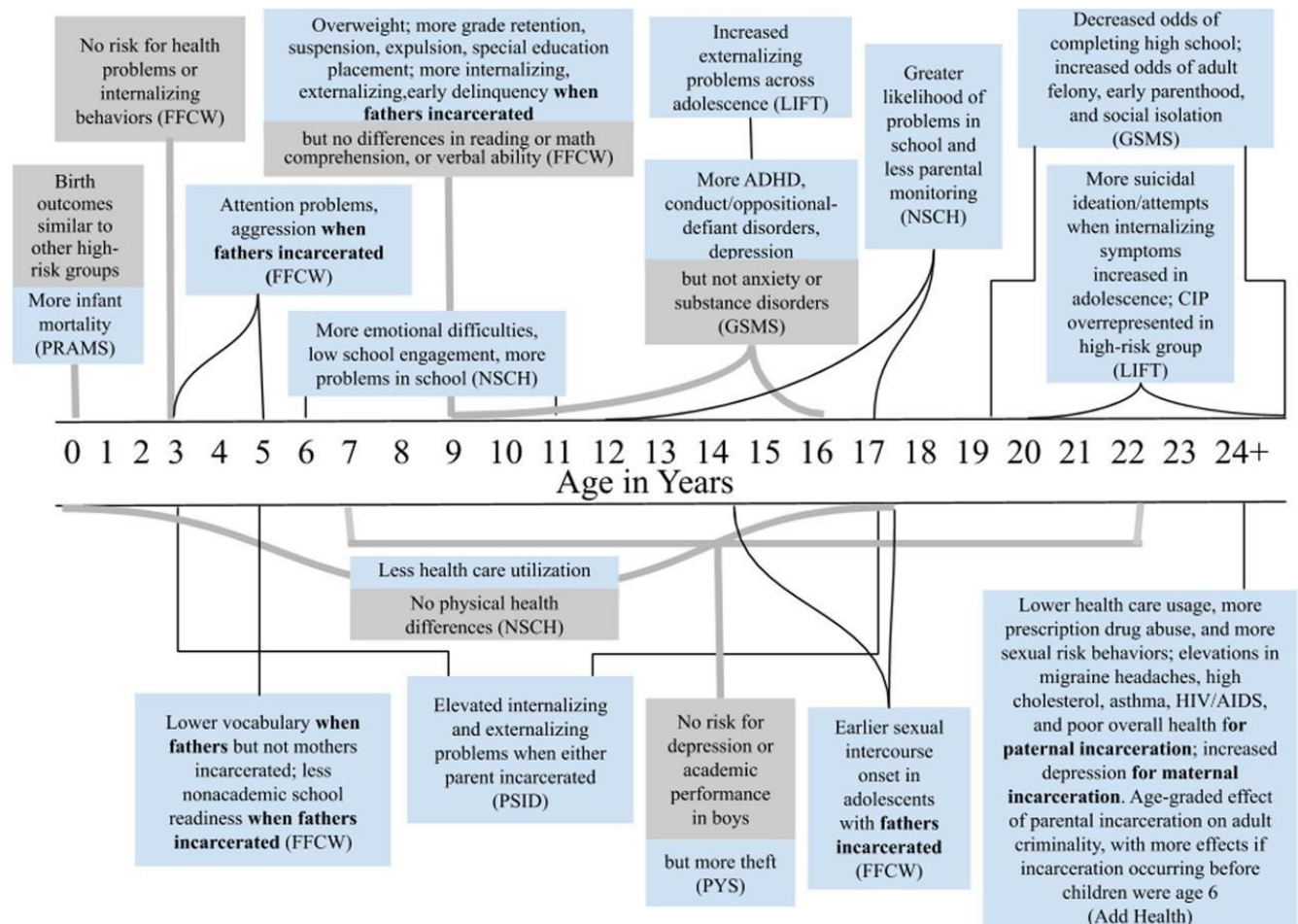
35. When a child's primary caregiver leaves for prison or jail, children often experience a range of negative emotions (Poehlmann 2010; Poehlmann-Tynan & Dallaire, 2021). A study of 54 children aged 2.5 to 7.5 whose mothers were in prison found that young children reacted to the separation from their mother with sadness, crying, calling for or looking for the parent, confusion, worry, anger, acting out, fear, developmental regression, sleep problems, and indifference (Poehlmann, 2005a). Children's reactions were reported by incarcerated mothers and children's at-home caregivers, who were most often the children's grandparents. A study of 86 children aged 2 to 6 found that similar emotional and behavioral reactions were reported after separation from parents incarcerated in jail (Cuthrell et al., 2023). A study of 34 children aged 8 to 17 who participated in interviews indicated that they reacted to their fathers' incarceration with feelings of isolation, anger, disappointment, and worry (Nesmith & Ruhland, 2008).

36. On average, parental incarceration is negatively associated with child, adolescent, and young adult well-being, including more behavior problems, less optimal health and mental health, and poorer academic outcomes (Cassidy et al., 2010; Eddy & Poehlmann-Tynan, 2019; Haskins et al., 2018; Wakefield & Wildeman, 2013; Wildeman et al., 2018). These findings hold up even when controlling for factors that occur prior to parental incarceration or parental justice system

Exhibit L

involvement. (Poehlmann-Tynan & Turney, 2021). Two points that emerged from the Poehlmann-Tynan & Turney review were that (1) the earlier in a child's life parental incarceration occurred, the more detrimental the consequences for children, and (2) more negative consequences of parental incarceration were documented in adolescents and young adults compared to very young children. Indeed, parental incarceration is considered an adverse childhood experience (ACE); when young children incur such adversities, they are more likely to experience stress that can lead to less optimal development (Szilagyi & Halfon, 2015; Shonkoff et al., 2012). Children with incarcerated parents experience more ACEs than other children, on average, especially when young (Turney, 2018).

Figure 1. *Summary of findings from population-based studies in the USA on children with incarcerated parents.* (Poehlmann-Tynan & Turney, 2021).



37. Figure 1 from Poehlmann-Tynan & Turney (2021) depicts the results of studies on child well-being in the context of parental incarceration based on the child's age. The blue boxes depict statistically significant findings linking parental incarcerated to less optimal child health and development and the gray boxes depict null findings.

<https://srcd.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/cdep.12392>. As the figure indicates, analyses of population-based datasets have found that, compared to their peers, children with incarcerated parents:

- Have higher rates of infant mortality
- Experience challenges in early childhood related to attention problems, aggression, lower vocabulary, and less nonacademic school readiness
- Show more emotional difficulties and lower school engagement early in their schooling
- Exhibit more internalizing and externalizing behavior problems throughout childhood
- Show more externalizing behavior problems and ADHD, oppositional defiant disorders, and depression during adolescence
- Utilize health care less throughout childhood, despite their higher level of concerns

- By early adulthood, are less likely to complete high school and more likely to experience early parenthood, social isolation, and felony charges
- By adulthood, have less optimal overall health, including high cholesterol, asthma, migraine headaches, mental health problems (including depression and suicide attempts), sexual risk behaviors, HIV/AIDS, and prescription drug abuse, but show lower healthcare usage.

In sum, children separated from parent/caregiver because of the parent/caregiver's incarceration are at increased risk for suffering physically and emotionally, both at the time of the incarceration and as they grow older.

38. At home, caregivers of children with incarcerated parents tend to experience elevated parenting stress, economic challenges, and mental health concerns following parental incarceration (Wildeman et al., 2012; Turney, 2014a). When home environments and caregiver-child interactions are less positive during parental incarceration, children are less likely to develop secure attachments to their caregivers (Poehlmann, 2005a; Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2017; Poehlmann et al., 2008). Moreover, when children with incarcerated parents have less secure attachments to their caregivers, and the caregivers are less responsive to them in the home, the children are more likely to show behavior problems such as acting out (Poehlmann et al., 2008) and higher stress (Muentner et al., 2025). These findings suggest that one pathway to children's risk during parental incarceration is the proliferation of stress that occurs for at-home caregivers and children (Turney, 2014b; Arditti, 2016; Arditti & Johnson, 2020).

D. Parents Who Are Separated from Their Children Due to the Parent's Incarceration Often Suffer Significant Distress and Depression

39. Incarcerated parents often report that the separation from their child is the most difficult part about incarceration. Incarcerated parents frequently report elevated symptoms of distress and depression, especially when they have little contact with their children (Enos, 1997; Thompson & Harm, 1995). Foster (2012) conducted a mixed method study with 120 mothers incarcerated in federal prison and found that a key pain of imprisonment was separation from children. In addition, less contact with children during imprisonment related to less optimal mental and physical health. In a study of 94 imprisoned mothers with children aged 2 to 7, most mothers reported intense distress when initially separated from their children; they described the separation as the most difficult part about incarceration, with fewer contact visits with children relating to elevated maternal depressive symptoms (Poehlmann, 2005b). Kotlar et al. (2025) interviewed 39 at-home caregivers of infants born to imprisoned mothers. At-home caregivers reported that mothers deeply wished to be in contact with their infants, especially to see and touch their babies. Institutional policies were a key barrier to visiting; one at-home caregiver, when reflecting on the carceral policies that prevented her from bringing the baby boy in her care to the prison to visit his mother, stated "Not being able to see [her] is the biggest challenge. You

know, if I could take him once a week and visit her, I think that would be a good thing. It would work. I mean, I could work it in my schedule as well as it would give her hope... even right now I'm having problems because she is very depressed. She wants to see her baby. She's afraid she's going to forget what the baby looks like. All she wants to do is hold her baby” (p. 1695).

Celinska and Siegel (2010) conducted semistructured interviews with 74 mothers with children between 8 and 18 years; mothers reported stress and strain regarding separation from their children because of current or impending incarceration. In a study of 165 parents incarcerated in midwestern jails, 16% scored in the clinical range on the depression scale (which is significantly higher than the measure’s standardization sample), and elevated stress about parenting their children related to more symptoms of parental depression and anxiety (Milavetz et al., 2021). A study of 3,107 fathers in the longitudinal Fragile Families and Wellbeing Study (now called the Future of Families Study) found that at the 5-year survey (a) 25% of incarcerated fathers reported depression compared to 11% of fathers who were not incarcerated, and (b) 21% of recently incarcerated fathers reported depression compared to 10% of fathers who were not recently incarcerated (Turney et al., 2012). Some of the variance in depression scores reflected family functioning, including issues related to parenting.

40. Similar findings have been documented in different countries. For example, in a study conducted with 65 mothers incarcerated from Australian prisons, qualitative analysis of interviews revealed that mothers experienced frustration with their attempts to maintain relationships with their children, which added to challenges with parenting and hardships associated with separation from their children (Fowler et al., 2022).

E. Positive Relationships Between Children and Their Incarcerated Parents and At-Home Caregivers Can Mitigate the Harms of Parental Incarceration

41. Factors that mitigate harms of parental incarceration include positive/healthy parent-child and caregiver-child relationships, supports for families in the community (e.g., anti-poverty programs, support groups), and interventions for children and parents (e.g., school programs and mentoring programs for children, parenting programs in corrections facilities) (Poehlmann-Tynan & Turney, 2021; Poehlmann et al., 2010; Wildeman, Haskins, & Poehlmann-Tynan, 2018).

42. Parent-child visits during parental incarceration have been shown to strengthen parent-child relationships, meaning that the parent-child relationship becomes closer or more meaningful based on the perceptions of the parent and/or child. Studies have found that more visits during incarceration are associated with more post-release parent-child contact, increased odds of parent-child residence (even after controlling for prior co-residence), more frequent visits for nonresidential parents, more feelings of closeness in the parent-child relationship (Charles et al., 2023), and increased relationship quality (Haverkate & Wright, 2020).

43. More frequent parent-child contact during parental incarceration—and visiting in particular—is beneficial for incarcerated parents, including improved mental health, fewer behavioral infractions, more optimal coparenting, and better post-incarceration adjustment (Poehlmann-Tynan & Pritzl, 2019). Research has found that incarcerated fathers who lived with their children prior to incarceration and who had regular contact with them during incarceration—including contact visits—were more likely to be involved with their children in the first few months after release, including engaging in more positive parenting activities like playing, helping with homework, and discipline (Visser et al., 2013). In addition, previously incarcerated fathers who were more involved with their children in the first few months after release worked more hours per week, were less likely to use illicit drugs, and were less likely to commit crime, get arrested, or violate conditions of their supervision 8 months after release (Visser et al., 2013). In addition, more parent-child contact during incarceration is also associated with lower rearrest or reincarceration in some studies, including fewer new convictions in the year following release for Black fathers who planned on living with their children following the father’s incarceration in jail (Thomas et al., 2022).

44. Children can benefit from visiting with their incarcerated parents, especially when the visits involve contact and structure (Poehlmann et al., 2010; Poehlmann-Tynan & Pritzl, 2019). For example, a recent analysis was conducted on data from 228 children who participated in a mentoring program for children with incarcerated parents (enrolled across 20 mentoring sites in the US) (Kremer et al., 2023). At baseline, children who visited their incarcerated parents 1-6 times per year had a higher quality relationship with their incarcerated parent (as reported by the child’s at-home caregiver) compared with children who never visited. Children with higher relationship quality with incarcerated parents at 6 months reported less depression and loneliness and had more improved feelings of life purpose at 12 months. A doctoral dissertation included forty children aged 9 to 18 who participated in a mentoring program for children with incarcerated parents in Ohio (Hedge, 2016). The findings indicated that more frequent parent-child visits at the prison (i.e., contact visits) were associated with lower levels of child internalizing behavior problems. Moreover, more frequent parent-child contact (including visits and other forms of contact) was associated with higher feelings of trust and communication in the parent-child relationship. Because of variations that depend on the type of visit and the context in which the visit occurs, it is important to be specific about the details of contact when examining links between frequency of visits and child well-being (Poehlmann-Tynan & Pritzl, 2019).

F. Jails Can Facilitate Parent-Child Contact in a Variety of Ways

45. Visiting means that the child and incarcerated parent see each other in person, face-to-face. Typically, an adult needs to bring a minor child to a corrections facility for in-person visits, and the child needs to pass through some form of security checkpoint. Visiting can occur through a contact visit or a non-contact visit.

46. In-person, non-contact visits are visits that occur face-to-face but through a barrier, such as a plexiglass window. Usually, the non-contact visits occur for a group of incarcerated individuals at a time, with each person getting their own visiting window. Sometimes families need to wait for their visit. Typically, children can see and hear the other visitors during the visit. The child and the adult who brought the child sit on chairs or stools in front of the window. The child and their incarcerated parent can see each other but, because of the barrier between them, cannot touch each other. They typically can hear and speak to each other through a hand-held audio device that looks like a telephone. Generally, only one person can talk to the incarcerated parent at a time. This means that when the adult who brought the child is speaking to the incarcerated parent, the child cannot hear what the incarcerated parent is saying in response; and when the child tries to speak to the parent without the telephone device, the incarcerated parent cannot hear the child.

47. Contact visits are in-person visits that occur without a barrier. Usually contact visits occur at a table, and a hug or kiss is usually allowed at the beginning and the end of visits. Sometimes hand-holding above the table is allowed. Holding or lap-sitting is sometimes allowed for incarcerated parents with infants or young children. Some facilities allow games, books, or toys at the table. The table where the visit occurs is typically in a room with many tables, with up to 3 or 4 visitors per table. Prisons are very likely to offer contact visits (Shlafer et al., 2015), and this is typically the type of visit that incarcerated parents prefer (Foster, 2012).

48. A recent study that involved interviewing 71 parents incarcerated in jail reported on incarcerated parents' views of parent-child contact, finding a strong preference for contact visits (Pritzl et al., 2024) (See Table 1). As one incarcerated parent stated, "Ideally I would say contact visits with kids is the most important because the kid needs that—not only do they need that reassurance verbally, but physical affection is extremely important." Another incarcerated parent said, "Contact means a lot—this type of stuff breaks families apart, not being able to see a person face to face or touch a person it tears families apart."

Table 1
Qualitative Results from Interviews with Incarcerated Parents

Qualitative Results	Quotes
Incarcerated parents viewed visits as a way to connect with their children through seeing, holding, and talking to them and found them to be stress-relieving and positive.	<p>"Knowing that my kids are coming to see me or knowing that I'm gonna see my kids would be like a highlight — I can say that with myself, and seen with other people, it creates more a comfort, a silver lining — finding a positive among all the negative"</p> <p>"It's a good feeling, a lot of weight lift up off me — probably a lot of stress and weight lift up of her too"</p>
Incarcerated parents favor contact visits for expressing physical affection with their children, unlike plexiglass, phone or virtual interactions.	<p>"Ideally I would say contact visits with kids is the most important because the kid needs that — not only do they need that reassurance verbally, but physical affection is extremely important"</p> <p>"A perfect visit would be if I could touch him and hold him and talk to him"</p>
But given the pandemic situation, they appreciated any type of visit with their children.	<p>"Contact means a lot — this type of stuff breaks families apart, not being able to see a person face to face or touch a person it tears families apart"</p> <p>"Video visit is the only visit we have now, so I'm appreciated of"</p>
Many incarcerated parents considered contact visits to be more significant than plexiglass or video visits and beneficial for both the child and the parent.	<p>"Video visits are good as it fits into their schedule but they are not the same they are not a visit — Giving your child a hug is worth a hundred video visits"</p> <p>"It's something I look forward to and give hope that I am still active and present in her life and she is not forgetting about me"</p>
Incarcerated parents suggested more cost-free, prolonged visits along with child-friendly activities and food services and greater staff understanding about kids visiting their parents in jail.	<p>"Visitation staff said that my kids need sit down and be quiet and be well behaved — I've been threatened with the kids being taken out of the visitation room because they're being kids — the visitation staff here has to have better understanding of how kids are"</p> <p>"They don't let them bring books or toys in here so have something to entertain them"</p>

49. The most effective type of contact visits—in terms of comforting children, reducing trauma, and strengthening the parent-child relationship—are those that are “child-friendly.” Child-friendly visits occur when children see their incarcerated parents face-to-face and can engage in positive physical contact throughout the visit, such as hugging, holding hands, carrying, and lap sitting (Poehlmann-Tynan & Pritzl, 2019; Cuthrell et al., 2023; Pritzl et al., 2025). Children and their incarcerated parents engage in meaningful activities together that are designed to strengthen the parent-child relationship (e.g., games, crafts, art projects, reading, taking photos of themselves, decorating frames for the photos), have snacks or meals together, have some freedom of movement in the space, and are supported by trained staff. Often, children are brought to the facility by an adult caregiver, but the caregiver does not go into the visiting space (or the caregiver hangs back and does not interact with the child). Without the child’s at-home caregiver, the parent and child can spend the whole time focusing on interacting with each other. Preliminary findings from an ongoing study of child-friendly visits in a local jail revealed that most dyads engaged in multiple forms of physical contact (Figure 2), and that parents and children reported positive views of the visits (Pritzl et al., 2025a; Pritzl et al., 2025b). Specifically, initial qualitative themes coded from the interviews indicated that physical touch during visits: (a) brings parents and children together, (b) encourages dyadic engagement, (c) fulfills attachment-based needs, and (d) allows incarcerated parents to practice their parental role (Figure 3) (Pritzl et al., 2025b).

Figure 2. *Percent of parent-child dyads engaging in physical touch during child-friendly visits in a jail.* (Pritzl et al., 2025b).

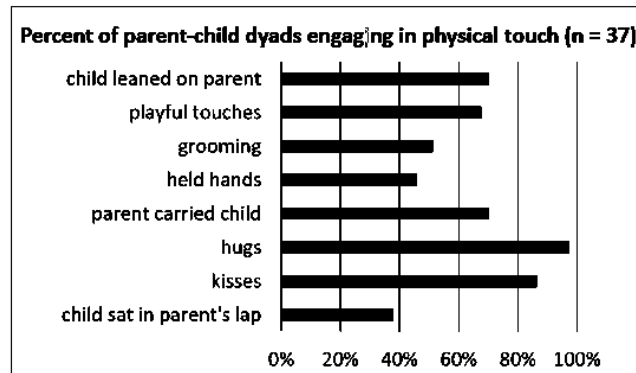


Figure 3. *Preliminary themes from interviews with 20 incarcerated parents and 11 children who engaged in child-friendly visits in a local jail* (Pritzl et al., 2025b).

Preliminary themes from interviews with incarcerated parents (n = 20) and their children (n = 11)	
Physical touch brings parents and children closer.	"It's easy to talk to someone but to physically hug and kiss them and tell them you love them , it's like they appreciate that also, you know, so they want to feel me and touch me and be in my presence and my kids enjoy being around me period and I enjoy being around them, so it's like, when I'm home. " - Father
Physical touch encourages engagement.	"I really like to seeing him in person, like giving him hugs. But like on the phone it's not really fun because all I have to do is just talk and talk and not do anything with him. But in the childhood friendly visit I like to do stuff ... do pictures with him- the little paintings...and bracelets. " - 10-year-old daughter
Physical touch fulfills attachment-based needs.	<p>"It's just the way my kids' hair be smelling, I'm weird so I'm smelling their hair, their hair just smell so good to me. It's like, alright, this is a breath of fresh air right here ... Basically, it helps me cope a lot more." - Father</p> <p>"It's just like, you know, touch, smell, being able to smell your kids, it's more intimate... I want to be able to touch my kids and hug my kids and you know, be able to kiss my babies and just hold they hand, so I'm very much sort of like hands-on with my kids, so that's why nothing can ever compare to that--nothing." - Father</p>
Physical touch allows parents to practice their parental role.	<p>"It's very important for me ... to hold him, pick him up, kiss him. Just let him know that I'm still here, I'm still his dad. Just let him know I made a messed-up decision and I'm on time out right now ... But I'm gonna sit here and I'm still gonna do what I gotta do as a father to be in his life." - Father</p> <p>"I feel like that would just make parents in here feel better about [themselves] that yeah, they're in here, but it'll make them stronger for when they do go home ... and it won't make them forget what being a parent is or how to parent, you know, or how to act when they get out because they haven't seen them for so long, you know? And like, that's how I felt when the kids came, I was so happy just to hold them, you know, I didn't know what else to do. I just wanted to hold 'em and kiss 'em and hug 'em" - Mother</p>

50. Another form of communication within prisons and jails is a video chat (sometimes called "video calls" or "video visits," but not to be confused with in-person visits), which means that the child and parent communicate through real-time video (Skora Horgan & Poehlmann-Tynan, 2020). Video chats can occur within a corrections facility (prison or jail) or through remote video.

51. When the video chats occur within a corrections facility (sometimes called "on-site video calls"), children may or may not need to pass through security, depending on the location of the video monitors. Generally, on-site video calls are free (Lockwood & Lewis, 2019; Skora Horgan & Poehlmann, 2020). Minor children are usually accompanied by an adult. They may have to wait until a video monitor opens up (Shlafer et al., 2015). Typically, on-site video chats occur without privacy from other adults and children. Usually there is a row of video monitors with at least one

chair or stool in front of each monitor, and children can see and hear other video chats. Research with young children has found that children spend a significant amount of time watching other people's video chats (Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2015). Children and adults typically must communicate with the incarcerated individual, who is generally in a secure place inside the prison or jail, through use of a hand-held audio device that looks like a telephone. Typically, only one person can talk to the incarcerated parent at a time. Because of the video modality, children can see and hear their parent but not touch them. Sometimes videos are pixelated or there are other problems with the video or audio quality (Skora Horgan & Poehlmann, 2020).

52. Remote video chats occur when children do not come to the corrections facility but they communicate with their incarcerated parent through real-time video from a space in the community. They usually communicate through a smart device from their home or from a computer or smart device at a library or community center. The smart device or computer is connected through WiFi to a private service (e.g., Securus, ViaPath Technologies, Getting Out, ICSolutions, JPay Video Connect, iWebVisit, HomeWAV, etc.) that provides the video from the facility. An adult typically needs to set up an account and usually there is a fee associated with each video chat. During the video chat, children can see and hear their incarcerated parent through the smart device or computer, and they can listen and talk into the smart device or computer. As with the "on-site" video calls, children can see and hear their parent but not touch them. In addition to cost, incarcerated individuals and their family members who have used video chat have reported issues regarding the quality of the video and audio, concerns about pixelated videos, lack of synchrony between audio and video, general difficulty seeing or hearing the other person, dropped video chats, and abrupt endings to video chats (Charles et al., 2023; Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2015).

G. In-Person Contact Visits Are Recommended when Children Visit their Incarcerated Parents

53. Contact visits and visits that occur as part of interventions (e.g., parenting program, mentoring program, visiting program) are generally positive for children with incarcerated parents, on average, with more visits linked with fewer child behavior problems and more positive parent-child relationships (Poehlmann-Tynan & Pritzl, 2019; Poehlmann et al., 2010; Poehlmann-Tynan, 2015). For example, McLeod (2023) analyzed longitudinal data from the Multisite Family Study on Incarceration, Parenting, and Partnering (MFS-IP). Funded by the US Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (and the Office of Family Assistance), the MSF-IP examined family-strengthening and relationship-strengthening programs and how effective they were when implemented with fathers in prison. In McLeod's (2023) study using MFS-IP data, children ranged between infancy and 17 years of age, with a mean of 7 years; 1374 fathers incarcerated in prisons in Indiana and Ohio participated in the study. McLeod (2023) found that when fathers participated in the family-strengthening intervention and had more contact visits with their children at the first interview, they reported more positive

relationships with their children 34 months later. In a study that did not test an intervention, Foster (2012) interviewed 120 mothers incarcerated in federal prison and found that more contact visits with children related to lower maternal reports of children's "subjective weathering" (or "adulthood" or "parentification").

54. Family choice about communication modality also matters when considering how parent-child communication during parental incarceration relates to child well-being. One study of 157 parents (with children aged 2 to 6 years) who were incarcerated in one of two midwestern jails found that the relation between frequency of non-contact (plexiglass) visits and child behavior problems depended on the policies of the jail sites (Pritzl et al., 2022). The two jail sites varied in terms of whether or not families had a choice of plexiglass visits, in-person contact visits, and video chats. One site offered plexiglass visits only and the other site offered a choice of communication modalities. When families did not have a choice about communication modality, more frequent plexiglass visits were associated with more child externalizing behavior problems. However, when families had a choice as to type of communication modality, more frequent parent-child plexiglass visits were not associated with children's problem behaviors. Some families are opposed to bringing children into a corrections facility or they experience challenges to in-person visiting (e.g., far distance, no transportation, limited time; Jones et al., 2024; increased wait time, which can cause young children's behaviors to deteriorate, Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2015; Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2017), whereas other families want to visit in person even if it is through a partition or barrier (Jensen et al., 2023).

55. Child-friendly visits typically offer the most support, developmentally appropriate activities, and positive physical contact compared to other types of visits. Child-friendly visits have been offered at various corrections facilities in the U.S. (both jails and prisons) (Adelist-Estrin et al., 2025; Engbretson et al., 2021; Cuthrell et al., 2023), typically as part of an intervention, although they are not widely available, especially in jails. Based on my experience and reports in the literature, my opinion is that child-friendly visits are not widely available because (a) many corrections administrators and staff are not aware of the benefits of child-friendly visits, (b) some corrections administrators and staff are not aware of the definition of child-friendly visits, (c) some jails or prisons may not have a community partner to facilitate the visits, although this is not a requirement, (d) some jails or prisons offer few or no family programs, or (e) some jails or prisons that offer family programs do not offer child-friendly visiting programs because of lack of knowledge, space, expertise, will, or perceived cost.

56. More frequent contact visits and visits offered as part of an intervention are beneficial for children's behavioral adjustment and quality of parent-child relationships, which are important predictors of resilience. In addition, more frequent parent-child visits are beneficial for incarcerated parents, including improved mental health, fewer behavioral infractions, more optimal co-parenting, and better post-incarceration adjustment including lower rearrest or

reincarceration. Most of the studies focusing on frequency of visits for incarcerated parents have been conducted in prisons, where a visit means an in-person contact visit.

57. Some studies have documented children's at-home caregivers' perspectives on in-person visits (e.g., Tasca, 2014). Some of these perspectives have been negative based on logistics and cost. However, more positive caregiver views have been reported. In a program evaluation of child-friendly contact visits to mothers in prison that occurred as part of a summer camp for children with incarcerated mothers, children's at-home caregivers were highly positive about the visits and the program (Engbretson et al., 2021). In addition, when children have more secure attachments to their caregivers, children are more likely to behave positively during visits with their incarcerated parent, which can influence caregiver perceptions of the visit (Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2017; Anandha Krishnan et al., 2025, paper in preparation).

58. Non-contact communication modalities (i.e., plexiglass, video) can be stressful for children, especially young children who do not understand why they cannot touch their incarcerated parent. During non-contact plexiglass visits and in-facility video chats, young children often spend time watching other people's visits (Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2015). Children have a hard time engaging plexiglass visits and in-facility video chats, in part because they can only hear their parent using the audio device and they cannot touch their parent. Some incarcerated parents have expressed reservations about non-contact plexiglass visits, such as a recently released parent who stated: "...that was the most devastating experience of my life, having my child on the opposite side of a window and not being able to touch her as tears were rolling down her face...I would never let my children come inside and stand on the opposite side of the plexiglass...And not be able to hug them when they're crying." (Jones et al., 2024). Children between the ages of 2 and 12 years who have more non-contact plexiglass visits are more likely to show behavior challenges than children who have fewer plexiglass visits (Dallaire et al., 2012; Dallaire et al., 2015; Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2017).

H. Experts Recommend that Jail Facilities Ensure In-Person Contact Visits for Children and Parents

59. A number of modifications to jail policies and practices can be implemented to better support children during visits with parents in jails, including offering contact visits, child-friendly contact visits, and family choice in communication modality. The Justice Center of the Council of State Governments recently published their white paper with recommendations for children with incarcerated parents (Adelist-Estrin et al., 2025), created with the National Resource Center on Children & Families of the Incarcerated at Rutgers University-Camden and the Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy at the University of Connecticut. The document delineates a set of recommendations, including the implementation of child-friendly visiting, parenting programs, and affordable and accessible communication.

60. In-person contact visits are the most affirming of children’s attachment relationships with their parents because children and parents can see, hear, and touch each other. Touch is an essential component of parent-child relationships, and close relationships in general, from infancy onward. As an incarcerated parent stated in Pritzl et al.’s (2024) study, “Video visits are good as it fits into their schedule but they are not the same, they are not a visit—Giving your child a hug is worth a hundred video visits.” After participating in child-friendly visits in jail, an incarcerated father said “It’s very important for me...to hold him, pick him up, kiss him. Just let him know that I’m still here, I’m still his dad” (Pritzl et al., 2025b). An incarcerated mother in Pritzl et al.’s (2025b) study of child-friendly visits in jail reported, “I was so happy just to hold them, you know, I didn’t know what else to do. I just wanted to hold ‘em and kiss ‘em and hug ‘em.”

61. Child-friendly visits are particularly helpful for children. As a 10-year-old girl who participated in child-friendly visits in jail said, “I really like to seeing him in person, like giving him hugs. But like on the phone it’s not really fun because all I have to do is just talk and talk and not do anything with him. But in the childhood friendly visit I like to do stuff...do pictures with him—the little paintings...and bracelets” (Pritzl et al., 2025b). When child-friendly visits are offered by jails, the visits are often part of an intervention, such as a parenting program or other family program. The parenting or family program provides support and preparation for incarcerated parents’ visits with children.

62. Jails should offer a range of choices to families for visiting and other forms of parent-child communication. When families have choice, they can decide what works for them and what type of visits and other forms of communication work with their resources because there are numerous barriers that can prevent families from visiting or visiting regularly. Barriers include distance from home to the corrections facility, cost of transportation, time, scheduling, passing through security, non-supportive treatment of visitors by corrections staff, or barriers to positive physical touch (Jensen et al., 2023; Jones et al., 2024). When families have a choice, young children are less likely to show behavior problems in response to certain types of visits or communication (Pritzl et al., 2022).

63. Jails should provide professional development training to their staff who supervise parent-child visits to ensure that staff know how to interact with children positively so that jails can keep interactions between corrections staff and families positive. Some research with jails has documented negative interactions between staff and families (Arditti, 2003; Jones et al., 2024).

64. Offering parenting programs for incarcerated parents can help prepare incarcerated parents for visits and provide supports for parenting remotely.

65. Jails should limit wait time for children’s visits.

66. Jails should offer as much privacy as possible during visits so that children are not exposed to (and do not spend time watching) other visits.

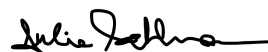
67. Offering free or low-cost remote video chats as a supplement to in-person visits is an additional way to support families with children (Charles et al., 2021; Charles et al., 2023). When in-person visits were not allowed in corrections facilities during the lock-down phase of the Covid-19 pandemic, some corrections systems offered free video chats (Dallaire et al., 2021), and some have continued offering free video chats as a supplement to in-person visits. More facilities should do the same.

68. Corrections facilities should offer families free access to Sesame Workshop's *Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration* materials, either by giving families paper copies or providing access on a computer or tablet. The materials, which are available in English and Spanish, have been found to help young children affected by parental incarceration and their caregivers (Muentner et al., 2023; Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2020).

69. My analysis is ongoing and will continue to be supplemented.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my ability.

Executed on October 23, 2025,



Julie A. Poehlmann

List of Studies and Documents Relied On

[I listed my studies first from #1-#46 (starting with most recent) and then studies by others in alphabetical order starting with #47.]

1. Muentner, L., Fanning, K., Pritzl, K., Kapoor, A., Weymouth, L., Krishnan, C. A., & Poehlmann, J. (2025). Parental incarceration, attachment to caregivers, and young children's physiological stress. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 67(5), e70076. <https://doi.org/10.1002/dev.70076>
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3. Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Geyik, A., Kahya, O., Hoekstra, A., Charles, P., & Poehlmann, J. (August, 2025b). *Hugs and kisses: Parent-child visits during incarceration and the importance of physical contact*. Presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Denver, Colorado.
4. Anandha Krishnan, C., Pritzl, K., Kahya, O., Luo, J., Fanning, K., & Poehlmann, J. (2025). Child-friendly visits with incarcerated mothers. Paper in preparation for submission to *Attachment and Human Development*.
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6. Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Charles, C., Kerr, M., & Poehlmann, J. (2024). Incarcerated parents’ contact with their children: The pandemic and other barriers. Paper presented at the National Council on Family Relations annual conference, Bellevue, Washington.
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Exhibit L

117. Weiss, S.J., Wilson, P., Hertenstein, M.J., & Campos, R. (2000). The tactile context of a mother's caregiving: implications for attachment of low birth weight infants. *Infant Behavior and Development*, 23(1), 91–111.
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120. Zeanah, C. H., & Gleason, M. M. (2015). Attachment disorders in early childhood: Clinical presentation, causes, correlates, and treatment. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 56(3), 207-222. doi: 10.1111/jcpp.12347.

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Personal Data

Name Julie Pochlmann
Offices Human Development & Family Studies, 1300 Linden Drive
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706
Office Phone +1 608-262-1773
E-mail japochlmann@wisc.edu

Formal Education

1999 Post-doctoral Fellowship, Waisman Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI
 1995 Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY
 1990 M.S. in Clinical Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY
 1988 Honors B.A., Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, magna cum laude, Psychology and History
 1987 Marquette University Language Institute in Berlin, Germany

Post-Ph.D. Positions

2010-present Professor, Human Development & Family Studies
 School of Human Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
 2024-present Joint appointment in the Department of Psychology, College of Letters and Science, UW-Madison
 2020-present Faculty Governance, Center for Law, Society and Justice, UW-Madison
 2015-present Affiliated Faculty, Center for Healthy Minds, University of Wisconsin-Madison
 2009-present Affiliate, Institute for Research on Poverty, UW-Madison
 2012-2017 Director, Center for Child & Family Well-Being, UW-Madison
 2011-2015 Department Chair, Human Development & Family Studies, UW-Madison
 2006-2010 Associate Professor, Human Development & Family Studies
 School of Human Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
 2004-present Joint appointment in Educational Psychology, School of Education, UW-Madison
 1999-2017 Investigator, Waisman Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
 1999-2006 Assistant Professor, Human Development & Family Studies
 School of Human Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
 1994-1998 Child Clinical Psychologist, Developmental Evaluation Center, Department of Family Medicine
 State University of New York Health Science Center at Syracuse

Honors, Awards, & Leadership

Distinguished Visiting Professor, Università degli Studi "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti – Pescara, Summer 2026
 Dorothy A. O'Brien Endowed Professorship/Chair in Human Ecology, 2015-2025
 Champion for Child Well-Being Award, Arizona State University Center for Child Well-Being, 2025
 Roll of Honor, UW-Madison Office of Child Care and Family Resources Award for Outstanding Student Parent Support, 2025
 Distinguished Visiting Scholar, School of Public Health, Brown University, Spring 2024
 Inaugural Olson Grant, National Council on Family Relations, 2020-2021
 School of Human Ecology PROUD award for excellence in graduate student mentoring, UW-Madison, 2020, 2024
 Vilas Life Cycle Professorship, Women in Science & Engineering Leadership, UW-Madison, 2017-2018, 2020-2023
 National Extension Association of Family and Consumer Sciences, Wisconsin's Program Excellence through Research Award, 2017
 Wade and Bev Fetzer Excellence Award, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2017
 Emmy nomination, 2014, Sesame Street's *Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration* initiative
 Mind and Life Contemplative Studies Fellowship, Mind and Life Institute and the Sir John Templeton Foundation, 2012-2013
 Vilas Faculty Retention and Recruitment Award, UW-Madison, 2007-2008
 University of Wisconsin's School of Human Ecology Excellence in Outreach Award, 2005
 NIH Competitive Pediatric Research Loan Repayment Program, 2004-2008
 Licensed as Psychologist in Wisconsin, 1998-present
 NICHD National Research Service Award, 1998-1999

Licensed as Psychologist in New York State, 1997-2017
Syracuse University Master's Prize, 1991
Syracuse University Graduate Scholarship, 1988-1993
Phi Beta Kappa, 1987-present

RESEARCH

Peer-Reviewed Publications

Peer-reviewed journal articles (* = graduate or undergraduate student is a co-author; +post-doc is co-author)

1. ***Poehlmann, J.**, Johnson, E. I., Ossorio, P. N., Highsmith, K., Harden, B. J., Terplan, M., Sanjuan, P. M., McKelvey, L., Coles, C. D., Chaityachati, B., Walker, P., Shlafer, R., Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Averill, S., Das, S., Torres Gomez, S., Hilliard, F., Gannon, B., Thompson, W. K., and the HEALthy Brain and Child Development Transitions in Care Workgroup. (2025). Retaining infants and young children who experience transitions in care in longitudinal studies of child health and development: Considerations from the HEALthy Brain and Child Development study. In press, *Infant Mental Health Journal: Infancy and Early Childhood* (accepted September 2025).
2. Bradshaw, D., Fenton, L., Donson, F., Parkes, A., Raikes, B., Ludwig, L., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2025). Protocol: The impact of parental incarceration on families affected: An evidence and gap map. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 17;21(3):e70055. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.70055>
3. +*Muentner, L., Fanning, K., Pritzl, K., Kapoor, A., Weymouth, L., Anandha Krishnan, C., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2025). Parental incarceration, attachment to caregivers, and young children's physiological stress. *Developmental Psychobiology*, 67(5) e70076. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/dev.70076>
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5. +İşcanoğlu, Z., Başaran, O. E., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2025). Secure bases behind bars?: Exploring attachment histories and parenting of incarcerated mothers co-residing with their toddlers. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X251357620>
6. Fanning, K., Kerr, M., Charles, P., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2025). Families' experiences of housing and housing supports within the context of parental incarceration. *Analyses of Social Issues and Public Policy*, 25(1), e12444. <https://doi.org/10.1111/asap.12444>
7. *Crespo, K., Libersky, E., **Poehlmann, J. A.**, & Kaushanskaya, M. (2024). A comparative analysis of language skills and parent-child interactions in monolingual vs bilingual children born preterm. *Languages*, 9(12), 361; <https://doi.org/10.3390/languages9120361>
8. Edwards, R. C., Planalp, E. M., Enlow, M. B., Akshoomoff, N., Bodison, S. C., Brennan, M. B., Ciciolla, L., Das Eiden, R., Fillipi, C., Gahagan, S., Gustafsson, H., Leonard, B., McKelvey, L., Morris, A., Nelson, C., Peralta-Carcelen, M., **Poehlmann, J.**, Wakschlag, L., & Wilson, S. (2024). Capturing the complexity of child behavior and caregiver-child interactions in the HEALthy Brain and Child Development (HBCD) Study using a rigorous and equitable approach. *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience*, 69, 101422. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dcn.2024.101422>
9. Harden, B. J., McKelvey, L. M., **Poehlmann, J. A.**, Edwards, R., Anunziata, F., Beasley, L., ... & Parkinson, M. (2024). The HEALthy Brain and Child Development Study (HBCD) experience: Recruiting and retaining diverse families in a longitudinal, multi-method early childhood study. *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience*, 69, 101421. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dcn.2024.101421>
10. Johnson, E. I., Planalp, E. M., Williams, D. T., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2024). Parental incarceration and health risks in a population-based study of US early adolescents: Results among racialized groups. *SSM-Population Health*, 27, 101702. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2024.101702>
11. *Kerr, M. L., Charles, P., Pritzl, K., Jensen, S., Anandha Krishnan, C., Ylitaliturri, V., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2024). Enhancing remote parent-child video visits during parental incarceration using IMMERSIVE, a brief mindful relational savoring intervention. *Mindfulness*, 15, 3080–3094. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12671-024-02415-5>
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13. +Shah, P.E., **Poehlmann, J.**, Weeks, H.M., Spinelli, M., Richards, B., Oh, W., Suh, J., & Kaciroti, N. (2023). Late preterm early developmental trajectories and predictors of academic resilience and academic risk. *Pediatric Research*, 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41390-023-02756-2>
14. *Charles, P., **Poehlmann, J.**, Kerr, M., Jensen, S., & Pritzl, K. (2023). Supported remote video visits for children with incarcerated parents in the United States. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 1-21.

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119. **Poehlmann, J.**, Gannon, B., Shlafer, R., Johnson, E. I., and HEALthy Brain and Child Development Transitions in Care Workgroup. (2026). Chapter 12. Formal and informal transitions in the care of U.S. children: Research to inform policy and practice. In TJ McMahon (Ed.) *Contemporary Issues in Child and Family Psychology: Policy and*

Practice. APA Division 37 book series titled Advances in Child and Family Policy and Practice.

Exhibit L

Manuscripts submitted or in progress (* = graduate or undergraduate student is a co-author; +post-doc is co-author)

120. *Abouzeid, N., Pritzl, K., Lupu, P., Johnson, E.I., Oneil, M., & **Pohlmann, J.** (2025). Engaging fatherhood during incarceration: Profiles of engagement and child contact over time. Submitted to *Family Relations*, September 2025.
121. *Hindt, L., Davis, L., Shaver, E., **Pohlmann, J.**, & Schlafer, R. (2025). Developmental differences in children's visits with parents in jail. Submitted to *Children and Youth Services Review*, February 2023; Revised and resubmitted, October 2025.
122. +Fanning, K., & **Pohlmann, J.** (2025). Family homelessness and parental incarceration: Comparative case study of risks and protective factors. Submitted to *Early Childhood Development and Care*, April 2024.
123. +Kotlar, B., Hernandez, A., Morgan, H., Odegbami, M., Senior, R., Garrett, V., Gazzuolo, T., **Pohlmann, J.**, Schlafer, R.J., Tiemeier, H., Slopen, N. (2025). "I wouldn't wish that on anybody, that pain": Maternal healthcare and neonatal outcomes among women experiencing incarceration during pregnancy in Georgia. Submitted to *Women's Health*, July 2025.
124. *+**Pohlmann, J.**, Bolt, D., Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Luo, J., Kahya, O., Schlafer, R.J., & Hindt, L.A. (2025). Children visiting their parents in jail: Observations of carceral staff interactions with children. To be submitted to *Family Relations*.
125. *+Anandha Krishnan, C., Pritzl, K., Kahya, O., Luo, J., Fanning, K., & **Pohlmann, J.** (2025). Child-friendly visits with incarcerated mothers. To be submitted to *Attachment and Human Development*.
126. *+**Pohlmann, J.**, Loucks, N., Brookes, L., Gordon, L., Park, K. H., Ssubi, F., Sevenants, K., Carcedo González, R., Anandha Krishnan, C., Kahya, O., & Pritzl, K. (2025). Children with incarcerated parents across the globe: Processes related to flourishing in five countries. To be submitted to *Adversity and Resilience Science: Journal of Research and Practice*.

Outreach, Policy, Extension, and other publications (* = peer reviewed)

127. Pohlmann, J. (September, 2025). 65,000 Pennsylvania kids have a parent in prison or jail -- here's what research says about the value of in-person visits. *The Conversation*. <https://doi.org/10.64628/AAI.v469qkfn7>
128. *Jensen, S., Pritzl, K., Charles, P., Kerr, M., & **Pohlmann, J.** (Winter, 2022/2023). Reducing barriers to communication between children and their incarcerated parents. Policy brief, *Contexts: Sociology for the Public*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15365042221142847>
129. **Pohlmann, J.** (2023). Book review, *Criminal Justice Review*: Haney, L. (2022). *Prisons of debt: The afterlives of incarcerated fathers*. Oakland, CA: University of California Press, pp. 358. ISBN: 9780520297265. \$29.95.
130. Muentner, L., & **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.** (October, 2021). How witnessing a parent's arrest can get 'under the skin' of a child. *Fast Focus Policy Brief No. 55-2021*, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison. <https://www.irp.wisc.edu/resource/how-witnessing-a-parents-arrest-can-get-under-the-skin-of-a-child/>
131. Jones Harden, B., Berger, L.K., **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.**, & Malecki, K. (April, 2020). *Recruitment and retention of underserved, hard-to-reach populations*. White paper prepared for the NIH HEALthy Brain and Child Development team.
132. Grendziak, A., **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.**, Fanning, K., Pritzl, K., & Lavender, A. (2019). *Program Evaluation Report: Hometown Heroes' Camp Reunite*, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
133. ***Pohlmann-Tynan, J.**, Sugrue, E., Duron, J., Ciro, D., & Messex, A. (September, 2018). *The impacts of parental incarceration on children and families*. Invited research brief for Scholars Taking Action for Families Workgroup, The Center on Immigration and Child Welfare, New Mexico State University.
134. ***Pohlmann-Tynan, J.** (2016). Children's contact with incarcerated parents. *Focus on Poverty*, Vol. 32:2, Winter 2016, pp. 13-17. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison. <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/focus/pdfs/foc322.pdf>
135. Institute for Research on Poverty and Morgridge Center for Public Service. (2015). Poverty fact sheet: *Life beyond bars: Children with an incarcerated parent*. <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/factsheets/pdfs/Factsheet7-Incarceration.pdf>
136. Sesame Workshop. (2013). Little children, big challenges: Incarceration. <https://sesamestreetincommunities.org/topics/incarceration>
137. **Pohlmann, J.** (2012). *Jail-Prison Observation Checklist*. Unpublished manuscript, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
138. Dallaire, D. H., Loper, A. B., & **Pohlmann, J.** (September, 2011). Issues and recommendations related to children's visitation and contact with incarcerated parents. Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2011 Day of

- General Discussion, United Nations. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/discussion2011_submissions.htm
139. **Supporting children in the shadow of meth: A caregiver's guide to help children separated from their parents.* (2007, April). <http://www.wpt.org/outreach/attach/SupportingChildrenCaregiversGuide.pdf>
Published through UW-Extension and Wisconsin Public Television as part of their documentary series focusing on parental methamphetamine addiction.
140. **Poehlmann, J.** (2003, October). New study shows children of incarcerated mothers experience multiple challenges. *Family Matters: A Family Impact Seminar Newsletter for Wisconsin Policymakers*, 3(2).
141. ***Poehlmann, J.**, Brintnall-Peterson, M., Schlafer, R., & Morgan, K. (2003). *Through the eyes of a child: Grandparents raising grandchildren.* University of Wisconsin-Extension (publication #B3786). Fact sheet series available in print or on the web <http://fyi.uwex.edu/grandparenting/through-the-eyes-of-a-child/fact-sheets>
#1. *Understanding children's development.*
#2. *The importance of close relationships.*
#3. *Relationship expectations: Now and in the future.*
#4. *Disruptions in close relationships: Effects on children's behaviors, feelings, and thoughts.*
#5. *The importance of open communication.*
#6. *Understanding and managing children's behaviors.*
#7. *Children's contact with their parents.*
#8. *Breaking negative family cycles.*
#9. *Resources.*
142. **Poehlmann, J., & Riley, D.** (2003). *Talking with children about war: How children of different ages show anxiety and stress.* University of Wisconsin-Extension. Fact sheet available on the web <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/flp/war.html>

Presentations

Keynotes and Invited Research Presentations since 2010

- Poehlmann, J., Sanjuan, P., & Ossorio, P. (August, 2025). *Lessons learned with mid-study recruitment of justice-involved pregnant women in a longitudinal study of child development.* Clinical Research Ethics Consultation Collaborative, Institute of Translational Health Sciences, Seattle, Washington.
- Poehlmann, J. (July, 2025). *Centering the child: Children's experiences of parental incarceration in five countries.* Biennial conference of the International Coalition on Children with Incarcerated Parent, Seoul, South Korea.
- Poehlmann, J. (March, 2025). *Children with incarcerated parents: Strengths and challenges.* Unite to Enlight Conference on Children with Incarcerated Parents in Canada, Dalhousie University, Resilience Research Centre, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- Poehlmann, J. (October, 2024). *The HEALthy Brain and Child Development Study in the United States.* Developmental Psychology section of the Department of Psychology, University "G. D'Annunzio", Chieti-Pescara, Chieti, Italy.
- Poehlmann, J. (August, 2024). *Maternal incarceration and family connections.* Health and the Legal System (HEALS) Lab at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Poehlmann, J. (April, 2024). *Child-friendly visits.* Engaging children and families in programming panel. National Children with Incarcerated Parents Conference, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Poehlmann, J. (March, 2024). *Early adversity and health risks among children with incarcerated parents.* Center for Addiction and Disease Exacerbation, School of Public Health, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.
- Poehlmann, J. (October, 2023). *Mindfulness research and practice with underserved families and communities.* Presented at the 2023 Mindfulness, Self-Compassion and Family Well-Being Conference. Center for Child and Family Well-being, University of Washington, Seattle.
- Poehlmann, J., Charles, P., & Barrett, K. (March, 2023). *Child-friendly visits.* Community Justice Council, Dane County, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J., & Charles, P. (April, 2023). *Trauma, healing, and families.* Invited panelists for *Reimagining the Role of Colleges and Universities in Prison Education: Research, Policy, and Practice*, a symposium hosted by the Education Preparedness Program, Center for Urban Research, Teaching and Outreach, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (February, 2023). *Young children with incarcerated parents: From stigma to support.* Keynote address for the Utah Infant Mental Health Conference, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Poehlmann, J. (March, 2022). *Working with incarcerated parents and their children.* Keynote address for the Justice Involved Families Provider Conference, Center for Child and Family Well-being, Seattle, Washington.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J., Charles, P., & Kerr, M. (November, 2021). *Enhanced visits in jail.* Invited address for inaugural

David Olson award, National Conference on Family Relations.

- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2021). *Impact of parental incarceration on children and benefit of parent-child interactions during incarceration*. Keynote address at the Children with incarcerated parents conference. Drake University Law School, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (June, 2021). *Incarcerated Dads and their young children*. Early Years “The Many Faces of Parenting Infants” Conference, Anna Freud Centre, London, England.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2020). *Children with incarcerated parents*. The 28th Family Symposium focusing on parent-child separation at The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Skora Horgan, E. (September, 2020). *Benefits of in-home video chat*. Lessons from the Lockdown: Prisoner and Family Connections for the Future. Panelists for the Centre for Criminology, University of South Wales.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (August, 2020). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Keynote at the Infancy Forward! Mental Health Conference, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (March, 2019). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Keynote at the Wisconsin Statewide Family and Consumer Science conference, Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (April, 2018). *Incarcerated mothers and their children*. Incarcerating Girls and Women: Research, public memory, and narratives. Justice and Multiculturalism in the 21st Century initiative. School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, New York.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (April, 2018). *Conducting research with children*. Departments of criminology and sociology. State University of New York at Albany, Albany, New York.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J., Shear, L., Pruhs, D., & Rosa, F. (February, 2018). *The incarcerated parent in family court*. Annual Family Law Seminar for Wisconsin Judges, Office of Judicial Education, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (January, 2018). *Mindfulness and compassion training for parents and children*. Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (March, 2017). *Risk and resilience in children born preterm*. Center for Human Growth and Development, Department of Pediatrics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Arditti, J. (September, 2016). *Developmental and family perspectives on children with incarcerated parents*. Collateral Damage. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (June, 2016). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Plenary Session I: Prevention Needs for Vulnerable Youth Populations. Annual conference of the Society for Prevention Research, San Francisco, California.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (March, 2016). *Children’s visits with their incarcerated parents*. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (August, 2015). Author meets critic: *Children of the Prison Boom* by Sarah Wakefield and Christopher Wildeman. American Sociological Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (November, 2014). *Sesame Street’s Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration Initiative*. Through the Eyes of a Child, Guardian ad Litem conference, Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2014). *Risk and resilience in children of incarcerated parents*. Children of Incarcerated Parents Community Engagement Sessions, Fatima Family Center (October 21) and Greater Cleveland Food Bank (October 22), Cleveland, Ohio. Sponsored by Case Western Reserve University – Schubert Center for Child Studies, Cuyahoga County, Healthy Fathering Collaborative, Oriana House, Inc., St. Luke’s Foundation, University Hospitals – Rainbow, Babies & Children, and U.S. Attorney’s Office – Northern District.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (September, 2014). *Risk and resilience in children born preterm*. University of Texas at Austin, Human Development and Family Studies Department, Austin, Texas.
- Poehlmann, J. (June, 2011). *Family matters: Research on incarceration, reentry, and children of incarcerated parents*. Keynote speaker, University of Wisconsin-Extension conference, From Jail to Home. Wausau, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J., (January, 2011). *Risk and resilience in children of incarcerated parents*. Psychology Department, University of Northern Illinois.

Selected Peer-reviewed International Conference Presentations since 2010 (* = student is co-author)

- Poehlmann, J.,** Shah, P., Gerstein, E., Spinelli, M., & Njoroge, W. (July, 2023). *Parental and infant risk: Contributions to child social emotional adaptation in four longitudinal studies*. Symposium presented at the Biennial Congress of the World Association of Infant Mental Health, Dublin, Ireland.
- Gerstein, E.D., Ringenary, H., Bradley, C., & **Poehlmann, J.** (July, 2023). Timing is critical: Postpartum depression and child behavior at 3 years in children born preterm. Paper presented at the Biennial Congress of the World Association of Infant Mental Health, Dublin, Ireland.

- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Reid, J., Horowitz, J., & Raikes, B. (September, 2021). *Video visits between children and their incarcerated parents during Covid across the world*. Presented at the biennial conference of the International Coalition on Children with Incarcerated Parents.
- Horowitz, J., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (September, 2021). *Incarcerated mothers in Brazil and the United States*. Presented at the biennial conference of the International Coalition on Children with Incarcerated Parents.
- ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Chair and Presenter. (August, 2019). *Children with incarcerated parents across the Americas*. Co-presenters: Horowitz, J., Caldoni, L., & Reid, J. Presented at the biennial conference of the International Coalition on Children with Incarcerated Parents, Huddersfield, United Kingdom.
- ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Muentner, L., Milavetz, Z., Peterson, A., Davis, L., & Shlafer, R. (May, 2018). *Young children's feelings about their incarcerated parents*. Presented at the biennial Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Rome, Italy.
- ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Fanning, K., Yudawanti, A., & Zhu, S. (May, 2018). *A framework for understanding resilience in families of children born preterm*. Presented at the biennial Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Rome, Italy.
- Clark, R., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (May, 2018). Development of the Parent-Child Early Relational Assessment-Short Form (ERA-SF) to focus relational interventions and research in clinical, community, and home contexts. Workshop presented at the biennial Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Rome, Italy.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Shah, P.E., Gerstein, E., & Schwichtenberg, A.J. (June, 2017). *Early interactions, attachment, and resilience at age 6 in children born preterm*. Presented as part of a symposium entitled The Social Relational World and Development of Children Born Preterm: Infancy through Adulthood (Chairs: Joana Baptista and Isabel Soares) at the annual International Attachment Conference, London, England.
- Schwichtenberg, A.J., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (July, 2014). *Maternal depressive symptoms, bedtime routines, and sleep in infants born preterm*. Presented at the International Conference on Infant Studies, Berlin, Germany.
- *Gerstein, E., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** & Weymouth, L. (June, 2014). *Parent-infant interaction and resilience in children born preterm*. Presented at the World Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- *Weymouth, L., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Runion, H., & Burnson, C. F. (June, 2014). *Young children of incarcerated parents: Chaos in the home*. Presented at the World Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Shah, P. E., & **Poehlmann, J.** (July, 2013). *The paradox of prematurity: Behavioral vulnerability of late preterm infants and cognitive susceptibility of very preterm infants at 36 months postterm*. Presented at the annual International Attachment Conference, Italy.
- Shah, P. E., & **Poehlmann, J.** (April, 2012). *Maternal resolution of grief in infants with varying medical conditions: Infant and dyadic outcomes, and implications for intervention*. Presented at the 13th World Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Cape Town, South Africa.
- McManus, B. M., & **Poehlmann, J.** (June, 2011). *Maternal depression and perceived social support as predictors of cognitive function trajectories during the first 3 years of life for preterm infants in Wisconsin*. Presented at the Society for Pediatric and Perinatal Epidemiologic Research, Montreal, Canada.
- McManus, B. M., & **Poehlmann, J.** (June, 2011). *Associations among maternal symptoms of clinical depression, infant-parent interaction, perceived maternal social support, and children's cognitive function in a sample of children born preterm in Wisconsin*. Presented at the Society for Pediatric and Perinatal Epidemiologic Research, Montreal, Canada.
- Poehlmann, J.,** Loper, A., Dallaire, D., McHale, J., Myers, B., & Eddy, J.M. (April, 2011). *Relational processes in children with incarcerated parents: New studies of separation, bullying, and parenting*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Montreal, Canada.
- *Burnson, C.F., & **Poehlmann, J.** (April, 2011). *Attachment and effortful control in children born preterm: Differential susceptibility*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Montreal, Canada.
- Shah, P., & **Poehlmann, J.** (May, 2010). *Maternal unresolved grief regarding a preterm birth: Implications for attachment security in preterm infants*. Presented at the Pediatric Academic Societies' Annual Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Selected Peer-reviewed National Conference Presentations since 2010 (* = student is co-author)

- Hu, D., Libersky, E., **Poehlmann, J.,** & Kaushanskaya, M. (May, 2025). *Expressive language and executive function growth in children born preterm*. Presented at the Symposium on Research in Child Language Disorders, Madison, Wisconsin.

- ***Pehlmann, J.**, & Anandha Krishnan, C. (November, 2025). *One-year recidivism following a parent's release from jail: The importance of children's visits with their parents during incarceration*. Symposium accepted to the annual conference of the National Conference on Family Relations, Baltimore, Maryland.
- *Anandha Krishnan, C., Luo, J., Fanning, K., Kahya, O., Pritzl, K., & Pehlmann, J. (August, 2025). Child-friendly visits with incarcerated mothers. To be presented at the 2025 Annual Conference of the National Council on Family Relations (NCFR), held November 19–22, 2025, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.
- *Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Geyik, A., Kahya, O., Hoekstra, A., Charles, P., & **Pehlmann, J.** (August, 2025). *Hugs and kisses: Parent-child visits during incarceration and the importance of physical contact*. Presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Denver, Colorado.
- *Luo, J., & **Pehlmann, J.** (August, 2025). *Cumulative prenatal adversities, infant temperament, and parent-infant relationships*. Presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Denver, Colorado.
- *Hansen, E., **Pehlmann, J.**, & Kaushanskaya, M. (May, 2025). *How internalizing behaviors predict vocabulary growth in late-talkers born preterm*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- *Libersky, E., Hu, D., **Pehlmann, J.**, & Kaushanskaya, M. (May, 2025). *Language growth in children born preterm: The roles of input and parent sensitivity*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- *Pritzl, K., & **Pehlmann, J.** (May, 2025). *Types of contact with incarcerated fathers and child behavior problems*. Symposium presentation at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Pehlmann, J.**, & Sullivan, A. (April, 2025). *Families experiencing adversity and stress*. Symposium presented at Mindful Families, Schools, and Communities: Contemplative Practices to Promote Child Well-Being and Health Equity. Pre-conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- ***Pehlmann, J.**, Bolt, D., Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Luo, J., Schlafer, R., & Hindt, L. (April, 2025). *Observations of interactions with carceral staff and child behavior during children's visits with their parents during jail incarceration*. Panel presented at the annual National Conference on Children of Incarcerated Parents, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- *Pritzl, K., **Pehlmann, J.**, Charles, P., Anandha Krishnan, C., & Geyik, A. (April, 2025). *Hugs and kisses: Parent-child visits during incarceration and the importance of physical contact*. Presented at the annual National Conference on Children of Incarcerated Parents, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- *Buck, J., Ylitzaliturri, V., Charles, P., & **Pehlmann, J.** (January, 2025). *Preliminary results of participant perspectives of a literacy intervention to connect parents and children*. Presented at the Society for Social Work and Research 29th Annual Conference, Seattle, Washington.
- *Buck, J., Ylitzaliturri, V., Charles, P., & **Pehlmann, J.** (November, 2024). *Preliminary results of participant perspectives of a literacy intervention to connect parents and children*. Presented at the American Society of Criminology's Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California.
- *Hansen, E., **Pehlmann, J.**, Kaushanskaya, M. (December, 2024). *From stress to speech: How maternal stress at 24-months predicts vocabulary at 36-months in children born preterm*. Presented at the conference of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Conference, Seattle, Washington.
- *Hu, D., Libersky, E., **Pehlmann, J.**, Kaushanskaya, M. (December, 2024). *Language ability as a predictor of executive functioning in children born preterm*. Presented at the conference of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Conference, Seattle, Washington.
- *Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Charles, P., Kerr, M., **Pehlmann, J.** (November, 2024). *Incarcerated parents' contact with their children: The pandemic and other barriers*. Paper presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Bellevue, Washington.
- Pehlmann, J.** (April, 2024). *Child-friendly visits in corrections environments*. Presented at the annual National Children of Incarcerated Parents conference, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Pehlmann, J.** (November, 2023). Discussant for symposium *Family and Community Based Adversities: Analyses from the ABCD Study*. Presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Orlando, Florida.
- Johnson, E. I., Planalp, E. M., Williams, D. T., & **Pehlmann, J.** (November, 2023). *Parental incarceration and physiological dysregulation among US children: Results among racialized subgroups*. Presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Orlando, Florida.
- *Anandha Krishnan, C., Pritzl, K., **Pehlmann, J.**, & Loucks, N. (November, 2023). *The experiences of children with incarcerated parents in six countries*. Presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Orlando, Florida.

- *Kerr, M., **Poehlmann, J.**, Charles, P., Pritzl, K., Jensen, J., Anandha Krishnan, C. A., & Ylizarituri, V. (November, 2023). *Enhancing remote parent-child video visits during parental incarceration: Visit coaching using mindful relational savoring*. Presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Orlando, Florida.
- *Pritzl, K., Jensen, S., Charles, P., Kerr, M., & **Poehlmann, J.** (June, 2023). *Cortisol levels in children with incarcerated parents*. Presented at the annual meeting of the Law and Society Association, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- ***Poehlmann, J.**, Charles, P., Hoekstra, A., Hedges, A., & Barrett, K. (April, 2023). *Implementing child-friendly visits in a county jail*. Plenary session presented at the annual Children of Incarcerated Parents conference, Arizona State University.
- *Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C. A., **Poehlmann, J.**, & Loucks, N. (April, 2023). *Global perspectives on parental incarceration*. Presented at the annual Children of Incarcerated Parents conference, Arizona State University.
- *Jensen, S., Charles, P., Kerr, M., & **Poehlmann, J.** (March, 2023). *Associations between the number of parental incarcerations and girls' and boys' disruptive conduct*. Annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, National Harbor, Maryland.
- *Pritzl, K. & **Poehlmann, J.** (August, 2022). *Physiological stress and what children were told about their parent's incarceration*. Presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- *Fanning, K., Pritzl, K., Muentner, L., & **Poehlmann, J.** (August, 2022). *Young children with incarcerated parents: Attachment relationships and physiological stress*. Presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Poehlmann, J.** (April, 2022). *Mindfulness with underserved communities and families*. Mindfulness, Self-Compassion and Parenting Online Research Meeting, Center for Child and Family Well-being, University of Washington.
- Shah, P.E., **Poehlmann, J.**, McCaffery, H., Kaciroti, N. (April, 2022). *Gestational age, academic achievement and emotion regulation outcomes at kindergarten in nationally representative sample, and the moderating role of sensitive parenting*. Presented at the conference of the Pediatric Academic Societies, Denver, Colorado.
- Chan-Zlatopolsky, K., Shah, P., Weeks, H., Kaciroti, N., & **Poehlmann, J.** (April 2022). *ACEs and kindergarten academic and emotion regulation outcomes in a U.S. representative sample*. Presented at the conference of the Pediatric Academic Societies, Denver, Colorado.
- *Pritzl, K., **Poehlmann, J.**, Shlafer, R., & Muentner, L. (April, 2022). *Young children's feelings about their families when a parent is incarcerated*. Presented at the annual Children of Incarcerated Parents National Conference, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (Discussant). (November, 2021). Roundtable: *Global Prisoners' Family Network: A Discussion on Research, Methods, and Critical Perspectives*. Presented at the American Society of Criminology Conference, Chicago, Illinois.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, Kerr, M., & Charles, P. (November, 2021). Special Session: NCFR Olson Grant Address - *Enhanced Visits For Children and Families Affected by Parental Incarceration*. Presented virtually at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations.
- *Fanning, K., Engbretson, A., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (April, 2021). *Relations among parental stress, parental disrupted communications, and child hair cortisol in a low risk sample*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development.
- *Engbretson, A., Fanning, K., Pritzl, K., Meurer, A., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (April, 2021). *Child-friendly visits with incarcerated mothers*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development.
- *Fanning, K., Gerstein, E., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (April, 2021). *Vulnerable babies, vulnerable moms: Bidirectional associations of mother-preterm infant dyads through age 6*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (Chair). (April, 2021). *Caregiver Incarceration and Childhood Adaptation*. Symposium presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (Chair). (April, 2021). *A transdisciplinary approach to designing, implementing, and evaluating an intervention for children with incarcerated parents and their families: From awareness to action*. Panel presented at the annual Children of Incarcerated Parents National Conference, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, Muentner, L., Pritzl, K., Davis, L., & Shlafer, R. (January, 2021). *Does witnessing a parent's arrest relate to emotional or developmental concerns in young children with jailed parents?* Presented at the annual conference of the Society for Social Work and Research.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (Chair), & Pate, D.J., Jr. (Discussant) (August, 2020). *When fathers are incarcerated: Post-release contact, commitment to children, and legal socialization*. Symposium accepted to the annual convention of the

American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.

- *Thomas, A., Wirth, J., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, & Pate, D.J., Jr. (August, 2020). *African American fathers' commitment to children and 1-year recidivism after release from jail*. Paper accepted to the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.
- *Zhu, Y., et al., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (August, 2019). *Bilingual families, vocabulary learning, and parent interactions in preterm infants*. Poster presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- *Yudawanti, A., Wirth, J., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (August, 2019). *Safeguarding children: Measuring the impact of witnessing parental arrest*. Poster presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Chicago, Illinois. Winner of the best student poster award.
- *Pritzl, K., et al., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (August, 2019). *Context matters: Behavioral implications of visits between children and their jailed parents*. Poster presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- *Fanning, K., et al., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (August, 2019). *Disrupted caregiver-child communication and attachment in families with incarcerated parents*. Poster presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- *Grendziak, A., et al., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (August, 2019). *Evaluation of a summer camp for children with imprisoned mothers*. Poster presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (April, 2019). *Interventions for children's visits with their incarcerated parents: Interdisciplinary research perspectives*. Facilitated Panel Presentation, Children of Incarcerated Parents National Conference, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, Grendziak, A., Fanning, K., Pritzl, K., Lavender, A., Muentner, L., Warzewick, S., Zhou, L., & Brown, J. (April, 2019). Evaluation of child-friendly visits at a summer camp for children with imprisoned mothers. Children of Incarcerated Parents National Conference, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- *Charles, P., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, Massoglia, M., Kerr, M., Sager, L., Holden, K., Cuthrell, H., Fanning, K., Robey, J., & Wirth, J. (April, 2019). Interdisciplinary intervention to enhance visits for children with jailed parents: Evaluation challenges and progress. Children of Incarcerated Parents National Conference, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.
- ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, Grendziak, A., Fanning, K.A., Cuthrell, H., Pritzl, K., Lavender, A., Wirth, J., Muentner, L., Milavetz, Z., & Shlafer, R. (March, 2019). *Observational measurement of children's reactions to visits with parents incarcerated in jail or prison*. Part of symposium chaired by **J. Poehlmann-Tynan**, Innovative Developmental, Family, Educational, and Sociological Approaches to Studying Children with Incarcerated Parents. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Baltimore, Maryland.
- *Muentner, L., Premo, E., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (March, 2019). *Parental incarceration and child development: Investigating the role of frequency and duration of incarceration*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Baltimore, Maryland.
- *Grendziak, A., Fanning, K., Vigna, A. B., Gerstein, E., Weymouth, L. A., Burnson, C., Aubel, G., Frerks, L., Haese, D., Johnson, N., Milavetz, Z., Muentner, L., O'Neill, S., Peterson, A., Pritzl, K., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (November, 2018). *Cognitively Based Compassion Training for parents of young children*. Presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Orlando, Florida.
- Shah, P. E., Kaciroti, N., Richards, B., Oh, W., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (May, 2017). *Developmental patterns of late preterm infants from infancy through kindergarten*. Presented at the Pediatric Academic Societies Meeting, San Francisco, California.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (April, 2017). *Compassionate parenting: Effects of Cognitively-Based Compassion Training for parents of young children*. Presented at the conference Mindful Families, Schools, and Communities: Contemplative Practices to Promote Child and Family Well-Being, 3rd biennial conference of the Centers for Child and Family Well-being, University of Washington and University of Wisconsin, held in Seattle, Washington.
- Burnson, C., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (April, 2017). *Resilience in young children of jailed parents*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Austin, Texas.
- *Massie, M., Mulla, S., Davis, L., Shlafer, R., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (November, 2016). *"Where's Dad?" How Sesame Street can support kids with jailed parents*. Poster presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- *Hindt, L. A., Davis, L., Shlafer, R. J., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, Weymouth, L., Burnson, C., Runion, H., & Lauter, L.

- (November, 2016). *Emotion recognition and behavior adjustment in children with jailed parents*. Poster presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- *Runion, H., Frerks, L., Milavetz, Z., Weymouth, L., Burnson, C., Muentner, L., Johnson, N., Grendziak, A., Galvan, A., & **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.** (November, 2016). *Family drawings and attachment in young children with jailed parents*. Poster presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- ***Pohlmann-Tynan, J.**, Runion, H., Weymouth, L. A., & Burnson, C. (November, 2015). *Young children with jailed parents: Family processes and attachment*. Poster presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Vancouver, Canada.
- ***Pohlmann-Tynan, J.**, Runion, H., Weymouth, L.A., & Burnson, C. (March, 2015). *Young children of jailed parents: Emotions and behaviors during jail visits and at home*. Symposium presented at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Shah, P., Oh, W., & **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.** (March, 2015). *Cognitive trajectories of late preterm infants: The role of neonatal risks and parenting*. Symposium presented at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- *Abel, E., Schwichtenberg, A.J., & **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.** (March, 2015). *Sleep in infants born preterm: The roles of daytime and nighttime parenting behaviors*. Symposium presented at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- *Gerstein, E., Woodman, A., Burnson, C., & **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.** (March, 2015). *Behavior problem trajectories in children born preterm*. Symposium presented at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Gerstein, E., **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.**, & Clark, R. (March, 2015). *Mother-child interactions in the NICU: Relevance and implications for later parenting*. Poster presented at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- *Weymouth, L., **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.**, Runion, H., & Burnson, C. (March, 2015). *Young children of incarcerated parents: Chaos in the home*. Poster presented at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Dallaire, D., Wildeman, C., Siegel, J., **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.**, & Lee, H. (March, 2015). *Interdisciplinary perspectives on the impact of parental incarceration on children and families*. Round table presentation at the biennial meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Schwichtenberg, A.J. Christ, S., Abel, E., & **Pohlmann-Tynan, J.** (April, 2015). *The roles of toddler circadian patterns on attentional and behavioral concerns in children born preterm*. Presented at the 48th Annual Gatlinburg Conference on Research and Theory in Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- ***Pohlmann, J.** et al. (July, 2013). *Children's contact with incarcerated parents: Implications for policy and intervention*. Presented at the annual conference of the American Psychological Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- *Runion, H., **Pohlmann, J.**, Burnson, C., & Weymouth, L. (April, 2013). *Imprisoned mothers who gave birth during their incarceration*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Seattle, Washington.
- *Burnson, C., **Pohlmann, J.**, Runion, H., Weymouth, L., & Maleck, S. (April, 2013). *Representations of family relationships and emerging self-regulation in young children born preterm*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Seattle, Washington.
- *Schwichtenberg, A.J.M., **Pohlmann, J.**, Smith, A., & Wegner, S. (April, 2013). *Parenting behaviors at bedtime and sleep in infants born preterm*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Seattle, Washington.
- *Dilworth-Bart, J. E., **Pohlmann, J.**, Yim, S., Bolt, D., & Taub, A. (April, 2013). *Effortful control and executive function as indices of emerging self-regulation in young children born at high neonatal risk*. Presented at the biennial conference of the Society for Research in Child Development, Seattle, Washington.
- *Shah, P. E., Burnson, C. F., & **Pohlmann, J.** (June, 2012). *Nature x nurture: The role of differential susceptibility in infancy on the cognitive, behavioral and psychosocial outcomes of young children*. Presented at the International Conference on Infant Studies, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- *Burnson, C. F., & **Pohlmann, J.** (June, 2012). *Attachment and effortful control in children born preterm*. Presented at the International Conference on Infant Studies, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Schwichtenberg, A.J.M., & **Pohlmann, J.** (June, 2012). *Infant sleep and parenting as predictors of attachment security and behavior problems in toddlers born preterm*. Presented at the International Conference on Infant Studies, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Shah, P. E., & **Pohlmann, J.** (April, 2012). *The bigger the better? Less preterm, more behavior problems*. Presented at

the Pediatric Academic Societies Meeting, Boston, Massachusetts.

Shah, P. E., & **Poehlmann, J.** (September, 2011). *Cognitive and behavioral outcomes of late preterm infants: The bigger the better?* Presented at the annual meeting of The Society for Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, San Antonio, Texas.

*Shah, P. E., Hane, A., Burnson, C., Maleck, S., Hamburger, E., & **Poehlmann, J.** (April, 2011). *Cognitive and behavior outcomes in preterms with difficult temperament: The differential effects of parenting.* Presented at the Pediatric Academic Societies and Asian Society for Pediatric Research conference, Denver, Colorado.

*Friberg, B., & **Poehlmann, J.** (August, 2011). *Development of aggressive behaviors in the context of Early Head Start: A test of competing theories.* Poster presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Washington, D.C.

*Shlafer, R. J., & **Poehlmann, J.** (November, 2010). *Mentoring children of incarcerated parents: Theory and practice implications.* Paper presented in symposium organized by Dr. Joyce Arditti (Children and their incarcerated parents: Promising theoretical and applied approaches) to the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

***Poehlmann, J.**, Burnson, C., Hane, A., & Hamburger, E. (November, 2010). *Differential susceptibility to parenting: Behavior problems at 36 months in children born preterm.* Poster presented at the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Research Grants—Funded

Extramural Research Grants—PI

Active

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Dean, Douglas III, mPIs. *HBCD (Healthy Brain and Child Development) Study, site 24.*
5U01DA055370

National Institute on Drug Abuse

10/15/2021-06/30/2026

\$5,547,270

This grant provides funding for the first 5 years of a 10-year grant to UW-Madison, as part of a 25-institution consortium. The HBCD Study is the largest long-term study of early brain and child development in the United States. The study addresses a critical gap in our knowledge of how environmental exposures, especially opioid and other drug use, affect infant and child brain development. HBCD also aims to contribute to our understanding of normative cognitive, behavioral, social, and emotional function from the prenatal period through childhood. It is a part of the NIH's larger Helping to End Addiction Long-term (HEAL) Initiative, a multi-agency effort to curb the national opioid crisis.

Pending

Poehlmann, J. *Jail Visiting and Family Programs in the United States: A National Survey.*

National Institutes of Health

07/01/2026-06/30/2028

\$150,000

This project addresses a critical and long-standing gap in public health regarding our knowledge of family programs and child and family visiting in jails across the United States. The proposed study aims to use the Jail Compendium to survey all jails in the US about their family programs and visiting policies and practices, including child visiting, as the first step in planning a rigorous evaluation or demonstration project focusing on child-friendly visiting in jails.

Completed

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., PI. Charles, P., Kerr, M., & Massoglia, M., Co-Investigators. *Building Reflective Functioning, Cohesion, and Flexibility in Families with Incarcerated Parents Through Supported Visits.*

Olson Grant from the National Council on Family Relations

10/01/2020-08/01/2021

\$10,000

This grant supplements our UW2020 grant for developing and testing a multidisciplinary, multi-level intervention strategy to improve visits between children and their jailed parents.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *Young Children of Jailed Parents.* (Co-I: M Huser, UW-Extension)

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

R21HD068581

1/05/2012-12/31/2015

\$373,000

This study focused on young children (aged 2-6) of jailed parents, investigating risks and protective factors, including the quality of visitation in 3 jail settings (Plexiglas, closed circuit TV, and face-to-face), as predictors of children's social emotional outcomes. A developmental screening procedure for children visiting the jail was also implemented.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *Fieldwork on Contemplative Practices with High Risk Preschoolers: Children's Empathic, Compassionate, and Self-Regulatory Behaviors.*

Contemplative Studies Fellowship Program, Mind and Life Institute and the Sir John Templeton Foundation

07/01/2012-08/31/2016

\$129,243

This exploratory study had 3 aims: (1) to conduct a pilot RCT with high risk preschoolers to determine effects of a mindfulness intervention on children's empathy, compassion, and self-regulation, (2) to determine how a mindfulness curriculum can be implemented (or adapted) in a developmentally appropriate manner for high risk preschoolers, and (3) to assess how this field-based application enhances or raises new questions regarding laboratory-based findings regarding use of contemplative practices, especially pertaining to the development of empathic responding in children.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *The Development of Self-Regulation in High Risk Infants.*

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

R01 HD044163-05

2/5/2004-1/31/2011

\$1,440,000

Investigated early social and physiological processes involved in the development of self-regulation and its relation to infant-mother attachment and cognitive development in high risk infants. The research had a longitudinal design that followed infants from hospital discharge until they turned 3 years post-term and involved data collected from children and families using multiple methods in multiple contexts.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *Risk and Resilience in Children of Incarcerated Mothers.*

National Institute of Mental Health

R03 MH61559

1/01/2001-12/31/2003

\$145,500

Investigated problematic outcomes and resilience in young children who experienced multiple risks to their attachment relationships and cognitive and behavioral development in an understudied population: children of incarcerated mothers.

Poehlmann, J., PI; Administrative supplement to promote diversity in health-related research; supplement to Poehlmann

R01 HD044163-02 submitted on behalf of Dr. Janean Dilworth-Bart.

Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

1/1/2006-1/31/2009

\$262,357

This supplement provided 2 years of support for the research of a faculty member from an underrepresented racial ethnic group focusing on the relation between early parenting and precursors to children's executive functioning in toddlers born preterm.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., PI. *Mindful/Compassionate Parenting: A Randomized Controlled Trial for Parents of Preschoolers.*

Grants and gifts from the Mai Family Foundation, Mary Sue Shannon, and the Mayer Family Foundation

12/1/2012-12/30/2020

\$185,000

These gifts provide funds to develop and pilot test the effects of Cognitively-Based Compassion Training adapted for parents of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers attending campus and community childcare centers, implemented as a randomized controlled trial.

Extramural Research Grants—Co-I or Consultant**Active**

Family-based Alternative Justice Program Grant; WA DOC's Parenting Sentencing Alternative program; US Department of Justice grant to Washington State Department of Corrections (PI of subcontract to University of Washington: Liliana Lengua; Poehlmann is consultant)

O-OJDP-2023-171661

10/2023-09/2026

\$764,508

This grant is designed to evaluate, refine and expand services that Washington State DOC provides to try to keep families together and break the cycle of intergenerational incarceration. The funding will provide access to mental health programs, substance abuse programs, and parenting skills programs.

Evaluation of King County Community Partnership for Transition Solutions; Institute of Translational Health Science, University of Washington (PI is Liliana Lengua; Poehlmann is consultant)

11/2023-10/2025

\$150,000

This grant is to revise and evaluate a reentry parenting program that combines mindfulness with parenting skills.

Completed

Promoting Resilience in Children: Protocol Development for a Birth Cohort to Assess Factors Impacting Neurodevelopment; NIH HEAL Initiative (HEALthy Brain and Child Development Study (PIs: Zgierska for Project 1; Ossorio for Project 2; Alexander for Project 3; Poehlmann-Tynan is a Co-I on all 3 projects)

1R34DA050270

10/2019-03/2022

\$535,625 each

Three linked proposals were submitted to develop research protocols for a future large-scale birth cohort study of child and brain development with oversampling of children exposed *in utero* to opioids.

Farar-Edwards, D., PI; Poehlmann-Tynan, J., co-I. *All of Us, Wisconsin: One in a Million – Precision Medicine Initiative Wisconsin*. Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health.

1OT2OD025286-02

\$60,000,000

6/2018-5/2023

This grant focuses on Wisconsin's effort to collect genomic and environmental data from a total of 1 million individuals nationwide in an effort to increase the precision of medical diagnosis and intervention. Poehlmann-Tynan serves on the national Special Populations Committee and several task forces focusing on inclusion of children, individuals with disabilities, and incarcerated individuals.

Eddy, J. M., PI (New York University); Poehlmann-Tynan, J., Consultant. *A Pre- and Post-Release Multimodal Intervention for Incarcerated Fathers Targeting Parenting, Economic Stability, and Healthy Relationships*

Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Subcontract from Washington State Department of Corrections, Tumwater, WA

90FO0008-01-00

10/2015-9/2020

This grant focuses on implementing a parenting intervention for fathers incarcerated in the state of Washington.

Peterson, B., & Fontaine, J., PIs (Urban Institute, Washington DC); Poehlmann-Tynan, J., Technical Reviewer and Supervisor for UW-Madison IPA. *Safeguarding Children with Incarcerated Parents: Developing and Implementing Family Strengthening Policies at Correctional Institutions at the Local and State Level* National Institute of Corrections/Bureau of Justice Assistance

CFDA # 16.601

Total grant \$1,125,000; UW-Madison IPA \$337,170

1/2017-12/2020

This grant focuses on developing training materials and implementing evidence-informed, model policies that can be adopted by local jails and state prisons to reduce the traumatic impact of parental incarceration on children and improve reentry outcomes for parents.

Wu Shortt, J., P.I. (Oregon Social Learning Center); Poehlmann, J., Consultant. *Emotion-Focused Intervention for Mothers and Children Under Stress*.

National Institute of Mental Health
R34MH79911
5/1/2008-4/30/2012
\$634,939

This project involved developing and piloting a multimodal emotion-focused intervention program to foster both the emotional connection between incarcerated mothers and children and their individual emotional and behavioral adjustment.

Shah, P. E., P.I.; Poehlmann, J., Consultant. *Gene Environment Interactions and their Influence on the Development of Self-Regulation in Preterm Infants*

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
K12-RR17665
12/01/2007-10/31/2009
\$280,000

This mentored grant built on data obtained from R01HD044163 by adding a genetic analysis and assessment of ADHD at 60 months to define the role of genetics, quality of the caregiving environment, and the possible role of gene-environment interactions (GXE) on the development of self-regulation and ADHD in preterm infants.

Madison-Area Urban Ministry; Poehlmann, J., Consultant. *Mentoring Children of Prisoners*

Department of Health and Human Services, Family and Youth Services Bureau
90CV0116
7/5/2004-7/4/2007

This program matched children of incarcerated parents with mentors. The evaluation research component was longitudinal and focused on assessing changes in children's relationships with caregivers, parents, and mentors in addition to documenting children's behavior problems and academic outcomes.

Intramural Grants and Gifts—PI or CoI

Active

Poehlmann, J., & Charles, P. *Community Based Research Partnerships for Child-Friendly Visits in Jail*. Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Facilitating Community Based Research Partnerships, UW-Madison
05/21/2025-05/20/2027
\$10,000

This grant allows us to compensate community partners, including those with lived experience of incarceration, for their effort spent in the community-engaged research process (i.e., assisting with design of the enhanced evaluation study, creating interviews and/or focus group prompts, engaging in participatory data analysis, and discussing the research findings, and assisting with preparing materials for dissemination to the jail, community, and academic outlets (e.g., publications, conferences).

Completed

Charles, P., Lexau, E., & Poehlmann, J. *Building Reading and Relationships with Justice-Involved Families*. Wisconsin Idea Collaboration Grant, UW-Madison.
07/01/2022-12/30/2024
\$89,898

This project investigates and builds on Making Reading Memories (MRM), a core strategy in the Division of Extension's Literacy Link program. MRM promotes reading and relationship-building opportunities between incarcerated parents and children. A supplement was provided by the School of Human Ecology to hire an additional RA,

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., Massoglia, M., Charles, P., & Kerr, M. *Enhanced Visits Intervention to Reduce Recidivism for Incarcerated Parents*. Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Fall Competition Award.
9/15/2021-06/22/2024

\$50,849

This project focuses on providing a visiting intervention to the Dane County Jail residents and their families, with a goal of lowering recidivism.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Loucks, N. PIs. *A Global Estimate of the Numbers of Children with Incarcerated Parents and Their Well-being*. Global Health Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

7/1/2020-6/30/2022

\$23,528

This project focuses on developing estimates of the numbers of children with incarcerated parents and their well-being in South Korea, Canada, New Zealand, Uganda, and the United Kingdom.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Dillon, P. PIs. A Program Evaluation for Cultural Connections in Elementary School Children with Incarcerated Parents. The Morgridge Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

7/1/2020-6/30/2022

\$10,000

This grant funds a program evaluation of Cultural Connections, a cultural arts after school program for elementary school students in Madison WI.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Massoglia, M., PIs. Kerr, M., Charles, P., Holden, K., & Sager, L., Co-Is. *Improving Outcomes for Incarcerated Parents and their Children through Enhanced Jail Visits*. University of Wisconsin-Madison UW2020.

7/1/2018-6/30/2021

\$350,000

This project focuses on developing a multidisciplinary, multi-level intervention strategy to improve visits between children and their jailed parents.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., PI; Yeary, J., Co-I. *Helping Infants and Toddlers Cope with Parental Incarceration*.

UW-Madison Baldwin Wisconsin Idea Endowment Seed Grant.

7/1/2018-6/30/2019

\$4000

This grant involves revising a board book for infants/toddlers with military parents for infants/toddlers with incarcerated parents.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., and Shlafer, R., Principal Investigators. *Using Developmentally Appropriate Educational Materials to Improve Child Behavioral Health and Family Relationships when Parents are in Jail*

University of Wisconsin-Madison ICTR / University of Minnesota CTSA Collaborative Health Equity Award.

04/14/2013-04/13/2015

\$149,805

This grant focused on addressing health inequities in children of jailed parents in 2 states using materials that the PI developed with Sesame Street for young children with incarcerated parents.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *Fieldwork on Contemplative Practices with High Risk Preschoolers: Children's Empathic, Compassionate, and Self-Regulatory Behaviors*.

Gift from Dorothy O'Brien

7/1/2012-6/30/2015

\$89,000

This gift provided matching funds for the Mind & Life Fellowship to investigate mindfulness as an intervention to improve self-regulation and compassion in high risk preschoolers.

Poehlmann, J., PI; San Juan, R., Co-Investigator. *Project Grow—Community-Based Research to Enhance the Development of Low Income Preschoolers and Families*

Morgridge Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison

1/1/2011-8/31/2012

\$24,285

This grant funded data collection from community partners, families, and students regarding future directions for Project Grow at UW-Madison, a center-based intervention for low income preschoolers and their families.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *The Development of Self-Regulation in High Risk Infants: School Age Follow Up*
 University of Wisconsin Research Competition
 7/1/2009-6/30/2010
 \$22,928

This grant funded initial 6 year data collection for the preterm project and was submitted as insurance against an NICHD renewal application.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *Supplement for the University of Wisconsin-Madison Jumpstart Program.*

Evjue Foundation
 6/30/2006 – 5/31/2008
 \$24,000

This grant provided additional support for the first and second years of the UW-Madison Jumpstart program.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *The Jumpstart Program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.*

School of Human Ecology Outreach Planning Council, Beckner Endowment
 6/01/2006 – 5/31/2007, 7/01/2008-6/30/2009
 \$22,000

The grant provides salary support, a graduate student, and student hourly for the first year and continuation of the UW-Madison Jumpstart program.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *The Development of Self-Regulation and Its Implications for Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes in Preterm Infants*

University of Wisconsin Research Competition
 7/1/2005-6/30/2006
 \$18,000

This grant funded initial data collection for a 36 month follow-up for my NIH-funded longitudinal study of preterm infants.

Poehlmann, J., PI *Interaction Quality as a Mediator of the Relation between Maternal Depression and Infant Social Emotional and Cognitive Outcomes in Preterm Low Birthweight Infants*

University of Wisconsin Research Competition
 7/1/02-6/30/04
 \$21,000

This grant funded initial training, recruitment and data collection that led to the NIH funded longitudinal study of preterm infants.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *Dissemination Project for Grandparents Raising Grandchildren*

University of Wisconsin, School of Human Ecology Beckner Endowment
 9/1/2002-5/31/2003
 \$15,000

This grant funded a series of fact sheets that disseminated research focusing on attachment relationships to grandparents raising their grandchildren.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *Risk and Resilience in Children of Incarcerated Mothers*

University of Wisconsin Research Competition, PI
 7/1/2000-6/30/2001
 \$15,500

This grant provided initial funding for training, collection of pilot data, and recruitment of subjects for the larger study of children of incarcerated mothers.

Other Federal Grants

Training Grants

Poehlmann, J., Project Director. NIJ Graduate Research Fellowship. Predoctoral Fellowship awarded to Kaitlyn Pritzl.
Child-friendly visits in jail.
 15PNIJ-24-GG-01570-RESS National Institute of Justice

10/01/2024 – 9/30/2026

\$119,999

This fellowship provides 2 years of predoctoral support for my doctoral student's research under my supervision.

Poehlmann, J., Mentor (relished Project Director role to Natalie Slopen, Harvard University). Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award (NRSA) Individual Postdoctoral Fellowship awarded to Bethany Kotlar. *Prenatal exposure to maternal incarceration and infant and toddler health and development.*

1F32HD117535 - 01 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

01/01/2025 – 12/31/2026

This fellowship provides post-doctoral training support under the supervision of Dr. Slopen and myself.

2000-2005, 2005-2010, 2011-2016, 2017-2021 (Sequential competing continuations of training grant)

Poehlmann, J., Core Faculty. *Postdoctoral Training Program in Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities Research*

Program Directors, Leonard Abbeduto and, subsequently Marsha Mailick, subsequently Sigan Hartley

T32 HD07489 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Waisman Center, University of Wisconsin–Madison.

Poehlmann, J., Project Director. Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award (NRSA) Individual Predoctoral Fellowship awarded to Amy Jo Miller Schwichtenberg. *The Development of Sleep Patterns in Preterm Infants.*

F31 HD051035 National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

7/01/2005 – 6/30/2008

\$92,880

This fellowship provided 3 years of predoctoral support for my doctoral student's research under my supervision.

Completed Outreach Program Grants

San Juan, R., PI; Poehlmann, J., Co-PI. Project Grow Preschool Intervention.

Wisconsin Americorps Commission

9/01/2012 – 8/31/2013

\$69,000

The program pairs undergraduate students with low income preschoolers to increase school readiness in the areas of literacy and social development and provides volunteer opportunities to strengthen families and communities.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *Project Grow Preschool Intervention.*

Wisconsin Americorps Commission

9/01/2009 – 8/31/2012

\$277,720

This program is a collaboration among the School of Human Ecology, the Office of Childcare and Family Resources, and the Office of Student Financial Services and three low income preschool programs in the community. The program pairs undergraduate students with low income preschoolers to increase school readiness in the areas of literacy and social development and provides volunteer opportunities to strengthen families and communities.

Poehlmann, J., PI. *University of Wisconsin-Madison Jumpstart Higher Education Affiliation.*

Jumpstart Organization & Americorps

6/30/2006 – 8/31/2009

\$180,736

This program ran for 3 years as a collaboration between four units at UW-Madison (the School of Human Ecology, the Office of Childcare and Family Resources, the Morgridge Center, and the Office of Student Financial Services) and partnered with three low income preschool programs in the community. The program paired undergraduate students with low income preschoolers to increase school readiness in the areas of literacy and social development. The program generated evaluation data focusing on social emotional and language outcomes.

Poehlmann, J., Investigator. *Interaction Quality as a Mediator of the Relation between Maternal Depression and Infant Social Emotional and Cognitive Outcomes in Preterm Low Birthweight Infants*

Project # 02-050-01A1

4/1/2002-10/31/2005

293 scatter-bed nurse hours per year (total amount not available)

The UW-General Clinical Research Center, as part of an NIH-funded center grant, provided support for research nurses at Meriter Hospital to recruit infants from the special care nursery for my study of preterm infants.

Drezner, M. K., Director, General Clinical Research Center–University of Wisconsin Madison Medical School, M01 RR03186

TEACHING

Funded Teaching Grants–Completed

Poehlmann, J., & Aquilino, W. *Human Development & Family Studies 362: Development of the Young Child* televideo course

UW-Madison Office of Continuing Education

July 2001-June 2002: \$180,000

This grant provided funding to produce a televideo course that served approximately 250 students; added 1 teaching assistant for a total of 5.

Aquilino, W., & Poehlmann, J. *Human Development & Family Studies 362: Development of the Young Child* televideo course

UW-Madison Office of Credit Outreach

July 2000-June 2001: \$198,000

This grant provided funding to produce a televideo course that served approximately 250 students; added 2 teaching assistants for a total of 4.

Poehlmann, J. *Development of video resources for Human Development & Family Studies 362*

UW-Madison Office of Credit Outreach

January 2000: \$10,000

Poehlmann, J. *WebWorks grant to implement web technology in teaching*

UW-Madison Division of Information Technology

1999-2000 academic year: \$1,000

Poehlmann, J. *Improvement of televideo course.*

UW-Madison Teaching Academy Summer Institute, *Teaching and Learning in the New Millennium*

June, 2000: \$800

Graduate and Undergraduate Instruction

Undergraduate Courses

1. Human Development & Family Studies 362: *Development of the Young Child*

Televideo course

Fall 1999-Fall 2000, 220-237 students

Honors section

Spring 2001, 8 students

Special TRIO section

Fall 2003, 16 students

2. Human Development & Family Studies 516: *Family Stress and Coping*

Spring 1999, 30 students

3. Human Development & Family Studies 663: *Developmental and Family Assessment*

Community-based learning class

Spring 2002-Fall 2025, 26-40 students per semester

4. Human Development & Family Studies 601: *Internship*

Community internships

1999-2001, 12 students

Research internships/Small Learning Communities

2001-2025: 5-20 students per semester

5. Human Development & Family Studies 501: *Observational Research with Young Children*

2008-2011, 6-17 students per semester

6. Human Development & Family Studies 501: *Children of Incarcerated Parents*

Fall 2011, 32 students (3 graduate students)

7. Section of Human Development & Family Studies 592: *Research Experience in HDFs*

Spring 2015-Spring 2018, 2-6 students per semester

Fall 2018, 26 students

Fall 2019, 16 students

Fall 2021, 16 students

Fall 2023, 21 students

Fall 2025, 20 students

8. Human Development & Family Studies 501/Legal Studies 340: *Protest, Policing, and Social Justice Movements*

Spring 2021, 100 students

9. Human Development & Family Studies 501: *Incarceration and Families*

Spring 2022, 40 students

Graduate Courses

1. Human Development & Family Studies 760: *Infancy and the Family*

Spring 2000-Fall 2014, 5-12 students per class

2. Human Development & Family Studies 664: *Proseminar in Human Development and Family Studies*

Fall 2000 & Fall 2005, 4-11 students per semester

3. Human Development & Family Studies 766: *Current Issues: Professional Development Seminar*

Spring 2004, 2009, 2012, 2013: 6-12 students per semester

Presentations on grant writing, teaching, academic and non-academic jobs, and preliminary exams as well as student presentations.

4. Human Development & Family Studies 601: *Internship*

Spring 2005-Fall 2007: 1-2 graduate students per semester

5. Human Development & Family Studies 818: *Attachment Theory and Relationships*

Spring 2006, 12 students

Spring 2008, 10 students

Fall 2013, 10 students

Spring 2018, 13 students

6. Human Development & Family Studies 766: *Incarceration and the Family / Children with Incarcerated Parents*

Spring 2010, 9 students (graduate students and law students) (co-taught with law clinical instructor Leslie Shear, J.D., “meets with” Law 939: Problems in Family Law Seminar)

Spring 2015, 6 students

Fall 2016, 8 students

Spring 2019, 13 students

Spring 2022, 10 students

7. Human Development & Family Studies/Educational Psychology 725: *Developmental Theory and Research OR HDFS 766 Developmental theory and research: Prenatal to middle childhood*

Spring 2020, 12 students

Fall 2021, 10 students

8. Human Development & Family Studies 766: *Infancy Research in Context*

Fall 2024, 5 students

Curriculum and Website Development

New Courses

Developed a new graduate seminar, *Infancy Research in Context*, while on sabbatical in 2024. The course focuses on infancy research in historical, cultural, policy, and family contexts using contemporary population-based studies of infancy in the US as examples.

Developed a new undergraduate course “*Incarceration and Families*” for Spring 2022 to teach in HDFS and the Criminal Justice Certificate offered by the Center for Law, Society, & Justice. The course presents interdisciplinary research focusing on child and family well-being during and following parental incarceration, including discussion of the context of incarceration from historical, sociological, and public policy perspectives.

Developed a new undergraduate course “*Protest, Policing, and Social Justice Movements*” for Spring 2021 to teach in

HDFS and Legal Studies majors. Over the course of 2020, the U.S. witnessed large scale protests surrounding policing and social justice, in particular about policing of Black communities. This course brings together interdisciplinary scholars, professionals, and community members to examine a range of issues that are part of these movements and conflicts, including implications for communities, the criminal justice system, and individual (children and adults) and family development.

Developed a new graduate course "*Developmental Theory and Research I: Prenatal to Middle Childhood*" for the Spring 2020 semester. The course presents theory and research focusing on children's cognitive, social emotional, sensorimotor, and language development from the prenatal period to middle childhood. There is equal emphasis on traditional developmental theories and contributions from diverse scholars that emphasize equity and inclusion. The course integrates both developmental and family perspectives and presents the context of theory and research in historical, sociological, and public policy perspectives.

Developed a new undergraduate course "*Children of Incarcerated Parents*" for the Fall 2011 semester. The course presents research focusing on children's cognitive, social, emotional, and academic difficulties when parents are incarcerated, including areas that are promising in terms of resilience. The course integrates both developmental and family perspectives regarding affected children and presents the context of incarceration in historical, sociological, and public policy perspectives.

Developed new graduate course "*Incarceration and the Family*" in conjunction with Law School for the Spring 2010 semester. This course presents an interdisciplinary approach to families and incarceration, emphasizing family law and behavioral science perspectives. When an individual is incarcerated, the family members they leave behind are affected in multiple ways. Children of incarcerated parents are at risk for negative outcomes, including attachment insecurity, behavior problems, cognitive delays, substance abuse, and criminal activity. Incarcerated parents themselves often face insurmountable barriers to maintaining meaningful relationships with their children and other family members. Key issues include contact between the child and the incarcerated parent, social stigma, race/ethnicity, and interfacing with other systems such as family court, child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Developed new graduate course HDFS 818 "*Attachment Theory and Relationships*" for the Spring 2008 semester; approved by HDFS, SoHE, and UW-Madison Divisional Committee in 2010. This course examines attachment theory and research (and critiques of this approach) pertaining to relationships formed in infancy and across the lifespan. Topics covered include the historical context of attachment theory and research; parent, child, and interactional contributions to attachment; attachment at the representational level; applications to high risk populations such as maltreated children and families of grandparents raising grandchildren; cultural issues; and application to adult personality and intimacy.

Developed new undergraduate course "*Human Development & Family Studies 663: Developmental and Family Assessment*" in 2002. As the department's only service learning class (now called community-based learning), students practice the following skills in their early childhood education service learning sites: interviewing parents about the child's development, observations of children's behaviors and skills, portfolio assessment, and report writing.

Websites

Developed and maintained website and blog www.kidswithincarceratedparents.com to disseminate research to the general public, 2016-2025

Designed, implemented, and maintained Human Development & Family Studies 362 public access website, 8/99-6/01 <http://distance.education.wisc.edu/hdfs362/>

WebCT site for Human Development & Family Studies 362 (including grade management, discussion boards, and surveys), 8/99-6/01; collaborated with DoIT to complete comprehensive assessment of student experiences with WebCT and use of technology in class

Worked with Steenbock Library to create website for undergraduates in Human Development & Family Studies 362 focusing on "Library Research Strategies" (<http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/Steenbock/bipage/pres/cfs362/cfs362.htm>)

Worked with Steenbock Library to create website for graduate students in Human Development & Family Studies 664

focusing on Library Research (functional from 2000-2001)
(<http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/Steenbock/bipage/pres/cfs664/cfs664.htm>)

Honors Human Development & Family Studies 362 public access website: (functional during the Spring 2001 semester)
(<http://www.access.education.wisc.edu/cfs362/362home.htm>)

Videos

3 30-minute videos summarizing research with children of incarcerated parents, produced with UW-Extension and School of Human Ecology

125 50-minute copyrighted videotapes focusing on child development; produced in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin Instructional Media Development Center

40 hours of video documenting examples of child development and interviews with child development researchers and professionals; produced with the UW Instructional Media Development Center

Graduate Student Committees

Chair (Current)

Kaitlyn Pritzl (entered Ph.D. program in August 2020; passed thesis, Spring 2022; passed prelim exam, Spring 2023; defended dissertation proposal, April 2025)
Chandni Anandha Krishnan (entered Ph.D. program in August 2022; preliminary exam, Fall 2025)
Jenny Luo (entered Ph.D. program in August 2024)

Chair (Completed)

Brianne Patchell (master's thesis defense 5/03)
Thesis title: *The success of family-centered intervention with families experiencing multiple risk factors*
Rosalie Margolis (doctoral dissertation defense 3/04)
Dissertation title: *Intergenerational influences on children's sibling relationships*
Amy Jo Schwichtenberg (master's thesis defense 9/04)
Thesis title: *Using Applied Behavior Analysis for treating children with Autism Spectrum Disorders: How does intervention intensity relate to family needs and maternal mental health?*
Jon-Paul Bianchi (master's thesis defense 12/06)
Thesis title: *Maternal social isolation as a mediator of the relationships between neonatal health risks, maternal depressive symptoms, and infant-mother interaction quality in medically fragile infants*
Rebecca Shlafer (master's thesis defense 5/07)
Thesis title: *Children of incarcerated parents: Attachment relationships and behavioral outcomes in the context of a mentoring program*
Amy Jo Miller Schwichtenberg (doctoral dissertation defense 6/08) (Funded by NIH F31 NRSA Fellowship)
Dissertation title: *Sleep patterns in preterm and low birthweight infants*
Jennifer Kang Park (doctoral dissertation defense 5/09)
Dissertation title: *Risk and resilience in families of grandparents raising grandchildren*
Brianne Friberg (doctoral dissertation defense 4/10)
Dissertation title: *Testing theoretical models of aggression and sustained attention development within the context of Early Head Start*
Amy Gilliland (doctoral dissertation defense 5/10)
Dissertation title: *A grounded theory of effective doula support*
Cynthia F. Burnson (master's thesis defense 5/11)
Thesis title: *Differential susceptibility, effortful control, and attachment in children born preterm*
Hilary Runion (master's thesis defense, 8/14)
Thesis title: *Mothers and the reentry process: Planning for reunification after incarceration*
Lindsay A. Weymouth (doctoral dissertation defense, 4/16)
Dissertation title: *Family chaos, caregiving quality and stress among children of jailed parents: A pilot study*
Cynthia F. Burnson (doctoral dissertation defense, 5/16) (Funded by University fellowship)
Dissertation title: *Resilience in young children of jailed parents*
Abra Bankendorf Vigna (doctoral dissertation defense, 8/16) (Funded by University fellowship)

Dissertation title: *Self-compassion as a resilience factor in gender and sexual minority youth*

Hilary Runion (doctoral dissertation defense, 12/16, graduated 5/17)

Dissertation title: *Young children who visit their jailed fathers: A pilot study of children's representations of family through drawings*

Kerrie Fanning (master's thesis defense, 6/18)

Thesis title: *Lighthouse in the storm: A comparative case study of challenges and resilience processes for children experiencing homelessness and parental incarceration*

Ashleigh Grendziak (master's thesis defense, 6/18)

Thesis title: *Effects of Cognitively-Based Compassion Training on parent-child interactions: Preliminary findings*

Jennifer Wirth (master's thesis defense, 4/20)

Thesis title: *This is the Way the System Works": A qualitative analysis of recidivism among jailed parents*

Kaitlyn Pritzl (master's thesis defense, 4/22)

Thesis title: *Physiological stress and what children were told about their parent's incarceration*

Kerrie Fanning (doctoral dissertation defense, 5/22)

Dissertation title: *Families' housing experiences in contexts of stress*

Janice Jones (doctoral dissertation defense, 6/25)

Dissertation title: *Foster parents, attachment and the very young children in their care*

Doctoral Minor Advisor

Jiwon Lee, Implementation Science & Community Health Outcomes Certificate, Institute for Clinical and Translational Research

M.S. and Ph.D. Committee Member (UW-Madison unless specified)

Current

Ari Brouwer, M.S., Human Development & Family Studies (Co-Chair)

Aybuke Geyik, MFA, Design Studies

Yan Yi, Ph.D., Educational Psychology

Jessica Reid, Ph.D., Family Relations & Human Development, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada

Lillian Xu, Ph.D., Psychology

Jaime Goldberg, Ph.D./MSW, Social Work

Completed

Sophie Kerr, Ph.D., Clinical Psychology, University of Houston (mentor on funded NIH F31 fellowship)

Bolim Suh, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies

Moon Evans, Ph.D., Educational Psychology

Kayla Mercedes Roden, Ph.D., Psychotherapy and Counseling, University of Edinburgh

Nahlah Mandurah, Ph.D., Educational Psychology

Talia Cohen, Ph.D., Clinical Psychology

Jiahe Wang Xu, Ph.D., Educational Psychology (June 2023)

Sarah Jensen, J.D., Ph.D., J.D., Sociology/Law (June 2023)

Kristin Dowe, Ph.D., Clinical Psychology (June 2023)

Wongun Ji, MS & Ph.D., Educational Psychology

Luke Muentner, Ph.D./MSW, Social Work/Social Welfare

Juliana Horowitz, J.D., Criminal Law, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Irene Sarmiento, Ph.D., Communication Science

Mary Cate Komoski, Ph.D., Educational Psychology

Nicholas Harnish, M.S., School of Human Ecology

Rachel DeRoos, Ph.D., School Psychology

Cortland Dahl, Ph.D., Contemplative Science

Koeun Choi, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies

David Metler, M.S., Human Development & Family Studies

Kara Mandell, Ph.D., Public Health

Anna Haskins, Ph.D., Sociology

Erika Cheng, Ph.D., Public Health (Funded by NIH NRSA predoctoral fellowship)

Mi Youn Yang, Ph.D., Social Work

Kyle Miller, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies

Daphne Chandler, Ph.D., Educational Psychology
 Kristen Johnson, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies
 Yae Bin Kim, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies
 Christine Ellis, M.S., Human Development & Family Studies
 Darci Fritz, M.S., Human Development & Family Studies
 Colleen Choi, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies
 Amy Kampen, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies
 Alan Puckett, Ph.D., Social Work
 Jonathan Olson, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies
 Angel Gullon-Rivera, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies
 Hana Song, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies
 Carol Ostergren, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies
 Amy Gilliland, M.S., Human Development & Family Studies
 Erri Hewitt, Ph.D., Psychology
 Sharon Speckhard, Ph.D., Curriculum and Instruction
 Lisa Brown, Ph.D., Nursing (Funded by NIH NRSA predoctoral fellowship)
 Robert San Juan, Ph.D., Human Development & Family Studies

Supervision of Visiting International Graduate Students and Post-Doctoral Fellows

Mari Spinelli, Italy, 2011-2012
 Juliana Horowitz, Brazil, 2019
 Orhan Kahya, Turkey, 2025

Supervision of Graduate Teaching Assistants

Fall 1999-Spring 2000: Eunhee Kim, Rosalie Margolis, Geetika Tiwari
 Fall 2000-Spring 2000: Angel Gullon-Rivera, Andrew Isom, Rosalie Margolis, Geetika Tiwari, Jennifer Park, Jonathan Olson
 Spring 2002: Stephanie Welsh
 Spring 2003: Brianne Patchell
 Fall 2003-Spring 2004: AJ Schwichtenberg
 Fall 2004-Spring 2005: Jennifer Park
 Fall 2005-Spring 2006: Brianne Friberg
 Fall 2007: Jon-Paul Bianchi
 Fall 2008-Spring 2010: Connie Lent
 Fall 2010-Spring 2011: Cynthia Burnson
 Fall 2011-Spring 2012: Brady Dill, Laura Pinsoneault, Hilary Runion
 Fall 2012-Spring 2013: Dave Metler, Katty Cavero
 Spring 2014: Dave Metler
 Fall 2016-Spring 2018: Janice Jones
 Fall 2018-Spring 2019: Shannon Wuensch
 Fall 2019-Spring 2021: Kerrie Fanning, Bakari Wallace
 Fall 2022-Spring 2023: Ari Brouwer
 Fall 2024-Spring 2025: Milton Yoon
 Fall 2025-Spring 2026: Yeqing Li

Undergraduate Advising and Supervision

Advising & Mentoring

Average of 20-30 undergraduate advisees per semester in Family Studies and Child Development major options from 1999-2006; Average of 30-40 undergraduate mentees per semester from 2007-present

Research Supervision and Mentoring

Research-focused Independent Study

Approximately 6-15 students per semester

Undergraduate Research Scholars Program

2002-2003: Ashley Leinhardt, Stephanie Whiteaker
 2003-2004: Mai Choua Vue

2004-2005: Hannah Jurowicz, Sheila Nguyen

PEOPLE Program

2012: Kara Coates, Jasmine Bradley-Wilson

2018-2019: Anisa Yudawanti

Undergraduate Research Symposium mentor

Spring 2002-Spring 2025: 2-12 students per year (2017 and 2024 presentations listed as examples)

- Kaitlyn Pritzl & Ashley Peterson, *Incarcerated Parents of Young Children: Type of Parental Crime and Children's Behavior Problems*
- Zoe Milavetz, Lexi Frerks, & Delaney Haese, *Incarcerated Parents of Young Children: Racial Disparities in Mental Health*
- Nicole Johnson & Luke Muentner, *Family Drawings and Attachment in Young Children with Jailed Parents*
- Shannon O'Neill & Gretchen Aubel, *Education and Recidivism in Incarcerated Parents with Young Children*
- Sofia Notch, Jordan Carmichael, & Makenna Cox, *An Examination of the HEALthy Brain and Child Development (HBCD) Study: The Goals and Methods of the Largest Longitudinal Study of Early Brain and Child Development in the United States*

Faculty mentor (examples)

- Bryn Anderson, 2003-2004 Wisconsin Idea Undergraduate Fellowship Recipient, Project entitled *Oakhill Correctional Institution and the Oregon Community: Learning Together*
- Rebecca Shlafer, 2003-2004 Honors Thesis, *Early menarche and its relation to body dissatisfaction and family relationships in late adolescent girls*
- Aimey Enemuoh, Summer 2004 NSF-funded Psychology Research Experience Program, *Variation in preterm infant-mother play interactions at 4 months post-term based on race/ethnicity*
- Jennifer Mohr, 2006-2007 Honors Thesis *The association between assessed infant and parent behavior and affect in preterm infants*
- Nicole Johnson, 2016-2017 Honors Thesis *Children's attachment behaviors when visiting parents in jail*
- Luke Muentner, 2016-2017 Honors Thesis *On the move: Residential instability and homelessness among jailed parents with young children*
- Zoe Milavetz, 2017 Honors Thesis *Mental health in incarcerated parents with young children*
- Kaitlyn Pritzl, 2018 Honors Thesis *Visits with incarcerated parents and children's behavior problems*
- Stella Zhou, 2019 Honors Thesis
- Anisa Yudawanti, 2019 Honors Thesis
- Bertha Gonzalez Gonzalez, 2021-2022 Honors Thesis; McNair Scholars Program
- Karleigh Wolff, 2021-2022 Honors Thesis
- Victoria Ylizariturri Fernandez, 2022-2023 Honors Thesis
- Ana Michelle Guerrero-Rivera, 2024-2025 McNair Scholars Program

SERVICE AND OUTREACH

To the Public

Consultation

- | | |
|------|---|
| 2025 | Amicus Curiae letter to California Supreme Court re: In Support of Petition for Review in <i>In re: Rudolph Torres</i> , Case S291645
Consultation, Justice Corps, Washington, D.C.
Consultation, Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.
Consultation, University of Washington and Washington Department of Corrections
Consultation, Church World Service, Latin America Region |
| 2024 | Consultation, Resilience Research Centre, School of Social Work, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Consultation, Proyectos Pasion, Puerto Rico
Consultation, two legal cases re: children with an incarcerated parent, Michigan.
Research Investigators Team, MEAMPRIS Project, funded by Spanish National Research Council
Member of the Research-to-Policy Collaboration Rapid Response Network, Penn State University |
| 2023 | Column in Parenting Connections newsletter, a publication of the Correctional Education Association
Consultation, legal cases in Oregon and Washington, D.C. |
| 2022 | Community Advisory Board Member, Mediation Intervention for Sensitizing Caregivers (MISC), University of Houston and Baylor College of Medicine |

- Technical Assistance for Developing an Institution Model for Children Staying with their Mothers
 International Working Group Expert, Turkey.
- 2021 Consultation, Child Welfare Capacity Building Center for States, funded by the Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- 2018-21 Elected Board Member, International Coalition on Children of Incarcerated Parents
- 2019 Consultation, content of the Parenting Connections newsletter of the Correctional Educational Association of Wisconsin
<http://ceawisconsin.org/sites/region3/uploads/CEA-W/Parenting-Connection-News/2019/PCMay-June2019.pdf?CFID=10775560&CFTOKEN=51956204>
 Provided guidance to a Community Advisory Team established by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) to implement gender responsive reforms per the Women's Correctional Services Act that was passed in 2017. The focus is implementing reforms, including policies and practices, that address the needs of incarcerated mothers and reduce the harmful impact of incarceration on their children. Researchers at Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago and the University's School of Social Administration are conducting a study to help inform the Community Advisory Team's work.
- 2017-19 Leadership Team, Wisconsin Southern Chapter of the Wisconsin Alliance for Infant Mental Health
- 2018 Served on expert panel regarding new funding directions for the Federal Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, Washington, D.C. Hosted by MDRC
 Consultation, legal case in Maryland re: children with incarcerated parents
 Consultation, legal case re: children with an incarcerated parent, Phoenix, Arizona.
- 2017-18 Wisconsin's Office of Children's Mental Health Collective Impact Resilience Workgroup
- 2017-18 Education Program and Evaluation Committee, Reach Dane, Madison, WI
- 2016-18 Provided expert consultation for legal cases in Wisconsin via Dane County Family Law Assistance Center, a volunteer *pro se* legal assistance clinic
- 2017 Provided expert consultation for legal case in Arizona re: children with incarcerated parents
- 2015 January, IRP-Morgridge Poverty Fact Sheet #7: Life Beyond Bars: Children with an Incarcerated Parent
<http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/factsheets/pdfs/Factsheet7-Incarceration.pdf>
- 2014 Participated in White House event focusing on programs for children of incarcerated parents
- 2013 Participated in White House event focusing on research and policy for children of incarcerated parents
- 2009-13 Advisor to Sesame Street for their new Resilience initiative
- 2009-11 Supervising psychologist, Waisman Center Developmental Disabilities and Child Development Clinics
- 2009-13 Campus supervisor for UW-Madison Project Grow, a preschool intervention for low
- 2011 Provided testimony as expert witness, Sauk County, Wisconsin
 income children and families
- 2006-9 Campus supervisor for UW-Madison Jumpstart program, including working with student committees that provide volunteer support to local communities and low income preschools.
- 2007 Consultation, Wisconsin Public Television; assisting with writing outreach guide entitled "*Supporting Children: A Caregiver's Guide*" that accompanied the documentary focusing on methamphetamine addiction and children removed from their homes as a result of parental meth addiction ("Shadow of Meth").
<http://www.wpt.org/outreach/attach/SupportingChildrenCaregiversGuide.pdf>
- 2004-7 Consultation, Madison Urban Ministry's Mentoring Children of Incarcerated Parents DHHS grant (*Mentoring Connections*); partner in University-Community evaluation team responsible for designing and implementing evaluation of mentoring program; final report, June 2007
- 2006 Member of the Pearson Foundation's Teacher Fellowship Advisory Board. Inaugural meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, November 2006; shared ideas for supporting preschool teachers and encouraging promising college students to pursue careers in early childhood education
- 2001-3 Created training manual and edited videotape of 30 parent-infant interactions to train students, researchers, and home visiting professionals to use the Pediatric Parent Infant Exam, an observational screening measure of parent-infant interaction quality
- 1999-2002 Consultation, parent counselor at R. E. Ellsworth Correctional Facility for women, Union Grove, Wisconsin
- 1999-2000 Obtained small grants from Friends of the Waisman Center to set up children's play area in visiting room at R. E. Ellsworth Correctional Facility for women, Union Grove, Wisconsin and to provide educational toys and books for Wisconsin families who are raising young children of incarcerated mothers

Expert Witness Consultation and Testimony

In the past 5 years, I served as an expert witness in *Grawn v. McKenna*, FC2016-009360 (Maricopa County Family Court, Arizona), providing expert testimony about children with incarcerated parents. I also provided expert consultation about incarcerated parents and their children for *Porter v. Ward Cox*, 2021-DRB-1263 (Superior Court for the District of Columbia, Family Division), *United States v. Sullivan*, 2020-FD1-001638 (United States District Court for the District of Columbia), *United States v. Smalls, Jeremiah*, 2023-FD1-002534 (United States District Court for the District of Columbia), and *Guillory v. Johnson* 2023-DRB001-923 (Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Domestic Relations Branch).

Current cases in which I am serving as an expert witness are *McGuffin and S.M. v. Dannels et al*, 6:20-CV-01163-MK (United States District Court, District of Oregon), *M.M. et al. v. Sheriff Mat King et al.*, CASE 24-000546-CZ (31ST Circuit Court St Clair County, Michigan), and *S.L. et al. v. Sheriff Christopher Swanson et al.*, CASE 24-120601-CZ (7TH Circuit Court Genesee County, Michigan), regarding children with incarcerated parents and their families.

Educational Broadcasts

- 1999-2001: Wisconsin Public Television aired the televised Human Development & Family Studies 362: *Development of the Young Child* classes on a weekly basis throughout the state
- 2013: Webinar. Pohlmann, J., & Massoglia, M. (December, 2013). *Incarceration, poverty, and the family*. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
- 2017: Podcast. Pohlmann-Tynan, J. *Attachment in young children with incarcerated fathers*. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- 2019: Webinar. Pohlmann-Tynan, J. *Engaging with incarcerated parents*. Coalition for Children, Youth, and Families, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 2021: Webinar. Pohlmann-Tynan, J., Barrett, K., & Charles, P. (September, 2021). *How to better serve families involved in the criminal justice system*. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison. <https://www.irp.wisc.edu/resource/how-to-better-serve-families-involved-in-the-criminal-justice-system/>
- 2021: Webinar. Jeremiah, R.D., Pohlmann-Tynan, J., & Thomas, A. (April, 2021). *Men's health: A roundtable discussion at the intersection of race, gender, and health*. Equity & Inclusion Committee, Department of Nursing, University of Illinois at Chicago.
- 2022: Radio show. Pohlmann, J. (April, 2022). *Children with incarcerated parents*. University of the Air, Wisconsin Public Radio. <https://www.wpr.org/shows/children-incarcerated-parents>
- 2022: Radio show and podcast. Pohlmann, J. (May, 2022). *Children of incarcerated mothers*. Dr. Mara Karpel and Your Golden Years. https://drmarakarpel.com/kids-of-incarcerated-mothers_volunteerism/
- 2022: Broadcast television program. Pohlmann, J. (August, 2022). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Wisconsin Public Television.
- 2022: Webinar. Pohlmann, J. (October, 2022). *Children with incarcerated parents: Overview, witnessing parental arrest, and facilitating positive parent-child communication*. Seeing and Supporting Children of Incarcerated Parents, New York Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children, New York State.

Outreach Presentations since 2000

- Pohlmann, J., Pritzl, K., & Hoekstra, A. *Children's visits with parents incarcerated in jail: Implications for policy and practice*. (July, 2025). Minnesota Model Jail Practices Learning Community, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Pohlmann, J., Eddy, J.M., & Turney, K. (March, 2025). Panelist, The current landscape of research on children with incarcerated parents. *Advancing Solutions for Children with Incarcerated Parents*, Opportunity Labs and Arnold Ventures, Princeton, New Jersey.
- Charles, P., Pohlmann, J., Davis, R., Ylitaliturri Fernandez, V., & Campbell Wood, M. (April, 2024). *Campus to community: Leveraging Extension and research partnerships that aim to support justice-involved families*. Wisconsin Idea Conference, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Pohlmann, J. (December, 2023). *Children with incarcerated parents: Risk factors and supports for reunification*. Entrelazando Familias Desde la Cárcel. The Landmark, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Pohlmann, J., & Fanning, K. (August, 2023). *Adverse childhood experiences and mental health in justice involved youth*. Juvenile Justice Seminar, Wisconsin Office of Judicial Education, Madison, WI.
- Pohlmann, J. (May, 2023). *Working with justice-involved families in child development research*. Online training created

for the HEALthy Brain and Child Development national consortium, San Diego, CA.

Poehlmann, J. (April, 2023). *Hidden victims of incarceration: Children with incarcerated parents*. Correctional Education Association, Region III and IV Training Conference, Building Connections through Correctional Education. Madison, WI.

Poehlmann, J. (March, 2023). *Connecting young children with their incarcerated parents*. University of Wisconsin Infant, Early Childhood and Family Mental Health Capstone Certificate Program offered by the Department of Psychiatry, UW School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, WI.

Poehlmann, J. (November, 2022). *Maternal and child health in the context of maternal incarceration*. First annual women-led FREE summit, Beyond the Bars: Impact of Incarceration on Women, Community, and Health. Madison, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann, J. (March, 2022). *Connecting young children with their incarcerated parents*. University of Wisconsin Infant, Early Childhood and Family Mental Health Capstone Certificate Program offered by the Department of Psychiatry, UW School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, WI.

Poehlmann, J. (February, 2022). *Supporting children affected by parental incarceration*. University of Wisconsin Extension. Training workshop for early childhood educators. Southeast Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (June, 2021). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Grace Lutheran Church, Madison, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Witt, H. (May, 2021). *When a parent is incarcerated: Building resilience*. Training presented to Dane County Court Appointed Special Advocates, Madison, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (April, 2021). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Covenant Presbyterian Church, Madison, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Short, S. (October, 2020). *The developing mind*. The World that We Make, Center for Healthy Minds.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (September, 2020). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Wisconsin Public Child Welfare Conference.

Sponsored by Badger Talks

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2021). *Adverse childhood experiences and well-being*. All of Us Research Program, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (January, 2021). *Building resilience in children and families*. Rochester, Minnesota.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (December, 2019). *Resilience and the power of children*. Chippewa Valley Museum, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (September, 2019). *Engaging incarcerated parents*. Families Like Mine: Wisconsin Relative Caregivers for Children Conference. The Coalition for Children, Youth & Families. Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., Engbretson, A., & Pritzl, K. (June, 2019). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Training provided to counselors and staff at Camp Reunite, Turning Rivers Campsite, Campbellsport, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (April, 2019). *Children with incarcerated parents*. T4 club of Madison, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (April, 2019). *Grandparents raising grandchildren*. YMCA of the Northwoods, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (November, 2018). *Public health crisis: Incarcerated women*. Zonta Club of Madison, Area 2, District 6, of Zonta International, Madison, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Fanning, K. (June, 2018). *"Daddy's in a big time out": How to talk with young children about parental incarceration*. Wisconsin Alliance for Infant Mental Health Conference, Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.

Fanning, K., & Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (May, 2018). *Parental incarceration and young children*. Reach Dane, Madison, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (May, 2018). *Grandparents raising grandchildren in the context of parental incarceration*. Invited speaker, along with Representative Tittl, Elizabeth Hudson (Director of Office of Children's Mental Health), and Tonette Walker. Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (April, 2018). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Keynote speaker, Madison Area Urban Ministry's Partners for Change Fundraising Luncheon. Madison, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & O'Neill, S. (March, 2017). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Law Enforcement Organization (LEO). University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Johnson, N. (February, 2017). *Children with incarcerated parents: Implications for practice and policy*. Reach Dane (Head Start and Early Head Start) family service providers, Madison, WI.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (June, 2017). *Young children's attachment relationships when parents are incarcerated*. Wisconsin Alliance for Infant Mental Health Conference, Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (June, 2016). *Young children with incarcerated parents*. Wisconsin Alliance for Infant Mental

Health Conference, Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.

- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2015). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Presentation for Region 7 Child Welfare Directors (Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Tribes). The Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Child Welfare Capacity Building Collaborative: Capacity Building Center for States.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2015). *Children with incarcerated parents: Risks and interventions*. Wisconsin Correctional Association, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (September, 2015). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Court appointed special advocates (CASA) conference. Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (February, 2015). *Promoting attachment relationships in families affected by parental incarceration*. University of Wisconsin Infant, Early Childhood and Family Mental Health Capstone Certificate Program offered by the Department of Psychiatry, UW School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, WI.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (February, 2015). *What we know about children with incarcerated parents*. Racine County Forum on Children of Incarcerated Parents, Racine, WI.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2014). *Children of incarcerated parents*. Lunch and Learn, Sauk County, UW-Extension, Baraboo, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (February, 2014). *Young children with incarcerated parents*. Certificate program in Infant, Early Childhood, and Family Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, University of Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (May, 2013). *Children of incarcerated parents*. Wisconsin Family Court Commissioner Annual Conference, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (September, 2012). *Children with incarcerated parents: Trauma, risk, and resilience*. Children's Trust Fund, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (September, 2012). *Children with incarcerated parents: Information for early childhood professionals*. Waisman Center, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (April, 2011). *Children of incarcerated parents*. Southern Child Welfare Training Partnership, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (November, 2010). *The development of self-regulation in high risk infants*. Infant Mental Health continuing education certificate program, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (March, 2009). *Children of incarcerated parents*. Milwaukee Public School District, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (September, 2008). *Grandparents raising grandchildren*. On Good Authority <http://www.ongoodauthority.com/>, Continuing education for mental health professionals.
- Poehlmann, J., & Hahn, E. (June, 2008). *Assessment of preschoolers' attachment relationships*. Wisconsin Alliance for Infant Mental Health Conference, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (July, 2005). *Relationships in families of grandparents raising grandchildren*. Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Birth to Three statewide training network, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (May, 2005). *Family relationships in children of incarcerated mothers*. UW-Extension Family Living Education Network, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (August, 2004). *Characteristics of families affected by parental incarceration*. Consultation to Madison-area Urban Ministry, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (January, 2004). *Family relationships and development in high risk infants and young children*. Waisman Center, Friends of the Waisman Center.
- Poehlmann, J. (September, 2002). *Children of incarcerated mothers and their families: Preliminary report on three perspectives*. Invited testimony before the Wisconsin Joint Legislative Council's Special Committee on Relative Caregivers, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (March, 2002). *Extending the teaching mission of campus childcare centers: A child's view*. Presented at the School of Human Ecology Children's Art Exhibit.
- Poehlmann, J. (November, 2000). *Disruptions in attachment relationships*. Presented at Through the Eyes of a Child: Multidisciplinary Approach to Child Advocacy, a two day conference for guardians ad litem and other professionals, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J., Morgan, K., & Brintnall-Peterson, M. (November, 2000). *Attachment theory: What grandparents need to know*. Presented at Grandparenting: The Vital Link, a two day UW-Extension conference for grandparents and professionals, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (June, 2000). *Disrupted attachment relationships in grandparents raising grandchildren*. Presented at Attachment and Grandparents Raising Grandchildren, a two day retreat for multidisciplinary team working with grandparents raising grandchildren, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Pohlmann, J. (March, 2000). *Disruptions in attachment relationships*. Foundations of Attachment, a two day workshop for UW-Extension agents across Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

To the University

School of Human Ecology

Beckner Grant Review Committee, Spring 2000
 Preschool Curriculum Committee, 2000
 Undergraduate Program Council, 2000-2001; 2002-2003; 2007-2010
 Chair of SoHE Undergraduate Program Council 2009-2010
 Academic Affairs and Scholarship Committee, 2004-2006
 Dean's Preschool Advisory Committee, 2002-2006, 2007-8
 Preschool Research Oversight and Liaison, 2002-2006
 Academic Planning Council 2010-2015
 SoHE Governance Review Committee, 2011
 Fiscal Stewardship Committee, 2013
 Chair of Advisory Committee and Search Committee for Assistant Dean for Finance position, 2013
 Ad hoc Tenure and Promotion Review Committee, 2015
 Post-tenure review committee; full professor review committee, 2017-2019
 Post-tenure reviews: 2019-present (e.g., Mary Hark, Sarah Halpern-Meekin, Wei Dong)
 Organized public lectures (in addition to CCFW talks)
 J. Mark Eddy, New York University, November 2018
 Vanessa Goncalves, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, May 2019
 Jason Hans, editor of *Family Relations*, one of the NCFR flagship journals, August 2019
 SoHE Representative to UW-Madison Curriculum Committee, 2018-2023
 Elected to Social Sciences Divisional Committee, 2025-2028

Director, Center for Child and Family Well-Being (CCFW), May 2012 to December 2017

- Developed governance document and yearly budgets
- Planned monthly seminar series for 6 years
- Planned and hosted biennial conference (held in October 2013 and 2015 in Madison and 2017 in Seattle)
- Maintained a balance between supporting ongoing research, new grant applications, and hosting university and community education and outreach events
- More than 2000 people attended our education and outreach events, with an additional 2500 views of our seminar videos
- Increased the diversity of audiences and participants, especially for our 2014-2017 events and in affiliated projects
- Held spring and fall Steering Committee meetings, elected new Steering Committee members; nominated Advisory Board members
- Recruited Center affiliates from the university and community; number increased from 0 to 65.
- Increased the number of research and outreach projects affiliated with the Center from 0 to 30. Grants, contracts, and gifts run through the Center totaled more than \$3,000,000 in 2017.
- Launched new website in May 2014; major revision of website in 2016-17
- Gave annual awards for faculty, graduate students, and community members in starting in 2014
- Planned and hosted the first Youth On! Film Festival in November 2014
- Planned and held annual RePLAY, children's fashion show and sustainable play event, 2013-2016
- Direction of the Frances and Elliott Lehman Family Research lab; secured parking space for CCFW and renewed annually

Department of Human Development and Family Studies

- Department Chair, May 2011- 2015
- Coordinated 10-year undergraduate program and 10-year graduate program reviews
 - Worked with facilitator, department, and Dean on 5-year strategic plan
 - Developed, revised, and implemented yearly departmental budgets
 - Planned fall, summer, and spring timetables

- Hired and supervised fall, spring, and summer lecturers
- Handled multiple personnel issues
- Represented department at monthly meetings with Deans, Graduate School functions, Board of Visitors meeting, UW graduation
- Hired and trained new department program assistants
- Completed committee assignments each year
- Worked with the Center for Investigating Healthy Minds on a proposal for a joint (HDFS-CIHM) endowed chair positions and engaged in fund raising for position (1 funded in 2013, 1 funded in 2014; 1 funded in 2015; professorship also funded in 2015)
- Chaired HDFS executive and faculty/staff monthly meetings; developed agendas, reviewed minutes, drafted motions
- Facilitated department move into new building and problem-solved space issues
- Coordinated course evaluations; experimented with on-line course evaluations for web-based and hybrid courses
- Assisted with successful Vilas Associates Award nomination
- Assisted with successful proposal to Continuing Studies to support web-based courses
- Supported graduate program (e.g., planned faculty-student events, “chair’s chats” with graduate students, increased funding to graduate students)
- Wrote chair’s letter for 4 successful tenure cases; served as committee chair for one of these
- Increased number of students served in HDFS undergraduate and graduate programs and HDFS courses by 25-50% (average in-person course increased to 40 per course per semester; online courses increased 250 per course per semester, with added summer sections of 50 students each)
- Increased number of HDFS undergraduate majors from 200 to 369, with an increase of freshman and sophomores in the program
- increased number of blended and online learning experiences for undergraduate students
- Increased percent of top ranked graduate admissions enroll in HDFS graduate program
- Provided funding to 100% of Ph.D. students
- 100% of undergraduate and graduate students participated in high impact experiences
- Increase in the number of national faculty awards and student awards (and nominations)
- Closer integration with SoHE Departments, Centers, and Preschool

Undergraduate Program Committee, 1999-2005, 2007-2011, 2017-2023

- Chair, Undergraduate Program Committee, 2007-2010; 2018-2021
 - Developed Madison Initiative Proposal, 2009
 - Revised checklists for Family Studies and Child Development options (yearly)
 - Undergraduate admissions & new student advising sessions (biennial)
 - Review of course change proposals (as needed)
 - Developed & implemented undergraduate program assessment plan (2007-10)
 - Added professional skills to major (2009-2010)
 - Developed new undergraduate program website, 2008-9
(<http://www.sohe.wisc.edu/hdfs/undergrad/UndergraduatePrograms.htm>)
 - Summarized alumni survey data; planned new survey
 - Developed Infant Mental Health concentration for undergraduate major, 2018-2022
 - Began reviewing and summarizing data for undergraduate program self-study, 2022
- Surveyed students about effectiveness of mentoring, 2008-9
- Curriculum development: Child Development major option, 1999-2002; Family Studies major option, 2010-11; HDFS major, 2011-12
- Developed, presented, and evaluated undergraduate group advising sessions, 2002-5
- Formed and registered the Human Development & Family Studies Student Organization in collaboration with undergraduate students, 2004-5 (Students for Families and Children)
- Interim Undergraduate Program Committee Chair: 2/05-3/05
 - Completed Human Development & Family Studies undergraduate admissions
 - Organized and presented group advising session
 - Organized undergraduate research panel
 - Submitted undergraduate student award nominations

Graduate Program Committee, 2005-2006

- Organized graduate student merit review process, 2005-2006
- Reviewed graduate admissions folders, January 2006
- Created combined MS to Ph.D. checklist

Human Development & Family Studies Merit Committee, 2001, 2004, 2008

Search Committees for faculty positions, 2000-2001, 2009-13, 2022, 2023 (Chair of infant/child subcommittee), 2022 (Chair of open rank position in early lifespan)

Search Committee Chair, 2002, 2022 teaching faculty positions

Search Committee Chair, 2013-2015, two Endowed Chair positions in Healthy Minds, Children, and Families, 2013-15

Mentoring Committee for Janean Dilworth-Bart, 2008-2014; chair, 2009-2012

Mentoring Committee for Laura Froyen, 2014-2015

Mentoring Committee for Heather Kirkorian, 2010-2016; chair, 2012-2016

Mentoring Committee for Lauren Papp, 2011-2012

Mentoring Committee for Larissa Duncan; chair, 2015

Mentoring Committee for Margaret Kerr, 2017-2018

Mentoring Committee for Alvin Thomas, 2017-2024

Co-Chair of Mentoring Committee for Uchita Vaid, 2021-present

Tenure case writing, David Pate, 2023-2024

Tenure case writing, Laura Gale McKee, 2024-2025

Faculty advisor, *Students for Families and Children*, 2005-2006

University

Social Sciences Divisional Committee Member, 2025-2028 (members are elected by divisional faculty)

Core Faculty, Implementation Science & Community Health Outcomes Certificate, Institute for Clinical and Translational Research, 2024-present

Planning Committee for the Center for Prevention Research conference, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2024-2025

Executive Committee, Center for Innovations in Parent-Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, University of Wisconsin-Madison

University Graduate Faculty Executive Committee, 2021-2023

- GFEC representative for 10 year reviews of School of Business doctoral program, Rehabilitation Psychology program, and undergraduate and graduate TESOL certificate programs

University Graduate Academic Planning Committee, 2023

University Curriculum Committee, 2018-2023

Campus Childcare Committee, 2019-2023

De Novo Tenure Review Committee, 2017-2018

Ad hoc Advisory Committee, Sondregger Research Center, UW-Madison School of Pharmacy, 2017-2018

Wisconsin Institutes for Medical Research, Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health, Mentor for Tova Walsh, 2016-2017

PI Committee, 2010-2012

Women's Faculty Mentoring Program

Mentor for Assistant Professor Kristin Lutz, Nursing, Spring 2006-2009

Mentor for Assistant Professor Pajarita Charles, Social Work, Spring 2018-2023

Mid-Career Faculty Mentoring Program Mentor, 2016-2018

BIRCWH (Building Interdisciplinary Research Careers in Women's Health), NIH-funded mentoring program

Mentor to Assistant Professor Tova Walsh, School of Social Work 2015-2017

Institute for Clinical and Translational Research

UW Collaborative Center for Health Equity (CCHE)'s Success Together Reaching Independence, Diversity, and Empowerment (STRIDE) program, Mentor to Jill Denson, Director of the Center for Prevention Research 2024-2026

Review committee for UW School of Medicine and Public Health ICTR grant proposals, 2017-2021

Reviewer, KL2 Leadership applications, 2023

Institute for Research on Poverty

Reviewer for large grant proposals, 2023

Wisconsin Institute for Discovery

Reviewer for UW2020 proposals, 2015-2016, 2019-2020
 Morgridge Center for Public Service
 Student and Community Awards Committee, Spring 2010
 DoIT, Advisory Committee, “my UW Research” initiative, 2007-2009
 Waisman Center Service, 1999-2017
 Faculty member of MCH-LEND program; Weekly supervision and mentoring for Waisman Developmental Disabilities Clinic psychologist and psychology trainees, 2009-2014
 Waisman Center representative to the Wisconsin Internship Consortium for Professional Psychology Training Committee, 2009-2010
 Waisman Center Preservice Training Committee, faculty representative, 2010
 Pro bono psychology supervision for staff in Waisman Developmental Disabilities Clinic, December 2008-February 2009; Fall 2012
 Advisory Board, *Family Village: A Global Community of Disability-Related Resources*, 2004-2005; assisted with revision of the family village website
<http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/index.htmlx>
 Faculty, Waisman Center's T32 Postdoctoral and Predoctoral Training Programs, 2000-2017
 2001-2003: Mentor for Melissa Clements, Postdoctoral Fellow
 2002-2003: Mentor for Lisa Brown, Predoctoral Fellow
 2002-2003: Faculty liaison for Young Suk Cho, Visiting Scholar from Korea
 2005-2008: Mentor for AJ Schwichtenberg, Predoctoral Fellow
 2009-2011: Mentor for Beth McManus, RWJ Postdoctoral Fellow in Public Health
 2011-2012: Mentor for Maria Spinelli, visiting doctoral student from University of Milan
 2012-2014: Mentor for Emily Gerstein, Postdoctoral Fellow

University Presentations

Poehlmann, J. (February, 2025). *The Right to Hug cases: Testifying as an expert witness*. HDFS Connect, School of Human Ecology, UW-Madison.
 Poehlmann, J., & Charles, P. (May, 2023). *Trauma, healing, and families of the incarcerated*. Research Collective for Justice-Involved Populations, UW-Madison.
 Poehlmann, J. (November, 2022). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Graduate program in Clinical Psychology, UW-Madison.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2021). *Children with parents involved in the criminal justice system*. Graduate program in Neurobiology and Public Policy, UW-Madison.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (December, 2019). *Health and the criminal justice system*. Health Equity Symposium, Center for Pre-Health Advising and the Student Pre-Health Committee, UW-Madison.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (October, 2018). *Public health crisis: Incarcerated women*. Phi U Alumni Scholarship and Breakfast, School of Human Ecology.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (April, 2017). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Center for Healthy Minds.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (February, 2017). *Making the most of your mentors*. Assistant Professor Chats, Coordinated by Secretary of the Faculty.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (February, 2017). *Problem behavior trajectories and resilience at age 6 in children born preterm*. Waisman Center.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (March, 2016). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Elementary Education program.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (March, 2016). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Social Work doctoral program.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (February, 2015). *Sesame Street's Little Kids, Big Challenges: Incarceration initiative*. Interdisciplinary Training Program, School of Education.
 Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (February, 2014). *Sesame Street's Little Kids, Big Challenges: Incarceration initiative*. Early Childhood Development Program, Waisman Center.
 Poehlmann, J. (April, 2013). *Collaborations with UW-Extension around Families Affected by Parental Incarceration*. School of Human Ecology.
 Poehlmann, J. (February, 2012). *The Tenure Process*. Presentation for the Waisman Center's T32 Postdoctoral Training Program Professional Development Series.
 Poehlmann, J. (February, 2011). *Maternal Resolution of Grief Following Preterm Birth*. Presentation to Health Psychology, University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics.
 Poehlmann, J. (December, 2010). *The Development of Self-Regulation in High Risk Infants*. Presentation to the BioPop group in the School of Public Health.

- Poehlmann, J. (March, 2010). *Children of Incarcerated Parents*. Presentation to the Institute for Research on Poverty.
- Poehlmann, J. (March, 2010). *Resilience in Children's Social Emotional Adaptation: Disability and Risk in the Family Context*. Presentation to the Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental Disabilities program, Waisman Center.
- Poehlmann, J. (March, 2009). *Children of Incarcerated Mothers and Fathers*. Presentation to the Journal of Gender, Law, and Social Issues Conference, UW-Madison Law School.
- Schwichtenberg, A. J. M., & Poehlmann, J. (April, 2005). *Early Social and Physiological Processes in the Development of Self-Regulation in High Risk Infants*. Presentation to members of the Sävstaholms Foundation, Waisman Center.
- Poehlmann, J., Magana, S., & Arnold, E. M. (February, 2005). *NIH Grant Mechanisms*. Waisman Center's Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Professional Development Series.
- Park, J., & Poehlmann, J. (October, 2004). *Parenting contexts of grandparents raising children of incarcerated mothers*. Presented at the 16th Annual Colloquium on Aging, University of Wisconsin's Institute on Aging, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J. (June, 2004). *Family relationships and the development of high risk infants*. Psychology Research Experience Program, Psychology Department.
- Poehlmann, J., & Schwichtenberg, A. J. (September, 2003). *Stress, coping, and resilience in families of children with disabilities*. Waisman Center, Genetic Counseling Graduate Program.
- Poehlmann, J., Magana, S., & Johnson-Glenberg, M. (November, 2001). *NIH Small Grants*, Waisman Center's Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Professional Development Series.
- Poehlmann, J., & Magana, S. (April, 2001) *Finding an Academic Position*, Waisman Center's Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Professional Development Series.
- Poehlmann, J., Seltzer, M., & Miller, J. (November, 2000). *NIH Small Grants*, Waisman Center's Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Professional Development Series.
- Poehlmann, J. (October, 2000). *Generations of research for women: From home economics to human ecology*. 2000 University of Wisconsin-System Women's Studies Conference, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Poehlmann, J., Shattuck, P., Seltzer, M., & Abbeduto, L. (September, 2000). *Investing in the future: Training programs in behavioral research*. Waisman Center Board of Visitors.
- Poehlmann, J., & Brintnall-Peterson, M. (April, 2000). *The impact of incarceration on the family: Integrating research and practice*. Human Development and Family Studies Colloquium.

To the Profession

Editorial Positions

- Family Relations* Editorial Board member, 2006-present
- Scientific Reports-Nature*, 2024-present
- Advances in Medicine* Editorial Board member, 2015-2023
- Journal of Marriage and Family* Editorial Board member, 2012-2014
- Guest editor (with Jude Cassidy and Phil Shaver) of Special Issue of *Attachment and Human Development* focusing on attachment in children affected by parental incarceration, published in July 2010
- Guest editor (with Daniel Perlman, Rodrigo Carcedo, and Noelia Fernandez-Rouco) of Special Issue of the *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, published in June 2021
- Guest editor (with Justin Parent and Liliana Lengua) of Special Section of *Mindfulness*, 2024

National and International Committees and Boards

National Task Force

- Representative of Division 37 (Society for Child and Family Policy and Practice) on the American Psychological Association Interdivisional Task Force on Child and Adolescent Mental Health, 2025
- Children of Imprisoned Parents International, Board Member, 2025-
- Nominated for the American Psychological Association Division 37 Board, 2024
- International Coalition for Children of Incarcerated Parents, Board Member, 2018-2021
- INCCIP Newsletter Editor, 2018-2021
 - INCCIP Secretary, 2019-2021
- National Council on Family Relations, Honor Student Award Committee, spring 2017-2020
- National Institute of Health's *All of Us Research Program*, *All of Us Wisconsin*
- Special Populations Committee, October 2017-June 2019

- Pediatric Scientific Vision Task Force, January – June 2018
- Pediatric Operations Task Force, June 2018-June 2019
- Chair, Participant Provided Information (PPI) Pediatric Task Force, October 2018-June 2019
- Pediatric Playbook team member, October 2020-July 2021

Ad-Hoc Journal Reviewer

Child Development, Developmental Psychology, Development and Psychopathology, Journal of Family Psychology, Pediatrics, Journal of Pediatric Psychology, Journal of Marriage and Family, Family Relations, Attachment and Human Development, American Journal on Mental Retardation, Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, Journal of Addictions Research, Early Childhood Research Quarterly, Early Human Development, Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, Social Science and Medicine, Parenting: Science and Practice, Journal of Family Issues, Journal of Comparative Family Studies, Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology, Journal of Child and Family Studies, Journal of Children and Youth Services Review, Criminal Justice and Behavior, Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, Psychology of Violence, Stress and Health, Journal of Early Adolescence, Cochrane Collaboration's Developmental, Psychosocial and Learning Problems Group (CDPLPG) Cochrane Library, Journal of Abnormal Psychology, Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Health and Well-being, Child: Care, Health & Development, Sociology of Education, Mindfulness, Social Psychological & Personality Science, Social Service Review, Women and Criminal Justice, Journal of Experimental Criminology, Sociology Lens

Other Professional Service

Scientific Advisory Board

- Breaking the cycle: Integrating public health data, real-time behavioral engagement, and community experience to address the substance use and criminal legal involvement syndemic, Brown University, 2024

Grant reviews

- Reviewer for National Council on Family Relation's Olson Grant: Bridging Research, Theory, and Practice, spring 2023
- Ad-hoc reviewer for National Science Foundation, Developmental Science Program, spring 2018, fall 2020
- External Reviewer, Division des subventions de recherche et partenariats Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, December 2017
- Ad-hoc reviewer for National Science Foundation CAREER award, Sociology Program, fall 2016.
- External reviewer for Social Sciences & Humanities Israel Science Foundation, spring 2016.
- External reviewer for Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, fall 2014 and 2016.
- External reviewer for William T. Grant Foundation scholars program, fall 2014, 2019.
- Reviewed grant applications for special emphasis NICHD panel (R03s), February 2010
- Reviewed R03 for NICHD, November 2010
- Reviewed grant applications (R15's) for NIH review panel ZRG1 BBBP-D 52 R, RFA-OD-09-007: ARRA AREA Grants Panel 05, December 2009
- Served as Stage 1 reviewer for NIH Challenge grant applications, June 2009 (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism)
- Served on NIH special emphasis review panel (National Institute of General Medical Sciences, March 2008); reviewed grant applications for mechanisms designed to increase research participation of investigators from underrepresented groups
- Guest reviewer for National Institute on Drug Abuse - I/START grant program, December 2002-January 2003

Conference proposal reviews

- Reviewer for Society for Research in Child Development 2025 biennial conference, Panel 9: Family Context and Process, October 2024
- National Council on Family Relations annual conference, March 2023, April 2025
- Parenting and Parent-Child Relationships Panel Co-Chair, Society for Research in Child Development

2021 biennial conference, August-November 2020.

- Reviewer for Society for Research in Child Development 2019 biennial conference, Parenting and Parent-Child Relationships, September 2018.
- Reviewer for Society for Research in Child Development 2017 biennial conference, Panel 8: Family Context and Processes, September 2016.
- Reviewer for Society for Research in Child Development 2013 biennial conference, Panel 11: At-Risk: Social and Emotional Processes & Personality, October 2012.
- Reviewer for National Council on Family Relations annual conference, Social Policy Panel, March 2011 and 2013.
- Reviewer for Society for Research in Child Development 2011 biennial conference, Panel 9: At-Risk: Social, Cognitive, Neurodevelopmental, Emotional, and Personality Processes, September 2010.
- Reviewer for Society for Research in Child Development 2007 biennial conference, Panel 2: Social and Emotional Processes in Infancy, September 2006.

Conference planning

- Served on Maternal Child Health Conference Executive Committee to co-organize Maternal Child Health Conference, Wisconsin Partnership Program, UW School of Medicine & Public Health, 2024-2025
- Co-organized SRCD pre-conference meeting proposal on mindfulness, compassion, and self-compassion in youth and families, August 2024; funded October 2024; held in Minneapolis April 2025
- On planning committee for NIDA Hybrid Workshop *Engaging Child Welfare Systems in Research on Young Children Hybrid Workshop*, May 2023 <https://heal.nih.gov/news/events/engaging-child-welfare-systems>
- Co-organized *Mindfulness, Self-Compassion, and Family Well-Being* conference with Liliana Lengua and Justin Parent, University of Washington, October, 2023; co-organized pre-conference meeting *Mindfulness Measurement Workshop: Innovative Approaches for Families, Schools, and Communities* <https://ccfwb.uw.edu/mindfulness-research-conference-2023/>
- Co-organized *Mindfulness, Self-Compassion, and Parenting* online research meeting with Liliana Lengua and Justin Parent, University of Washington, April 2022. <https://ccfwb.uw.edu/msp-research-meeting-2022/>
- On organizing committee for *National Conference on Children of Incarcerated Parents* to plan for April 2022, 2023, and 2025 conferences at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.
- On Board that planned the *International Coalition for Children with Incarcerated Parents* biennial conference, August 2019, University of Huddersfield, UK.
- Co-organized *Prenatal to Five Statewide Summit: Elevating the Early Years*, June 2017, Center for Child & Family Well-being.
- Co-organized conference, with Christopher Wildeman and Anna Haskins, focusing on children with incarcerated parents. Urie Bronfenbrenner Center for Translational Research, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Held in September 2016.
- Organized *Contemplative Practices* Conferences, University of Wisconsin, 2013, 2015; Co-organized, *Mindful Parents, Schools, and Communities* University of Washington, 2017
- Planning committee for *Foundations of Human Development Conference on Attachment* (Winter 1999-2000), a 2-day conference for UW-Extension agents

Mentoring and promotion and tenure reviews at other universities

- Mentor to Assistant Professor Jasmine Coleman, Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Society for Prevention Research Early Career Prevention Science and Training Program, 2025-present
- Mentor to Assistant Professor of Research Jan Höltege, Resilience Research Centre, School of Social Work, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 2024-2025
- Mentor to Assistant Professor Abigail Novak, Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies, University of Mississippi, Early Career Interdisciplinary Scholars Fellowship Program, Society for Research in Child Development, 2023-2025
- Mentor to Associate Professor Kristin Turney, University of California Irvine, Sociology Department, William T. Grant Scholars Program, 2016-2023

- Mentor to Assistant Professor Rebecca Shlafer, University of Minnesota, Pediatrics Department, NIH Career Award, 2011-2016
- External reviewer for numerous promotion and tenure cases, 2011-present, at multiple R1 universities in the U.S. and internationally (not listed for confidentiality reasons; about 4 per year)

Book proposal reviews

- Regular review of book manuscripts for New York University Press, Chicago University Press, American Psychological Association Press, Ashford Press, University of California Press, Columbia University Press, etc. (2005-present)

Contribution to policy briefs of other organizations

- Cramer, L., Goff, M., Peterson, B., & Sandstrom, H. (2017). *Parent-Child Visiting Practices in Prisons and Jails*. White paper published by the Urban Institute.
- Peterson, B., Fontaine, J., Cramer, L., Reisman, A., Cuthrell, H., Goff, M., McCoy, E., and Reginal, T. (2019). *Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and Jails: Reducing Barriers to Family Connections*. White paper published by the BJA, NIC, Urban Institute & Community Works West.

Legislative testimony and statements supporting UN resolutions

- NGO Letter of Support for UN Resolution on Social Reintegration of Persons Released from Detention and Under Non-Custodial Measures
- Inquiry on preventing harm to children with incarcerated parents, Parliament of Victoria, Australia, 2022
- Wisconsin Assembly Bill 627, December 2021, rights of incarcerated parents
- HSF-58, July 2001, kinship care benefits
- UN Committee on Rights of the Child, 2011 day of general discussion: Children of incarcerated parents

Consortium-level contributions to the Healthy Brain and Child Development Study

- Chair of Workgroup focusing on Transitions in Care, 2022-present
- Created staff training for working with justice-involved families, 2023
- Presented at All-Hands Meeting on Community Advisory Boards, 2024
- Organized All-Hands Meeting on Research with Pregnant Incarcerated Women, 2024

Professional Affiliations

American Psychological Association
 Society for Research in Child Development
 World Association for Infant Mental Health
 National Council on Family Relations
 International Coalition for Children with Incarcerated Parents
 American Association for the Advancement of Science

In the news (selected media coverage):

- <https://goodmenproject.com/featured-content/sensitive-parenting-and-preschool-attendance-may-promote-academic-resilience-in-late-preterm-infants/>
- https://www.wkow.com/news/contact-visits-at-dane-county-jail-connect-parents-kids/article_2ec6f232-5c9e-11ee-83a0-abef0cbb1a90.html
- <https://www.decaturlibrary.org/events/165536/when-are-you-coming-home-how-young-children-cope-when-parents-go-to-jail>
- <https://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/26/health/families.html>
- <https://pbswisconsin.org/watch/university-place/children-with-incarcerated-parents-cpkp0q/>
- <https://humanecology.wisc.edu/new-book-explores-incarcerations-impact-on-children-and-families/>
- <https://www.npr.org/2023/12/20/1219692753/jails-are-embracing-video-only-visits-but-some-experts-say-screens-arent-enough>
- https://captimes.com/news/local/govt-and-politics/reaching-out-to-dads-in-jail-fathers-and-children-do-better-when-parental-identity-is/article_1242078f-b4e6-59c8-9953-ab411f702c2b.html
- <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/amp/rcna158048>

- <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2024/05/20/the-jails-that-forbid-children-from-visiting-their-parents>
- <https://www.nytimes.com/2024/03/28/us/jail-visits-ban-michigan-lawsuit.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share&referringSource=articleShare&sgrp=c-cb>
- <https://www.freep.com/story/news/local/michigan/2024/03/21/lawsuits-st-clair-genesee-jails-prohibit-in-person-visits-make-money-off-calls/72993897007/>
- <https://theappeal.org/michigan-counties-allegedly-ban-jail-visits-to-profit-from-videochat-fees/>
- <https://reason.com/2024/03/22/lawsuits-allege-michigan-sheriffs-colluded-to-end-in-person-jail-visits-and-price-gouge-families-for-calls/>
- <https://www.detroitbadboys.com/2024/3/21/24107572/detroit-pistons-tom-gores-platinum-equity-lawsuit-securus-prison-telecom>
- <https://www.cbsnews.com/detroit/news/michigan-counties-ban-jail-visits-for-revenue-from-video-call-fees-lawsuit-says/>
- <https://www.right2hug.org/>
- https://madison.com/opinion/column/article_edd48e58-4e5f-4ff7-afb8-c281ffa14ce9.html



1601 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20009

October 8, 2025

VIA EMAIL

Julie Poehlmann
japoehlmann@wisc.edu

Re: Potential litigation relating to jail conditions in Colorado

Dear Professor Poehlmann,

This letter confirms the consulting expert retention agreement between you (“Expert”) and Civil Rights Corps, Public Justice, Singleton Schreiber, Spero Justice Center, and Maxted Law LLC (“Plaintiffs’ Counsel”), as counsel for and on behalf of potential Plaintiffs in connection with the above-referenced litigation against certain public entities, private corporations, and their employees regarding the unconstitutional elimination of in-person contact visits at the Adams County Jail (the “Matter”).

1. Nature of Retention

Expert’s retention is for the purpose of providing expertise to, and otherwise assisting, Plaintiffs’ Counsel, and such other personnel as Plaintiffs’ Counsel may direct, in representing Plaintiffs in the Matter. Specifically, Expert is retained to produce one or more expert reports in compliance with the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure and to provide expert testimony at trial and any other proceeding regarding jail conditions in certain jails in Colorado including specifically jail visitation options and the elimination of in-person family visits.

It is agreed that, in connection with this matter, Expert will only undertake projects mutually agreed to and authorized by Plaintiffs’ Counsel. All work performed by Expert pursuant to this engagement will be at the request of and under the supervision of Plaintiffs’ Counsel.

2. Term of Retention

The term of Expert’s retention shall be for as long as the Matter is pending. The Matter shall be deemed pending until a final judgment or order terminating the Matter has been entered and either the time to appeal from such judgment or order has expired without any appeal having been taken or, if any timely appeal or appeals have been taken with respect to such judgment or order, there has been a final determination of such appeal or appeals that finally terminates the Matter.

3. Termination

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2 above, Expert's retention may be terminated at any time by Plaintiffs' Counsel or by Expert upon fifteen days written notice.

If Plaintiffs' Counsel exercises its right of termination, Expert shall, if requested by Plaintiffs' Counsel, bring to an orderly conclusion whatever project or projects Expert is then working on in connection with this agreement and deliver the work product to Plaintiffs' Counsel within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed thirty days, from the notice of termination.

4. Compensation

In consideration for the services rendered by Expert pursuant to section 1, Plaintiffs' Counsel agrees to pay Expert's fees and costs based on Expert and Expert's team's standard hourly rates for the time spent and expenses incurred performing responsibilities under the engagement described in this letter up to a maximum of \$10,000. Expert will make every effort to keep fees and costs below this maximum. Expert will not incur fees or costs in excess of this maximum without prior approval from Plaintiffs' Counsel. It is agreed that Expert's rate under this agreement will be \$200 per hour, except time spent traveling will be billed at a rate of \$100 per hour. Expert will be entitled to full reimbursement (without mark-up) of out-of-pocket expenses, reasonably and necessarily incurred in connection with the performance of Expert's responsibilities on behalf of Plaintiffs, which amount is included in the \$10,000 maximum.

Expert must bill in 0.1-hour (six-minute) increments. Any disputes relating to billing or compensation will be resolved under Colorado law.

As set forth in the Forensic Specialty Guidelines of the American Psychological Association, no contingency fees will be accrued and payment for services will always be expected prior to the services being rendered, in the form of a retainer paid by the client or attorney. Because of the potential for cross examination on the grounds of bias, invoices should be paid in full, prior to my giving testimony at any hearing, trial, or arbitration.

Plaintiffs' Counsel shall have sole responsibility under this engagement for compensating Expert for Expert's services. Statements for Expert's fees and expenses shall separately identify fees and expenses with respect to this engagement and shall be prepared in accordance with Expert's standard and customary practice and rendered monthly. The invoices should emailed to:

- Kevin S. Hannon, khannon@singletonschreiber.com
- Jessica Miranda, jmiranda@singletonschreiber.com

Expert will have the option to receive the funds electronically. Otherwise, Expert will receive payment by check.

Each monthly statement will be paid promptly, but not later than within sixty days of its receipt by Plaintiffs' Counsel.

5. Other Retention and Activities; Conflicts of Interest

a. Expert may accept other retention during this engagement and thereafter, provided that, during the pendency of the Matter, Expert does not accept (a) any other retention or employment pertaining to the Matter or (b) any retention or employment that conflicts with the Plaintiffs' interests or would otherwise be inconsistent with the performance of Expert's then-remaining work commitments under this Agreement, unless Expert receives the prior consent of Plaintiffs' Counsel with regard to any such retention or employment, which cannot be unreasonably withheld. Neither Expert nor anyone else in the Expert's employ with access to any information supplied by Plaintiffs' Counsel will publish any article, book, note or other written product or perform any work for a future employer that relies on or requires the disclosure of any information Expert learned about in the course of completing Expert's analysis in this Matter that is not otherwise publicly available without the written permission of Plaintiffs' Counsel, which cannot be unreasonably withheld.

b. Presently, Expert is not aware of any conflict of interest that would impede Expert's retention. If a conflict should arise, Expert will notify Plaintiffs' Counsel immediately and will work with Plaintiffs' Counsel in attempting to resolve the conflict.

6. Confidentiality

a. In order for Expert to carry out Expert's responsibilities hereunder, it may be necessary for Plaintiffs' Counsel, Plaintiffs, and their employees, representatives, and agents, to disclose to Expert and Expert's employees and consultants their legal theories, privileged information and attorney work product, and other confidential and/or proprietary information. Accordingly, it is agreed that during and after the period of Expert's engagement hereunder, Expert and Expert's employees and consultants will not disclose any information, attorney work product, opinions, facts, data, or other confidential and/or proprietary information disclosed to them in connection with Expert's engagement hereunder to any person or entity, including persons, businesses, or instrumentalities of government, to whom disclosure has not been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel. Such authorization shall not be unreasonably withheld. Such obligation extends to information regarding this matter disclosed to Expert and Expert's employees and consultants by Plaintiffs' Counsel on behalf of Plaintiffs prior to your signing of this agreement. Nothing in this agreement, however, shall be construed as prohibiting such a disclosure pursuant to a valid court order, consistent with section 6b hereof.

b. All documents and other materials generated or prepared by Expert or Expert's employees and consultants in connection with Expert's activities hereunder shall be considered work product prepared for the Matter, and shall be marked "Expert Work Product."

c. Some materials that Plaintiffs' Counsel will ask Expert and Expert's employees and consultants to review and consider may be subject to additional confidentiality requirements pursuant to the Parties' agreed protective order. Expert acknowledges that Expert and anyone assigned by Expert to work on the Matter will be advised regarding the maintenance of materials designated as confidential pursuant to that agreed protective order. All documents and other materials generated or prepared by Expert or Expert's employees and consultants in connection with such protected materials shall be considered confidential work product prepared for the

Matter, and shall be marked "Confidential Expert Work Product." All such documents and materials shall remain or become the property of Plaintiffs' Counsel and Plaintiffs and shall be segregated and maintained by Expert in separate files.

d. During and after the period of Expert's retention hereunder, Expert and Expert's employees and consultants will not disclose to any entity or person, other than to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Counsel, any documents or other materials provided to Expert or generated or prepared by or for Expert in connection with this engagement that are not otherwise publicly available, unless disclosure to that entity or person has been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel (which cannot reasonably be withheld) or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

e. It is agreed that if any person or entity to whom disclosure has not been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel requests, subpoenas, or otherwise seeks to obtain any theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials that have been disclosed or provided to Expert by Plaintiffs' Counsel or Plaintiffs, or that have been generated or prepared by or for Expert in connection with Expert's activities hereunder, or relate or refer in any way to Expert's work pursuant to this Agreement, Expert immediately shall inform Plaintiffs' Counsel, and take such measures as Plaintiffs' Counsel may deem necessary or appropriate to resist disclosure of such theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials. Except for measures requiring immediate action to preserve the status quo, Expert shall consult with Plaintiffs' Counsel prior to taking any legal action or making any decision in connection with any such request or subpoena.

7. Return of Materials to Plaintiffs' Counsel

It is agreed that, except to the extent that Plaintiffs' Counsel agrees differently in writing (and such agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld), upon the termination or expiration of this agreement, Expert shall either destroy or deliver to Plaintiffs' Counsel all documents and other materials describe in paragraph 6(c) that are subject to additional confidentiality restrictions and/or marked Confidential Expert Work Product, including copies thereof, that:

- a. have been provided to Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement, or
- b. embody or disclose in any way any theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials disclosed or provided to Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement, or
- c. have been, or are in the process of being, prepared by Expert or for Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement.

8. Miscellaneous

It is agreed that all of Expert's obligations under paragraphs 5 through 7 of this agreement shall survive the termination or expiration of this Agreement.

9. Entire Agreement

This Agreement contains the complete, full, and exclusive understanding of Plaintiffs' Counsel and Expert, and the payment for said services, and supersedes any and all other oral or written agreements between the parties hereto with respect to this subject matter.

If you agree to the terms set forth above, kindly execute and date this letter and return it to me.

Civil Rights Corps

Elizabeth Rossi

10/12/2025

Elizabeth Rossi
As Counsel for Plaintiffs

Agreed to and accepted:

Expert

By: *Julie Poehlmann*
Professor Julie Poehlmann

Date: 10/10/2025

Exhibit C to Report

Exhibit L

Julie Poehlmann, PhD

WI Licensed psychologist #57-2117
116 S. Mills St.
Madison, WI 53715

INVOICE

Invoice #20251023

Unit price: \$200/hr

Date: 10/23/25

To: Elizabeth Rossi, JD
Leslie Bailey, JD

Public Justice
1620 L Street NW, Suite 630,
Washington, DC 20036
(415) 608-8236

RE: Right to Hug cases, [REDACTED] & CO

For the following services:
Report Writing
Consultation

DATE/TIME	SERVICES	HOURS	PAYMENT DUE
08/26/25	Meeting with Leslie Bailey	1.0	\$200.00
9/18/25; 9/19/25; 9/20/25	Report writing	8.1	\$1620.00
09/23/25	Meeting with Leslie Bailey	1.0	\$200.00
9/25/25, 9/29/24	Report writing	6.7	\$1340.00
10/10/25	Meeting with Elizabeth Rossi	0.5	\$100
10/19/25	Report writing	3.8	\$760

10/23/25	Report writing	0.8	Exhibit L \$160
Payment Due		21.9	\$4380.00

Exhibit M

***Expert Report and Declaration of
Professor Joshua C. Cochran***

District Court, Adams County, Colorado

E.L., et al.,

Plaintiffs

v.

ADAMS COUNTY SHERIFF GENE
CLAPS, et al.,

Defendants

EXPERT REPORT AND DECLARATION OF JOSHUA C. COCHRAN

1. Counsel for the Plaintiffs in this case, which challenges a family visitation ban at a Colorado jail, have asked me to provide my expert opinion on these matters. I am providing this report on behalf of the Plaintiffs and the classes of similarly situated individuals they seek to represent. My expert opinion is as follows:

BACKGROUND

2. I am a professor in the School of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. I received my Ph.D. from Florida State University's Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice in 2013. My research focuses on theoretically informed evaluations of corrections and court policies. I am a national expert on criminal justice and correctional policy evaluation, and specifically on the ways that visitation in jails and prisons advances penological goals, such as reducing recidivism and promoting safety in facilities and the outside community.

3. I was awarded the 2013 Michael C. Braswell/Anderson Publishing Outstanding Student Paper award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences for my paper titled "The Ties that Bind or the Ties that Break: Examining the Relationship between Visitation and Misconduct," an assessment of the relationship between prison visitation and prison misconduct. I was awarded the 2012 Dissertation Scholarship Award from the American Society of Criminology's Division on Corrections and Sentencing. The dissertation, titled "Prison Experiences, Social Ties, and Behavior: Visitation and Its Effects on Incarceration and Reentry," was a statewide evaluation of the experiences and trends of prison visitation in Florida and the impacts of it on prison misconduct and post-release recidivism. In the years following my dissertation, I continued this line of investigation to evaluate barriers to visitation in Florida and inequalities in access to it. For this and my other scholarship focused on prison and sentencing practices, I was awarded the

Distinguished New Scholar Award in 2017 from the American Society of Criminology's Division on Corrections and Sentencing and the 2018 New Scholar Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. My 2017 paper on Florida prison restrictive housing policies received the William L. Simon Outstanding Paper Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. My research on incarceration policies and practices has also been funded by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. I am currently serving as co-editor-in-chief of the academic research journal *Justice Quarterly*, which is the flagship journal of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences and its focus is on publishing significant research papers that advance criminal justice and criminological theory and policy.

4. I have published two books with my colleague Dan Mears relevant to this report: *Prisoner Reentry in the Era of Mass Incarceration* (Sage Publications) and *Fundamentals of Criminological and Criminal Justice Inquiry: The Science and Art of Conducting, Evaluating, and Using Research* (Cambridge University Press). The former is an analysis of incarceration policies and the challenges of prisoner reentry—for individuals, criminal justice systems, and society—and recommendations for how to improve related policies. Prison visitation, as we discuss in the book, is an important part of a package of policies and policy changes that can mitigate collateral harms of incarceration and improve the fairness and effectiveness of corrections systems. The latter is a guidebook for researchers and policymakers for how to think about research and evidence in criminology and criminal justice.

5. I am currently serving as an expert witness in two ongoing cases: *M.M. et al. v. Sheriff Mat King et al.*, CASE 24-000546-CZ (31ST Circuit Court St Clair County, Michigan), and *S.L. et al. v. Sheriff Christopher Swanson et al.*, CASE 24-120601-CZ (7TH Circuit Court Genesee County, Michigan), regarding children with incarcerated parents and their families

6. I am being compensated at \$200/hour for my work and \$100/hour for any travel.

OVERVIEW

7. In forming my opinions, I rely on findings from multiple studies authored by various researchers and scholars of criminal justice policies and over 12 years of experience studying this issue. These studies use acceptable research methodology. The body of research evidence on visitation is uniquely robust. Study sites range widely with coverage from many states and local jurisdictions as well as international contexts. The research methodologies employed across this evidence base are, importantly, diverse. They span from detailed qualitative analyses based on interviews with incarcerated people, families, and correctional staff, to large-scale quantitative evaluations, using sophisticated and cutting-edge analytical models of statewide administrative records. It is also a multidisciplinary endeavor. We see perspectives not just from criminology and criminal justice, but also the fields of social work, sociology, economics, public administration,

and public health. This is a powerful combination. It provides both the top-down aggregate assessment of what visitation does for people and systems and the fine-grained experiential information to help us understand what might be behind the statistical relationships.

8. This diversity in research approaches and jurisdictions, and the relative consistency of results informing us about the impacts of and experiences with visitation, suggest that the relationships are robust—that is, we would expect the findings to be generalizable to other jurisdictions, unless new research emerges to suggest otherwise.

9. Counsel for the Plaintiffs have asked me for my professional opinion on the following questions:

- a. What role do visits play in promoting the emotional well-being of people detained in jail?
- b. What role do visits play in reducing misconduct inside jails and otherwise improving safety of the jail facility?
- c. What role do visits play in reducing recidivism and improving community safety outside the jail?
- d. What does the research say about how policymakers should evaluate the costs and benefits of a policy authorizing in-person contact visits?

10. My opinions below lean heavily on my own work on visitation, which has primarily focused on statewide samples of Florida state prisoners and national-level samples from prison and jail inmate census data produced by the U.S. Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics (“BJS”). I also rely on rigorous research completed by other scholars. My own studies and the bulk of those referenced in this report measure visitation as in-person visits, which do not include telephone or video calls. Some recent studies have examined video calls and some studies measure concepts broader than visitation, such as “social support.” I clarify the different concepts used when summarizing a study. When I read research studies, I am assessing them on a range of criteria, including the theory and background knowledge that informs their analysis as well as the methodological and sampling strategies they employ.

11. My opinions are always developing as new knowledge is produced. Thus, the opinions set forth below are subject to updates, as all good policy analysis should be, as new evidence comes to light.

OPINIONS

A. Visitation of incarcerated people improves their well-being.

12. Visitation improves the well-being of incarcerated people in a range of ways. Research finds that incarcerated people who are visited report improved mental health. De Claire and Dixon

(2017) conducted a systematic review of research on visitation and prisoner mental health and well-being. After rating and filtering studies based on scientific quality, they concluded that the most rigorous studies found that visits during incarceration improved mental health of women and juveniles.

13. Empirical studies tell us that visitation plays an important role in developing optimism and decreasing concerns about reentry. For example, Baker et al. (2022) found, using survey data from five different state correctional facilities, that more frequent visitation is associated with reduced concerns about various practical aspects (e.g., employment, housing, debt, and recidivism) of individual's upcoming reentry. Mancini et al. (2016) surveyed more than 800 incarcerated women in a single state prison facility and found a similar inverse relationship between visitation and reentry concerns. Our analysis (Anderson et al. 2022) of the BJS Inmate Survey data (mentioned above) similarly found that individuals with higher levels of social capital were more likely to be optimistic about their ability to reconnect with social ties after release. Social capital includes the resources that a person's social network can provide to them. Visitation is the primary tool or access point a person has during incarceration to access their social network and, by doing so, access the various resources that network can provide to them. Research on this visitation-social capital linkage is outlined in more detail further below.

14. Improving optimism of incarcerated people could be easily overlooked as a policy target, but it is likely important—for safety and order, for treatment effectiveness, and for reentry—that jails and prisons promote conditions for optimism. For example, principles of effective correctional intervention tell us that, for correctional treatments to promote successful rehabilitation, participants must buy into them (Serin and Kennedy, 1997; McMurren and Ward, 2010). We should expect that incarcerated people with more optimism about life after incarceration are likely to be proactive as they prepare for that life. This should have cascading effects for institutions, including better treatment participation, increased treatment completion (Bosma et al., 2016), better rule compliance, improved working conditions for correctional personnel, and, in turn, better public safety outcomes.

15. Moreover, and perhaps as a product of these and other effects, outside social contact during incarceration is linked to reduced likelihoods of self-harm and suicide. Two recent meta-analyses¹ find significant associations between visitation and reduced odds of self-harm and suicide attempts. First, Zhong et al. (2021) identified 77 rigorous studies on suicide and incarceration. Three of the eligible studies measured visits during incarceration. Each of these studies found a statistically significant relationship between a lack of visits and the likelihood of suicide attempts.

¹ Meta-analyses are viewed by scientists as an important way to assess research evidence. Simply put, a meta-analysis is a systematic synthesis of empirical research findings from the existing body of individual studies that exist. They provide a type of average effect from across study sites to assess the robustness and consistency of effect estimates.

Similarly, Favril et al.'s (2020) meta-analysis of studies focused on incarceration and self-harm found that prisoners with “no social contact or visits” were significantly more likely to engage in self-harm.

B. Visitation helps to reduce misconduct during incarceration and, in turn, improves overall safety and order in facilities.

16. Research finds a consistent, statistically significant relationship between visitation and reduced disciplinary infractions during incarceration. Perhaps the most compelling evidence to support this comes from a meta-analysis by Goncalves et al. (2014). They reviewed and analyzed 90 studies that included 75 independent samples, six of which measured “social support” via visitation during prison stays. The researchers estimated a significant inverse relationship between social support and institutional infractions such that those with more social support were significantly less likely to have disciplinary infractions during incarceration.

17. Research conducted since this review continues to support these results. But this literature also tells us that the consistency of visitation matters for predicting misconduct and estimating the risk of offending. Specifically, several studies find that consistent visitation, especially when it starts early during incarceration, is the most beneficial for and impactful on prisoner behavior. We see this finding in studies of incarcerated adults in Florida (Cochran, 2012), and adults in a “northeast state” (Cihan et al., 2020). A study of detained juveniles in Florida (Young, 2021) found that more consistent family visitation was significantly correlated with a lower dynamic risk of offending. Each of these papers studied in person visits to adult or youth facilities. These results are consistent with our general knowledge about incarceration experiences, specifically that the earliest days, weeks, and months of incarceration are the most painful and chaotic, and therefore the period of time when contact with one’s community outside the jail or prison is likely to have the largest mitigating effect on the initial trauma of incarceration. And then continuing those visits steadily over the course of a jail or prison stay may be akin to steady dosage of a beneficial medication—regular access to someone’s social network should provide regular access to the support and resources of that network.

18. The potential benefits of “early” visiting on a reduction in misconduct is particularly relevant to the formulation of jails’ visitation policies. In most jails, nearly everyone who is incarcerated is experiencing the early pains of adjusting to incarceration. It follows then that visitation in jails specifically may pose particular benefits for improving behavior and other outcomes among people detained.

19. There is also preliminary evidence that visitation itself incentivizes good behavior. Siennick et al. (2013) studied the visitation experiences and behavior of Florida state prisoners in the time leading up to and following a visitation event. The researchers found that the likelihood

of misconduct goes down in the days leading up to a visit. They interpret this reduction as an indication that visitation incentivizes good behavior, especially so during the period leading up to a visit with someone to whom the individual does not want to lose access. More visits for more people then may lead to broader positive changes in the behavior of a jail or prison's population.²

C. Visitation reduces recidivism, improves reentry outcomes, and improves community safety outside the facility.

Visitation and recidivism

20. There is strong evidence that incarcerated people who are visited are less likely to recidivate. There are a large number of empirical studies on this topic, and, thus, meta-analyses are particularly helpful in understanding the research findings.

21. The most recent, thorough meta-analysis comes from Mitchell et al. (2016). They find that, across 16 studies, visitation is linked to an average 26% reduction in recidivism. More recent studies also tell us that, as with misconduct, visitation early and often is the most effective intervention. For example, in my analysis of Florida state prisoners (Cochran, 2014), the visitation pattern with the strongest reduction in recidivism was early and consistent visitation over the course of incarceration. Florida prisoners who were visited early in their incarceration, but had

² It is worth noting that the same Siennick et al. (2013) study found an uptick in contraband infractions in the days following a prison visit. Berghuis et al. (2024) found something similar among Dutch prisoners. Berghuis and colleagues, however, suggest we interpret these results with caution since they do not measure behavior directly and since formal infraction records are a product of both what incarcerated people do and what correctional officers do. They write: the uptick in contraband infraction writeups in the days immediately following a visit “could be a reflection of staff reactions to visits” (p. 68). That is, it could be that some contraband is coming in through the visit room or it could be that correctional staff are more closely monitoring and searching prisoners they know have recently received a visit.

There are three main pathways through which contraband enters a correctional facility: mail, the visit room, and officers or staff. I am not aware of any rigorous analysis that measures the relative rate at which contraband enters correctional facilities via these three main pathways. However, a recent study on the correlates of contraband found no significant differences between prisons that offer contact visits and those that restricted contact visits (Peterson et al., 2024), but they did find that prisons with a higher percentage of female staff had less contraband, which suggests some preliminary evidence that correctional workforces play a role in contraband entering facilities. While true that the risk of contraband entering the facility through the visit room is a known one, its existence does not in and of itself justify restricting contact visitation. Nor would the known risk of contraband entering a facility through officers and staff justify eliminating the Sheriff's Office. More research is needed on this issue, and good policy cannot be made based on mere speculation about the likelihood and magnitude of risks associated with contraband, especially in light of the well-known and significant harms of eliminating or curbing visitation.

limited visits near the end, were nearly 14 percent less likely to be reconvicted than their non-visited counterparts. And those who received consistent visits for the duration of their incarceration term were close to 17 percent less likely to be reconvicted than non-visited prisoners. These studies tell us that visitation in general is beneficial for reducing recidivism and that the accumulation of visits and continuity of them over an incarceration stay is especially beneficial.

22. Even more recently, though, researchers have employed a novel design—instrumental variable analysis—to more accurately discern whether and how visitation reduces recidivism. Instrumental variable analysis seeks to identify a type of natural experiment—i.e. a naturally occurring division of subjects into treatment and non-treatment groups that is most likely random. This analysis is useful for studying the causal effects of visitation on recidivism given that researchers are challenged to ethically design experiments where the treatment (i.e., visitation) is randomly assigned (for example, researchers could not ethically deny visits to a non-treatment group). In the visitation context, researchers using instrumental variable analysis have exploited the randomness of the distance between a prisoner’s place of incarceration and their home (from where, presumably, the largest pool of potential visitors may be traveling). The working theory is that because this distance is essentially assigned randomly in most state prison systems (i.e., the conventional understanding is that most prisons place individuals in prison facilities based on bed space availability in the appropriate security level at the time of incarceration), there is a random element to who has access to visitation. I know of four studies that have employed such designs, one of which is my own (Andersen et al., 2024; Cochran et al. 2020; Otsu 2024; Lee 2019). Each study identifies negative associations between visitation and recidivism (i.e., more visitation = less recidivism), one of which is statistically significant (Otsu 2024). That study concludes that receiving visits has a significant causal effect on reducing recidivism; visited persons are 18 to 19 percent less likely to return to prison than non-visited persons.

23. As more studies of the link between visitation and recidivism emerge, we will learn more about whether that link is a causal one. However, even if in the future a causal relationship were ruled out, the consistent relationship between being visited and lower odds of recidivism that appears across numerous population samples and locations tells us, at the very least, that there is something about people who are visited that sets them apart. It suggests that social networks and social capital are relevant for successful social integration after prison—whether prisoners bring social capital with them into the facility or attempt to build it while detained. As Lee (2019: 434) suggests, in trying to understand why visitation and recidivism might be consistently correlated but not always causally related, if visitation can be used to “facilitate new relationship development during incarceration, it may serve as a key recidivism reduction tool.” That is to say that when someone is visited, especially consistently so, it tells us that they have some social connectedness; they either brought it with them behind bars or they are building it now. Such connectedness can change a life course for the better and thus should logically lead corrections officials to seek opportunities to build or expand this connectedness. For example, a 2016 study that focused on

incarcerated adult men convicted of serious or violent crimes found that family support after incarceration improved mental health after release (Wallace et al., 2016). Mental health and family support are critical for successful reentry after incarceration—visitation is likely critical for promoting both (see more below). Facilitating broader access to visitation is a logical and efficient policy choice.

24. In addition to a growing body of literature supporting a link between visitation and reduced recidivism, research suggests multiple ways that visitation indirectly leads to reduced recidivism by improving other reentry outcomes.

Visitation and employment

25. First, incarcerated people who are visited are more likely to be employed after release, and research shows that employment reduces the likelihood of recidivism. The largest scale study comes from Minnesota—Duwe and Clark (2017) found, in a study of more than 15,000 formerly incarcerated state prisoners, that visitation significantly predicted employment in the short- and long-term following release. In fact, as the study authors themselves note, visitation’s beneficial effect on employment was comparable to that of more targeted and resource-intensive interventions offered in state prisons, such as vocational rehabilitation or work release. Fahmy et al., (2022) also found in a smaller sample but from a range of different jurisdictions that, among individuals incarcerated for serious offenses with 1 or 0 prior incarcerations, those who were visited were more likely to be employed after release. Similarly, Otsu (2024) found, in a study of Missouri state prisoners, that visitation operates through its beneficial impact on employment to reduce recidivism (see further discussion below).

26. Theory and the research discussed above tell us why this might be the case. If visitation maintains someone’s access to their social networks, and/or if it fends off criminogenic effects of jail or prison life, and/or it improves programming buy-in during incarceration, we expect it to also improve employment prospects (among other tangible benefits). Brunton-Smith and McCarthy (2017), in a study of prisoners in England and Wales, outline the potential pathways through which visitation may operate on employment. They find that visitation helps to improve relationships with family and that individuals who report improved relationships with family—measured by comparing self-reported family attachment upon entry to prison and post-release—reoffend less, have lower levels of reported drug use, and are more likely to be employed.

Visitation and its impact on social role maintenance

27. Second, research finds that visitation can help incarcerated people reestablish normative social and familial roles (e.g., partner, parent, child, sibling). These roles have many benefits. They can, for example, offset stigma or harmful labels/deviant subcultures that individuals are exposed to in jails and prisons and, thus, reduce the likelihood of recidivism. In criminology, we also talk

about these roles as providing a source of informal social control—that is, the more a person is integrated and has stakes in a social position (i.e., they see themselves as a parent to children, or a husband to a wife), the more they have something to lose and, in turn, will be less likely to commit crime. Tasca et al. (2016) provide a rich illustration of how the visit room provides a space for establishing or reestablishing social roles in their qualitative analysis of the family visitation experiences of 52 incarcerated caregivers. A central theme they identified was that incarcerated people who were able to use the visitation room to interact with loved ones as a family member and parent were able to reestablish their roles as such.

28. A more recent study of 1,720 incarcerated fathers across multiple states found that contact visits, but not phone calls or letter writing, significantly increased incarcerated fathers' perceptions of their "parental self-efficacy," which measures the extent to which a person perceives themselves as a capable parent. This suggests that the maintained, face-to-face contact with children during incarceration serves to help sustain or build an important prosocial identity (i.e., a quality parent; (McLeod et al., 2024)) that we should expect to have enduring effects after release.

29. A study conducted in Minnesota prisons is consistent with this finding. Researchers found that incarcerated parents who have contact with their children during incarceration had a 56 – 58% higher probability of interest in in-prison parenting programs than incarcerated parents who did not have contact with their children (Muentner et al., 2024). This suggests something like the McCleod et al. paper, in that maintaining relationships with children during incarceration encourages proactivity towards being good parents for their child.

30. These processes—that of establishing or better establishing one's role in a family or broader social network—are not always easy, according to Tasca et al. (2016), but correctional and criminological theory tell us they should be powerful at reducing recidivism. For example, a common critique of incarceration is that it exposes individuals to a network of other offenders and that this exposure might lead to more crime, especially if the incarceration experience affects how a person perceives themselves and/or results in more deviance and crime as individuals work to navigate and protect themselves during life in an institution. Thus, by reconnecting or maintaining a person's connection to their outside social network, visitation can remind them of their more normative social roles and familial connectedness and help them see themselves as situated in those communities and roles: not as an "inmate" or "criminal" but as a parent, child, or sibling.

Visitation, social capital, and social integration

31. Third, visitation helps incarcerated people maintain access to social capital. A survey of more than 400 prisoners in a private prison facility in Florida found that visitation decreases the likelihood that prisoners perceive that their social relationships are weakening during incarceration (i.e., a potential protective effect from the adverse consequences of incarceration on social

connectedness) and increase the likelihood that they arrange employment after release (employment is an oft-used indicator of someone's level of social capital; Liu et al., 2016). They also found that visitation has a cumulative effect—higher frequencies of visitation lead to greater improvements in perceptions and expectations. One logical argument to explain this association is that visitation, especially by family and children, encourages prosocial norms and integration. Rather than becoming entrenched in criminogenic norms of the prison or jail, an incarcerated person is motivated by their life and responsibilities outside of the prison by way of sharing intimate moments with their family during visits. In my own work, I have found, using the nationally representative BJS Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, that incarcerated people use visitation to access social capital that individuals had prior to incarceration, leading to lower levels of social isolation (Anderson et al., 2022). This suggests that the primary method for someone to draw on the outside resources available to them while they are incarcerated is through visitation, and that social capital via visitation is important both during and after incarceration.

32. Social capital can be critical for successful reentry as it can help someone cope with the strains and struggles of life during incarceration and provides practical resources upon release. Visitation can preserve or expand social capital during incarceration and this in turn improves key outcomes central to correctional effectiveness, including accessing employment, navigating financial barriers to successful reentry, obtaining housing, and more. A job, housing, and subsistence are all critical to someone's ability to socially integrate after a spell of incarceration. Visitation can provide access to social capital and to social ties, such as that between a parent and their child, that can remind individuals of their familial roles and motivate prosocial behavior while counteracting deviant subcultures they are exposed to inside facilities. As such, we can expect visitation to augment rehabilitative programs institutions offer. As it goes, vocational rehabilitation or recovery services for addiction require a level of continuity of care and support post release to be effective, and social capital leads to support. Empirical research findings are consistent with these ideas.

Barriers to visitation and the importance of reducing them

33. To ensure that incarcerated people and their families, the correctional facility itself, and the community outside the facility reap the public safety, mental health, and other benefits of visitation, jails and prisons must reduce barriers to visitation and other forms of communication (e.g. phone and video calls), including financial barriers, and expand opportunities for it. By contrast, if institutions further restrict access to visitation, or shut it down altogether, the available evidence suggests we would see worse outcomes in recidivism, mental health, optimism, buy-in, and so on.

34. It is because of the obvious promise of visitation to improve lives and public safety that researchers have turned their focus to identifying and understanding what barriers make visitation more challenging. This research should inform next steps jails and prisons can take to expand access so that more people can be visited.

35. For example, we know that financial obligations for visitation severely restrict the likelihood that someone is visited, especially if they are already economically disadvantaged (e.g., Cochran et al. 2016; Rubenstein et al. 2021). Requiring prisoners and their families to expend limited financial resources or accumulate further debt to facilitate visitation comes at a potentially harmful tradeoff—poor, or poorer financial well-being following a jail or prison stay will only amplify the challenges people face when they return to society (see, generally, Mears and Cochran, 2015).

36. Families should also have access to a range of communication modalities. When would-be visitors cannot come to the prison or jail because of financial or other barriers, phone and video calls—especially because they can be conducted remotely and if they can be conducted without financial cost—can be a beneficial supplement. Some recent research supports this. A study of more than 20,000 people released from Minnesota state prisons found that when the state provided access to unlimited video calls, those who utilized the option were less likely to recidivate than those who did not (Duwe and McNeeley 2021). In the study context, video calls did not replace in-person contact visits; they were simply another mode through which incarcerated people could connect with their families and communities back home.³

37. Evidence also suggests that expanding access to visitation, for example, by reducing fees and other costs associated with visits, would help reduce inequalities in who has access to visitation. My research finds that racial and ethnic minorities are less likely to be visited and that the barrier distance from home creates to visitation is amplified for black prisoners coming from high levels of community disadvantage (Cochran et al., 2016). This means that there is a disparity across incarcerated people and their families in who has access to the benefits that flow from visitation. We should expect that any policies that increase financial costs, travel burdens, or other barriers to visitation will deepen these inequalities. That is, we should expect people who are poor, minority, or otherwise disadvantaged to struggle the most to overcome cost barriers to visitation and to suffer the most from policies that impose costs. More simply, if visitation becomes harder

³ Even then, only four percent of incarcerated people in the study participated in a video call, a figure that pales in comparison to the prevalence of in-person visitation amongst MN prisoners of 61 percent (Duwe and Clark 2017). And of this sample, residents “who received in-person visits were nearly six times more likely to receive a video visit” (Duwe and McNeeley 2021; 482). This suggests that, given the option, incarcerated people and their families prioritize in-person visits over video calls, and that the option of video calls does little to expand social contact to people not already being visited in the first place.

for a correctional population it will disproportionately affect these already disadvantaged groups the most. If video or phone calls cost money, poor and minority families will be disproportionately less likely to participate. Conversely, if such barriers are minimized, we might see disadvantaged groups have the largest gains in access to visitation and, in turn, the benefits of visitation.

38. Jails, more so than prisons, are better situated to leverage the individual and public safety benefits of visitation. The practical challenges of in-person visiting will be, on average, far less than what state prisoners and their families typically experience. However, given the volume of people jails incarcerate each year and the fact that those individuals disproportionately come from the most disadvantaged communities, barriers to visiting and to video calls, monetary or otherwise, will have an outsized negative impact on the people inside.

D. In assessing visitation policies, jails and prisons must consider the extreme costs of creating barriers to visitation and the well-documented benefits to public safety of protecting social ties of incarcerated people.

39. If incarceration is to have a net benefit on public safety, and specifically if prisons and jails seek to reduce current levels of recidivism, the incarceration experience needs to be one that reduces or mitigates criminogenic influences rather than introduces new ones. That means that to evaluate incarceration as a correctional practice, researchers, policymakers, a warden or sheriff, or any other stakeholder needs to systematically weigh the (1) criminogenic risks that prison and jail practices address or reduce (i.e., the benefits) against (2) the collateral and long term consequences they impose on incarcerated people and their families that, among other things, increase recidivism risk (i.e., the costs). This is what it means for correctional policies to be “evidence based.” Scholars have dubbed correctional policies that are not evidence based and, in turn, do more harm than good, “correctional quackery” (Latessa 2002). In my expert opinion, completely prohibiting in-person contact visits and adding an additional monetary burden to contacting social ties for an entire jail or prison population is such a policy—that is, the voluminous body of research on visitation, well-tested criminological and correctional theory, and plain logic all suggest that doing so will do more harm than good for public safety, not to mention incarcerated people and their families.

40. The studies reviewed above inform my opinion on the matter. As does taking a broader view of incarceration and prisoner reentry and viewing restraints on jail and prison visitation through these two lenses: serving correctional goals and tallying collateral harms. Research over the last 40 years has documented the tremendous challenges people and families face returning to their communities after short and long stints of incarceration. Reducing these challenges is an important focus of correctional policy because successful social integration upon leaving correctional institutions will reduce recidivism and improve public safety.

Exhibit M

41. These decades of research tells us that reentry is difficult due in part to (1) the pains experienced in correctional institutions, (2) a failure of institutions to address the criminogenic influences that may have led to a person's entry into the criminal justice system in the first place, and (3) a lack of preparation of residents for the practical challenges of navigating life after incarceration (see, generally, Mears and Cochran, 2015).

42. Indeed, social isolation is a central pain inherent to incarceration. In other words, incarceration has a social *disintegrating* effect—in that it breaks down or severs social connections—that can lead to a higher likelihood of recidivism, thus undermining specific deterrence or rehabilitative goals incarceration was meant to achieve. Visitation counteracts some of that social disintegration, and in doing so improves well-being and, by extension, safety and order in correctional facilities and public safety in surrounding communities. The logical conclusion then is that institutions that work to maximize and expand access to visitation, not restrict it and especially not impose financial barriers, will perform much better across core correctional goals, including mitigating the unintended pains of incarceration, treating root causes of criminal behavior, and better preparation for navigating life after release.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my ability.


Joshua C. Cochran

10-22-25
DATE

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JOSHUA C. COCHRAN

Contact

office: University of Cincinnati, School of Criminal Justice, Teacher-Dyer Hall, 660B
 email: joshua.cochran@uc.edu
 phone: 513-556-7688 (office)

Positions

2025-28 Co-Editor-in-Chief, *Justice Quarterly*
 2025- Professor, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati
 2020-25 Associate Professor, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati
 2016-20 Assistant Professor, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati
 2013-16 Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida
 2010-11 Research Associate, Florida Department of Children and Families
 2008-13 Graduate Assistant, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University

Education

2013 Ph.D., Criminology and Criminal Justice. Florida State University
 Dissertation: *Prison Experiences, Social Ties, and Behavior: Visitation and Its Effects on Incarceration and Reentry*
 ^ ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing Dissertation Scholarship Award, 2012
 2010 M.S., Criminology and Criminal Justice. Florida State University
 Thesis: *Perceptions of Threat and Intergroup Contact as Mediating Variables in the Relationship between Subordinate Group Size and Discrimination*
 2008 B.A., Crime, Law and Justice; International Studies; German. Pennsylvania State University

Areas of interest

theories of crime, deviance, and social control; punishment; inequality in criminal justice

Journal publications (* denotes graduate student trainee as co-author)

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Rubenstein, Batya Y.*, Elisa L. Toman, and **Joshua C. Cochran**.
- 2020 How Transient is Prison Life? An Examination of Transfers and Their Heterogeneity. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(4):616-643.
Cochran, Joshua C.
- Revisiting the Effect of Visitation on Recidivism. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(2):304-331.

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Shields, Ryan T., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

[Academic Achievement and the Implications for Prison Program Effectiveness and Reentry.](#) *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 47(7):848-866.
Ian Silver*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Ryan Motz, and Joseph Nedelec.

[Sentencing Departures and Female Defendants: Assessing the Effects of Racial and Ethnic Threat.](#) *Crime & Delinquency*, 66(1):59-92.
Warren, Patricia, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Ryan Shields, Ben Feldmeyer, Eric Stewart, and Caroline Bailey.

2019 [Equal or Not? Private vs. Public Corrections Services, Programming, and Climate.](#) *Criminology and Public Policy*, 18(2):295-321.
Wooldredge, John, and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

[The New Solitary Confinement? A Conceptual Framework for Guiding and Assessing Research and Policy on “Restrictive Housing.”](#) *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 46(10):1427-1444.
Mears, Daniel P., Vivian Hughes, George B. Pesta, William D. Bales, Jennifer M. Brown, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John Wooldredge.

2018 [Social Exclusion and Parental Incarceration Impacts on Adolescents’ Networks and School Engagement.](#) *Journal of Marriage and Family* 80(2):478-498.
Cochran, Joshua C., Sonja E Siennick, and Daniel P. Mears.

[Court Sentencing Patterns for Environmental Crimes: Is There a ‘Green Gap’ in Punishment?](#) *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 34(1):37-66.
Cochran, Joshua C., Michael J. Lynch, Elisa L. Toman*, and Ryan T. Shields.

[Solitary Confinement as Punishment: Examining In-Prison Sanctioning Disparities.](#) *Justice Quarterly* 35(3):381-411.
Cochran, Joshua C., Elisa L. Toman*, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.
^ William L. Simon/Routledge Outstanding Paper Award, ACJS (2017).

[Progressively Tougher Sanctioning and Recidivism.](#) *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 55(2):194-241.
Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

[Jailhouse Blues? The Adverse Effects of Pretrial Detention on Prison Social Order.](#) *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 45(3):316-339.

Toman, Elisa L.*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John K. Cochran.

- 2017 [The Path of Least Desistance: Does Inmate Compliance Reduce Recidivism?](#) *Justice Quarterly* 34:431-458.
Cochran, Joshua C., and Daniel P. Mears.

[Who Gets Visited in Prison? Individual- and Community-Level Disparities in Inmate Visitation Experiences.](#) *Crime and Delinquency* 63(5):545-568.

Cochran, Joshua C., Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.

^ Featured in the [Journalist's Resource](#) from the Harvard Kennedy School's Shorenstein Center.

^ Featured in The Society Pages, "Public Criminology: 'Which Prisoners Get Visitors?'"

[Examining Prison Effects on Recidivism: A Regression Discontinuity Approach.](#) *Justice Quarterly* 34(4):571-596.

Mitchell, Ojmarrh, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.

[The Effectiveness of Prison for Reducing Drug Offender Recidivism.](#) *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 13(1):1-27.

Mitchell, Ojmarrh, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.

[In Prison and Far From Home: Spatial Distance Effects on Inmate Misconduct.](#) *Crime & Delinquency* 63(9):1043-1065.

Lindsey, Andrea M.*, Daniel P. Mears, **Joshua C. Cochran**, William D. Bales, and Brian J. Stults.

- 2016 [Spatial Distance, Community Disadvantage, and Racial and Ethnic Variation in Prison Inmate Access to Social Ties.](#) *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 53(2):220-254.

Cochran, Joshua C., Daniel P. Mears, William D. Bales, and Eric A. Stewart.

[The Privatization Debate: A Conceptual Framework for Improving \(Public and Private\) Corrections.](#) *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 32(4):308-327.

Lindsey, Andrea M.*, Daniel P. Mears, and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

^ Featured in The Society Pages: [For Profit Prisons and the Immigrant Industrial Complex.](#)

[Offending and Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Criminal Justice: A Conceptual Framework for Guiding Theory and Research and Informing Policy.](#) *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 32(1):78-103.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Andrea M. Lindsey*.

[Recidivism and Time Served in Prison.](#) *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 106(5):81-122.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, William D. Bales, and Avinash S. Bhati.

- 2015 [Race, Ethnic, and Gender Divides in Juvenile Court Sanctioning and Rehabilitative Intervention.](#) *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 52(2):181-212.

Cochran, Joshua C., and Daniel P. Mears.

^ Featured in The Marshall Project: “Black Boy, White Boy: Another Way Justice is Not Colorblind” by Dana Goldstein.

Incarceration Heterogeneity and Its Implications for Assessing the Effectiveness of Imprisonment on Recidivism. *Criminal Justice Policy Review* 26(7):691-712.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Francis T. Cullen.

The Implications of Sentence Length for Inmate Adjustment to Prison Life. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 43(6):510-521.

Toman, Elisa L.*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, John K. Cochran, and William D. Bales.

2014 Breaches in the Wall: Imprisonment, Social Support, and Recidivism. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 51(2):200-228.

Cochran, Joshua C.

Assessing the Effectiveness of Correctional Sanctions. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 30(2):317-347.

Cochran, Joshua C., Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales.

Does Inmate Behavior Affect Post-Release Offending? Investigating the Misconduct-Recidivism Relationship among Youth and Adults. *Justice Quarterly* 31(6):1044-1073.

Cochran, Joshua C., Daniel P. Mears, William D. Bales, and Eric A. Stewart.

^ Short-listed for 2016 MacNamara Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

The ‘True’ Juvenile Offender: Age Effects and Juvenile Court Sanctioning. *Criminology* 52(2):169-194.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Brian J. Stults, Sarah J. Greenman, Avinash S. Bhati, and Mark A. Greenwald.

Reevaluating Foreclosure Effects on Crime during the “Great Recession.” *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 30(1):41-69.

Wolff, Kevin T., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Eric P. Baumer.

2013 Social Isolation and Inmate Behavior: A Conceptual Framework for Theorizing Prison Visitation and Guiding and Assessing Research. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 41(4):252-261.

Cochran, Joshua C. and Daniel P. Mears.

What is the Effect of IQ on Offending? *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 40(11):1280-1300.

Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

^ Reprinted in *Introduction to Criminology* by Walsh and Hemmens (2018, Sage Publications).

Self-Control Theory and Nonlinear Effects on Offending. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*

29(3):447-476.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Kevin M. Beaver.

2012 **Racial, Ethnic, and Gender Differences in Perceptions of the Police: The Salience of Officer Race within the Context of Racial Profiling.** *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 28(2):206-227.

Cochran, Joshua C., and Patricia Y. Warren.

The Ties that Bind or the Ties that Break: Examining the Relationship between Visitation and Prisoner Misconduct. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 40(5):433-440.

Cochran, Joshua C.

^ Michael C. Braswell/Anderson Publishing Outstanding Student Paper Award (2013).

^ Featured in the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Today* (2013), "Investigating Visitation and Misconduct in Prisons," 38(4):25-27.

Gender Differences in the Effects of Prison on Recidivism. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 40(5):370-378.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and William D. Bales.

Prison Visitation and Recidivism. *Justice Quarterly* 29(6):888-918.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Sonja E. Siennick, and William D. Bales.

^ Featured by the [National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs](#) (2015).

Prisoner Reentry Health Care Policy in International Perspective: Needs-Services Gaps and the Moral and Public Health Implications. *The Prison Journal* 92(2):175-202.

Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

2011 **Exploring Sources of Punitiveness Among German Citizens.** *Crime & Delinquency* 57(4):544-571.

Cochran, Joshua C., and Alex R. Piquero.

Evidence on the Effectiveness of Juvenile Court Sanctions. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 39(6):509-520.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Avinash S. Bhati, Sarah J. Greenman, and Mark A. Greenwald.

Edited Volumes and Special Issues

forth. **Policy Reforms to Segregation Practices in U.S. Prisons: Are They Going Anywhere, Where Should They Go, and What Stands in the Way?** Special Issue for *Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Joshua C. Cochran, Claudia N. Anderson, and John Wooldredge, Editors.

2020 ***Criminal Justice Theory: Explanation and Effectiveness.*** New York: Routledge.

Chouhy, Cecilia, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Cheryl Lero Jonson, Editors.

Books

- 2019 *Fundamentals of Criminological and Criminal Justice Inquiry: The Science and Art of Conducting, Evaluating, and Using Research*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.
^ Reviewed in *Economic Record* (September 2020).
- 2015 *Prisoner Reentry in the Era of Mass Incarceration*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
Mears, Daniel P. and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

Book chapters

- 2024 Mass Evidence-Based Policy as an Alternative to Mass Incarceration.
In Brandon Welsh et al. (Eds). *The Oxford Handbook of Evidence-Based Crime and Justice Policy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
Daniel P. Mears and **Joshua C. Cochran**.
- 2021 *The Pains of Pretrial Detention: Theory and Research on the Oft-Overlooked Experiences of Pretrial Jail Stays*. In Christine S. Scott-Hayward, Jennifer E. Copp, and Stephen Demuth (Eds.) *Handbook on Pretrial Justice*. New York: Routledge.
Claudia N. Anderson*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Andrea Montes.
- 2019 *Inmate Social Ties, Prisoner Reentry, and Continuing Questions about Prison Visitation*. In Marie Hutton and Dominique Moran (Eds.) *Handbook on Prison and the Family*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
Cochran, Joshua C.
- 2018 *Mass Jail Incarceration and Its Consequences*. In Natasha Frost and Beth Huebner (Eds.) *Handbook on the Consequences of Sentencing and Punishment Decisions*. New York: Routledge.
Cochran, Joshua C., and Elisa L. Toman.
- Racial Threat and Social Control: A Review and Conceptual Framework for Advancing Racial Threat Theory*. In James D. Unnever, Shaun L. Gabbidon, and Cecilia Chouhy (Eds.) *Building a Black Criminology: Race, Theory, and Crime*. New York: Routledge.
Feldmeyer, Ben, and **Joshua C. Cochran**.
- Who Goes to Prison?* In John Wooldredge and Paula Smith (Eds.) Pp. 29-52. *Oxford Handbook on Prisons and Imprisonment*. New York: Oxford University Press.
Mears, Daniel P., and **Joshua C. Cochran**.
- 2013 *Life Course Perspectives and Prisoner Reentry*. Chapter in Marvin D. Krohn and Chris L. Gibson (Eds.) Pp. 317-333. *Handbook of Life-Course Criminology*. New York: Springer-Verlag.
Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Sonja E. Siennick.

Op-eds, online media, & other publications

[“Sometimes, I Wish I Taught Statistics:” On Preparation and Process In Teaching Hot Button Topics in Criminology and Criminal Justice.](#)

The Criminologist, pp. 33 – 35, March/April, 2022.

Cochran, Joshua C., Gregory M. Zimmerman, Cathy Marcum, Jason Williams, and Sue-Ming Yang.

[Black and Latino Inmates are More Likely to Be Adversely Affected by Distance and Other Barriers to Prison Visits.](#) *London School of Economics, American Politics and Policy Blog*. September 22, 2015.

Cochran, Joshua C.

[Dual Pathways to Disadvantage for Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System.](#) *London School of Economics, American Politics and Policy Blog*. May 14, 2015.

Cochran, Joshua C.

[“Fixing” Prison Requires Acknowledging Inequalities.](#) *Sarasota Herald*. April 1, 2015. p. A10.

Cochran, Joshua C.

[We Are Still Largely in the Dark as to Whether Incarceration Reduces Recidivism.](#) *London School of Economics, American Politics and Policy Blog*. October 1, 2015.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Francis T. Cullen.

[Mass Incarceration and Prisoner Reentry: A Problem That Will Not Go Away.](#) *ACJS Today*. Vol. XL, Issue 1.

Mears, Daniel P. and **Joshua C. Cochran**.

Awards

2024	Golden Apple, undergraduate teaching award from the College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services, University of Cincinnati
2022	Piyush Swami Excellence in Doctoral Mentoring, College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services, University of Cincinnati
2018	New Scholar Award, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
2017	Distinguished New Scholar Award, Division on Corrections and Sentencing, American Society of Criminology
	William L. Simon Outstanding Paper Award (First Place), Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
2013	Michael C. Braswell/Anderson Publishing Outstanding Student Paper Award (First Place), Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
2012	Dissertation Scholarship Award (First Place), Division on Corrections and Sentencing, American Society of Criminology

The Graduate Research and Creativity Award for the Social and Behavioral Sciences, Florida State University, The Graduate School and the Office of Research

Funded research and applied research consulting

Funded research and consulting

- 2021-24 “Implementation and Evaluation of an Intensive Adult Reentry Program Targeting Inmates in Restrictive Housing.” United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (\$3,647,965 with a subaward to UC of \$310,467). Role: Co-Principal investigator with Jamie Newsome on subaward with Kansas Department of Corrections.

- 2020-21 “Identifying Factors Associated with Racial Disparities in Specialized Court Dockets.” Collaborative Research Advancement Grants Program—Pilot Funding Award. University of Cincinnati (\$24,988.64). Role: Co-investigator (with Sarah Manchak (P.I.), Ebony Ruhland, Cory Haberman, and Janet Moore).

- 2019-24 “Improving (Jail) Reentry for Adults with Co-occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Illness.” United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (\$421,337 subaward to UC). Role: Co-investigator with Mindy Schweitzer (P.I.) on subaward with Weber County, UT.

- 2019 “Inmate Sexual Victimization and Its Implications for Prison Systems.” College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services Faculty Development Grant, University of Cincinnati (\$4,000). Role: Principal investigator (with Andrea Montes).

- 2017-20 “Examining the Use and Impact of Restrictive Housing,” National Institute of Justice (\$452,452, 2016-IJ-CX-0013). Role: Principal investigator (with John Wooldredge).

- 2017-20 “The Impacts of Restrictive Housing on Inmate Behavior, Mental Health, and Recidivism, and Prison Systems and Personnel” National Institute of Justice (\$730,615 2016-IJ-CX-0014). Role: Co-Principal investigator, sub-contract with Florida State University (Principal investigators: William D. Bales and Daniel P. Mears)

- 2015-17 “Examining Bias in Judicial Outcomes for Youth who have Sexually Offended.” Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Moore Center for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (\$250,000, Grant Award #5465). Role: Co-investigator (Principal investigator: Ryan T. Shields)

- 2015 “Assessing the Use of Solitary Confinement.” New Researcher Award, University of South Florida, Research & Innovation Internal Awards Program (\$9,662) Role: Principal investigator

- 2011-12 “Monitoring and Assessing the Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Sanctions,” United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (\$275,842, #2010-JF-FX-0620) Role: Project manager (Principal investigators: Daniel P. Mears and Avinash S. Bhati)

- 2010-20 Fatality Review Team Annual Statewide Report, Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Tallahassee, FL. Role: Statistics and data consultant

Other proposals submitted

- 2024 “Victimization Experiences Among Justice-Involved Individuals with Cognitive Disabilities.” U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (\$360,000). Role: Co-Principal investigator with Brittany Hayes and Claudia Anderson.
- 2023 “Assessing Officer Recruitment and Retention and the Impact of Workforce Development Initiatives in Jail.” National Institute of Justice (\$995,929). Role: Co-Principal investigator with Sarah Manchak.
- “Evaluating Challenges Related to Prison Officer Well-Being, Effectiveness, and Retention: An Action-Based Research Approach.” National Institute of Justice (\$1,070,000). Role: Co-Principal investigator with John Wooldredge.
- 2020 “Improving Juvenile Recidivism Measurement: Intensive Analysis of System Records and Perspectives.” National Institute of Justice (\$534,295). Role: Co-investigator with Christopher Sullivan
- 2019 “Outcomes-based Contracting to Lower Recidivism and Homelessness.” United States Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Assistance (\$253,924). Role: Co-Principal investigator with Jamie Newsome on sub-contract with Weber Correctional Facility
- 2018 “Formal and Informal Paths to Desistance: An Integrative Study of Juvenile Reentry.” United States Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (\$639,932). Role: Co-investigator (Principal investigator: Christopher Sullivan, with Valerie Anderson and Ebony Ruhland)
- 2016 “Assessing the Effects of Accessibility on Reentry Outcomes,” National Institute of Justice (\$149,000). Role: Principal investigator
- 2015 “Gender and Relationship Status Effects on Juvenile Sentencing,” National Institute of Justice (\$445,000). Role: Co-investigator (Principal investigators: Ryan Shields and Elizabeth Letourneau)
- 2013 “Race, Ethnicity, Inequality, and Mass Incarceration: The Effects of Time Served in Prison and the Implications for Poor and Minority Populations,” Oak Ridge Associated Universities (\$10,000). Role: Principle investigator

Professional & technical reports

- 2022 *Examining the Use and Impacts of Restrictive Housing*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice. **Joshua C. Cochran**, John D. Wooldredge, Claudia N. Anderson, and Joshua Long.
- 2021 *The Impacts of Restrictive Housing on Inmate Behavior, Mental Health, and Recidivism, and Prison Systems and Personnel*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Daniel P. Mears, George B. Pesta, Vivian Aranda-Hughes, Jennifer M. Brown, Sonja E. Siennick, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and William D. Bales.
- 2011-19 *The Faces of Fatality: Overview, Findings and Recommendations of the Florida Attorney General’s Statewide Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team, Volumes I - VII* Tallahassee, FL: Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Florida State Department of Children and Families.
- 2012 *Monitoring and Assessing the Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Sanctions*. Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University. Gaithersburg, MD: Maxarth, LLC.

Editorial board member

Criminology (2020 – 2024; 2024 - 2026)
Justice Quarterly (2019 – present)
Criminal Justice and Behavior (2024 – 2026)
Corrections: Policy, Practice, and Research (2021 – present)
Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice (2019 – present)
American Journal of Criminal Justice (2014 – 2018)
Journal of Criminal Justice (2013 – 2021; 2024 – present)

Journal reviewer

<i>Criminology</i>	<i>Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World</i>
<i>Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency</i>	<i>Intl Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</i>
<i>American Sociological Review</i>	<i>Journal of Social Issues</i>
<i>American Journal of Sociology</i>	<i>Applied Economics</i>
<i>Social Science and Medicine</i>	<i>Victims & Offenders</i>
<i>Social Science and Medicine-Mental Health</i>	<i>Criminal Justice Review</i>
<i>Social Forces</i>	<i>Sociological Focus</i>
<i>Social Problems</i>	<i>Women & Criminal Justice</i>
<i>Journal of Quantitative Criminology</i>	<i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i>
<i>Justice Quarterly</i>	<i>Law and Policy</i>
<i>Nature: Human Behaviour</i>	<i>Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology</i>
<i>Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology</i>	<i>Corrections: Policy, Practice, and Research</i>
<i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>	<i>Justice Evaluation Journal</i>
<i>Criminology and Public Policy</i>	<i>International Journal of Social Research Methodology</i>
<i>Punishment and Society</i>	<i>Police Practice and Research</i>
<i>Social Science Research</i>	<i>American Journal of Criminal Justice</i>
<i>Law and Social Inquiry</i>	<i>Journal of Qualitative Criminal Justice and Criminology</i>
<i>Children and Youth Services Review</i>	<i>Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice</i>
<i>Journal of Experimental Criminology</i>	<i>Journal of Crime and Justice</i>
<i>Journal of Criminal Justice</i>	<i>European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research</i>
<i>European Journal of Criminology</i>	<i>Intl. Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice</i>
<i>Journal of Social and Personal Relationships</i>	<i>Symbolic Interactionism</i>
<i>Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice</i>	<i>Contemporary Justice Review</i>
<i>Deviant Behavior</i>	<i>Health and Justice</i>
<i>Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i>	<i>Journal of Family Violence</i>
<i>Feminist Criminology</i>	<i>Intl. Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i>
<i>Social Currents</i>	

Proposal reviewer

National Science Foundation (Fields: Law and Social Sciences; Sociology)

MacArthur Foundation
 Bureau of Justice Assistance
 National Institute of Justice
 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
 Israel Science Foundation (Field: Humanities and Social Sciences)
 Routledge
 Russell Sage Foundation
 Sage Publications

Teaching

Correctional Theory and Policy (graduate)
 Criminal Justice Theory (graduate)
 Criminal Justice Policy Evaluation (graduate)
 Seminar on Punishment (graduate)
 Theory and Practice of Crime Prevention (graduate)
 Corrections in America (undergraduate)
 Crime and Social Policy (undergraduate)
 Mass Incarceration and Prison Abolition (undergraduate)

Student advising

Doctoral student committees—Chair

Completed:

Claudia Anderson	Dissertation: <i>A Systems-Level Analysis of the Theories and Impacts of Supermax Incarceration</i> University of Cincinnati (2022) Current position: Assistant Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State
Amber Petkus	Dissertation: <i>The Cost of Change: The Impact of Intervention Fees in Adult Probation</i> University of Cincinnati (2023, co-chair with Ebony Ruhland) Current position: Post-doctoral scholar, PA Sentencing Commission
Pranjali Sathe	Dissertation: <i>Prisoners on the Move: Examining the Nature and Impact of Prison Transiency</i> University of Cincinnati Current position: Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, University of Texas – San Antonio
Clare Strange	Dissertation: <i>Judicial Variation in Sentencing and the Contributions of Caseloads and Contexts</i> University of Cincinnati (2021) Current position: Assistant Research Professor, Drexel University
Elisa Toman	Dissertation: <i>Female Incarceration and Prison Social Order</i> University of South Florida (2017) Current position: Associate Professor of Criminology, Texas State University

Ongoing:

Katie Leigh Dissertation: *Use of Force in Prisons: An Empirical Portrait*
University of Cincinnati

Doctoral student committees—Member

Wyatt Brown	Dissertation, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida (2016)
Maria Berghuis	Dissertation, Leiden University (2022)
Chris D'Amato	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2024)
Alison Farringer	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2023)
Allison Fernandez	Dissertation, Texas State University (2020)
Doyun Koo	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2022)
Sarah Light	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2023)
Josh Long	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2020)
Melissa Lugo	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2020)
Derek Mueller	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2022)
Andrea Mufarreh	Dissertation, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York (2022)
Symone Pate	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (since 2024)
Nicholas Perez	Dissertation, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida (2016)
Kelly Pierce	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (since 2024)
Susybel Pimentel	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2020)
Amanda Pompoco	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2021)
Katherine Rankin	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2025)
Batya Rubenstein	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2022)
Laur Rubino	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2021)
Rachel Severson	Dissertation, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida (2020)
Ian Silver	Dissertation, University of Cincinnati (2019)
Jennifer Tostlebe	Comprehensive Exam, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado Boulder (2020)

Masters student committees—Chair

Claudia Anderson	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Spring 2019)
Jordan Crawley	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Spring 2024)
Naoya Oba	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Spring 2023)
Pranjali Sathe	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2020)
Emily Vanderyt	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Spring 2023)

Masters student committees—Member

Isha Adya	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Spring 2024)
Haley Beckner	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2020)
Barbara Dinkins	Masters Thesis, University of South Florida (completed Spring 2015)
Holly Lonergan	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2018)
Joshua Lovelace	Masters Project, University of South Florida (completed, Fall 2014)
Karina Polanco	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2024)
Mustafa Sagir	Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2018)

Brady Smith Masters Project, University of Cincinnati (completed Summer 2017)

Research mentoring with funding

Grace Meyer (2025). “Media Scrutiny and the Impacts on Prisons.” University of Cincinnati, Graduate Student Research Fellowship (\$500). Role: Faculty advisor.

College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services Graduate Student and Faculty Research Mentoring Grant Program, University of Cincinnati (\$1,000). Role: Faculty mentor.

Frank DiRienzo (2025) “Victimization Experiences Among Justice-Involved Individuals with Cognitive Disabilities.” University Research Council Graduate Student Stipend and Research Cost Program for Faculty-Student Collaboration, University of Cincinnati (\$7,500). Role: Faculty co-advisor.

Alicen Potts (2025) “Victimization Experiences among Justice-Involved Individuals with Cognitive Disabilities.” College of Education, Criminal Justice, Human Services, and IT Diversity Grant. (\$2,000). Role: Faculty co-advisor.

University of Cincinnati, Graduate Student Research Fellowship (\$500). Role: Faculty co-advisor.

College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services Graduate Student and Faculty Research Mentoring Grant Program, University of Cincinnati (\$1,000). Role: Faculty mentor.

Pranjali Sathe (2023) “Prisoners on the Move: Examining the Nature and Impacts of Prison Transiency on Incarcerated Individuals.” National Institute of Justice, Graduate Research Fellowship Program (\$105,000). Role: Faculty advisor.

University of Cincinnati University Research Council Graduate Student Stipend and Research Cost Program for Faculty—Student Collaboration (\$7,500).

Pranjali Sathe (2022). “Prison Transfer Effects on In-Prison Violence and Mental Health” Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice Student Research Award (\$600)

College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services Graduate Student and Faculty Research Mentoring Grant Program, University of Cincinnati (\$1,000).

Claudia Anderson (2021). “Testing the Theories of Supermax Incarceration”

Doctoral Student Research Grant, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati (\$2,500).

Anna Johns (2020). Undergraduate Summer Research Scholarship Program, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati (\$2,500)

Schyler Ochsner (2019). Undergraduate Summer Research Scholarship Program, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati (\$2,500)

Claudia Anderson (2020). “Just Another Form of Punishment? An Examination of Prisoners’ Experiences in Jail During Pretrial Detention.”

Faculty-Student Collaboration Award, Graduate Student Stipend and Research Cost Program, University Research Council, University of Cincinnati (\$5,000 summer stipend)

Claudia Anderson (2020-22). “Disparities in Incarceration.”

National Science Foundation, Graduate Research Fellowship Program (\$102,000, 3-year stipend).

Batya Rubenstein (2017). “The Impacts of Socioeconomic Status on Child Visitation of Incarcerated Parents.”
College of Education, Criminal Justice, and Human Services Graduate Student and Faculty Research
Mentoring Grant Program, University of Cincinnati (\$1,000 stipend).

Undergraduate Honors student committees

Zachary Frederick Honors Thesis, University of South Florida (chair, completed, Fall 2015)
Katie Lind Honors Thesis, University of South Florida (member, completed, Fall 2015)
Assita Toure Honors Thesis, University of South Florida (chair, completed, Spring 2016)
Taylor McAuliffe Honors Thesis, University of South Florida (chair, completed, Spring 2016)

University & departmental service

University of Cincinnati

Member, CECH Reappointment, Promotion, and Tenure Committee (2025-26)
Member, Graduate College’s Graduate Student Compensation and Awards Committee (2023-25)
Reviewer, University of Cincinnati Office of Research Graduate Student Stipend grant award (2025)
Reviewer, University of Cincinnati Office of Research Graduate Student Stipend grant award (2024)
Co-chair, Faculty Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice (2023)
Reviewer, University Research Council, Graduate Student Stipend and Research Cost Program (2023)
Chair, Faculty Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice (2021)
Member, Search Committee, Program Manager for Inclusive Excellence and Community Partnerships, CECH (2021)
Member, CECH Reappointment, Promotion, and Tenure Committee (2020-21)
Chair, Criminal Justice Comprehensive Examination Committee (2020-present)
Member, Graduate Committee (2018-19; 2022-23)
Member, Masters Comprehensive Examination Committee (2017-2018)
Member, Corrections Doctoral Comprehensive Examination Committee (2016-present)
Member, Criminal Justice Comprehensive Examination Committee (2018-present)
Reviewer, College Graduate Student Mentorship Grants (2016-present)

University of South Florida

Member, College of Behavioral and Community Sciences Faculty Research Council (2014-16)
Member, Departmental Undergraduate Committee (2014-16)
Member, Doctoral Comprehensive Exams Committee (2014-16)
Member, Scientific Review Committee (2014-15)
Member, Departmental Scholarship Committee (2013-16)
Member, Departmental Governance Document Review Committee (2013-14)

Professional service

Committee member, Joan Petersilia Award, American Society of Criminology (2026)
Committee member, ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing Mentoring for Success Committee (2025)
External reviewer for tenure and promotion, University of North Dakota (2025)
Mentoring Program Committee Member, ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2025)

Diversion and Reentry Subcommittee Member, Ohio Attorney General Taskforce on Mental Illness (2024)
 Expert Consultant on Prison and Jail Visitation, Civil Rights Corp (2023)
 Jail Reentry Subcommittee Member, Ohio Reentry Task Force, Supreme Court of Ohio (2023-24)
 Prison Reentry Subcommittee Member, Ohio Reentry Task Force, Supreme Court of Ohio (2023-24)
 Kimchi Memorial Travel Award committee member, ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2023)
 External reviewer for tenure and promotion, University of Alabama (2023)
 Committee member, ASC Mentoring Committee (2022)
 Sub-Area Chair ("Prisoner Experiences with the Justice System"), Program Committee, ASC (2022)
 20-for-20 student and faculty mentor for the ASC Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2019-present)
 Sub-Area Chair ("Inequality and Justice"), Program Committee, ASC (2020)
 Chair, Nominations Committee, ASC, Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2019)
 Executive Counselor, ASC, Division on Corrections and Sentencing (2018-21)
 Chair, New Scholar Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2018-19)
 Sub-Area Chair, Program Committee, ASC (2018)
 Chair, Outstanding Dissertation Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2017-18)
 Section Chair, Program Committee, Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2015-16)
 Facilitator, Doctoral Summit presentation series, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2015)
 Chair, Outstanding Paper Award Committee, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2014-15)
 Member, Program Committee, Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2010-11)

Past and current professional memberships

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (Section: Division on Corrections)
 American Society of Criminology (Section: Division on Corrections and Sentencing)
 American Sociological Association (Section: Crime, Law, and Deviance)
 Southern Criminal Justice Association

Invited presentations

2024	<p>Cochran, Joshua C. "Jails are the Least Illuminated Black Box: On the Increasingly Pressing Need for U.S. Jail Transparency and Evaluation." <i>Invited Plenary Address at the International Community Justice Association's 60th Anniversary Annual Meeting, Louisville, KY.</i></p> <p>Cochran, Joshua C. "Prison Research in a Time of Increasing Criminal Justice Scrutiny and Public Polarization." <i>At the Center for Public Engagement with Science (PEWS) speaker series at the University of Cincinnati.</i></p>
2021	<p>Cochran, Joshua C. Invited discussant for panel "The Dutch Prison Visitation Study (DPVS)." <i>At the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.</i></p> <p>Cochran, Joshua C. Invited discussant for panel "Authors Meet Critics: <u>Competing for Control: Gangs and the Social Order of Prisons.</u>" <i>At the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.</i></p>

- 2018 **Cochran, Joshua C.** Invited discussant for panel “The LoneStar Project: Factors Affecting the Health, Victimization, Retention, and Recidivism of Gang and Non-Gang Members Nearing Release.” *At the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- Cochran, Joshua C.** Invited discussant for panel “The Impact of Social Support During and After Imprisonment.” *At the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.*
- 2015 **Cochran, Joshua C.** “The Implications of Disadvantage for Crime and Punishment.” *Keynote speaker for Strong Voices/Strong Subjects lecture series, April 3rd, sponsored by Project 180, Sarasota, FL.*
- 2010 **Cochran, Joshua C.** “Intimate Partner-Related Homicides in FL, 2009 to 2010.” *Invited presentation to the Attorney General’s Domestic Violence Fatality Review Task Force, Tampa, FL. Invited presentation at the Attorney General’s Statewide Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team Meeting, Tallahassee, FL.*

Selected conference presentations (* denotes graduate student copresenter)

- 2024 **Cochran, Joshua C.,** Daniel P. Mears, and Jennifer Brown. “Supermax Impacts on Recidivism.” *Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*
- Grace Meyer*, **Joshua C. Cochran,** John Wooldredge, and Claudia Anderson. “Prisons and Public Scrutiny: An Open or Closed Sytem.” *Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*
- Pranjali Sathe*, **Joshua C. Cochran,** and John Wooldredge. “Prison Transiency and Prison Life.” *Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.*
- 2023 Claudia N. Anderson, **Joshua C. Cochran,** and Andrea Montes. “How Punitive is Pretrial? Measuring the Relative Pains of Pretrial Detention.” *Paper presented at the Annual Meeting on Law and Society, San Juan, Puerto Rico.*
- Daniel P. Mears, and **Joshua C. Cochran.** “Mass Evidence-Based Policy as an Alternative to Mass Incarceration.” *Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.*
- Pranjali Sathe*, **Joshua C. Cochran,** and John Wooldredge. “The Prevalence and Nature of Prison Transiency.” *Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.*
- Symone S. Pate*, John Wooldredge, and **Joshua C. Cochran.** “The Intersection of Race/Ethnicity, Mental Health, and Restrictive Housing Placement.” *Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.*

- 2022 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, Claudia N. Anderson, and John Wooldredge. “Restrictive Housing Stays and Their Implications for Prison Visitation.”
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.
- Leigh, Katie*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John Wooldredge. “Evaluating Contextual Correlates of Punitiveness in a Prison Setting.”
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.
- Rankin, Katherine* and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Prison Officer Strain and Prison Management: Does Stress Alter Rule Enforcement?”
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.
- 2021 Anderson, Claudia*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John Wooldredge. “A System-Wide Examination of Supermax Prison Usage.”
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.
- Pate, Symone*, John Wooldredge, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Claudia Anderson. “An Incarcerated Individual’s Mental Health and Placement in Restrictive Housing.”
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.
- Sathe, Pranjali*, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “An Examination of Gender Disparity in Legal Financial Obligations of Incarcerated People.”
Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.
- 2020 Anderson, Claudia*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, John Wooldredge, and Joshua Long*. “Evaluating Systems-Level Impacts of Extended Restrictive Housing.”
Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC. (Cancelled due to Covid-19.)
- Freemon, Kayla R. *, Andrea N. Montes, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Reporting Sexual Assault in Prisons and Jails—What Prompts Disclosure?”
Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC. (Cancelled due to Covid-19.)
- Morgan, Skyler J. *, Andrea N. Montes, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. “Revisiting the Pains of Imprisonment: An Empirical Assessment of the Experiences of LGBT Incarcerated Individuals.”
Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC. (Cancelled due to Covid-19.)
- Wooldredge, John, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Joshua Long*, and Claudia Anderson*. “Inmate Mental Health and Placement in Restrictive Housing.”

*Paper was to be presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, DC.
(Cancelled due to Covid-19.)*

- 2019 Anderson, Claudia*, John Wooldredge, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Who Works in Prison? Assessing the Factors that Shape Industrial Prison Employment."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Feldmeyer, Ben, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Racial threat and Social Control: A Review and Conceptual Framework for Advancing Racial Threat Theory."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Lancaster, Madeline*, Claudia Anderson*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Katie Leigh*, and Clare Hagen. "The Prison Research Gender Gap."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Leigh, Katie*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Claudia Anderson*. "Group Disparities in Needs-Service Gaps in the U.S. Prison Population."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Long, Joshua*, John Wooldredge, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Claudia Anderson*. "Assessing the Collateral Impacts of a Restrictive Housing Stay."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Rubino, Laura L.*, Valerie R. Anderson, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Disparities in Sanctioning and Programming Among Court-Involved Girls"
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Strange, Catherine*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Ben Feldmeyer, and John Wooldredge. "Race, Ethnicity, and Sentencing Add-Ons in a Guidelines State."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Toman, Elisa, Claudia Anderson*, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Social Resources and Inmate Health."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Wooldredge, John, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Claudia Anderson*, and Joshua Long*. "Restrictive Housing and Behavior."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- 2018 **Joshua C. Cochran**, John D. Wooldredge, and Josh Long*. "The Conditional Impacts of Race and Ethnicity on In-Prison Sanctioning Decisions in Ohio."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Anderson, Claudia*, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Disparities in Social Support and the Implications for Prison Life."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Long, Josh*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John D. Wooldredge. "Implications of Local Jail Usage for Sentencing Decisions."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

Toman, Elisa L., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Ryan T. Shields, and Daniel P. Mears. "Longitudinal Trends in Sex Offender Sentencing."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.

2017 **Joshua C. Cochran**, J.C. Barnes, and Daniel P. Mears. "Continuing Questions about Prison Visitation and Its Effects on Recidivism." *Annual Meeting of the European Society of Criminology, Cardiff, Wales.*

Joshua C. Cochran, and John Wooldredge. "Variation in the Use of Restrictive Housing Over Time."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

Batya Y. Rubenstein*, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Examining Barriers to Prison Visitation."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, PA.

2016 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, Elisa L. Toman,*, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales. "Racial Disparities and In-Prison Sentencing."

Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Denver, CO.

Cochran, Joshua C. "Inmate Transfers and Research on Inmate Social Networks."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.

Mitchell, Ojmarrh, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales. "A Regression Discontinuity Estimate of Imprisonment's Effects on Drug Offenders."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.

Toman, Elisa L. *, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John K. Cochran. "Pretrial Detention and the Implications for Prison Social Order."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, New Orleans, LA.

2015 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Daniel P. Mears. "The Implications of In-Prison Deviance for Prisoner Reentry."

Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.

Lynch, Michael, and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Sentencing Patterns for 'Green' Offenders in Florida."

Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.

Mitchell, Ojmarh, **Joshua C. Cochran**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales. "Examining Prison Effects on Recidivism: A Regression Discontinuity Approach."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.

Shields, Ryan T., and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Do Courts View Female Sex Offenders as Dangerous Predators? Assessing Gender Disproportionalities in Sex Offender Punishments."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.
Annual Meeting of European Society of Criminology, Porto, Portugal.

Toman, Elisa L.*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John K. Cochran. "Time Spent in Jail and the Implications for Misconduct."
Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Orlando, FL.

Toman, Elisa L.*, John K. Cochran, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Daniel P. Mears. "Prior Record, Inmate Misconduct Trajectories, and Desistance."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.

- 2014 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, and Daniel P. Mears. "Disparities in Juvenile Justice Sanctions."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, William D. Bales, and Eric A. Stewart. "Spatial Distance Effects on Inmate Access to Social Ties."
Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Philadelphia, PA.
- Lindsey, Andrea M.*, Daniel P. Mears, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and William D. Bales. "Does Distance from Home Affect Inmate Misconduct?"
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, William D. Bales, and Avinash S. Bhati. "Incarceration Length and Recidivism."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- Toman, Elisa L.*, **Joshua C. Cochran**, and John K. Cochran. "Prison Sentence Length and the Implications for Inmate Adjustment to the Prison Environment."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.
- 2013 **Cochran, Joshua C.** and Daniel P. Mears. "Identifying the Predictors of Inmate Visitation."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, GA.
- Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, Sonja E. Siennick, and William D. Bales. "Prison Visitation and Recidivism: Understanding the Effects of Inmate Experiences on Reentry."

Featured panel for the Justice Quarterly Editor's Showcase at the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting, Dallas, TX.

- 2012 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, and William D. Bales. "Assessing the Effectiveness of Correctional Sanctions"
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.

Mears, Daniel P., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Kevin M. Beaver. "What Really is the Effect of Self-Control on Offending?"
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.

Wolff, Kevin T., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Eric P. Baumer. "Investigating the Relationship Between Foreclosure and Crime using Quasi-Experimental Research Techniques."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Chicago, IL.

Cochran, Joshua C. "Patterns of Inmate Visitation and Prisoner Reentry."
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting, New York.

- 2011 **Cochran, Joshua C.**, Daniel P. Mears, Sonja E. Siennick, and William D. Bales. "Visitation and Misconduct in Prison."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.

Warren, Patricia Y., **Joshua C. Cochran**, and Ryan T. Shields. "Race and Ethnic Threat Among Female Offenders: An Analysis of Sentencing Departures in Florida."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington D.C.
Annual Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society, Jacksonville, FL.

- 2010 Mears, Daniel P. and **Joshua C. Cochran**. "Prisoner Reentry and Healthcare."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Cochran, Joshua C. and Patricia Y. Warren. "Understanding Perceptions of the Police: The Implications of Officer Race."
Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.



1601 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20009

October 8, 2025

VIA EMAIL

Joshua C. Cochran
Josh.c.cochran@gmail.com

Re: Potential litigation relating to jail conditions in Colorado

Dear Professor Cochran,

This letter confirms the consulting expert retention agreement between you (“Expert”) and Civil Rights Corps, Public Justice, Singleton Schreiber, Spero Justice Center, and Maxted Law LLC (“Plaintiffs’ Counsel”), as counsel for and on behalf of potential Plaintiffs in connection with the above-referenced litigation against certain public entities, private corporations, and their employees regarding the unconstitutional elimination of in-person contact visits at the Adams County Jail (the “Matter”).

1. Nature of Retention

Expert’s retention is for the purpose of providing expertise to, and otherwise assisting, Plaintiffs’ Counsel, and such other personnel as Plaintiffs’ Counsel may direct, in representing Plaintiffs in the Matter. Specifically, Expert is retained to produce one or more expert reports in compliance with the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure and to provide expert testimony at trial and any other proceeding regarding jail conditions in certain jails in Colorado including specifically jail visitation options and the elimination of in-person family visits.

It is agreed that, in connection with this matter, Expert will only undertake projects mutually agreed to and authorized by Plaintiffs’ Counsel. All work performed by Expert pursuant to this engagement will be at the request of and under the supervision of Plaintiffs’ Counsel.

2. Term of Retention

The term of Expert’s retention shall be for as long as the Matter is pending. The Matter shall be deemed pending until a final judgment or order terminating the Matter has been entered and either the time to appeal from such judgment or order has expired without any appeal having been taken or, if any timely appeal or appeals have been taken with respect to such judgment or order, there has been a final determination of such appeal or appeals that finally terminates the Matter.

3. Termination

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2 above, Expert's retention may be terminated at any time by Plaintiffs' Counsel or by Expert upon fifteen days written notice.

If Plaintiffs' Counsel exercises its right of termination, Expert shall, if requested by Plaintiffs' Counsel, bring to an orderly conclusion whatever project or projects Expert is then working on in connection with this agreement and deliver the work product to Plaintiffs' Counsel within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed thirty days, from the notice of termination.

4. Compensation

In consideration for the services rendered by Expert pursuant to section 1, Plaintiffs' Counsel agrees to pay Expert's fees and costs based on Expert and Expert's team's standard hourly rates for the time spent and expenses incurred performing responsibilities under the engagement described in this letter up to a maximum of \$10,000. Expert will make every effort to keep fees and costs below this maximum. Expert will not incur fees or costs in excess of this maximum without prior approval from Plaintiffs' Counsel. It is agreed that Expert's rate under this agreement will be \$200 per hour, except that time spent traveling (and not performing expert work) will be billed at a rate of \$100 per hour. Expert will be entitled to full reimbursement (without mark-up) of out-of-pocket expenses, reasonably and necessarily incurred in connection with the performance of Expert's responsibilities on behalf of Plaintiffs, which amount is included in the \$10,000 maximum. Expert must bill in 0.1-hour (six-minute) increments. Any disputes relating to billing or compensation will be resolved under Colorado law.

Plaintiffs' Counsel shall have sole responsibility under this engagement for compensating Expert for Expert's services. Statements for Expert's fees and expenses shall separately identify fees and expenses with respect to this engagement and shall be prepared in accordance with Expert's standard and customary practice and rendered monthly. The invoices should be emailed to:

- Kevin S. Hannon, khannon@singletonschreiber.com
- Jessica Miranda, jmiranda@singletonschreiber.com

Expert will have the option to receive the funds electronically. Otherwise, Expert will receive payment by check.

Each monthly statement will be paid promptly, but not later than within sixty days of its receipt by Plaintiffs' Counsel.

5. Other Retention and Activities; Conflicts of Interest

a. Expert may accept other retention during this engagement and thereafter, provided that, during the pendency of the Matter, Expert does not accept (a) any other retention or employment pertaining to the Matter or (b) any retention or employment that conflicts with the Plaintiffs' interests or would otherwise be inconsistent with the performance of Expert's then-remaining work commitments under this Agreement, unless Expert receives the prior consent of Plaintiffs' Counsel with regard to any such retention or employment, which cannot be unreasonably withheld. Neither Expert nor anyone else in the Expert's employ with access to any information supplied by Plaintiffs' Counsel will publish any article, book, note or other written

product or perform any work for a future employer that relies on or requires the disclosure of any information Expert learned about in the course of completing Expert's analysis in this Matter that is not otherwise publicly available without the written permission of Plaintiffs' Counsel, which cannot be unreasonably withheld.

b. Presently, Expert is not aware of any conflict of interest that would impede Expert's retention. If a conflict should arise, Expert will notify Plaintiffs' Counsel immediately and will work with Plaintiffs' Counsel in attempting to resolve the conflict.

6. Confidentiality

a. In order for Expert to carry out Expert's responsibilities hereunder, it may be necessary for Plaintiffs' Counsel, Plaintiffs, and their employees, representatives, and agents, to disclose to Expert and Expert's employees and consultants their legal theories, privileged information and attorney work product, and other confidential and/or proprietary information. Accordingly, it is agreed that during and after the period of Expert's engagement hereunder, Expert and Expert's employees and consultants will not disclose any information, attorney work product, opinions, facts, data, or other confidential and/or proprietary information disclosed to them in connection with Expert's engagement hereunder to any person or entity, including persons, businesses, or instrumentalities of government, to whom disclosure has not been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel. Such authorization shall not be unreasonably withheld. Such obligation extends to information regarding this matter disclosed to Expert and Expert's employees and consultants by Plaintiffs' Counsel on behalf of Plaintiffs prior to your signing of this agreement. Nothing in this agreement, however, shall be construed as prohibiting such a disclosure pursuant to a valid court order, consistent with section 6b hereof.

b. All documents and other materials generated or prepared by Expert or Expert's employees and consultants in connection with Expert's activities hereunder shall be considered work product prepared for the Matter, and shall be marked "Expert Work Product."

c. Some materials that Plaintiffs' Counsel will ask Expert and Expert's employees and consultants to review and consider may be subject to additional confidentiality requirements pursuant to the Parties' agreed protective order. Expert acknowledges that Expert and anyone assigned by Expert to work on the Matter will be advised regarding the maintenance of materials designated as confidential pursuant to that agreed protective order. All documents and other materials generated or prepared by Expert or Expert's employees and consultants in connection with such protected materials shall be considered confidential work product prepared for the Matter, and shall be marked "Confidential Expert Work Product." All such documents and materials shall remain or become the property of Plaintiffs' Counsel and Plaintiffs and shall be segregated and maintained by Expert in separate files.

d. During and after the period of Expert's retention hereunder, Expert and Expert's employees and consultants will not disclose to any entity or person, other than to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Counsel, any documents or other materials provided to Expert or generated or prepared by or for Expert in connection with this engagement that are not otherwise publicly available, unless disclosure to that entity or person has been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel (which cannot reasonably be withheld) or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

e. It is agreed that if any person or entity to whom disclosure has not been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel requests, subpoenas, or otherwise seeks to obtain any theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials that have been disclosed or provided to Expert by Plaintiffs' Counsel or Plaintiffs, or that have been generated or prepared by or for Expert in connection with Expert's activities hereunder, or relate or refer in any way to Expert's work pursuant to this Agreement, Expert immediately shall inform Plaintiffs' Counsel, and take such measures as Plaintiffs' Counsel may deem necessary or appropriate to resist disclosure of such theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials. Except for measures requiring immediate action to preserve the status quo, Expert shall consult with Plaintiffs' Counsel prior to taking any legal action or making any decision in connection with any such request or subpoena.

7. Return of Materials to Plaintiffs' Counsel

It is agreed that, except to the extent that Plaintiffs' Counsel agrees differently in writing (and such agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld), upon the termination or expiration of this agreement, Expert shall either destroy or deliver to Plaintiffs' Counsel all documents and other materials describe in paragraph 6(c) that are subject to additional confidentiality restrictions and/or marked Confidential Expert Work Product, including copies thereof, that:

- a. have been provided to Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement, or
- b. embody or disclose in any way any theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials disclosed or provided to Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement, or
- c. have been, or are in the process of being, prepared by Expert or for Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement.

8. Miscellaneous

It is agreed that all of Expert's obligations under paragraphs 5 through 7 of this agreement shall survive the termination or expiration of this Agreement.

9. Entire Agreement

This Agreement contains the complete, full, and exclusive understanding of Plaintiffs' Counsel and Expert, and the payment for said services, and supersedes any and all other oral or written agreements between the parties hereto with respect to this subject matter.

If you agree to the terms set forth above, kindly execute and date this letter and return it to me.


Civil Rights Corps



Elizabeth Rossi
As Counsel for Plaintiffs

Agreed to and accepted:

Expert

By: 

Dr. Joshua C. Cochran

Date: 10-13-25_____

INVOICE

October 23, 2025

ATTN:
Singleton Schreiber

[illegible]

Exhibit N

Expert Report and Declaration of Vincent N. Schiraldi

District Court, Adams County, Colorado

E.L., et al.,

Plaintiffs

v.

ADAMS COUNTY SHERIFF GENE
CLAPS, et al.,

Defendants

EXPERT REPORT AND DECLARATION OF VINCENT N. SCHIRALDI, MSW

1. Counsel for the Plaintiffs in this case, which challenges a family visitation ban at a Colorado jail, have asked me to provide my expert opinion on these matters. I am providing this report on behalf of the Plaintiffs and the classes of similarly situated individuals they seek to represent. I, Vincent Schiraldi, declare as follows:

BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

2. I have spent the past 45 years as a government official, researcher/lecturer, and direct service provider in the criminal and juvenile justice field. Through this experience, I became knowledgeable about the research, case law, and operating assumptions for local jails, state prison systems and youth detention and commitment facilities and have firsthand knowledge about the treatment of thousands of individuals in their custody.

3. In 2021, I was Commissioner of the New York City Department of Correction, responsible for the supervision of eight jails – most of which were on Rikers Island - housing nearly 6,000 incarcerated people with a budget of \$1.2 billion. During my time in NYC DOC, we reopened face-to-face visitation as the city emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic. During that time, I was also involved with staff, community groups, formerly incarcerated people, and families of formerly incarcerated people, in designing four borough-based jails to replace the dilapidated and dangerous facilities on Rikers Island. In all these newly-designed facilities, as well as in jails on Rikers Island, inmates had (or were envisioned to have for those jails not yet opened) access to in-person contact visitation as well as free phone calls and, in some sections of the facilities, video visitation.

4. From 2023 until 2025, I was Secretary of Maryland's Department of Juvenile Services, operating eight detention and commitment facilities throughout the state housing over 300 youth, as well as probation and aftercare for approximately 1,800 delinquent youth, with a budget of \$322 million. During my tenure, we gradually increased post-pandemic contact visitation, while carefully monitoring exposure to COVID-19 among youth and staff.

5. From 2010 to 2014, I was Commissioner of New York City Probation which supervised 30,000 adults and juveniles on probation with a staff of 1,000 and a budget of \$80 million.

6. From 2005 to 2010, I was Director of Washington, D.C.'s newly-formed Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services which initially housed nearly 300 youth in our two detention and commitment facilities with a budget of \$60 million. During my tenure at DYRS, we worked collaboratively with parents, staff, and community organizations to design our new facility – New Beginnings – including and especially our face-to-face, contact visitation area and waiting area for families.

7. I have held full-time research/faculty positions in justice related centers at Harvard and Columbia Universities and have also lectured at New York University, Georgetown University, and San Francisco State University. I was a Senior Research Fellow at Harvard Kennedy School's Program in Criminal Justice (PCJ) from 2015 to 2017. There, I co-taught a course on incarceration at Harvard Law School and was a member of PCJ's Executive Session on Community Corrections.

8. I was a Senior Fellow at Columbia University from 2017 to 2021 and again in 2022. There, I co-founded the Columbia Justice Lab and was a member of the Justice Lab's Executive Session on the Future of Justice. During my time at Columbia, I reviewed and officially commented on several papers concerning safety, well-being, and visitation in correctional facilities.

9. I was a member of the California Blue Ribbon Commission on Inmate Population Management, established under Governor George Deukmejian, for its entire duration between 1988 and 1990. Members of the Blue Ribbon Commission included the California Attorney General, Secretary of the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, Directors of the Department of Corrections and Youth Authority, an elected Sheriff and District Attorney, and two Superior Court Judges, among others.

10. In 1990, I became the founding Chair of the San Francisco Probation Commission. I served on the Commission until my term expired in 1992.

11. I am currently a member of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine's Committee on Law and Justice.

12. A complete and correct resume that includes a list of my publications from the last thirty years is attached as **Appendix A**.

13. I relied on my education, my review of the research (cited throughout), my professional experience as an administrator in a range of correctional facilities, and my professional training in formulating these opinions.

14. In the past four years, I served as an expert witness in *United States v. Shenard Khamary Brooks*, Case No. 2:24-cr-00441-001 (M.D. Ala. Oct. 29, 2024), and *James Belcher v. State of Florida*, Case No. SC01-1414, final resentencing in 2022.

15. I am being compensated in the amount of \$300 per hour to provide my expertise, and deposition or trial testimony at \$1,500 a day, except time spent traveling and not performing work relating to the Matter will be billed at a rate of \$100 per hour.

SUMMARY

16. During my 45-year career I have been a top-level administrator of a variety of jail and juvenile correctional systems from 2005 to 2025, as well as a researcher and direct service provider in the corrections and criminal and juvenile justice field. At all of the facilities I managed, in-person contact visits were available as a matter of course. In fact, contact visits were encouraged as a means of improving staff and inmate well-being, reducing facility tensions, reducing facility incidents and violence, and improving post-release outcomes. That is why allowing - and encouraging - contact visitation for incarcerated people and their families is the standard for the corrections field.

17. In each of my positions, I was tasked with setting policy to improve key custodial indicators, such as: the safety and security of inmates and staff; the well-being of staff; the custody and care afforded the confined population; and the safety of the community-at-large. A key factor in improving the department's objective in each of these positions was the availability and encouragement of in-person, contact visitation.

18. I attest to the fact that in-person contact visitation improves the culture of facilities and makes staff and inmates safer, not less safe.

19. Contact visits, especially in a family-friendly environment, humanize inmates and staff alike and help staff see inmates as people with families who care about them and who are eventually going to return home.

20. While drugs and contraband can come in through contact visits, proper warning and search procedures can limit the introduction of contraband, which is more likely to be introduced by staff rather than family members. Contraband entering facilities is not closely associated with contact visitation and contraband has been known to increase, or at least not decline, when in-person visitation ceases.

21. Because in-person contact visitation can help reduce in-custody incidents and violence, it largely pays for itself in reduced sick calls by staff, reduced uses of force and punitive segregation, reduced costs associated with lower levels of violence and less acting out in jail facilities.

22. For all of these reasons, contact visitation, with limitations on a case-by-case basis when required by inmate behavior, is the standard for operating jail facilities in the United States.

OVERVIEW

23. I have been asked by counsel for the Plaintiffs in this Matter to opine on the feasibility and value of routinely affording inmates who are remanded to a county correctional facility in-person contact visits. Beyond this, I was not asked to make any assumptions nor was I provided specific facts or data by Counsel on which I have relied in my analysis. Specifically, I was asked to address the following questions:

(a) Are in-person contact visits an industry standard for jails? Why or why not?

Answer: Yes. Both in the corrections field nationally and among Colorado correctional facilities specifically, it is widely recognized that permitting and encouraging inmates to have access to in-person contact visits is the standard for running a modern jail, prison, or juvenile facility.

24. The facilities I ran in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Maryland all had in-person contact visitation and took specific steps to maximize its utilization. For example, the New York City Department of Correction's directive regarding "Inmate Visit Procedures" states, in pertinent part:

"It is the Department's policy to encourage inmates to maintain ties with their families and friends through regular visits. Consequently, all approved inmate visitors shall be allowed access to the Department's facilities in an efficient and courteous manner during established visiting hours."

"Visits shall be provided in areas that allow for the ease and informality of communication, and free from as much custodial constraints as possible. Visits shall not be listened to or monitored unless a lawful warrant is obtained. However, visual supervision of visits shall be maintained at all times to ensure that the safety and security of each facility is maintained."

"Visiting rights may be limited or denied when it is determined that the exercise of those rights constitutes a serious threat to the safety and security of the facility concerned."

25. Likewise, Chapter 1 of Title 40 of the Rules of the City of New York, Section 1-09 - "Correctional Facilities: Visitation" promulgated by the City's oversight Board of Correction, contains several dozen provisions and sub-provisions outlining policies and procedures for in-person contact visitation for inmates. Subsection "f" specifically addresses "Contact Visits," stating:

"Physical contact shall be permitted between every prisoner and all of his or her visitors throughout the visiting period, including holding hands, holding young children, and kissing. The provisions of this subdivision are inapplicable to prisoners housed for medical reasons in the contagious disease units."

26. In New York City and Washington, D.C., my departments rented buses to allow families without access to transportation to visit their incarcerated loved ones. In my capacity as

Commissioner/Director, I rode those buses with family members and observed and spoke with them during visitation. I learned family visits had a calming and reunifying effect on both families and incarcerated people. Staff from reentry programs we funded, and front line officers and mental health staff in my facilities informed me that those inmates who more regularly saw family members had fewer in-custody incidents and problems reacclimating to community life and kept stronger ties to a normalized existence than those inmates who did not, easing the former groups' reentry back home.

27. When the Covid-19 Omicron variant spiked during my time running New York City's jails, we moved many of the women in our custody to an empty section of a state prison in Westchester County, not far from the New York City border. As an example of how important visitation was to inmate morale and behavior, a key concern of the women and those advocating on their behalf was access to in-person contact visitation. We again rented buses to transport family members to the Westchester facility and took great care to have them pick families up in convenient locations throughout the city. We also kept in frequent touch with the women we had moved to assure that things were going smoothly.

28. In recognition that in-person visitation is key to maintaining family and community ties during incarceration and easing reentry, the American Correctional Association's Performance-Based Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities sets forth specific visitation standards under Performance Standard 5B: Family and Community Ties:¹

(a) "Sufficient space is provided for inmate visiting. There is adequately designed space to permit appropriate screening and searching of both inmates and visitors. Space is provided for the storage of visitors' coats, handbags, and other personal items not allowed into the visiting area."²

(b) "The number of visitors an inmate may receive and the length of visits are limited only by the facility's schedule, space, and personnel constraints or when there are *substantial* reasons to justify such limitations. Conditions under which visits may be denied are defined in writing."³

(c) "Special visits are provided."⁴

(d) "Visitors identify themselves and register on entry into the facility. The circumstances under which visitors are searched are described in writing."⁵

(e) "Inmates in restrictive housing units have opportunities for visitation *unless there are substantial reasons* for withholding such privileges. All denials for visitation are documented."⁶

29. In 2016, delegates to the American Correctional Association unanimously ratified a new standard affirming that video communication should not replace in-person visitation. Standard

¹ ACA, *Performance-Based Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities* § 5B (5th ed. 2023) (Performance Standard: Family and Community Ties), ISBN 979-8-9850365-2-7.

² *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-01.

³ *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-02.

⁴ *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-03. "Special visits" include visits such as when there has been a death in the family, as special birthday or holiday, or other exceptional reasons for a visit outside of the normal protocol.

⁵ *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-04.

⁶ *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-02 (emphasis added).

2016-1 states, “Correctional agencies should promote communication between offenders and their family and friends and adopt family-friendly policies that: A. Allow visitation . . . [and] B. Use emerging technologies *as enhancements* to existing in-person visitation . . . ”⁷

30. Likewise, the American Bar Association’s Standard 23-8.5 (Visiting) of the Criminal Justice Section’s Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners advocates for the promotion of prisoner communication with family, emphasizing that in-person contact should not be eliminated in favor of digital alternatives and that facilities should be located within a reasonable distance of the prisoner’s home whenever practicable, stating that “[c]orrectional officials should implement visitation policies that assist prisoners in maintaining and developing healthy family relationships”⁸

31. Standard 23-8.5 encourages jail and prison administrators to implement visitation policies with the following qualities and characteristics:

- (a) “[S]ufficient and appropriate space and facilities for visiting;”⁹
- (b) “[R]easonable visiting hours that are convenient and suitable for visitors, including time on the weekends, evenings, and holidays;”¹⁰
- (c) “[P]olicies and programs that facilitate healthy interactions between prisoners and their families, including their minor children,” absent individualized determinations to the contrary;¹¹
- (d) “Correctional authorities should treat all visitors respectfully and should accommodate their visits to the extent practicable, especially when they have traveled a significant distance. Prisoners should be allowed to receive any visitor not excluded by correctional officials for good cause. Visitors should not be excluded solely because of a prior criminal conviction, although correctional authorities should be permitted to exclude a visitor if exclusion is reasonable considering the conduct underlying the visitor’s conviction. Correctional authorities should be permitted to subject all visitors to nonintrusive types of body searches such as pat-down and metal-detector-aided searches, and to search property visitors bring inside a correctional facility;”¹²
- (e) “Visiting periods should be of adequate length. Visits with counsel and clergy should not be counted as visiting time, and ordinarily should be unlimited in frequency. Pretrial detainees should be allowed visiting opportunities beyond those afforded convicted prisoners, subject only to reasonable institutional restrictions and physical plant constraints;”¹³
- (f) “For prisoners whose confinement extends more than 30 days, correctional authorities should allow contact visits between prisoners and their visitors, especially with their minor children, absent an individualized determination that a contact visit between a particular prisoner and a particular visitor poses a danger to a criminal investigation or trial, institutional security, or

⁷ Id. § 5-ALDF-2F-16 (Performance Standard: Special Management Inmates) (emphasis added).

⁸ ABA, *Standards for Criminal Justice: Treatment of Prisoners* § 23-8.5(b) (3d ed. 2011), https://www.americanbar.org/groups/criminal_justice/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatmentprisoners.

⁹ Id., 23-8.5(b)(i).

¹⁰ Id., 23-8.5(b)(ii).

¹¹ Id., 23-8.5(b)(iii), (c).

¹² Id., 23-8.5(c).

¹³ Id., 23-8.5(d).

the safety of any person. If contact visits are precluded because of such an individualized determination, non-contact, in-person visiting opportunities should be allowed, absent an individualized determination that a noncontact visit between the prisoner and a particular visitor poses like dangers,”¹⁴ and

(g) “Correctional officials should develop and promote other forms of communication between prisoners and their families, including video visitation, provided that such options are not a replacement for opportunities for in-person contact.”¹⁵

32. In 2014, the Annie E. Casey Foundation released its Juvenile Detention Assessment Standards after “review[ing] changes in laws and professional standards, consult[ing] with practitioners and experts, and research[ing] best practices” and having more than 30 practitioners review and comment on the proposed standards. The Foundation noted that “success in the community is often linked to supportive relationships that youth have with family and others.”¹⁶ Under the standards’ section C. Visitation, it encourages youth detention administrators to adhere to 14 standards, including:

“1. Staff permit youth to visit with parents or guardians, siblings, other family members, the parents of a youth’s child, mentors, community-based service providers, educators, and clergy members, and other supportive adults. Written policies clearly describe the approval procedure for visitation, and staff communicate visitation policies to family members. Staff encourage visitation with youth’s own children through visitation in child-friendly visiting spaces, telephone, and mail.”

“3. Staff treat all visitors in a professional manner and with respect.”

“7. The facility provides alternative ways of visiting for family members and others who cannot easily travel to the facility (e.g., Skype or FaceTime). These alternatives complement, but do not replace, in-person visitation opportunities.”

“8. Visits are at least one hour in length and are contact visits. Staff impose noncontact visits only when there is a specific risk to the safety and security of the facility.”

“9. Staff do not deprive youth on disciplinary status of visits as a punishment. The facility permits youth on disciplinary status to have visits unless such visits would pose an immediate threat to the safety and security of the facility. If staff deny youth visitation, they inform the individuals who plan to visit the youth in advance of the visitation period.”

“10. The facility does not deny family members visitation solely on the basis of previous incarceration or a criminal record.”

“14. Entrances, visitation areas, and restrooms used by the public are accessible by individuals with limited mobility.”

33. In 2023, the Colorado Legislature declared that separating children from their incarcerated parents harms children, finding that “Preserving children’s relationships with parents who are incarcerated benefits families by decreasing risks to children’s mental health, including the potential to experience depression and anxiety, and benefits society by reducing recidivism rates and facilitating successful returns to our communities. . . . Therefore, the general assembly declares

¹⁴ *Id.*, 23-8.5(e).

¹⁵ *Id.* (emphasis added).

¹⁶ Annie E. Casey Found., *Juvenile Detention Facility Assessment: Standards Instrument* 141 (2014), <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-juveniledetentionfacilityassessment-2014.pdf>.

that measures are necessary to reduce the trauma of family separation caused by incarceration and to promote strong and healthy family relationships for the benefit of children, their parents, and society”¹⁷ Governor Polis signed this declaration into law.

34. As the Council of State Governments Justice Center notes in its 2025 Action Plan for Policymakers to support children with incarcerated parents, “families find physical contact restrictions distressing, making it harder to maintain relationships.”¹⁸ This led CSG to officially recommend contact visits for children with incarcerated parents.

35. Colorado has declared that a person confined by the Department of Corrections “has visitation rights.”¹⁹ The Department of Corrections “shall not limit [an incarcerated] person’s contact visits for more than thirty consecutive calendar days.”²⁰ For persons incarcerated by the Department of Corrections, “Video visits are considered non-contact visits and may supplement, but must not take the place of, in-person visits when in-person visits are permitted.”²¹

36. The Colorado Department of Corrections has issued an administrative regulation concerning visitation.²² The policy is designed to “encourage family and other supportive relationships important to offender stability while incarcerated.” To this end, CDOC permits “reasonable levels of physical contact” during visits. The policy allows incarcerated individuals to hold hands, embrace, and kiss their loved ones.

37. These rights guaranteed to people incarcerated by the Department of Corrections - where inmates convicted of felonies are housed - are denied to people—many of whom are presumptively innocent, many of whom are accused of misdemeanors—in the Adams County Jail and, by extension, to their children, parents, and wider support networks.

38. The financial barriers to family communication are also lower in CDOC. Phone calls are entirely free for people in CDOC custody, and the department is prohibited from receiving revenue, including commissions or fees, from the administration of any communications services for detained individuals.²³

¹⁷ Section 1 of SB23-039.

¹⁸ Ann Adalist-Estrin et al., *Statewide Correctional Initiatives Supporting Children with Incarcerated Parents: An Action Plan for Policymakers* (Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy, 2025) (citing Boppre, DeHart, and Shapiro, “‘The Prison System Doesn’t Make it Comfortable to Visit’ Prison Visitation from the Perspectives of People Incarcerated and Family Members,” *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 49 (2022); Marie Hutton, “Visiting Time: A Tale of Two Prisons,” *Probation Journal* 63 (2016): 347–361.

¹⁹ C.R.S. § 17-20-130(2).

²⁰ C.R.S. § 17-20-130(4)(a).

²¹ C.R.S. § 17-20-130(4)(b)(II).

²² *Administrative Regulation: Offender Visiting Program*. Co. Dep’t of Corrections, Reg. No. 300-01 (Jan. 1, 2025), available at <https://cdoc.colorado.gov/about/departments-policies>.

²³ C.R.S. § 17-42-103.

39. Youth detained or committed to a Division of Youth Services (“DYS”) facility in Colorado also have a right to contact visits with family members.²⁴ Virtual calls may be utilized as a supplement to in-person visitation but may not replace in-person visitation except in ongoing emergencies.²⁵ Visits must last at least forty-five minutes and must be available seven days per week.²⁶

40. The Prairie Vista Youth Services Center in Brighton—only four miles from the Adams County jail—houses youth awaiting juvenile delinquency court proceedings or serving a sentence. Because “[v]isitation is an avenue to build and maintain healthy family and community relationships,” the Prairie Vista website “encourage[s]” families to visit youth detained in the center, making such visitation accessible every day of the week.²⁷

41. Youth detained in DYS facilities also have the right to free telephone communication.²⁸

42. Colorado’s commitment to preserving the parent-child relationship is also reflected in the state’s criminal sentencing laws. In 2023, the Colorado legislature enacted C.R.S. § 18-1.3-103.7, finding and declaring the enormous impact of family separation: “A child who is separated from any parent may experience stress hormones, which may lead to difficulty sleeping, developmental regression, heart disease, hypertension, obesity, diabetes, or decreased life span. A newborn who is separated from a parent may also experience permanent architectural changes in the brain, including a lower intelligence quotient or an increased likelihood of depression, suicidal ideation, or addiction to alcohol or gambling.” C.R.S. § 18-1.3-103.7(1)(a)(XI)(C). Therefore, the legislature created a presumption against detention and incarceration. The law requires courts to consider “all alternatives to prosecution, commitment, and incarceration of a pregnant or postpartum person.” C.R.S. § 18-1.3-103.7(1)(b).

43. Furthermore, Colorado’s commitment to preserving family relationships is reflected in the state’s dependency and neglect laws. In 2023, the Colorado legislature emphasized the importance of maintaining parent-child relationships that are strained due to the incarceration of a parent and a resulting dependency proceeding. The legislature required the courts to appoint incarcerated parents counsel for dependency proceedings,²⁹ guaranteed incarcerated parents the right to attend all dependency proceedings,³⁰ and removed “long-term confinement” as a legitimate basis for termination of parental rights.³¹ While dependency proceedings are ongoing, the Department of

²⁴ Colo. Div. Youth Servs., Policy S-18-1 at IV(I) (May 14, 2024), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B32vshZrERKsRUo4bUZfZ3pST0k/view?resourcekey=0-Lk8SXtbvF819DStkqlji5w>.

²⁵ *Id.* at IV(A)(7).

²⁶ *Id.* at IV(A)(1).

²⁷ Prairie Vista Youth Services Center Visitation Hours, <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aI1LgMQmijW56MvIsdzEx-S47V4hiPzM/view>.

²⁸ Colo. Div. Youth Servs., Policy S-18-3 (Dec. 22, 2021), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B32vshZrERKsWGVHdzU2Q1ZINUk/view?resourcekey=0-d9HxuzDEqlWPEPas5zHJhQ>.

²⁹ C.R.S. § 19-3-202(1)

³⁰ C.R.S. § 19-3-502(5.5).

³¹ *See* SB23-039, repealing C.R.S. § 19-3-604(1)(b)(III).

Human Services is required to facilitate communication and “meaningful family time” between children and their incarcerated parents.³² The state is *not* relieved of its duties to preserve family relationships merely because a parent is incarcerated.

44. In May 2024, the nearby Denver County Sheriff’s Office reinstituted family contact visits after nearly twenty years of offering only video calls.

45. Denver Sheriff Elias Diggins, who was responsible for installing the Denver jail’s video call system in 2005, remarked that video calls were fundamentally insufficient: “We must balance our security needs with the need to keep people connected in a way that a video call just doesn’t allow,” he said. “Being face-to-face with a loved one or friend is something we all long for, and that connection is truly a part of the human experience.”³³

46. The Denver County Sheriff’s Department retrofitted the old visitation room, which Sheriff Diggins described as “very correctional” and “traumatizing” to families.³⁴

47. In 2025, the Denver County Sheriff’s Office launched another improvement to their contact visitation program that gives incarcerated individuals access to street clothing for visits. Sheriff Diggins stated that the plain clothes program would “bring families together” and “reduce the trauma that families have by their incarceration experience, because families are doing time as well.”³⁵

48. Most jails have space available, or that can be made available, for visitation. In 2019, to promote the importance of family-friendly jail and prison policies including in-person contact visitation, the United States Bureau of Justice Assistance and National Institute of Corrections published “Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and Jails Reducing Barriers to Family Connections.”³⁶ In it, they note that “2.7 million children in the United States have a parent serving time in prison or jail at any given time, while more than 5 million children have experienced parental incarceration at some point during their lives.” Such children may experience “fear, uncertainty, anxiety, frustration, and confusion...as they navigate correctional institutions and policies when trying to communicate or visit their parents.”

³² C.R.S. § 19-1-131; C.R.S. § 19-3-507(1)(f)(I)(B).

³³ Bennito L. Kelty, *Denver Resumes In-Person Jail Visitations After Nearly Two Decades*, Westword (May 17, 2024), <https://www.westword.com/news/after-twenty-years-denver-jail-resumes-in-person-visits-20746920>.

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ Gabby Easterwood, *‘When you strip away the jumpsuit, you restore dignity’: Denver jail launches in-person visitation clothing project*, KVDR (May 1, 2025), <https://kdvr.com/news/local/when-you-strip-away-the-jumpsuit-you-restore-dignity-denver-jail-launches-in-person-visitation-clothing-project/>.

³⁶ Bureau of Justice Assistance & National Institute of Corrections, *Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and Jails: Reducing Barriers to Family Connections* (2019), <https://bja.ojp.gov/library/publications/model-practices-parents-prisons-and-jails-reducing-barriers-family-connections>.

49. To address these challenges, BJA and NIC partnered with the Urban Institute, and Community Works West, along with a “Family Strengthening Committee of Subject Matter Experts,” and examined research and industry standards in order “to detail a set of practices that correctional administrators can implement to remove barriers that inhibit children from cultivating or maintaining relationships with their incarcerated parents during and immediately after incarceration.” The publication describes the importance of family-friendly, contact visitation in maintaining family ties and redressing some of the disrupting and criminogenic impacts of incarceration, offering concrete guidance for jail administrators. Section 7.3 specifically recommends that correctional facilities “Offer Contact Visits” because “Contact visits can assure children their parent is safe and help build, repair, or maintain parent-child relationships.” The Model Practices guide goes on to offer low-cost, practical suggestions for creating family-friendly visitation spaces such as obtaining or providing:

- “Free or low cost donations of books, games, paint, toys, food, diapers, and furniture for the child-friendly lobby, visiting room, or onsite child care center.”
- “Free or low cost donations of clothing for a clothing exchange closet in the facility’s visitor lobby.”
- “Information regarding supportive family and reentry services for the facility’s visitor lobby.”³⁷

50. In my experience, in industry standards, and in the research I have reviewed and have cited in this affidavit, contact visitation, in as normalized and family-friendly an environment as feasible, is the standard for the field and helps improve reentry outcomes and reduce institutional violence and acting out.

(b) What effect do in-person contact visits have on inmates’ well-being, for example on their sense of themselves, their safety, and their future? What effect do in-person contact visits have on inmates’ behavior, for example on their inclination to act out or withdraw, to harm others or themselves, to instigate or cooperate? And in what ways does in-person visitation affect staff safety and job satisfaction?

Answer: The answers to these three questions are inextricably tied to one another. In-person visitation improves inmate and staff morale and sense of well-being, reminding them of life beyond jail confinement, helping them maintain their sense of themselves as a person with community ties, and easing reentry upon release. In doing so, it improves their behavior while in custody both by giving them ties to the more normalized, as opposed to institutional, home/community environment. Improving inmate behavior, and reminding them of “home,” in turn improves staff well-being both by creating a stronger sense of safety for staff and inmates, and by humanizing inmates in the eyes of staff.

51. I have repeatedly observed these outcomes: contact visitation improving staff and inmate morale as inmates and staff see one another more as people than objects or, worse, enemies. The following particular incident is a vivid example of that.

³⁷ Id., Model Practices.

52. In the early hours of the morning of Friday, June 18, 2021, I toured the George R. Vierno Center jail on Rikers Island. A few days later, Sunday June 20, would mark the first major holiday I would be Commissioner of the City's Department of Correction - Father's Day.

53. As I was touring, I ran into an exhausted correctional officer. She was working the third shift of a "triple" - a disturbingly common phenomenon of overworking staff during the Covid-19 Pandemic that I inherited and disagreed deeply with - and complained of feeling her blood pressure increasing. She was not only working a triple shift, but was supervising two units instead of one. At the time we spoke, all the inmates were in their cells as it was the middle of the night.

54. She told me of a man on the unit the previous day who was set to receive a contact visit from his daughter in advance of Father's Day. The officer said that the man was anxious because visitation was sporadically being cancelled due to insufficient staff who were calling out sick during the pandemic.

55. She confided in me that she considered it unlikely that visitation would occur that day. After all, she was supervising two units while on a triple so, she surmised, if the escort staff arrived, they would relieve her, not serve as visitation escorts. But she was reluctant to tell the man because she believed he'd be upset to receive that news on such an important visitation day.

56. At his request, she repeatedly called down to the facility's communication center to inquire whether visitation was going to occur that day. She reported that staff there were likewise reluctant to cancel visitation due to the upcoming holiday. Worse, she explained that, in this particular case now that time had passed, the man's daughter, who was scheduled for an in-person contact visit, had already made the difficult and time consuming trek to Rikers Island and would find out that the visit was cancelled, with no explanation, when she arrived in the visitation search area. This unfortunately happened often during the pandemic.

57. Finally, the officer told the man that he would not be getting his visit and that he wouldn't get to see his daughter that day. The man immediately burst into tears, something she informed me that, in her experience, men didn't like to do generally, but especially not in jail.

58. Moved by the man's emotional response, she gathered all of the other inmates in the unit together and explained the situation. She garnered from them their assurance that, if she escorted the man to visit his daughter, they would "be good," in her words, in her absence. She escorted the man, he had his contact visit with his daughter, and there were no incidents on the unit.

59. The woman told this story to me, the department's Commissioner, and her facility's Warden Jean Rene who was touring with me, knowing that it could have resulted in her being disciplined for deserting her post, including possible termination.

60. This vignette, one of many I experienced in my short time as Commissioner, exemplified the interconnectedness between staff and inmate wellness, inmate behavior, and contact visits. This correctional officer told this story with pride that she not only had been able to provide an inmate with a meaningful visit with his daughter, but that the rest of the inmates in the facility

understood its importance and were willing to behave well so as to allow this inmate his visit *and* do so in a way that didn't get a decent staff person in trouble. She was advocating for him, and the other inmates had her back.

61. This is a prototypical example of two-way concern about one another's wellness between staff and inmates, even during a very difficult time for the jail system. On other occasions, I directly witnessed staff advocating for items that improved daily living for inmates – commissary, haircuts, toe nail clippers – and inmates who urged me to give staff relief from extended overtime shifts, or for us to provide staff working double and triple shifts with food.

62. A year after I left New York City Correction, I was asked to be part of a review team of jail experts for a publication entitled *Do I Have the Right to Feel Safe*,³⁸ by the non-profit Chicago Beyond which focused on enhancing inmate and staff wellness and safety in jails. It was authored by Nneka Jones Tapia, Psy.D., who had been chief psychologist, and later warden,³⁹ of the Cook County Jail in Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Tapia's father was a state prisoner when she was a child and she married a correctional officer.⁴⁰

63. *Do I Have the Right to Feel Safe?* concluded that there are five core tenets necessary to further "holistic safety," defined as inmate and staff safety and wellness in a jail setting: "Value, Health, Connectedness, Trust, and Personal Agency." The core tenet of Connectedness notes that "we are all intrinsically bound as human beings, and we are served best when our ties are positive and strong."⁴¹ The publication notes:

"Disconnection directly impacts safety. When people incarcerated and staff have limited access to positive relationships with people inside and outside of the institution, they can become desensitized to violence and turn to negative coping mechanisms. The erosion of social bonds due to incarceration has been linked to increases in future crime in communities with the highest rates of incarceration."⁴²

64. *Do I Have the Right to Feel Safe?* intimately ties staff and inmate safety to wellness and both to meaningful in-person visitation:

³⁸ Nneka Jones Tapia, *Do I Have the Right to Feel Safe?* 9 (Chicago Beyond 2022), <https://wp.chicagobeyond.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/DIHTRTFS.pdf>.

³⁹ Erica Goode, A Psychologist as Warden: Jail and Mental Illness Intersect in Chicago, N.Y. TIMES (July 30, 2015), <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/31/us/a-psychologist-as-warden-jail-and-mental-illness-intersect-in-chicago.html>.

⁴⁰ Executive Session on the Future of Justice Policy, Columbia University Justice Lab, *Square One Project*, <https://justicelab.columbia.edu/squareone> (last visited Oct. 1, 2025) (Jones Tapia and the author were members of the Executive Session from 2018 to 2021, which was established to reexamine justice and corrections policies and practices in the United States).

⁴¹ Chicago Beyond, *Do I Have the Right to Feel Safe?* 9 (2022), <https://wp.chicagobeyond.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/DIHTRTFS.pdf>.

⁴² Nneka Jones Tapia, *Do I Have the Right to Feel Safe?* 38 (Chicago Beyond 2022).

“Most correctional administrators agree that visitation—especially when occurring regularly— increases safety for the entire community. People incarcerated and staff are safer due to lower misconduct; children with parents incarcerated are safer because of the maintenance of healthy familial bonds; and communities outside correctional walls are safer because they are less likely to see people released committing additional crimes.”

65. In their follow-up “Holistic Safety Inventory,” Chicago Beyond urges “Engagement, Not Isolation” in order to attain “not only physical safety but also psychological safety.” One key element they recommend is “visits [that] are healing-centered, allowing physical touch and employing healing strategies.”⁴³

66. In 2024, the Council of State Governments (CSG) promulgated “Evidence-Based and Promising Programs and Practices to Support Parents Who Are Incarcerated and Their Children and Families” to provide guidance on “evidence based programs and practices tailored to support parents who are incarcerated and their families [which] is crucial for addressing their complex needs, mitigating the negative consequences of incarceration, and promoting positive outcomes for families.” CSG, whose research was focused on adult inmates and their families, found that “parent-child visits are a critical way to maintain and strengthen family bonds during incarceration” and that “contact visits—where parents and children can interact physically, such as by hugging or sitting together—help maintain parent-child attachment and reduce children’s sense of abandonment.” They note that “correctional facilities that provide child-friendly visiting environments report more positive interactions, reduced stress, and fewer disciplinary problems.”⁴⁴

67. In-person contact visits are consistently shown to improve inmate behavior, reduce misconduct, and ease institutional tensions. Research dating back to Holt and Miller (1972)⁴⁵ found fewer disciplinary problems among incarcerated people who received visits, while the Urban Institute reported a 25 percent drop in infractions tied to increased visitation.⁴⁶ Bales and Mears examined the impact of visitation on inmates in Florida prisons and concluded that “visits reduce the probability of subsequent rule violations and misconducts while incarcerated.”⁴⁷ The Vera Institute of Justice’s *Closing the Distance* study likewise linked in-person visits to fewer rule violations and calmer units, noting that video-only systems often failed to provide the same

⁴³ Chicago Beyond, *Holistic Safety Inventory 3* (2025), <https://wp.chicagobeyond.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/HS-Inventory-for-Web-2025-02-03.pdf>.

⁴⁴ CSG Justice Center, *Evidence-Based and Promising Programs and Practices to Support Parents Who Are Incarcerated and Their Children and Families* (2024), https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Evidence-Based-and-Promising-Programs-and-Practices_508.pdf.

⁴⁵ Norman Holt & Donald Miller, *Explorations in Inmate-Family Relationships* (Cal. Department of Corrections 1972), <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/explorations-inmate-family-relationships>.

⁴⁶ Evelyn F. McCoy & Breanna Boppre, Making Jail and Prison Visits Easier Makes Communities Safer, URBAN WIRE (Mar. 13, 2024), <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/making-jail-and-prison-visits-easier-makes-communities-safer>

⁴⁷ William D. Bales & Daniel P. Mears, Inmate Social Ties and the Transition to Society: Does Visitation Reduce Recidivism?, 45 J. RES. CRIME & DELINQUENCY 287 (2008).

benefits and could increase stress and frustration.⁴⁸ By maintaining family bonds and offering emotional reassurance, in-person contact helps buffer depression, anxiety, and anger, reducing aggression, withdrawal, and self-harm while promoting cooperation and prosocial conduct.

68. Likewise, in-person contact visits help improve the staff–resident climate by alleviating inmate isolation, frustration, and stress, which can otherwise spill over into aggression toward staff or other residents. According to the Vera Institute’s *Families as Partners* project, family contact “helps buffer incarcerated individuals against depression, anxiety, and anger, thereby contributing to a more manageable facility environment.”⁴⁹ This de-escalation effect not only benefits incarcerated individuals but also supports safer and more stable working conditions for staff, by reducing confrontations, disciplinary incidents, and the emotional burden of constant tension. An improved institutional climate can boost staff morale, job satisfaction, and retention by lowering incidents that demand emergency responses or excessive oversight.

69. During my time as Commissioner of New York City Correction, I witnessed another vivid example of the importance of visitation on inmate and staff morale and inmate behavior.

70. Violence was highest in Rikers Island jails’ adolescent unit – nearly three times higher than it was in the remaining Rikers jails.⁵⁰ When I was Commissioner, I prioritized working with the youth and front-line staff in the adolescent unit to reduce violence. By the time we started this process, most of the youth in the unit had lost their contact visit rights along with other privileges because of acting out in the challenging environment those units represented. In consultation with staff, the warden, and the youth, we decided that all youth would have their contact visit rights and other lost privileges restored when we launched the new units so they would have a clean slate. Staff proudly dubbed this innovation “Everyone starts with an ‘A’”, even though many of the youth had lost privileges due to assaulting staff.

71. Restoration of contact visitation was of paramount importance for the youth, and staff generally agreed that it was a useful tool for them to manage the young people’s behavior, as meeting with their families had a generally calming influence. As such, we returned contact visitation rights to all youth in the new, model units. We also trained youth and staff on restorative practices and increased programmatic availability.

⁴⁸ Margaret diZerega et al., *Closing the Distance: The Impact of Video Visiting on Washington State Prisons* (Vera Inst. of Just. 2015), <https://www.vera.org/publications/closing-the-distance>.

⁴⁹ Vera Inst. of Just., *Why Ask About Family? A Guide for Corrections* 4 (2011) (Families as Partners Project) (“family contact helps buffer incarcerated individuals against depression, anxiety, and anger, thereby contributing to a more manageable facility environment”), <https://www.vera.org/publications/families-as-partners>.

⁵⁰ Jan Ransom, Rikers Commissioner Vincent Schiraldi Says Jails Are ‘Not a System That Works,’ N.Y. TIMES, Dec. 17, 2021, <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/17/nyregion/rikers-island-vincent-schiraldi.html>.

72. Upon launching these units, they went from being very violent environments to having no assaults on staff and no youth-on-youth fights for the remainder of my term as Commissioner.⁵¹ In my observations and through discussions with youth and staff on these model units, an important part of why violence decreased was the return of normalcy represented by contact visits.

73. When we restored visitation rights for all the young men in this unit, correctional staff organized a “Family Visitation Day” and invited me to speak to the youth and families in attendance. Staff decorated the visitation room with balloons and streamers and had pizza and appetizers for the youth, families, and staff to partake in during the celebration.

74. One young man who was widely acknowledged as leading one of the more dangerous gangs in Rikers had a pregnant girlfriend when he was incarcerated and quickly lost his contact visitation privileges due to fighting. As such, he had never touched his son who had been born while he was incarcerated. As I was leaving the visitation room after Family Visitation Day, I vividly remember seeing him curled up with his one-year-old son on a blanket that his mother had brought into the room, putting the baby down for a nap. Several staff later remarked to me how that was the best behavior they had ever seen that young man exhibit.

(c) What effect do in-person visits have on the availability of contraband in a facility?

Answer: In-person visits have not been shown to increase contraband in facilities; in fact, there is evidence showing that contraband circulation *increases* when visitation ceases.

75. In my experience, family contact visitation does not generally increase the presence of contraband in a facility because most contraband enters facilities through staff. One particular experience I had while running the D.C. Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services illustrates this point.

76. When I became Director of Washington, D.C.’s Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS), drug use was rampant in our two youth facilities. Drugs were so readily available that youth who tested negative for drugs in their system upon intake were testing positive for marijuana after 30 days in custody.

77. Based on interviews with staff and youth, we suspected one particular staff member was the facility’s drug “supplier.” He was a “rover” – worked in different units if there was a staff member out sick or on vacation – and the units he worked in had flare ups of drug use when he worked in them.

78. We initially worked with D.C.’s Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to surveil him, although the police were unable to find sufficient evidence for an arrest.

⁵¹ Bellefante, Ginia, A Rare Glimmer of Hope at Rikers Island: Can it Last? N.Y. TIMES, December 17, 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/17/nyregion/rikers-island-vincent-schiraldi.html>

79. While MPD was doing surveillance on him, we were simultaneously negotiating a staff drug testing protocol with our union. When we finalized that protocol, the suspect tested positive for drug use and we were able to dismiss him. Not long after that, the facility experienced zero youth testing positive for drugs, the first time in the two years I was DYRS Director that that happened. Drug use by youth in custody stayed low or non-existent after that. After the suspect was dismissed, many staff who were not willing to inform on him (for fear of being labelled “snitches”) confirmed to me that he had been selling drugs to the youth.

80. Available research demonstrates that eliminating in-person contact visitation does not meaningfully reduce the availability of contraband inside correctional facilities. In fact, some evidence suggests the opposite.

81. When the Knox County⁵² Sheriff’s Office in Tennessee banned in-person visits in 2014 and moved to a video-only system, the change produced “no drop in the rate of reported contraband,” while simultaneously increasing institutional violence, disciplinary infractions, and staff burdens.⁵³ (See Figures I and II).

FIGURE I

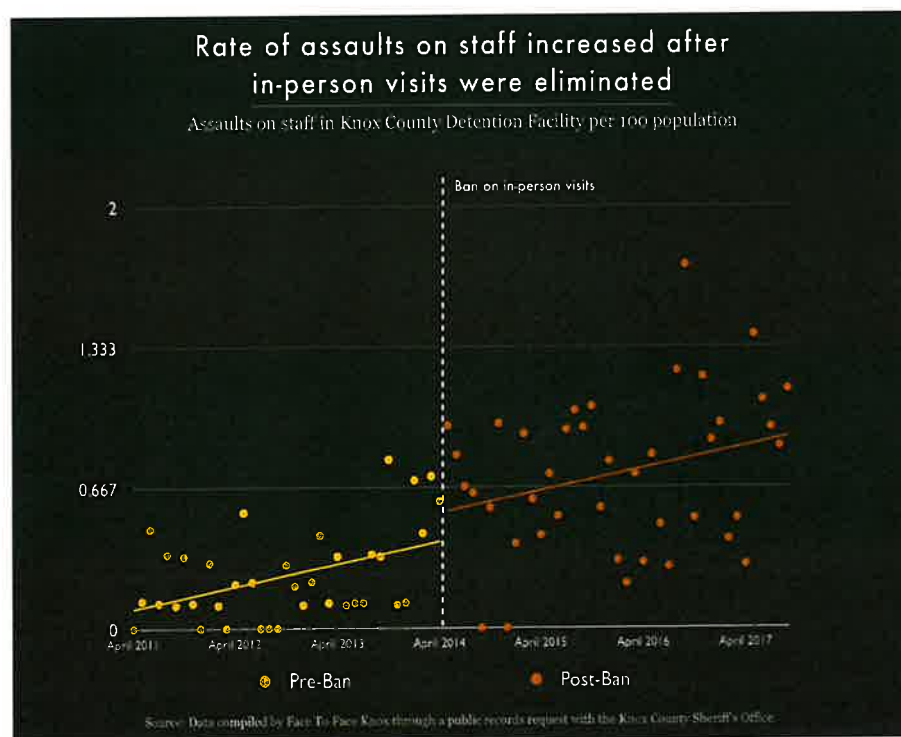
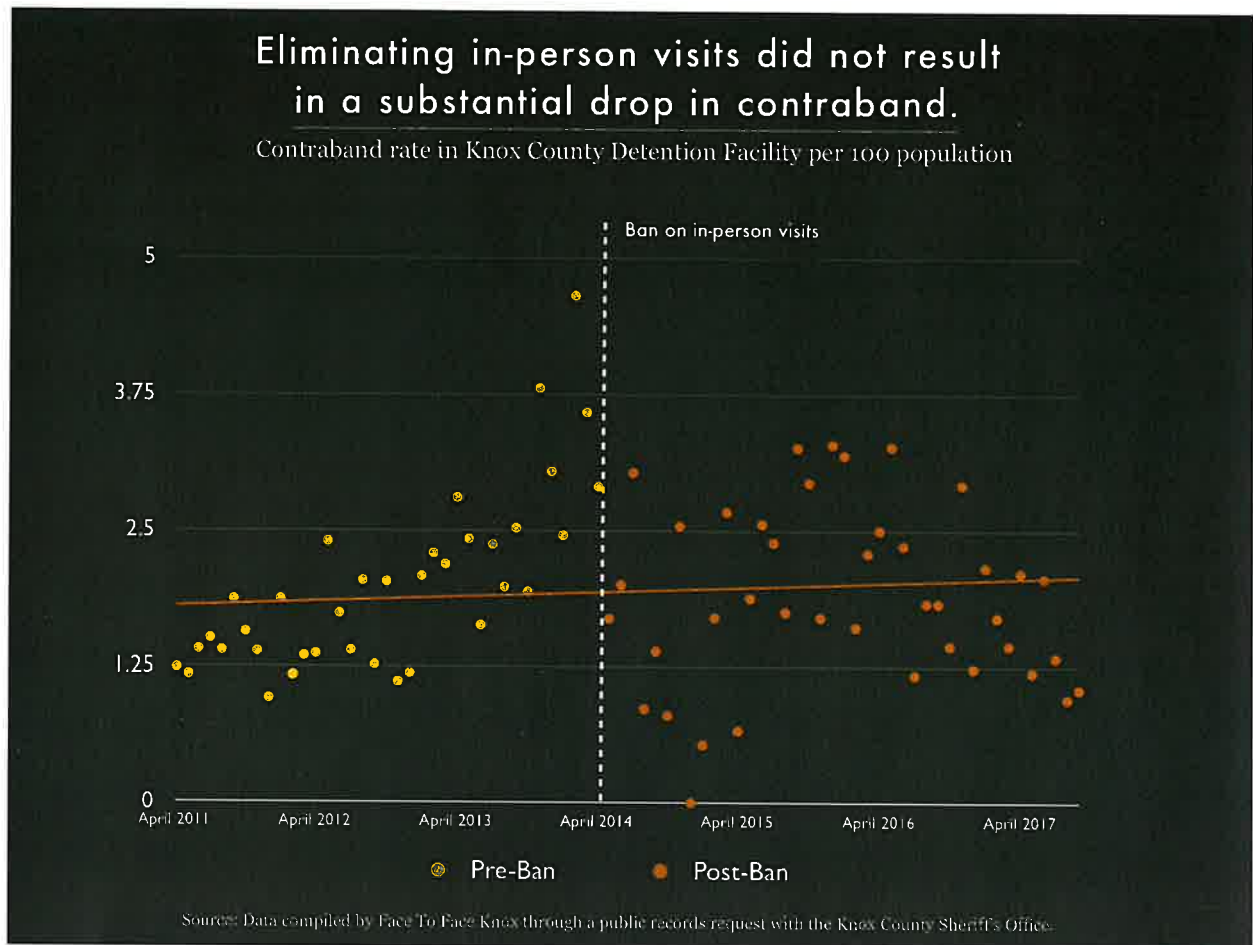


FIGURE II

⁵² Knox County, TN, with a population of 506,748, is similar in size to Solano County, CA, with a population of 455,10.

⁵³ Face to Face Knox, *A Glimmer of Hope: The Impact of the Knox County Jail's Ban on In-Person Visits* (2018), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2018/01/30/knox_report/.



82. Similarly, a 2021 investigation by The Texas Tribune and The Marshall Project found an increase in contraband in Texas prisons after visitation was halted and mail delivery curtailed during the pandemic. The investigative journalists reported the following:

“[S]taff and prisoners say the problem is worse, and agency data show guards are finding just as many drugs and writing up even more prisoners for having them.”

“The main source of the drugs, according to more than a dozen people who lived or worked in Texas prisons over the past year: low-paid employees in understaffed facilities.”

“ ‘There’s more drugs than a year ago,’ said one officer at a maximum-security unit in West Texas. “They’re finding meth daily – a year ago it was just here and there...It’s so easy to get it in...” ”

“Half a dozen other staffers also said that the pandemic has made drug smuggling easier. Officers largely stopped searching each other at the front gate in part because of safety measures and in part because they are too short-handed to do so anyway.”⁵⁴

83. Data from the New York City Department of Correction analyzed in 2021 by THE CITY, an online newspaper, yielded similar findings. Cessation of in-person visitation during the pandemic correlated with more, not less, contraband in the city’s jails. THE CITY examined Department of Correction data on drugs seized in its jails “when only corrections officers, staff, and eventually certain contractors and service providers could enter.” The reporters found:

“Between April of 2020 and May of 2021, correction department authorities seized banned drugs inside city jails more than 2,600 times, according to data obtained by THE CITY.”

“That’s more than double the number of such seizures made during the same time period from 2018 to 2019 when the jail population was larger and there were more people coming and going, Correction department records show.”⁵⁵

84. The CITY article contains the bar chart depicted in Figure III below. That chart reveals:

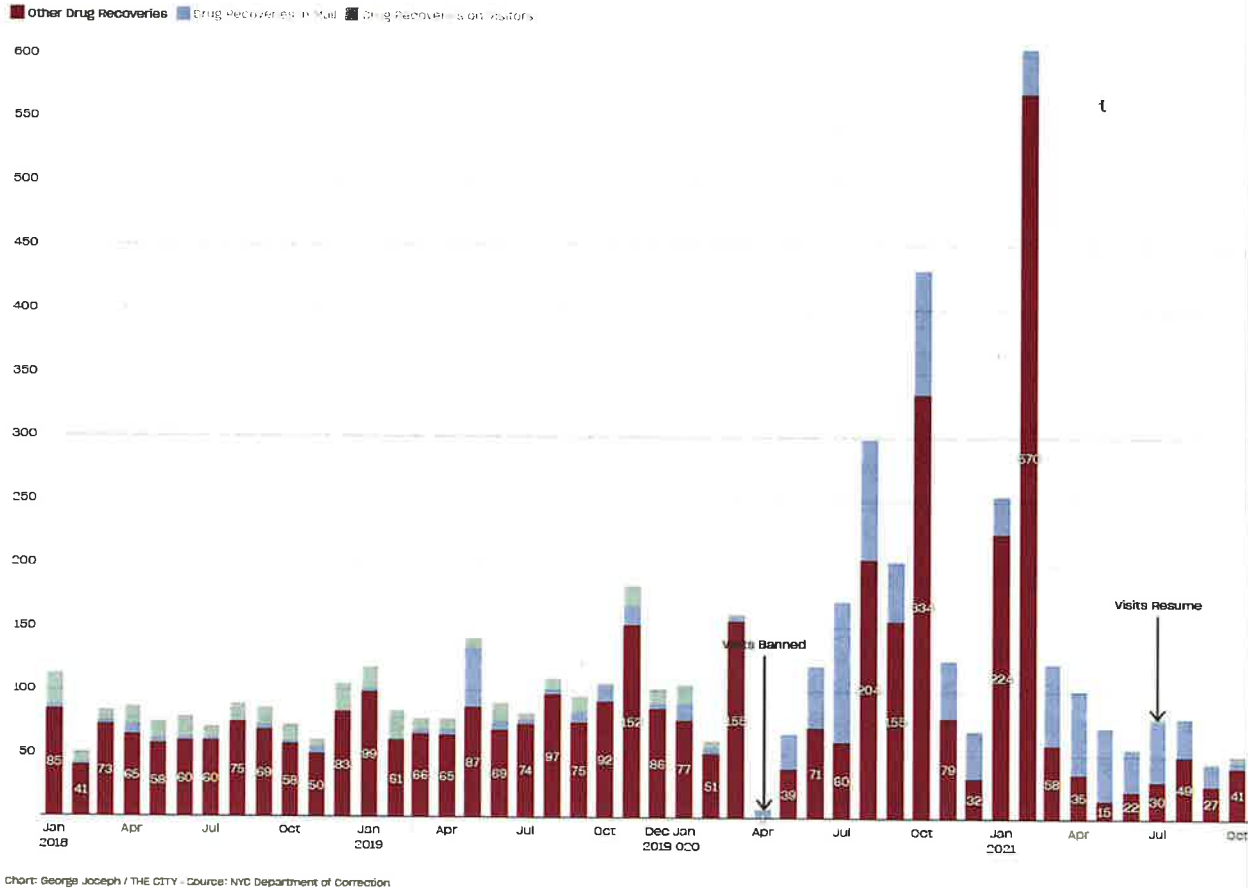
- A very small portion of drug recoveries - or drug seizures - were from visitors both before visitation was banned and after it was restarted.
- A slightly larger portion, but still small relative to the overall number of recoveries, were mail recoveries.
- The overwhelming majority of drug recoveries were from staff.
- Drug recoveries spiked after visitation ceased, declined prior to the reopening of in-person visitation, and remained low after visits resumed in July 2021, during my tenure as Commissioner.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Keri Blakinger, Texas Prisons Stopped In-Person Visits and Limited Mail. Drugs Got in Anyway, MARSHALL PROJECT (Mar. 29, 2021), <https://www.themarshallproject.org/2021/03/29/texas-prisons-stopped-in-person-visits-and-limited-mail-drugs-got-in-anyway>.

⁵⁵ Rosa Goldensohn & Reuven Blau, When Visitors Were Banned from Rikers Island, Even More Drugs Showed Up, THE CITY (Feb. 9, 2022), <https://www.thecity.nyc/2022/02/09/when-visitors-were-banned-from-rikers-island-even-more-drugs-showed-up/>.

⁵⁶ THE CITY, <https://www.thecity.nyc/> (ongoing coverage of contraband issues in New York City jails).

The number of drugs seized in NYC jails spiked during the pandemic lockdown
Monthly drug seizures in NYC jails



85. In a 2024 report by the New York City Department of Investigation (DOI), the DOI noted that “Since 2018, DOI and its law enforcement partners have arrested approximately 38 DOC employees (both uniformed officers and civilians), contractors and volunteers for crimes related to smuggling contraband into DOC facilities.”⁵⁷ Diane Struzzi, Director of Communication for the city’s Department of Investigation, stated “Correction officers and staff are a major entry point for the smuggling of contraband into the City’s jails.”⁵⁸

86. Sadly, it appears that contraband usually enters correctional facilities via staff, rather than contact visits. Contact visits are carefully monitored and visitors are screened upon entering jails and informed verbally and in writing that introducing contraband makes them liable to arrest and prosecution. Inmates are thoroughly searched for contraband after contact visits as well. Staff,

⁵⁷ NYC Department of Investigation, *Report on the Introduction of Contraband into DOC Facilities* (Nov. 20, 2024), <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/doi/reports/pdf/2024/ContrabandRpt.11.20.2024.pdf>.

⁵⁸ Victoria Law, New York City’s Jail Mail Surveillance Expands Despite Security Concerns, INTERCEPT (Jan. 23, 2023), <https://theintercept.com/2023/01/23/nyc-jail-rikers-mail-surveillance-securus/>.

particularly staff experiencing low morale who are disgruntled with their jobs, are more prone to introducing contraband into jail facilities than those who are more engaged in their work.⁵⁹

87. In 2017, when I was at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard (“Harvard Kennedy School”), I served as an advisor on a Policy Analysis Exercise, which is a capstone project for Kennedy School graduate students, which was conducted by Ben Blink. Blink’s project was entitled “Reducing Officer-to-Inmate Contraband Trafficking,” and his client was Alabama Department of Corrections Commissioner Jefferson Dunn.

88. Blink’s exhaustive literature review sheds light on why some staff are prone to introducing contraband into correctional facilities, and which officers are particularly prone to do so:

- Officers who are visibly disengaged from their jobs - having an unkempt appearance, speaking poorly about supervisors and other officers, and arriving late - are recruitment targets for inmates who are looking to import contraband.
- Officers with “non-sharable problems” (personal problems that they don’t feel comfortable discussing at work) are better able to convince themselves that embezzlement is appropriate under certain circumstances.
- Officers - especially male officers - who report that they have poor relationships with their supervisors and peers are more likely to admit to inappropriate behavior with inmates.

89. Blink also conducted interviews with officers, staff, and wardens, analyzed Department of Correction internal data, and conducted a staff survey among corrections staff. Less than half (49%) of those surveyed agreed that employees appeared to be genuinely committed to the department’s mission and less than a quarter agreed that they trusted agency leadership. Blink also concluded:

“Officers make ethical decisions based on cost-benefit analysis: Most officers said that there is a problematically high share of officers who break the rules. The current deterrent to this behavior (suspension) has lost its effectiveness. Officers know that they have ample opportunity to work overtime, and compensate for suspension time.”⁶⁰

90. In other words (a) demoralized staff exhibit a lower ethical threshold for contraband smuggling; and (b) the combination of a low likelihood of being caught, plus the ability to work overtime to compensate for any days a staff member is suspended, often combine to render the potential punishment for contraband smuggling an insufficient deterrent.

91. These findings from news media and scholarly literature (cited throughout), combined with my experience, underscore that contraband is primarily introduced through other channels,

⁵⁹ Ben Blink, *Reducing Officer-to-Inmate Contraband Trafficking: Testing and Scaling Data-Driven Interventions* (Policy Analysis Exercise, Harvard Kennedy School 2017) (unpublished master’s thesis).

⁶⁰ Id. (Blink 2017).

rather than through family visitation, and that replacing contact visits with video calls undermines safety and security instead of enhancing it.⁶¹

(d) What effect do in-person visits have on a facility's budget, and other logistics?

Answer: In my experience, in-person contact visits do not have an appreciable impact on jail budgets because what they cost in staffing time, they make up for in reduced incidents and an overall more peaceful jail environment.

92. Jail systems spend considerable resources - in terms of staff time, monetarily, and with regard to space allocation - to respond to incidents of misbehavior and violence, including but not limited to staff absences on sick and injury leave, monitoring and retraining staff on use of force and restraints, investigations and adjudications of staff and inmate incidents, and use of punitive segregation and maintenance of segregation cells and units. In my experience, these costs and the time jail administrators spend on them dwarf the resources required to host contact visitation which, as noted above, helps reduce incidents of misbehavior and violence and obviates some of those costs.

93. Also, by comparison to incidents like fights and assaults that might require restraints and room confinement using additional, "surge" staff and tactical teams, in-person contact visitation calms the waters in units and helps reduce such incidents in a way that utilizes a more regular and expected staffing pattern.

94. As Commissioner of New York City Correction during Covid, I oversaw the jail while contact visitation had been eliminated. During that time, we utilized a large tactical team throughout Rikers Island to respond to major incidents, as well as numerous staff in each of the Rikers Island jails, who were deployed specifically to respond to violent incidents. As the pandemic dragged on, we began planning for an increase in both contact visits and other programming as a strategy for decreasing violence and increasing staff and inmate well-being. We anticipated that the increased contact visits would permit us to decrease our budget for the large tactical team and various staff deployed to respond to violence incidences. . Unfortunately, before we could implement those changes, the Omicron variant spiked and remained high through the end of my employment, so both contact visitation and program availability remained intermittent. Nevertheless, the process of planning a budget to accommodate increased visitation and decreased violence shows that visits can be accomplished without, on balance, increasing costs or staffing.

(e) Do alternative forms of communication, such as communication vis-a-vis video conversations, phone calls or letters, provide inmates with the same benefits as do in-person contact visits?

⁶¹ Face to Face Knox, *Video Visitation in Knox County Jails: A Human Rights Report* (2015), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/visitation/Knox_County_Video_Visitation_Report_2015.pdf.

Answer: No, alternative forms of communication like phone calls, letters, and video visitation are not a substitute for contact visits but should instead be promoted to supplement in-person visitation.

95. Touch matters. That is why state, national, and professional correctional guidance on visitation consistently stress that virtual visits and letters should not replace in-person contact visitation.

96. Families and incarcerated people alike consistently say the same thing: nothing replaces sitting across from your loved one. Contact visitation builds the connection, stability, and trust that help people succeed inside facilities and when they come home. That young man in our adolescent unit cuddling with his son who I introduced in paragraph 60 could not have done so via Skype. Video and phone calls are useful tools, but they should only ever supplement, not substitute for, the real thing.

97. Some of the guidance documents discussing the importance of using technology to supplement, but not replace, contact visits are collected below.

98. American Bar Association, Standard 23-8.5 (2011):

Other forms of communication may be developed, “provided that such options are not a replacement for opportunities for in-person contact.” (ABA 2011)⁶²

99. Annie E. Casey Foundation (2014):

“[Alternatives such as Skype or FaceTime] complement, but do not replace, in-person visitation opportunities.” (Casey 2014)⁶³

100. Vera Institute of Justice, *Closing the Distance* (2015):

“In-person visits are strongly associated with fewer rule violations and calmer unit climates,” while “video visiting did not replicate these effects and in some cases increased frustration and stress among incarcerated people.” (Vera 2015)⁶⁴

101. Council of State Governments (2024):

“Correctional facilities should offer video visits as a supplement to in-person visits—not as a replacement, because the benefits of in-person visits are so widely documented.” (CSG 2024)⁶⁵

⁶² ABA, *Standards for Criminal Justice: Treatment of Prisoners* § 23-8.5 (3d ed. 2011).

⁶³ Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Juvenile Detention Facility Assessment: Standards Instrument* 141 (2014), <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-juveniledetentionfacilityassessment-2014.pdf>.

⁶⁴ Margaret diZerega et al., *Closing the Distance: The Impact of Video Visiting on Washington State Prisons* (Vera Inst. of Just. 2015), <https://www.vera.org/publications/closing-the-distance>.

⁶⁵ Council of State Governments, *Evidence-Based and Promising Programs and Practices to Support Parents Who Are Incarcerated and Their Children and Families* (2024),

102. Face to Face Knox (2015):

After Knox County eliminated in-person visits, county data showed: “More violence, no drop in the rate of reported contraband, and higher levels of disciplinary infractions, putting more demand on staff.” (Face to Face Knox 2015)⁶⁶

103. Prison Policy Initiative (2018):

“When in-person visits are scrapped in favor of video visits, agencies are likely doing more harm than good ... families overwhelmingly prefer in-person contact for maintaining bonds and reducing stress inside facilities.” (PPI 2018)⁶⁷

104. That view is consistent with national standards and with what I have seen in my own experience. Technology can supplement, but not replace, the warmth and meaningfulness of a contact visit for inmates who, more than those of us outside correctional facilities, crave meaningful interaction with loved ones due to being shut off from such contact which can feel more routine for those of us in the “free world.” The ABA, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Vera Institute, and the Council of State Governments all make clear that video calls cannot match the benefits of in-person contact. And when jurisdictions have tried to go video-only, permanently like Knox County, Tennessee or temporarily like New York City, the results have been more violence, no reduction in contraband, and heavier stress on staff.

105. In my experience, phone and video calls can also be unreliable and frustrating for staff, inmates, and family members to navigate. Phone and video calls can drop or lose audio or video, causing frustration and cutting into time-limited visits. In my time at Rikers Island, video “glitches” resulted in frequent cancelled visits, anger staff and inmates alike.

106. Further, in jail systems that charge for phone and video calls, the costs to families of phone and video calls can be burdensome. More than one in three families with family members in prison and jail report going into debt to pay the cost of staying in touch with their incarcerated loved one.⁶⁸ The costs to families of telecommunications from correctional facilities reached such a high point that, in 2024, the Federal Communications Commission limited the cost of prison phone and video calls. Such calls had risen to as much as \$12 for a 15-minute call. The FCC capped phone calls at \$0.06 per minute for all prisons and large jails, to \$0.12 per minute at very small jails, and to \$0.11 to \$0.25 per minute depending on the type and size of the

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/evidence-based-promising-programs-practices-support-parents-incarcerated>.

⁶⁶ Face to Face Knox, *Video Visitation in Knox County Jails: A Human Rights Report* (2015), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/visitation/Knox_County_Video_Visitation_Report_2015.pdf.

⁶⁷ Prison Policy Initiative, *The Case Against Video Visits* (2018), <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/video.html>.

⁶⁸ Ella Baker Center for Human Rights et al., *Who Pays? The True Cost of Incarceration on Families* (2015), <https://ellabakercenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Who-Pays-FINAL.pdf>

facility.⁶⁹ Unfortunately, this year, the FCC postponed implementation of the caps on telecommunications from correctional facilities.⁷⁰

107. These costs are not only burdensome but can raise questions about the motivation behind cancelling contact visitation, forcing inmates to rely on costly phone or video calls. In Adams County there is no contact visitation and both the County and telecommunication provider generate profits from inmate/family calls.

108. Whatever goal the County and Sheriff hope to achieve by banning in-person visitation in favor of video and phone calls, policies of this sort can leave the impression that profit, not safety or efficient jail administration, are at the root of the contact visit ban.

109. If, in fact, financial remuneration to the Sheriff's Office from the telecommunications contract is *actually, or even partly*, at the root of a contact visit ban, then it may very well be penny wise and pound foolish in that it may end up costing the County more in incidents of violence and deteriorating morale and behavior than it gains in revenue as a "profit center." Further, it is important to note that the costs for videoconferencing do not disappear because the county no longer bears them, but rather they are shifted to the inmates' families – often some of the county's poorest residents who can least afford them.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

110. In their publication promoting family-friendly visitation policies in jails and prisons, the Bureau of Justice Assistance and National Institute of Corrections provide a comprehensive summary of the data and experience that strongly support the importance of in-person contact visitation in correctional facilities:

"Incarceration...inhibits a parent's ability to fulfill their familial responsibilities. Incarcerated parents should be recognized as having responsibility to their children, wanting to be involved in their children's lives, and helping make parenting decisions. Yet, incarceration disrupts familial ties and makes it difficult for incarcerated parents to maintain or mend relationships with their children. In part, this is because correctional facilities have policies and practices that govern contact between incarcerated people and people on the outside. These policies and practices can present barriers to parents' ability to interact and communicate with their children and the individuals and systems that affect their children such as co-parents, caregivers and other family members, teachers, and counselors."

"Though many of these policies and practices are in place to ensure the correctional facility is safe and secure, the existing body of evidence suggests that policies that encourage parent-child contact offer benefits that do not compromise a facility's safety or security. For instance, several studies conclude that policies that provide incarcerated people opportunities to


⁶⁹ Vera Institute of Justice, The FCC Is Capping Outrageous Prison Phone Rates—But Companies Are Still Price-Gouging (July 2022), <https://www.vera.org/news/the-fcc-is-capping-outrageous-prison-phone-rates-but-companies-are-still-price-gouging>.


⁷⁰ FCC, Order Implementing the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act, DA 25-565A1 (May 2025), <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-25-565A1.pdf>.

communicate and interact with their families, through visits and other methods, improve their well-being and adjustment to the correctional environment and lower misconduct and violence in the facility. Increased communication and interaction with family members also lower recidivism rates for incarcerated people after release. Further, studies have not demonstrated that family visits increase the amount of contraband in facilities. Children also benefit by being in contact and communication with their incarcerated parent; evidence suggests this can mitigate the trauma and stress of parental incarceration. Therefore, correctional administrators have an opportunity to minimize the barriers that prevent incarcerated parents from interacting and communicating with their families while maintaining safe and secure facilities.”⁷¹

111. I concur with the National Institute of Corrections, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the American Correctional Association, the American Bar Association, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Colorado legislature, and the numerous other professionals and researchers cited in this report, that in-person, contact visitation is the correctional field’s well-accepted standard for inmate-family visitation. It normalizes inmates in the eyes of correctional staff, reduces inmate incidents and violence, and improves inmate and staff morale and inmate behavior. It is not a meaningful introducer of contraband to facilities and in fact has been correlated with fewer drugs entering jails. It is cost-effective in that fewer incidents reduce the staff time needed to respond to incidents which negates the cost of staff time spent facilitating visitation. And it improves outcomes for inmates post-release who have maintained important, normalizing family contact.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my ability.


Vincent N. Schiraldi, MSW


DATE

⁷¹ Bureau of Justice Assistance & National Institute of Corrections, *Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and Jails: Reducing Barriers to Family Connections* (2019), <https://bja.ojp.gov/library/publications/model-practices-parents-prisons-and-jails-reducing-barriers-family-connections>.

Vincent N. Schiraldi, MSW

vincent.schiraldi@gmail.com

347-559-3699

Government Experience

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services

Secretary, 2023-2025

Appointed by Governor Wes Moore to run and reform Maryland's executive branch youth justice agency, including statewide intake, probation, detention, commitment, and aftercare services. Oversee all aspects of managing a youth services agency with 2,100 employees, 1,800 youth under care, and a \$322 million budget. Among other achievements, initiated the *Thrive Academy* which successfully reduced gun violence among youth under DJS supervision (recipient of the 2024 Council of Juvenile Justice Administrators' Inspiration Innovation Award) and the *Safer, Stronger, Together* initiative in collaboration with Maryland's corrections and human services departments to focus on reducing crime and recidivism in some of Maryland's neighborhoods most heavily impacted by youth crime.

New York City Department of Correction

Commissioner, 2021

Appointed by Mayor Bill de Blasio during the final seven months of his administration to reform and oversee all aspects of New York City's deeply troubled Correction Department including the notorious Rikers Island jails. During the pandemic with thousands of staff sick, quitting/retiring, or on light duty, initiated or expanded efforts to build morale for correctional officers who were faithfully coming to work while disciplining officers for excessive use of force, criminal arrests, and falsifying sick leave. Prior to the Omicron outbreak, worked with the city's Health and Hospital Corporation to achieve a COVID infection rate substantially lower than the city's overall rate. Also, significantly reduced the number of staff calling out sick and the department's use of triple shifts resulting in a decline in fights, uses of force, and assaults on staff. Additionally, launched a staff/youth co-designed young adult unit with youth ages 18 through 21, a population that previously exhibited violence at three times the rate of incarcerated people over age 21. During the two months of its existence prior to my departure from the department (with the change of mayoral administrations), the youth in those new units had no fights or assaults on staff.

New York City Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice

Senior Advisor, 2014 – 2015

Appointed by Mayor Bill de Blasio as Senior Advisor to his Office of Criminal Justice. Developed and promoted policies to improve safety, reduce incarceration and increase fairness in New York City's criminal justice system. Specific portfolio included improving school safety while reducing unnecessary school arrests and suspensions; reducing incarceration and improving outcomes for young adults in New York's criminal justice system; reducing the number of adolescents in city jails and improving conditions at Rikers Island; and raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to eighteen.

New York City Department of Probation**Commissioner, 2010 – 2014**

As an appointee of Mayor Michael Bloomberg, reformed one of the nation's largest probation departments. Established a substantially less correctional culture for our 1000-staff department that actively supervised 30,000 adults and juveniles. Major accomplishments included passage of watershed "Close to Home" legislation that transferred nearly all of New York City's youth from abusive state facilities to community-based programs and facilities within the five boroughs; making the Department's work more community- and evidence-based through the ground-breaking Neighborhood Opportunity Network (NeON) initiative; and substantially reducing failures-to-report and violations of probation. Probation violations dropped by 45% during my tenure with Department boasting the highest completion rate in the state (80% vs. state average of 65%) and a revocation rate one-third the state average. Also raised \$30 million during my tenure to focus rehabilitative resources on young men of color under our Department's supervision.

District of Columbia Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS)**Director, 2005 – 2010**

Directed and reformed the District of Columbia's newly created, cabinet-level juvenile justice agency under Mayors Anthony Williams and Adrian Fenty. Inherited an agency in crisis that was morphing into a full-fledged department that had had 20 directors in the previous 19 years which was on the cusp of being placed into court receivership due to decades of operating in an abusive and unconstitutional manner. Closed the notorious, overcrowded 208-bed Oak Hill Youth Correctional Facility, and replaced it with the state-of-the-art 60-bed New Beginnings Youth Center and 86-bed Youth Services Center. Established a neighborhood based and community-driven continuum of innovative programs. Incarceration and recidivism rates dropped significantly during my tenure. During my tenure, DYRS was named one of the "Top 50" programs by Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government Innovations Awards program and received the A. L. Carlisle award from the Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

Human Services Agency of San Francisco**Foster Parent, 1989**

Foster parent for a seriously emotionally disturbed, delinquent youth for a six-week transitional period following his release from San Francisco's juvenile hall.

New York State Division for Youth**Houseparent/Recreation Coordinator, 1980 - 1982**

Served initially as a live-in house parent to a state-run group home for seven juvenile delinquent boys. Promoted to recreation coordinator of three homes housing 14 girls and 7 boys.

Academic and Nonprofit Experience

Pinkerton Foundation, Visiting Fellow

September 2025 – May 2026

Providing a series of lectures, workshops, and consultations with board, staff, and grantees of the Foundation, along with the broader New York City criminal/juvenile justice community, on best practices in youth and adult justice.

Columbia University School of Social Work, Senior Research Scientist/Adjunct Professor

Co-director/Senior Fellow Columbia University Justice Lab

2017 – 2021; 2022

Co-founded the Justice Lab at Columbia University (with Sociologist Bruce Western) devoted to reducing society's reliance on the criminal justice system as a solution to social problems through research, writing, teaching, and convening scholars, practitioners, policy makers, advocates and formerly incarcerated people. Projects include reducing the footprint and negative impact of community corrections, eliminating youth prisons, and creating a developmentally appropriate response to offending by young adults.

Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management

Senior Research Fellow, 2015 – 2017

Jointly with Academic Chair Bruce Western, directed the Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management for one of the nation's premier government academic institutions, the John F. Kennedy School of Government. Areas of focus included Community Corrections, Mass Incarceration, Young Adult Justice, and Juvenile Justice. Program has approximately doubled in size and budget during my tenure. Recently hosted a series of independent studies and a reading group on young adult justice with graduate students from the Kennedy School, Law School, and School of Education. Co-taught a graduate course in the Harvard Law School on mass incarceration that was cross-listed in Law, Sociology, and at the Kennedy School.

Justice Policy Institute

Founder and Executive Director, Washington, DC – 2002 - 2005

Established and directed a progressive research, public policy, and advocacy organization devoted to reducing society's reliance on incarceration as a solution to social problems. Research and advocacy focused on, among other topics, racial disparities in America's incarceration rate, the tradeoff between funding prisons and higher education, the destructive impact of incarcerating juveniles in adult facilities, the failure of "Three Strikes" laws, media coverage of crime, and approaches to reducing mass incarceration. JPI consistently ranked among the top most frequently quoted think tanks in the United States during my tenure. In addition to national research on the impact of mass incarceration, JPI worked

collaboratively on criminal/juvenile justice campaigns at the Federal level and in Alabama, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland and Texas.

Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice**Founder and Executive Director, Washington, DC and San Francisco, California****1991 - 2002**

Established an innovative private, non-profit criminal/juvenile justice agency that developed alternatives to incarceration, advocated against the mass incarceration of adults and juveniles, and provided mitigation work in death penalty cases. During my tenure, established offices in Hawaii, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Oakland, CA, in addition to anchor offices in San Francisco and Washington, DC.

National Center on Institutions and Alternatives

- **Western Regional Director, San Francisco, CA 1985 – 1991**
- **Case Developer, New York, NY 1982 - 1985**

Established Western Regional Office of private, non-profit criminal/juvenile justice agency. Grew Western Regional Office from a one-person start-up to a multi-program organization with a reputation for cutting-edge advocacy in opposition to California's prison boom that successfully separated from NCIA as the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice in 1991.

Additional Experience**Academic Lecturing****Columbia School of Social Work, Fall 2018; Spring 2020; Fall 2022****Harvard University Law School, Fall 2016****New York University, Silver School of Social Work, Spring 2013****New York University, Wagner School of Public Service, Fall 2012****Georgetown University, Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, 2009-2013****San Francisco State University, 1996**

Taught graduate-level juvenile and criminal justice classes in Harvard Law School, Columbia School of Social Work, NYU Wagner School of Public Service and Silver School of Social Work. Lectured on leadership in certificate program at Georgetown University, which promotes juvenile justice reform through collaborative efforts with key system stakeholders. Taught an undergraduate course on the history of juvenile justice and juvenile justice reform movements at San Francisco State University.

Freelance Commentator**1985 - Present**

Have published commentary pieces in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *New York Daily News*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Marshall Project*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Miami Herald*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *San Jose Mercury News*, *Sacramento Bee*, *Albany Times-Union*, *National Law Journal*, *American City and County*, and *The Conversation*, among others. Regular commentator on Washington, DC's National Public Radio affiliate, WAMU, from 1998 to 2004, *Huffington Post*, from 2015 to 2017, and *Crime Report* from 2015 to 2024.

Boards and Commissions

- **National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine
Committee on Law and Justice, 2023-present**
- **Youth Correctional Leaders for Justice
Co-founder and co-chair, 2019-2021; Steering Committee, 2019-present**
- **Executives Transforming Probation and Parole
Co-founder and co-chair, 2019-2021**
- **Columbia University Justice Lab
Member, Executive Session on the Future of Justice Policy
2018 – 2021**
- **Common Justice
Board Member, 2017 – 2021**
- **Stella Adler Studio
Board Member, 2017 – 2021**
- **Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government
Member, Executive Session on Community Corrections
2013 - 2016**
- **National Academy of Sciences
Committee on Juvenile Justice Reform Implementation
2013 – 2014**
- **New York State Council of Probation Administrators
Member, 2010-2014**
- **Federal Advisory Commission on Juvenile Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention
Member 2007-2008**
- **Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators
Board member and Northeast Regional Coordinator – 2005-2010**
- **Washington, DC Blue Ribbon Commission on Youth Safety and Juvenile Justice
Reform
Advisor, 2001**
- **National Criminal Justice Commission, National Center on Institutions and
Alternatives, Alexandria, VA
Member, 1995 – 1996**
- **California Commission on the Status of African American Men
Advisor, 1992 - 1996**
- **San Francisco City and County, Juvenile Probation Commission
President, 1990 - 1991, Commissioner, 1991 - 1992**
- **California Blue Ribbon Commission on Inmate Population Management
Commissioner, 1988 - 1990**

Training and Technical Assistance

Research Development Associates

Los Angeles County Probation Governance Study – 2017– 2018

Co-principal Investigator on comprehensive evaluation of the Los Angeles County Probation Department. Los Angeles Probation is the nation's largest department with 6,600 staff and a budget of \$840 million.

City University of New York

Institute for State and Local Government – 2015- 2017; 2019-2021

Serve as part of an expert panel to evaluate and advise on probation reforms in 10 separate jurisdictions (2019-2021).

Served as part of a consulting team assisting the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice and Manhattan District Attorney Cyrus Vance to develop a model approach to young, court-involved adults in New York City (2015-2017).

California Leadership Academy

2015 – 2016

Served as a member of a consultant panel designing an innovative correctional facility for young adults incarcerated in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Cuyahoga County Technical Assistance

Annie E. Casey Foundation

Cleveland, Ohio (2002-2003)

Worked as part of a team to analyze Cuyahoga County's (Cleveland), Ohio's use of secure detention and made recommendations for reform as part of the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative.

State of Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility Study

Hawaii, March - July 1988

At the request of the Hawaii Department of Corrections, the Hawaii Legislature and ACLU National Prison Project, led a team that recommended a model juvenile correctional system designed to assure public safety while reducing the number of youths incarcerated in secure custody. In 1989, the Hawaii Legislature adopted our recommendations, created the Office of Youth Services and closed the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.

National Institute of Corrections Technical Assistance Reports

Sonoma County, California, August 1987

Santa Cruz County, California, June 1987

Through funding from the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, researched the programs and policies in place in both counties and advised on potential jail population reduction measures.

Publications

- Gajwani, Seema and Schiraldi, V. (Forthcoming Fall 2025). “An innovative model of community investment.” Yale Law School, Justice Collaboratory, The Notebook.
- Chester, L., Shefner, R., and Schiraldi, V. (2024). “Emerging Adult Justice: America’s Recent Attempts to Apply Research to Policies and Practices.” American Bar Association, Criminal Justice Magazine.
- Schiraldi, V. (2023). *Mass Supervision: Probation, Parole, and the Illusion of Safety and Freedom*. New York, NY: The New Press.
- Lopoo, E., Schiraldi, V. and Ittner, T. (2023). “How Little Supervision Can We Have?” Annual Review of Criminology 6.
- Bradner, K., Schiraldi, V., Mejia, N., and Lopoo, E. (2020, August). More Work to Do: Analysis of Probation and Parole in the United States, 2017-2018. The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- Schiraldi, V. (2020, June). Can We Eliminate the Youth Prison? [And What Should We Replace It With?]. The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- Bradner, K. & Schiraldi, V. (2020, March). Racial Inequities in New York Parole Supervision. The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- Chester, L., Sussman, M., Carey, N., and Schiraldi, V. (2019, November). Report to Vermont Legislature on Raise the Age (Act 201). The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- Siringil Perker, S., Chester, L. and Schiraldi, V. (2019, January). Emerging Adult Justice in Illinois: Towards an Age-Appropriate Approach. The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- Williams, J., Schiraldi, V. & Bradner, K. (2019, January). The Wisconsin Community Corrections Story. The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- Matthews, S., Schiraldi, V. & Chester, L. (2018, May). Youth Justice in Europe: Experience of Germany, the Netherlands, and Croatia in Providing Developmentally Appropriate Responses to Emerging Adults in the Criminal Justice System, Justice Evaluation Journal.
- Schiraldi, V. (2018, April). The Pennsylvania Community Corrections Story. The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- Butts, J. & Schiraldi, V. (2018, March). Recidivism Reconsidered: Preserving the Community Justice Mission of Community Corrections. Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management, Harvard Kennedy School.
- Schiraldi, V., et al. (2018, January). Too Big to Succeed: The Impact of the Growth of Community Corrections and What Should be Done About It. The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- Schiraldi, V. & Arzu, J. Less is More in New York: An Examination of the Impact of State Parole Violations on Prison and Jail Populations. (2018, January). The Justice Lab, Columbia University.
- M. Jacobson, V. Schiraldi, R. Daly, & E. Hotez. (2017). Less Is More: How Reducing Probation Populations Can Improve Outcomes. National Institute of Justice, Harvard Kennedy School.
- Chester, L. & Schiraldi, V. (2016, December). Public Safety and Emerging Adults in Connecticut: Providing Effective and Developmentally Appropriate Responses for Youth Under Age 21. Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management. Harvard Kennedy School.

- Schiraldi, V. (2016, Oct.). Confessions of a Failed “HOPE-er,” *Criminology and Public Policy*, 15(4).
- Greene, J. & Schiraldi, V. (2016, Oct.). Better by Half: The New York City Story of Winning Large Scale Decarceration while Increasing Public Safety, *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, 29(1).
- P. McCarthy, V. Schiraldi, & M. Shark. The Future of Youth Justice: A Community-Based Alternative to the Youth Prison Model. National Institute of Justice, Harvard Kennedy School. (2016).
- Schiraldi, V., Western, B., & Bradner, K. (2016). Community Justice Response to Young Offenders. National Institute of Justice, Harvard Kennedy School.
- Schiraldi, V. & Western, B. (2015, Fall). Time to Rethink the Age of Adult Court Jurisdiction, *Translational Criminology*, 9-11.
- Schiraldi, V., Schindler M., & Galliday S. (2011). The End of the Reform School? In F. Sherman & F. Jacobs (Eds.), *Juvenile Justice: Advancing Research, Policy, and Practice*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley & Sons.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2004, Aug.). *Swing States: Crime, Prisons and the Future of the Nation*. Washington, DC: Schiraldi, V., Lotke, E. & Stromberg, D.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2004, July). *Still Striking Out: Ten Years of California’s Three Strikes*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi, S. Ehlers & J. Ziedenberg.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2004, June). *Race and Incarceration in Maryland*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & J. Ziedenberg.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2004, Mar.). *Treatment or Incarceration: National and State Findings on the Efficacy and Cost Savings of Drug Treatment Versus Imprisonment*, Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi, D. McVay & J. Ziedenberg.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2003, Nov.). *Cost and Benefits? -The Impact of Drug Imprisonment in New Jersey*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & J. Ziedenberg.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2003, Aug.). *Education & Incarceration*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi, B. Western, & J. Ziedenberg.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2003, Apr.). *Returning Adult Offenders in DC -A Road Map to Neighborhood Based Reentry*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi, T. Roche, & J. Ziedenberg.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2002, Aug.). *Cellblocks or Classrooms? The Funding of Higher Education and Corrections and Its Impact on African American Men*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & J. Ziedenberg.
- Schiraldi, V. (2002). Prison Population in the United States. In *The Encyclopedia of Crime and Punishment*. (vol. 1). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2002). *Workforce and Youth Development – Barriers and Promising Approaches to Workforce and Youth Development for Young Offenders*. Baltimore, MD: V. Schiraldi, D. Brown, S. Maxwell, & E. DeJesus.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2002, Aug.). *Cutting Correctly: Prison Policies in Times of Fiscal Crisis*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi, & J. Greene.
- Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2001). *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Racial Disparities in Juvenile Detention*. Baltimore, MD: V. Schiraldi, B. V. Smith, E. Hoytt, & J. Ziedenberg.
- Building Blocks for Youth, Youth Law Center. (2001). *Off Balance: Youth, Race and Crime in the News*. Washington, DC: L. Dorfman & V. Schiraldi.
- Schiraldi, V. & Ziedenberg, J. (2001). How Distorted Coverage of Crime Affects Public Policy. In W. Ayers, B. Dohrn, & R. Ayers (Eds.), *Zero Tolerance: Resisting the Drive for Punishment in Our Schools*. New York, NY: The New Press.

- Building Blocks for Youth, Youth Law Center. (2001). *A Tale of Two Jurisdictions: Youth Crime and Detention Rates in Maryland & the District of Columbia*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi, M. Males & L. Feldman.
- Justice Policy Institute. (2000). *School House Hype – Two Years Later*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi, K. Brooks & J. Ziedenberg.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2000, May). *Second Chances: Giving Kids a Chance to Make a Better Choice* (OJJDP Bulletin NCJ 181680). Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi, et. al.
- Justice Policy Institute. (1998). *School House Hype – School Shootings and the Real Risk Kids Face in America*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & J. Ziedenberg.
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- Justice Policy Institute. (1997, Oct.). *The Pods of Elmore County: A Glimpse Behind the Rhetoric of the Juvenile Crime Bill*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & J. Ziedenberg.
- Justice Policy Institute. (1997, July). *The Risks Juveniles Face when Incarcerated with Adults*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & J. Ziedenberg.
- Justice Policy Institute. (1997, Mar.). *Striking Out: The Crime Control Impact of Three Strikes Laws*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & T. J. Ambrosio.
- Justice Policy Institute. (1997, Mar.). *From Classrooms to Cellblocks: Destructive Policies Eroding DC's Communities*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & T. J. Ambrosio.
- Justice Policy Institute. (1997, Feb.). *From Classrooms to Cellblocks: A National Perspective*. Washington, DC: V. Schiraldi & T. J. Ambrosio.
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- Schiraldi, V. & Macallair, D. (1996). Framing the Framers: Shaping the Debate on Juvenile Crime in San Francisco. In S. Iyengar & R. Reeves (Eds.). *Do the Media Govern?*
- *Politicians, Voters and Reporters in America*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice. (1994, Oct). *Racial Disparities in the Charging of Los Angeles County's Third "Strike" Cases*. San Francisco, CA: V. Schiraldi & M. Godfrey.
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- Schiraldi, V. (1994). Corrections and Higher Ed Compete for California Dollars; Corrections Winning. *Overcrowded Times: Solving the Prison Problem*.
- Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice. (1991). *Parole Violators in California: A Waste of Money, A Waste of Time*. San Francisco, CA: V. Schiraldi, A. Costello & R. Garnett.
- Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice. (1991) *Concrete and Crowds: 100,000 Prisoners of the State*. San Francisco, CA: V. Schiraldi & R. Garnett.
- Schiraldi, V. (1990) The Prison Dilemma: Should We Lock 'Em All Up? *The San Francisco Attorney* (October/November 1990).
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- Schiraldi, V. (1990). Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System: A Model for Reform. *Federal Probation*, (September 1990, pp. 58-62).

Selected Presentations

- *The Proper Use of Drug Testing for People on Probation*. (December 2022). SEICHE Center for Health and Justice, Yale University.
- *Reforming Community Supervision: What South Africa and the U.S. Can Learn from One Another*. (November 2022). Capetown, South Africa at a conference co-hosted by the Robben Island Museum and the Incarceration Nation Network.
- *How can we fix Rikers Island?* (October 2022). Presentations to the New York City Bar Association, New York County Defenders Association, and the Vera Institute of Justice.
- *How Fines and Fees Erode Justice for those under Supervision*. (September 2022). Oxford University.
- *Race and Community Supervision in Pennsylvania*. (August 2020). Plenary Panel. Confronting Race & Bending the Arc of our Criminal Justice System toward Justice, Clifford Scott Green Chapter of the Judicial Council, 25th Anniversary.
- *Supervision Reform in Wisconsin*. (July 2020). Milwaukee Criminal Justice Council.
- *Can We Eliminate Youth Prisons?* (June 2020). Square One Initiative.
- *Emerging Adult Justice and Raising the Age of California's Youth Justice System*. (December 2019). Keynote Presentation. California Chief Probation Officers Association.
- *New Frontiers in Juvenile Justice: Expanding Juvenile Court Jurisdiction to 18- and 19-Year-Olds*. (March 2019). Plenary Panel. National Conference of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.
- *The Wisconsin Community Corrections Story*. (February 2019). Milwaukee Criminal Justice Council.
- *Too Big to Succeed: Has Community Corrections Grown Beyond Its Useful Capacity?* Keynote presentations to the Oregon Justice Reinvestment Summit (February 2019); the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce (January 2019); and the County Chief Adult Probation and Parole Officers Association of Pennsylvania (September 2018).
- *Testimony of Vincent N. Schiraldi, on behalf of five former Commissioners of New York City Probation, before the New York State Assembly Standing Committees on Codes, Health, Governmental Operations, and Alcoholism and Drug Abuse*. (October 2018).
- *Unfinished Business: Changing Cultures/Changing Minds of Juvenile Justice Law Enforcement: What remains to be done to fundamentally alter the ethos, & most impact law enforcement in America's JJ system*. (October 2018). John Jay College of Justice, Center on Media, Crime and Justice.
- *The Future of Youth Justice – Moving Away from Youth Prisons*, National Conference of State Legislators, September 2017.
- *Lessons for Australian Officials from the U.S. Juvenile Justice Experience*, at the University of Sydney (Sydney, AU), the University of Queensland (Brisbane, AU), and Jesuit Social Services National Symposium (Melbourne, AU), March 2017.
- *How New York City Halved its Incarceration Rate and Reduced Crime*, Harvard Club, New York City, December 2016.
- *A Community-based Approach to Juvenile Justice*, United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, October 2016.

- *Creating a Developmentally Appropriate Approach to Young, Court-Involved Adults*, National Summit on Preventing Youth Violence, Department of Justice, Baltimore, MD, June 2016.
- *Alternatives to Incarcerating Juveniles*, Organization of the American States. December 2015.
- *Community-based Responses to Young Adults*. Columbia University School of Law, Justice Forum. November 2015.
- Forum on Young Adult Justice in the U.S. Justice Department's Great Hall of Justice (Opening Remarks by Attorney General Loretta Lynch), September 2015.
- *What Our Incarceration Policies Tell Us about Ourselves*, Keynote, University of Baltimore School of Law, March 2015.
- *Young Adults and America's Criminal Justice System*, Bi-partisan Conference on Criminal Justice, Washington, DC, March 2015.
- *Young Adult Justice in the US and UK – A Burgeoning Area of Reform*, Keynote at Transition to Adulthood Conference, London, England, February 2015.
- *Mass Incarceration in America*, Wits University, Johannesburg, South Africa, August 2014.
- *Young Adult Justice. Is a "Third Way" Warranted?* Organized and moderated panel with Bruce Western and Alice Goffman, Annie E. Casey Foundation Annual Conference, June 2014
- *Young Adult Justice*, National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Improving the Health, Safety and Well-Being of Young Adults, April 2014.
- *Raise the Age, Turn the Page* Keynote, John Jay University, November 2013.
- *Realigning Juvenile Justice – A Safe and Effective Approach to Juvenile Justice Reform*, National Association of Counties Annual Conference, 2012
- *Innovative partnerships in community justice* – a series of presentations and meetings with the leadership of the British juvenile justice system and the City of London regarding ways to create community based justice systems. November 2011
- Training on Probation Services for new judges in New York City, 2010 and 2011
- *Replicating the Missouri Model –DC's Experience so far*, Wisconsin Legislative Council, Special Committee on High Risk Juvenile Offenders, 2008
- *A Road Map for Juvenile Justice Reform*, Annie E. Casey Foundation Congressional Briefing/Panel Discussion, Washington, DC, 2008
- Congressional Roundtable on the Youth Promise Act, Congressman Bobby Scott, Chair, House Judiciary Committee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, Washington, DC, 2008
- *Using Positive Youth Development to Turn Young Lives Around*, Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators, 2008
- *New Developments in Juvenile Justice Reform*, Keynote, University of Richmond, School of Law, 2008
- *Using Best Practices to Promote Juvenile Justice Reform*, Florida Blueprint Commission on Juvenile Justice, 2007
- *Race and Incarceration in Maryland*, Maryland House Judiciary Committee – Special Session, January 2004
- *Prison Population Growth in America*, Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, January 2002.

- *Reforming the District of Columbia's Juvenile Justice System*, before the Blue Ribbon Commission on Youth Safety and Juvenile Justice Reform, Washington, DC, 2001
- *Coverage of Violent Crime in the News Media*, Dartmouth University, December 2001
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1999
- *Race and the Juvenile Justice System*, Keynote, William and Mary School of Law, 1998
- Presentation before Congressional Black Caucus hearings on Violent Juvenile Crime, 1997
- University of Minnesota Law School Judicial Sentencing Training Workshop, 1996
- California Department of Corrections - Leadership Training Institute, 1994 - 1995
- California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association Annual Meeting, 1994
- Western Society of Criminology Annual Meetings (1991, 1993, 1994). Keynoted the 1991 conference during which I received the June Morrison-Tom Gitchoff Founders Award
- American Society of Criminology (1991, 1999, 2012, 2015, 2018)
- American Correctional Association (1988, 1998)
- Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Council (California), 1992
- California Center for Judicial Education and Research (1991, 1992)

Media Appearances

Media appearances include *Today Show*, CBS' *Early Show*, *Nightline*, *CBS Evening News*, *NBC Nightly News*, *PBS News Hour*, National Public Radio, Fox News, British Broadcasting System (Radio and Television), Canadian Broadcasting System (Radio and Television), Cable News Network (CNN), and MSNBC, among others. Print interviews include the *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, *Baltimore Sun*, *US News and World Report*, *Newsweek*, *Economist*, *the Advocate*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Boston Globe*, *San Francisco Examiner*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *the Sacramento Bee*, *the New York Daily News*, *the Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, *the San Jose Mercury News*, *the Miami Herald*, *the San Diego Union-Tribune*, *the Orange County Register*, *the Oakland Tribune*, *the Atlanta Journal Constitution*, *the Marshall Project*, and *the Criminal Justice Report*, among others.

Education

Masters in Social Work, New York University, 1983.

Bachelor of Arts, Social Psychology, Binghamton University, 1981.



1601 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20009

October 12, 2025

VIA EMAIL

Vincent N. Schiraldi
vincent.schiraldi@gmail.com

Re: Potential litigation relating to jail conditions in Colorado

Dear Vincent Schiraldi,

This letter confirms the consulting expert retention agreement between you ("Expert") and Civil Rights Corps, Public Justice, Singleton Schreiber, Spero Justice Center, and Maxted Law LLC ("Plaintiffs' Counsel"), as counsel for and on behalf of potential Plaintiffs in connection with the above-referenced litigation against certain public entities, private corporations, and their employees regarding the unconstitutional elimination of in-person contact visits at the Adams County Jail (the "Matter").

1. Nature of Retention

Expert's retention is for the purpose of providing expertise to, and otherwise assisting, Plaintiffs' Counsel, and such other personnel as Plaintiffs' Counsel may direct, in representing Plaintiffs in the Matter. Specifically, Expert is retained to produce one or more expert reports in compliance with the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure and to provide expert testimony at trial and any other proceeding regarding jail conditions in certain jails in Colorado including specifically jail visitation options and the elimination of in-person family visits.

It is agreed that, in connection with this matter, Expert will only undertake projects mutually agreed to and authorized by Plaintiffs' Counsel. All work performed by Expert pursuant to this engagement will be at the request of and under the supervision of Plaintiffs' Counsel.

2. Term of Retention

The term of Expert's retention shall be for as long as the Matter is pending. The Matter shall be deemed pending until a final judgment or order terminating the Matter has been entered and either the time to appeal from such judgment or order has expired without any appeal having been taken or, if any timely appeal or appeals have been taken with respect to such judgment or order, there has been a final determination of such appeal or appeals that finally terminates the Matter.

3. Termination

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2 above, Expert's retention may be terminated at any time by Plaintiffs' Counsel or by Expert upon fifteen days written notice.

If Plaintiffs' Counsel exercises its right of termination, Expert shall, if requested by Plaintiffs' Counsel, bring to an orderly conclusion whatever project or projects Expert is then working on in connection with this agreement and deliver the work product to Plaintiffs' Counsel within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed thirty days, from the notice of termination.

4. Compensation

In consideration for the services rendered by Expert pursuant to section 1, Plaintiffs' Counsel agrees to pay Expert's fees and costs based on Expert and Expert's team's standard hourly rates for the time spent and expenses incurred performing responsibilities under the engagement described in this letter up to a maximum of \$10,000. Expert will make every effort to keep fees and costs below this maximum. Expert will not incur fees or costs in excess of this maximum without prior approval from Plaintiffs' Counsel. It is agreed that Expert's rate under this agreement will be \$300 per hour, except that time spent traveling (and not performing expert work) will be billed at a rate of \$100 per hour. Expert will be entitled to full reimbursement (without mark-up) of out-of-pocket expenses, reasonably and necessarily incurred in connection with the performance of Expert's responsibilities on behalf of Plaintiffs, which amount is included in the \$10,000 maximum.

Expert must bill in 0.1-hour (six-minute) increments. Any disputes relating to billing or compensation will be resolved under Colorado law.

Plaintiffs' Counsel shall have sole responsibility under this engagement for compensating Expert for Expert's services. Statements for Expert's fees and expenses shall separately identify fees and expenses with respect to this engagement and shall be prepared in accordance with Expert's standard and customary practice and rendered monthly. The invoices should be emailed to:

- Kevin S. Hannon, khannon@singletonschreiber.com
- Jessica Miranda, jmiranda@singletonschreiber.com

Expert will have the option to receive the funds electronically. Otherwise, Expert will receive payment by check.

Each monthly statement will be paid promptly, but not later than within sixty days of its receipt by Plaintiffs' Counsel.

5. Other Retention and Activities; Conflicts of Interest

a. Expert may accept other retention during this engagement and thereafter, provided that, during the pendency of the Matter, Expert does not accept (a) any other retention or employment pertaining to the Matter or (b) any retention or employment that conflicts with the Plaintiffs' interests or would otherwise be inconsistent with the performance of Expert's then-remaining work commitments under this Agreement, unless Expert receives the prior consent of Plaintiffs' Counsel with regard to any such retention or employment, which cannot be

unreasonably withheld. Neither Expert nor anyone else in the Expert's employ with access to any information supplied by Plaintiffs' Counsel will publish any article, book, note or other written product or perform any work for a future employer that relies on or requires the disclosure of any information Expert learned about in the course of completing Expert's analysis in this Matter that is not otherwise publicly available without the written permission of Plaintiffs' Counsel, which cannot be unreasonably withheld.

b. Presently, Expert is not aware of any conflict of interest that would impede Expert's retention. If a conflict should arise, Expert will notify Plaintiffs' Counsel immediately and will work with Plaintiffs' Counsel in attempting to resolve the conflict.

6. Confidentiality

a. In order for Expert to carry out Expert's responsibilities hereunder, it may be necessary for Plaintiffs' Counsel, Plaintiffs, and their employees, representatives, and agents, to disclose to Expert and Expert's employees and consultants their legal theories, privileged information and attorney work product, and other confidential and/or proprietary information. Accordingly, it is agreed that during and after the period of Expert's engagement hereunder, Expert and Expert's employees and consultants will not disclose any information, attorney work product, opinions, facts, data, or other confidential and/or proprietary information disclosed to them in connection with Expert's engagement hereunder to any person or entity, including persons, businesses, or instrumentalities of government, to whom disclosure has not been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel. Such authorization shall not be unreasonably withheld. Such obligation extends to information regarding this matter disclosed to Expert and Expert's employees and consultants by Plaintiffs' Counsel on behalf of Plaintiffs prior to your signing of this agreement. Nothing in this agreement, however, shall be construed as prohibiting such a disclosure pursuant to a valid court order, consistent with section 6b hereof.

b. All documents and other materials generated or prepared by Expert or Expert's employees and consultants in connection with Expert's activities hereunder shall be considered work product prepared for the Matter, and shall be marked "Expert Work Product."

c. Some materials that Plaintiffs' Counsel will ask Expert and Expert's employees and consultants to review and consider may be subject to additional confidentiality requirements pursuant to the Parties' agreed protective order. Expert acknowledges that Expert and anyone assigned by Expert to work on the Matter will be advised regarding the maintenance of materials designated as confidential pursuant to that agreed protective order. All documents and other materials generated or prepared by Expert or Expert's employees and consultants in connection with such protected materials shall be considered confidential work product prepared for the Matter, and shall be marked "Confidential Expert Work Product." All such documents and materials shall remain or become the property of Plaintiffs' Counsel and Plaintiffs and shall be segregated and maintained by Expert in separate files.

d. During and after the period of Expert's retention hereunder, Expert and Expert's employees and consultants will not disclose to any entity or person, other than to Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Counsel, any documents or other materials provided to Expert or generated or prepared by or for Expert in connection with this engagement that are not otherwise publicly

available, unless disclosure to that entity or person has been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel (which cannot reasonably be withheld) or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

e. It is agreed that if any person or entity to whom disclosure has not been authorized in writing by Plaintiffs' Counsel requests, subpoenas, or otherwise seeks to obtain any theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials that have been disclosed or provided to Expert by Plaintiffs' Counsel or Plaintiffs, or that have been generated or prepared by or for Expert in connection with Expert's activities hereunder, or relate or refer in any way to Expert's work pursuant to this Agreement, Expert immediately shall inform Plaintiffs' Counsel, and take such measures as Plaintiffs' Counsel may deem necessary or appropriate to resist disclosure of such theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials. Except for measures requiring immediate action to preserve the status quo, Expert shall consult with Plaintiffs' Counsel prior to taking any legal action or making any decision in connection with any such request or subpoena.

7. Return of Materials to Plaintiffs' Counsel

It is agreed that, except to the extent that Plaintiffs' Counsel agrees differently in writing (and such agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld), upon the termination or expiration of this agreement, Expert shall either destroy or deliver to Plaintiffs' Counsel all documents and other materials describe in paragraph 6(c) that are subject to additional confidentiality restrictions and/or marked Confidential Expert Work Product, including copies thereof, that:

- a. have been provided to Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement, or
- b. embody or disclose in any way any theories, opinions, facts, data, information, documents, or other materials disclosed or provided to Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement, or
- c. have been, or are in the process of being, prepared by Expert or for Expert in connection with Expert's work pursuant to this agreement.

8. Miscellaneous

It is agreed that all of Expert's obligations under paragraphs 5 through 7 of this agreement shall survive the termination or expiration of this Agreement.

9. Entire Agreement

This Agreement contains the complete, full, and exclusive understanding of Plaintiffs' Counsel and Expert, and the payment for said services, and supersedes any and all other oral or written agreements between the parties hereto with respect to this subject matter.

If you agree to the terms set forth above, kindly execute and date this letter and return it to me.

Civil Rights Corps

Exhibit N

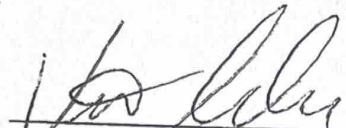
 10.14.25

Elizabeth Rossi
As Counsel for Plaintiffs

Agreed to and accepted:

Expert

By:


Vincent N. Schiraldi

Date:

10/13/25

Invoice

10/23/25

Vincent N. Schiraldi, MSW
6615 Gude Ave.
Takoma Park, MD 20912
Phone: 347-559-3699
Email: vincent.schiraldi@gmail.com

Description – September Fees	Date(s)	Hours	Rate/ hr	Amount
Tk w/atty, assistant	9/10/25	.8	\$300	\$240
Review materials; research; write atty	9/11/25	2.2	\$300	\$660
Tk w/assistant	9/13/25	.8	\$300	\$240
Write/edit dec; review research	9/21/25	2.3	\$300	\$690
Review research/write dec	9/22/25	3.7	\$300	\$1,110
Edit/write dec	9/25/25	2.8	\$300	\$840
Review research/write dec	9/27/25	3.7	\$300	\$1,110
Review research/write dec	9/28/25	4.2	\$300	\$1,260
Review research/write dec	9/30/25	1.8	\$300	\$540
Review/edit dec; write atty	10/2/25	3.7	\$300	\$1,110
Tk w/atty	10/10/25	.8	\$300	\$240
Writing/editing dec	10/13/25	5	\$300	\$1,500
Writing/editing dec	10/21/25	2	\$300	\$600
Write/edit dec; tk w/atty	10/22/25	1	\$300	\$300
VS Subtotal Total		34.8	\$300	\$10,440
Efty Sharony (assistant)			\$100	
TOTAL				

Please make payment to:
Vincent Schiraldi
6615 Gude Ave.
Takoma Park, MD 20912

Payment Due Upon Receipt	\$
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Thank you!

Invoice: Research & Support

BILL TO:
Vincent Schiraldi 12/31/20

DATE	DESCRIPTION	HOURS	RATE	AMOUNT
9-13-25	Discussion with Schiraldi, outlined research scope and strategy.	3.0	\$100.00	\$300.00
9-17-25	Research & Drafting	2.5	\$100.00	\$250.00
9-19-25	Research & Drafting	3.0	\$100.00	\$300.00
9-20-25	Research & Writing & Citations	3.0	\$100.00	\$300.00
9-23-25	Research & Drafting	2.5	\$100.00	\$250.00
9-25-25	Research, Editing & Drafting	4.0	\$100.00	\$400.00
9-26-25	Research & Writing & Citations.	3.5	\$100.00	\$350.00
9-28-25	Research	2.0	\$100.00	\$200.00
9-29-25	Discussion with Schiraldi & Research & Writing	1.75	\$100.00	\$175.00
9-30-25	Review & Citations	3.25	\$100.00	\$325.00
10-1-25	Writing & Editing	3.0	\$100.00	\$300.00
10-2-25	Research & Editing	2.25	\$100.00	\$225.00
10-13-25	Research & Editing	1.0	\$100.00	\$100.00

Total	\$3,475.00
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