

Reaching Out: A Handbook for Parents Incarcerated in Wisconsin



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Reaching Out: A Handbook for Parents Incarcerated in Wisconsin

*Note: Caregivers to children of incarcerated parents may be male or female. To keep the wording in this handbook simple and avoid using “he/she” or “him/her” over and over, we have chosen to refer to the caregiver as “she” or “her.” Likewise, the incarcerated parents may be male or female. In this handbook, we have chosen to refer to the incarcerated parent as “he” or “him.” We have also chosen to refer to the child as “he” or “him.”

Introduction

Being in prison does not end your duties as a parent. . . nor does it end all of the rewards. Being away does make it much harder to stay connected to your children. You will have to work at being involved in their lives. You will have to “reach out” to strengthen the bonds that keep the family together.

The incarcerated parent, the child, and the child’s caregiver all suffer from the parent being in prison. The longer the parent and child are separated, the more likely they are to grow apart.

The imprisonment of a parent often causes a family’s financial and living situations to get worse. These problems can result in the children being more likely to:

- Show delays in development
- Do poorly in school
- Suffer emotional distress
- Develop substance abuse problems
- Commit serious delinquent acts
- Be incarcerated themselves in their lifetime

Studies have shown that communication and interest in each others’ lives reduces these harmful effects of incarceration and the child’s chances of following his parent into prison. Staying connected helps both the child and the offender to grow, learn and change. After the offender’s sentence is served, the move back to the home is easier for both the parent and the children when communication remains constant. There is less fear, less “catching up” to do, less bad feelings, more communication, more helping the child to heal, and less chance of continuing the cycle of incarceration.

Communicating on a regular basis:

- Helps the child to understand the parent being gone
- Allows the child to deal with feelings
- Helps the child learn to cope without judgment or fear
- Develops a healthier relationship for the parent and child
- Strengthens the parent-child bond

The Children of Prisoners Library states that “Prisoners who receive visitors, maintain family ties, and are released to a stable home environment are more likely to succeed in leading productive and crime free

lives.” They go on to point out, “Prisoners who have failed as citizens can succeed as parents. Prison can be an opportunity to become a better parent — more caring, concerned, and informed.”

To help the incarcerated parent, the caregiver, and the child to cope with incarceration, the Correctional Education Association-Wisconsin (CEA-W) has created two handbooks: *Reaching Out: A Handbook for Parents Incarcerated in Wisconsin* and its companion, *Reaching In: A Handbook for Families of Parents Incarcerated in Wisconsin*. Goodwill Industries of North Central Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families (DCF) and the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) have partnered with CEA-W to make the handbooks available to parents and caregivers. These handbooks are designed to help incarcerated parents and children’s caregivers strengthen the bonds between separated parents and their children.

By using the advice and information in these handbooks, incarcerated parents will find ways to “Reach Out” to their children and caregivers will find ways to help the children to “Reach In” to their separated parent.

Thanks to:

The Correctional Education Association-Wisconsin wishes to thank these agencies and people for the inspiration to create and publish this *Reaching Out* handbook and permission to use their materials.

The Council on Crime and Justice and the Minnesota Department of Corrections

A big thank you for all the inspiration and help we received from Pamela G. Alexander, President and Mark Haase, Vice President of Operations, and their organization, the Council on Crime and Justice. They got us off to a great start allowing us to use the design and some materials from their handbook, *Staying Connected and Staying Strong: A Handbook for Families and Friends of Those Incarcerated in Minnesota State Correctional Facilities*, that they developed with the Minnesota Department of Corrections.

The Council on Crime and Justice is an independent non-profit organization that works with the community and the criminal justice system to address the causes and effects of crime and violence. More information about them may be found on their website: www.crimeandjustice.org. The full handbook is available on the Minnesota Department of Corrections website: <http://www.doc.state.mn.us>, under “Publications.”

Family and Corrections Network

The Family and Corrections Network maintains a large collection of pamphlets in its Children of Prisoners Library and Incarcerated Fathers Library on its www.fcnetwork.org website. We thank them for allowing us to use quotes from their articles in this handbook.

Jan Walker

Jan Walker is the author of one of the most valuable books for incarcerated parents, *Parenting from a Distance: Your Rights and Responsibilities*. Her book is used by parenting instructors in prisons throughout the country. Several passages from her book are used in this handbook. For more information about *Parenting from a Distance* and other books written by Jan Walker, go to her website at www.janwalker-writer.com.

Community Circles of Support, a Program of Goodwill Industries of North Central Wisconsin

Community Circles of Support helps people make the move from incarceration to the community by creating an environment of acceptance for the individual's return to the community, promoting positive social ties and responsibility, looking to the future rather than the past, focusing on the individual's strengths and struggles, supporting and recognizing individual successes, and using community resource

CEA-Wisconsin wishes to thank President and CEO of Goodwill Industries of North Central Wisconsin Bob Pedersen, Executive Coordinator Sara Saxby, and Community Circles of Support Regional Leader Anne Strauch for generously arranging for Goodwill Industries to print the handbooks to be distributed to correctional institutions and community agencies.

Helping Your Family Cope with Incarceration

The caregiver to the children of an incarcerated parent may be the offender's spouse, unmarried partner, parent, grandparent, sibling, friend, or foster family. No matter what bond, a positive working relationship between you and the caregiver is needed to build healthy communication between the you and your children.

Because of the incarceration, both you and the child's caregiver face many changes. The caregiver and the child may feel shame or somehow feel responsible. At times, they may feel like they are "doing time" just like you. While the caregiver may worry about the inmate, she must first take care of herself and the family.

In *Staying Connected and Staying Strong: A Handbook for Families and Friends of Those Incarcerated in Minnesota State Correctional Facilities*, the Council on Crime and Justice and the Minnesota Department of Corrections give advice to the spouses/partners and parents of incarcerated family members. We adapted their materials in the next three sections of this handbook.

Your Spouse/Partner

(Adapted from *Staying Connected and Staying Strong*)

Having a spouse or partner incarcerated puts a lot of strain on the caregiver. She has to deal with both the physical and emotional separation. In order to stay committed to each other, you will need to find ways to express your love and concern for your partner. You will also need to find ways to help your relationship continue to grow.

Here are some suggestions:

- Write letters daily and share honest details about your life. Tell your partner about things that are happening in your life.
- Invite her to visit often, weekly if possible.
- Talk on the telephone, as your partner's budget will permit.
- Ask her to bring some of her friends with her when she visits.
- Share a common interest, such as reading the same book or watching the same television show.
- Show concern for her money problems.
- Help her make decisions about money, children, housing, and jobs.

Because you are in prison, you may feel a lack of control in your relationship. You need to control any anger you feel when she is not around when you phone her or when she misses a visit. You may also get upset if she has to make an emergency decision without your input. You may not like having to depend upon others. These feelings and fears are normal, but you must try to understand what your partner is going through. In these situations, talk about your feelings and concerns with each other openly and honestly. You will also have to learn to accept it when your partner cannot do something for you. You need to understand that your partner must put herself and the children first.

Your Parents

(Adapted from Staying Connected and Staying Strong)

Having a child who is incarcerated can place a heavy burden on the parents. They may have many mixed feelings. They may feel guilty and think that they should have done more for their child. They may feel that they have done something wrong which led to their child being incarcerated. These feelings of guilt are shared by many parents. It is common for parents to dwell on their incarcerated child, such as thinking that they need to “make up for” what they think they did not do “right” in the past. You might need to remind your parents that you are responsible for your own actions and that they are not responsible for your incarceration. To dwell on you will only increase your parent’s stress; it will not help anyone in the family.

Your parents may also feel angry with you because of what you did. You may have brought your parents shame from people in their community. They may also be suffering physical and emotional hardships or have bad feelings and even hate. These feelings they have may also be mixed with feelings of love. Anger mixed with love is common. Accept it if they show these feelings, because they are normal. Urge them to talk about their feelings with family members or friends they trust. This will help them find a way to accept the fact that their child is in a prison.

Eventually, your parents may come to terms with these mixed feelings. However, it is important for their health and well being to keep living full lives of their own. Urge them to get involved in things that they enjoy, try a new activity or hobby, or focus on their spouse or other children. Taking an interest in them will help them adjust to the new situation.

Your Children

(Adapted from Staying Connected and Staying Strong)

A child can have many different feelings when a parent is in prison. Children often become confused and fearful, thinking, “What is going to happen now that Mom or Dad is gone?” They may feel that someone close has been lost and may grieve this loss. A child may also feel lonely when a parent goes to prison. The caregiver may be busy trying to make ends meet and supporting you in prison and may not have as much time for the child as she did before all this happened. A child may feel like he is being shuffled around in the process. Children who have a parent incarcerated need to be told that both the absent parent and the caregiver still care.

Children may feel guilty about having a parent in prison. Young children may not understand that it was Mom or Dad who did something wrong. They may think it is their fault and have thoughts such as, “If only I had been a better child, this would have never happened.” If the child was home when you were arrested, he may feel upset by the sight of a parent being handcuffed or may feel guilty if he opened the door for the police to come into the home.

At first, a child may feel anger or fear toward you, and may not want anything to do with you. Children often feel the inmate caused them a lot of pain and may not want to deal with the situation. If substance abuse or domestic violence occurred in the home before the arrest, a child may be fearful of having a parent who might be released to re-abuse him.

Shame may affect a child. Due to the disgrace of having a parent in prison, a child may be embarrassed because he needs time off for visiting a parent in prison. Other children may bully and tease him. Studies show that some children will withdraw and may become depressed while others become aggressive, anxious, and hostile. Having so many strong feelings can make the child feel sad or upset. It is important for you to try to encourage your child to talk about his feelings.

If a child does not talk about the feelings, he may act them out in harmful ways. The child may do poorly in school, wet the bed, get into fights, cry a lot for no reason, steal things, or have bad dreams. The caregiver may notice some of these or other new behaviors in the child. These changes in behavior are cries for help. Urge the caregiver to pay attention to them.

Tips to Help Children Cope

(Adapted from Staying Connected and Staying Strong)

Although it is hard to parent from a distance, you must try to keep the lines of communication open. The Staying Connected and Staying Strong handbook gives these tips to help children of incarcerated parents cope:

- Encourage your child to do things that help him feel better. When children have outside interests and special talents such as sports, painting, dancing, biking, or reading; it helps build their confidence so that they can feel good about themselves. Urge the caregiver make time to do some of these activities with the child. Help build your child's confidence. Remember, you can be a family, even with one parent in prison! Your child needs to know this.
- Allow children to express their feelings and respond to them. Don't tell children what they should be feeling, but urge them to talk about it. It is also important to remember that a child may not want to talk about it right away. Give children space to explore their feelings and bring it up when they are ready to talk.
- Listen to your child's words. If he says he misses you, that's a good time to begin talking about his feelings. If the caregiver sees a change in behavior during special times such as Fathers' Day or Mothers' Day, that is an opening to talk. Be prepared for holidays and other special days. Think of creative ways to note the day, such as making a Christmas card and sending it to your child.
- Talk to the child about you being gone. Answer his questions honestly.
- Help the child express his feelings in appropriate ways. Words or tears are a better way of expressing feelings than fighting, getting into trouble with the law, or using alcohol or drugs.
- Ask the caregiver to support the child who wants to write you in prison, send pictures, or greeting cards.
- If the caregiver is angry with you, she may want to punish you by withholding visits. Work with her to put her feelings aside and do what is best for the child.
- Outside support can often help a child and the family. Urge the caregiver to get help from a favorite aunt or uncle, teacher, social worker, church group, or community programs such as Big Brothers/Big Sisters.
- When the time comes, help the child prepare for your release. This is also very important even if a child will not be reunited with you.

Telling Children the Truth

A child whose parent is incarcerated feels many mixed emotions. The handbook *Staying Connected and Staying Strong* stresses the importance of helping the child deal with these feelings by telling the child the truth about what is happening.

“To help your child deal with all of these feelings, it is important to tell the truth about what is happening. It is more frightening for your child not to know the truth. If you tell a child that Mom or Dad is away at school or in the Army, it can be harmful because your child will wonder why Mom or Dad never comes home to visit. When your child is told a story to protect him from the truth, more stories will need to be made up to answer further questions.”

By telling your child the truth, you and the caregiver can help him build trust in both of you. Talk with your child and answer questions honestly. One way to share what is happening with your child is to say something like *“Daddy did something wrong; he broke the law. He is not a bad person just because he did a bad thing. He loves you and does not like to be away from you, but he was sent to a place to be punished.”* From here, you can talk about what life is like without Dad being home and talk about visiting at the facility. You can also talk with your child about what to say to kids at school or people in their neighborhood. When your child sees that you and the caregiver can handle the new situation, your child will feel more confident about being able to handle the situation as well. Keep in mind that every child is different and will react in different ways to the truth about a parent being in prison. Help your child draw his own conclusions about the situation. Overall, you, the caregiver, and your child will have a better relationship and feel good about each other because you are dealing honestly with the new situation together.

The first talk with your child will be one of many. Your child will continue to have questions and feelings about a parent being locked up. You may also notice that your child is competing for the time and attention from you or the caregiver. This may happen when your child is feeling insecure. Your child needs attention, love, understanding, and honesty more than ever now. If the caregiver feels too much stress to help your child deal with the situation, ask her to talk with someone about the problem. She may be able to talk with a school guidance counselor, a mental health professional or a ministry group. She may also be able to find a mentor for your child. In some communities, she may also be able to connect with other families who have loved ones incarcerated. These people can help support the caregiver and your child because they understand the situation as no one else can.

It is important that you take responsibility for explaining your absence. *You must be open and honest.”*

In her book *Parenting from a Distance*, Jan Walker writes to incarcerated parents, “You have the right to choose what you want your children to know about your separation and to give them that information. You will not be able to control what others tell them, though, so you will want to consider very carefully what you tell them. If you give them accurate information, but that information does not fit with what they hear from other persons, they will have to weigh the validity of what they hear from each of you. Most children are capable of sensing when adults are telling the truth. Regardless of what others tell them, your relationship with your children will be healthier if you tell the truth.”

When children are separated from a parent for any reason, they may suffer “separation anxiety.” They need to know that you still care about them and they can rely on other adults in their life for help. The

amount of information you tell children and how you tell them will vary depending on the age and personality of the child. You need to plan what you are going to tell them and how you are going to say it. Your children not only need information about your separation from them, but also need to know about your relationship with the caregiver, divorce issues, and custody issues.

Guidelines for Explanations

- Be open and honest
- Accept responsibility for your actions
- Include what you think is important
- Exclude what is not needed or confusing
- Prepare for the children's questions
- Urge them to express their feelings
- Waiting too long leaves the children open to being told by someone else
- Discuss with the caregiver what you are telling the children

For More Advice:

See the Family and Corrections Network articles "Telling the Children" and "Conversations: Questions Children Ask" for more guidelines on explanations. Their website is www.fcnetwork.org.

In "The Explanations" chapter of the book *Parenting from a Distance*, Jan Walker gives more specific advice on how to tell the toddler, the preschooler, the grade school child, the preteen, or the teen. Check with the librarian or parenting instructor in your institution for a copy of this book.

Your parenting instructor, social worker, or chaplain may be able to suggest other resources. If you participate in a Parenting Class or Parent Support Group ask other inmates how they explain things to their children.

Staying Connected With Your Children

If you want to stay connected with your children, the following facts taken from the book *Parenting from a Distance* by Jan Walker will be important to you.

Facts to Remember

- Parenting from a distance will be a stressful task
- Recognize that your needs are second to the children's needs
- Work with the caregiver to reduce tension between the two of you
- Show your children you care
- Offer encouragement, not criticism
- Learn what you can and cannot do
- Remember, giving up because the hurdles are too great damages your self-esteem, does not help your children's self-esteem, and keeps you all "victims"
- Avoid blaming others
- If you are willing to work at the task of parenting from a distance, you will have some rights as a parent
- One of the most difficult facts about parenting from a distance is that you have a very unequal balance of power in the relationship with your children and their caregiver

For More Advice:

See the Family and Corrections Network articles "What Do Children of Prisoners and Their Caregivers Need?" and "*Tips from a Father in Prison.*" Their website is www.fcnetwork.org.

Letters

One of the main forms of communication for you is writing letters. Communicate (with age appropriate details) the truth about where you are and why you are not with them. You should be very clear that your being gone has no relation to the child. The children often feel the parent's absence is their fault, or the parent lacks interest in him. The letters should include love and say that although you are not together right now, you are interested and able to communicate to him.

You should show your interest in his life and activities. You can discuss similar actions like going to school, what you are both learning, what you have in common. You can reduce the fear that the child may be having by correcting "frightening images" and telling them that you are okay. You can talk about the love you have for him and the worth he has in your life.

Tell him that feelings, no matter what they are, are okay. They are not "bad" or "good" in nature. It is what he does with them that is important. It is okay to be mad, but it is not okay to be aggressive or violent. Remind him that feelings are natural and learning how to cope with them is the goal.

It is helpful to set a routine of communication. Send a letter the same day every week so the child has regular communication and can look forward to receiving the letter on the same day every week.

Suggested Topics to Write About:

- Common interests (sports, school, books)
- Current events in both your lives (going to school, what he is learning, friendships, new interests)
- Special events such as birthdays, holidays. Share how you are celebrating it and ask what he is doing to celebrate it
- Favorite memories (especially about him)
- Interest and updates with familiar people (family members, friends, coaches, important individuals in his life)
- Programs you are taking and what you are learning

Remember It Is Important to:

- Be consistent!
- Reassure your love and interest even though you are gone
- Reduce his fears about where you are and why you are not there
- Reassure him that your being gone has nothing to do with him. It is not due to a lack of interest or love for him!

Sample Letter:

Hi Billy,

I am writing to see how you are doing and let you know I miss you. It is important to me that we keep in touch and that you know that I think of you all the time. I want you to know that even though I am not with you right now, I think about you every day and I am looking forward to seeing you. In case you forget, I am going to keep reminding you in my letters.

So what did you do today in school? What was the highlight of your day today? Mine was sitting down to write you! I was in school today and they were teaching us about the solar system and I remembered when you told me about there being 9 planets in the solar system. You knew how many there were before I did, you are a smart guy. You have taught me how important it is to learn. Being your dad makes me proud because I shared with some of the guys in my class that you already knew the stuff we are learning. I showed them your picture today. I am sad because I am here and not able to be there for your basketball game on Friday but I know you will do great and I am cheering for you even though you can't see or hear me. Remember it is not important that you win but that you had fun and did the very best you could do. Let me know how it goes, okay? I am looking forward to coming to your games next year if you still want to play. Maybe we can play together, if you want to ...what do you think?

Before I go to sleep, I was thinking that maybe we could try and do something at the same time like read the same book and tell each other what we think of it. It would be really neat to see what the other is thinking and it would *be fun to share something together....so why don't you think about it and write back* with a list of possibilities of what you would like to read, okay? I will wait to see what you think about this, okay?

I can't wait to hear from you buddy and I love you. Just thinking about you makes my day better! I hope you have a great week, keep up the good work in school, and I will be waiting to hear from you soon!

Love,
Dad

If you draw or write poetry, send your child a drawing or poem. If you are taking a school program, send him a completed assignment or a test paper. Your child may send you some of his.

For More Advice:

See the Family and Corrections Network article “Communication Tips for Prisoners and Their Families” for more advice on staying in touch by mail. Their website is www.fcnetwork.org.

Division of Adult Institutions Mail Guidelines

Certain things cannot be mailed into institutions. All mail that is sent to an offender will be opened and checked by staff for items that are not allowed. Staff will also check the content of letters.

This is a list of what **can** be sent to an offender:

- Paper with words and drawings
- Signed greeting cards and postcards (Musical cards are not allowed)
- Photographs (Polaroid photos must have backing removed)
- Magazines, newspapers and published materials shipped directly from the publisher
- Clippings or photocopies of published materials that meet criteria

This is a list of what **cannot** be sent to an offender:

- Cash
- Coded material
- Photos and personal information of DOC staff
- Sexually explicit materials
- Personal photos displaying nudity
- Unsanitary items such as hair, saliva, and body secretions
- Stamps, instant cash cards, phone cards, and credit cards
- Items that pose a safety or sanitation hazard, including lipstick stickers or other foreign substances that have an odor, including perfume and aftershave

You may **not** write about the following things:

- Criminal activity
- Security threats
- Inferiority of an ethnic, racial or religious group
- Anything gang related

Legal mail is opened and inspected in the presence of the inmate. Legal mail includes letters to or from courts, court staff, and attorneys. Special mail includes letters to and from state and federal agencies.

Mail to an offender, you must include the offender’s full legal name and DOC identification number and the institution address. Here is an example of how to address an envelope to an offender:

John Doe DOC #000000
Dodge Correctional Institution
PO Box 700
Waupun, WI 53963-0700

Visits

(adapted from Staying Connected and Staying Strong)

Nothing is more important to the relationship between you and your children than visits. But visiting can be stressful. Whether the stress is positive or negative will depend on what everyone expects.

Children are likely to be frightened by the prison environment. Take time to show him things around him and explain things to them.

Before the Visit:

Remind the caretaker to explain to the child:

- Security procedures that will occur (metal detector, pat-downs, etc)
- You will be dressed differently
- Layout of the visiting area
- Behavior which is acceptable
- Time limits of the visit

For more advice:

See the Family and Corrections Network articles “Preparing a Child for a Prison Visit” and “Visiting Mom or Dad” for more advice on visits. Their website is www.fcnetwork.org.

The main purpose of visiting with your child is to maintain a positive relationship with him. Do not use visiting time to discuss poor behavior or grades. Do that in letters. Spend your short time together talking about positive things.

Especially if the child does not visit often, starting the visit may be awkward. Be prepared to start the conversation.

Possible Conversation Starters:

- Similar interests
- Updates on family, friends, pets
- School events
- Special events like holidays or birthdays
- Something the child discussed in a recent letter

During a visit, you are responsible for your child’s behavior. Usually giving the child attention will reduce the chances of misbehavior. But have a plan if misbehavior should occur.

If they are available, be prepared to play with toys or games or read books with the child. If more than one adult is visiting with the child, develop a tag-team approach where one adult plays with the child while the other visits with you.

Division of Adult Institutions Visiting Information

The Department of Corrections encourages and supports visiting for offenders and their approved visitors. The following guidelines help ensure a safe and secure visiting area while promoting a family atmosphere.

Prohibited Items and Controlled Substances:

Wisconsin laws ban delivery of any article to an inmate of a State Correctional Institution or depositing or concealing an article within the State Correctional Institution or receiving an article to take out of the institution that is contrary to the rules without the knowledge or permission of the Warden. Any person found in violation of this law is subject to imprisonment of not more than three years or a fine not exceeding \$500.

The DOC is committed to maintaining drug-free institutions and will actively investigate and prosecute any individuals bringing drugs into a prison.

Obtaining Permission to Visit an Inmate:

Anyone wishing to visit an inmate in a Wisconsin Correctional Institution must be listed on the inmate's visitors list. It is the inmate's responsibility to add visitors to his list.

All visitors, including children, must complete the Visitor Questionnaire (DOC-21AA) for approval to visit. It is the inmate's responsibility to obtain and mail the Visitor's Questionnaire to a visitor. The visitor needs to return the form to the institution to be added to the inmate's visitor list. Inmates will be notified when a visitor has been added to their visiting list. Visitors may be denied visitation on a number of grounds listed in administrative code. If denied, a visitor must wait 6 months to re-apply.

Any child under the age of 18 must have the written consent of the legal, non-incarcerated parent or guardian prior to visiting. This consent is contained on the Visitor Questionnaire. Unless a minor visitor is the legal spouse of the inmate, any visitor not yet 18 must be with an adult who is on the approved Visitors List.

Number of Visitors Allowed:

The Assessment and Evaluation (A&E) intake units at Dodge Correctional Institution (DCI), Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility (MSDF) and Taycheedah Correctional Institution (TCI) have several visiting rules that are different from other institutions. Offenders in A&E are permitted up to four adult, close family member visitors. A close family member is an offender's natural, adoptive, step, foster parents, spouse, children, grandparents, grandchildren or siblings. If the spouse's last name is different than the offender's, the spouse must send a copy of the marriage license to prove the relationship. Offenders in A&E are allowed to have their own children visit. Offender's children under the age of 18 are not counted against the four visitor limit. However, offenders in A&E, with sexually related offenses, are not allowed to have visitors under the age of 18.

Once offenders have left DCI, MSDF or TCI, or have transferred out of A&E status and into DCI, MSDF or TCI General Population, they are allowed to have twelve adults on their visitors list. Children of the offender and minor children of approved visitors may also visit, and are not counted against the limit of 12 visitors. With the approval of an institution's Warden or Superintendent, an inmate may have more than 12 visitors on the visiting list if all visitors are close family members.

General Visiting Information:

In addition to department-wide policies, each institution has its own specific visiting rules and procedures. They may be found at <http://www.wi-doc.com/Institution&Bureau%20Links.htm>. Scheduled visiting hours and number of visits allowed per week vary between institutions. The number of visitors on any single visit can vary between institutions, due to available space. It is a good idea to contact the specific institution, prior to visiting, when being newly added to an offender's visiting list or when having a special or extended visit.

Visitors should not arrive more than 15 minutes prior to visiting hours. No loitering is allowed in the parking lot area. No one is allowed to wait on state property for other persons who are visiting, including waiting in the parking lot or in vehicles. Persons or animals are not allowed to be left unattended in vehicles. Vehicles must have their windows rolled up and doors locked. If your vehicle is found unsecured, your visit may be ended. Handicap parking spaces are provided for visitors who have a physical disability. Verbal communication, waving, sounding of horns or blinking headlights to signal inmates is strictly prohibited.

Upon arrival at the lobby, visitors may be required to complete a Request to Visit Offender Form (DOC-176).

Visitors age 16 or older must provide photo I.D.s. Acceptable forms of photo I.D. are:

- State Driver's License
- Passport or Visa
- Department of Transportation Picture I.D. (Motor Vehicle Department)
- Military identification card
- Tribal I.D. (if it has a photo)

Only visitors on the approved visiting list will be allowed to visit. Visitors will not be allowed to stay in the lobby unless waiting to enter the institution. Anyone denied visitation must leave state property immediately, including parking lots. Waiting in vehicles is not allowed.

Lockers are provided at no cost for items not allowed in the visiting room. Visitors' hands may be stamped and checked by Security staff when entering and leaving those areas.

Visitors will be denied entry to the visiting room if they are unable to successfully pass metal detection inspection after three attempts. In order to speed up the entrance process, visitors should avoid wearing clothing with metal attached, such as buckles, snaps, excess jewelry, bib overalls, and wire in undergarments.

Visitors who have a disability or medical condition that prevents them from clearing lobby or metal detector procedures will need to have their doctor complete a Visitor Requesting Accommodations form (DOC-2424). A visitor may ask for this form when they complete the Visitors Questionnaire (DOC-21AA) by checking the appropriate box. The visitor must then send the Visitor Requesting Accommodations form to a doctor who can complete, sign and return the form to the facility Security Director. Any visitor who uses a wheelchair on a visit must use an institution approved wheelchair. This may be a personal wheelchair or one provided by the institution, as determined by the institution. Personal wheelchairs may be searched.

Visiting Areas:

Each institution has a visiting area. Some institutions have both inside and outside visiting areas which may be used during appropriate times of the year. During outside visiting, offenders and visitors are not allowed to sit on the ground.

Offenders in segregation or under no contact visiting restrictions may have added restrictions which may include using audio visual equipment or limited hours, length of visits and number of visitors. Visitors may call ahead to find out if an inmate is on a no contact visiting restriction.

Some institutions may provide video conferencing visiting. Please check the visiting information for each institution.

Behavior While Visiting:

Visitors must act in a proper and courteous manner and must follow all visiting rules. It is the offender's duty to provide visiting rules to their visitors.

Visitors appearing to be under the influence of intoxicants will not be allowed to visit.

Whether visits are outside or inside, parents are responsible to supervise their children. Any child leaving the "visiting area" must be with an adult.

Excessive displays of affection are not allowed. Offenders may hug and kiss visitors at the beginning and end of each visit. Offenders may hold their own children who are age 5 or under. An offender's hands must be in view at all times.

Inappropriate conduct by visitors and offenders or their children may result in the end of the visit and suspension of visiting privileges depending on the inappropriate conduct.

The following items are not allowed in any institution:

- Weapons
- Illegal drugs
- Alcohol
- Tobacco and related products
- Matches and lighters
- Cell phones, pagers, or other electronic equipment
- Pets or other animals, except for those required as service animals for persons with disabilities
- Purses
- Cameras/video recorders (An offender photographer may be available if requested. There is a cost per photo, payable by the offender.)
- Food items (Vending machines are available)
- Reading materials or other papers without prior approval
- Children's books, games and toys (These are provided in the children's play area at each institution)
- Strollers
- At most institutions, visitors may not bring in any items for an offender

All items brought in will be inspected. Check with the institution about allowable medications. The list of allowed items is limited to the following

- Coins and bills, not to exceed \$15.00 for each adult visitor
- Comb, pick or brush, limited to one for each visitor
- Up to two baby blankets for each child
- Up to four diapers for each child (diaper bags are not allowed)
- Up to two plastic baby bottles for each child
- One hand-held baby seat for each child
- Diaper wipes kept in a clear plastic bag
- One pacifier for each child
- One coat and one pair of gloves for each visitor
- Headwear (provided it does not conceal identity)
- One institution locker key

Visiting areas have a "family" atmosphere for family and friends of all ages. Visitors should dress and act accordingly. The following clothing is considered inappropriate and will result in the denial of visits.

The following restrictions apply equally to men, women and children:

- See-through clothing
- Shorts that are shorter than fingertip length with the visitor standing with proper posture, arms straight down, fingers extended
- Skirts and dresses shorter than fingertip length plus three inches with the visitor standing with proper posture, arms straight down, fingers extended
- Strapless, tube and halter tops and dresses
- Tops and dresses that expose the midriff (front or back)
- Spandex-like or Lycra-like clothing
- Exposed underwear
- Clothing with revealing holes, tears or slits
- Clothing or accessories with obscene or profane writing, images or pictures
- Gang-related clothing, headwear, shoes, logos or insignias
- Any clothing that may have the potential to cause a disruption
- Footwear and acceptable attire must be worn at all times

Telephone Calls

Telephone calls may be more personal than letters, but they are more costly. Because the party you are calling gets the bill, you must take the responsibility for limiting phone expenses. It is not fair to put the caregiver in the position of having to choose between accepting charges to allow you to talk with your children and paying other bills.

Guidelines for Telephone Calls:

- Decide with the caregiver in advance how long the call will be (what phone expense the caregiver can afford)
- Call when the child is likely to be free to talk
- Put your thoughts in order before the phone call
- Make a list of topics, because during the emotion of the call, you may forget something

- Focus on the child and encourage him to talk about his feelings and experience
- Avoid topics that are too sensitive or require long explanations
- Remember, telephone calls are not a substitute for letter writing

Holidays and Special Occasions

Birthdays, Christmas, Thanksgiving, Easter, and other holidays are hard times for parents and children to be separated. Yet they create family traditions which help bind the family together. Even though you are incarcerated, you may play a role in family events.

Start by keeping a calendar of birthdays, holidays, school events, and sporting activities. Realize that the planning is an important part of the event to the child. To be involved you must write your letters or make telephone calls before the event. Mail takes time. Mail in advance.

For most children, it is the attention and celebration that makes the day special. Focus on ways to make the child feel special on these days. It is okay to let your child know you are feeling lonely during these times, but don't burden him with worry about you. Assure him that you will celebrate the day and will be thinking about him. Write about the meaning of the day to you and share memories of past holidays. Plan a telephone call to go along with the holiday.

At most institutions, cards are available through the Chapel. Homemade cards with your own words or drawing are very special to the children. If you can give a gift, ask the caregiver's help in deciding what to give and buying the items. Again, homemade gifts can become valued keepsakes.

Encouraging Your Children's Education

Children whose parents take an active interest in their education do better in school and life. Although you are incarcerated, you may still be involved in your child's education.

Even before your child attends nursery or preschool, start writing about learning. Urge the caregiver or other family members to read to the child and buy books and educational games for him.

When the child starts school; learn about the school, teachers, and subjects the child is taking. Keep informed about the child's progress. Ask the child or caregiver to send you copies of his homework and report cards. If you feel it is okay, write a letter to the teacher explaining your interest in your child's education and thanking her for the attention she is giving your child.

Some institutions have special projects for parents to encourage the children to develop their reading skills. These projects may involve inmates reading children's books while recording on tape or DVDs and sending the books and tapes/DVDs home to the children. Some institutions may also have special visiting projects which encourage you to read to your children.

Check with the institution staff if you are interested in participating in these projects.

Family Finances

(Adapted from Staying Connected and Staying Strong)

During an incarceration, the family members on the outside and the family member inside both become very worried about money issues. Having a family member in prison can cause a real strain on the caretaker's budget. She may have lost a paycheck or a child's caretaker. She probably will have to come up with money for a mortgage payment or rent, as well as money for food, clothing, medication, and all of the normal living expenses.

If you are incarcerated far from your home, she will also have the cost of long-distance collect calls and travel costs when visiting. In your desire to see or phone the caretaker or your children, you may forget how tough it is on her budget. Don't expect her to buy things for you that she just cannot afford. Don't put her in the bind between sending you money and paying the bills that have to be paid.

Even if you understand that the caregiver cannot afford to send much money, money can still be an issue. You may feel guilty or worthless since you are not helping with the family budget. The longer you are in prison, the harder it will be for you to understand how much things cost and how difficult it can be to live on the outside.

Don't get upset if the caregiver applies for some temporary aid from a social service agency, such as welfare or medical aid. She needs to consider the family's health needs and need for a stable home and good nutrition. There are a number of programs designed to provide short-term aid. A family can have a surprisingly high income and still get some types of aid. Wisconsin has many special programs to help families through hard times. The local county Social Services Office will have information about these programs.

Money can be a problem for any family. One of the best ways to share money responsibilities is for you to ask the caregiver to go over the family budget with you. Make sure you work on the budget together and talk with each other about budget concerns. Listen to the caregiver's concerns. Figuring out a budget can help the caregiver plan and solve her questions about money. Talking about these issues can help limit stress and frustrations so she can focus on herself, the family and your relationship.

Child Support

If you are in prison and paying child support, you may be able stop or reduce payments until you are released. Here are the steps you must take:

- Send a written request to the child support agency to review the support order. The request should state why you want a review.
- The child support agency will look at the information provided to see if, based on your current income, changing the existing order would result in a significant change in circumstances as defined in Wisconsin law. If the order meets the standard for agency review, the child support office will send you a packet of forms and instructions.
- You must follow the instructions carefully. Complete the forms and return them to the child support agency within the time limits.

- If the order does not meet the standard for agency review, the child support office will send you a letter stating that they will not file a motion for change of the child support order and, if you still want a review, you can file a motion asking the court to change the support order.

For more advice:

See the Family and Corrections Network article “*Child Support Enforcement — Information for Prisoners*” for more advice on child support. Their website is www.fcnetwork.org.

Health Insurance

As well as a paycheck, your family may also have lost health insurance when you were sent to prison, or maybe your family didn’t previously have health insurance. Medical care is important for the caregiver and your children! If they do not have health insurance, they may be able to use one of Wisconsin’s health care programs. These insurance programs for low-income families and individuals are available through the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services.

Returning Home

(Adapted from Staying Connected and Staying Strong)

You and your family may be anxiously waiting the time you return home. Hopes that everything will be perfect are common with friends and family members. However, these hopes may not be realistic.

Even if you had a short sentence, both you and your family will have experienced many changes since you were last together. The person on the outside had to become the sole head of the household. Her duties may have changed or expanded since you were gone. She may have had to become more independent or start working outside the home. She may have used daycare for your children for the first time.

For you, the prison experience was a major change from your old life. Even the most humane prison environment is stressful. This stress may have changed your behavior.

On the positive side, you may have received treatment and education for problems that hurt your ability to get along in society. If you had a substance abuse problem when arrested, you may have received treatment. You may have gotten more education. You may have grown both emotionally and intellectually as a result of attending these prison programs. Either way, you have had many experiences that could change the way you act in certain situations.

The children have probably grown up in a one-parent household. They may not remember a time when both parents lived together. Your children may not be used to sharing the caregiver with someone else or obeying someone else.

With all of these changes, it may take a while after the release before your family settles back into a comfortable routine. Meeting the rules of supervised release, getting the family financially stable and dealing with mandatory treatment can be hard. You may feel as though you are starting all over again. If you have problems dealing with some of these issues, you might want to seek some support or counseling to help you through this period.

Although counseling can be expensive, many agencies have sliding fees to make help available for anyone who needs it. Sliding fees are based on the ability to pay. If you go to an agency that has sliding fees, you may have to document your income to receive the cheaper fees, but you may receive reduced fees or even free services.

Some agencies have support groups to help you and your family adjust to life outside of prison. Support is offered in order to help a released parent avoid returning to prison and develop other skills necessary to “make it” in society. The groups also help the family of the offender adjust when an inmate returns home. If no groups are available in your area, you may want to speak with a counselor or a social worker for individual counseling. It helps to remember that starting over can mean a fresh start as well. You have the strength to make a better life for you and your family.

Fair Shake is a non-profit website loaded with free services to help offenders reenter the community. Check the Fair Shake information in the next section of this handbook for the programs available to recently released parents and their families.

Help for Incarcerated Parents and Caregivers

Being a caregiver to the children of an incarcerated parent can cause stress and problems that may seem too hard to handle. While you may often feel alone, there are programs for the parent within the institution and for the caregiver in the community that can help you manage your family's life and find strength. You can find help with things like food, clothing, child care, housing, work, education, counseling, and mentorship programs.

Within the institution, parents may take programs that may help them move back to the community. Check into these kinds of programs at your institution:

- Parenting skills classes
- Parent support groups
- Chapel programs
- Volunteer groups
- Parent/child reading projects
- Re-entry programs

Many community and social service groups provide support for caregivers. Here is information on some of these agencies:

Circles of Support

Circles of Support is a Goodwill Industries program that helps recently released prisoners with a support group of local volunteers (a Circle). The Circle provides advice and direction to the offender in all areas of life: work, education, housing and social.

Community Circles of Support are groups of volunteers who meet with men and women being released from prison to help them in making a successful move from prison to the community. Circles build positive friendships and responsibilities and work together to help them become productive citizens.

Community Circles of Support:

- Create a feeling of acceptance for the individual's return to the community
- Build positive friendships and responsibility
- Focus on the future rather than the past
- Focus on the person's strengths and struggles
- Plan for success
- Support and recognize personal successes
- Locate community resources

The Regional Community Circles of Support operate in the Fond du Lac, Fox Valley, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and Oshkosh communities. For more information or to join a Community Circle of Support in your region, visit www.circles-of-support.org, email Anne Strauch at astrauch_gw@gwicc.org, or call 877-490-3120.

Correctional Education Association-Wisconsin

In 2004, the Correctional Education Association-Wisconsin formed a Parenting Special Interest Group (SIG) to help incarcerated parents to become more caring, concerned, and informed. The Parenting SIG's goal is to promote Parenting programs in prisons and jails.

Among the Parenting SIG's activities are:

- Creating a national network of parenting educators in prisons and jails
- Publishing a bi-monthly Parenting Connection newsletter which highlights parenting programs in correctional settings
- Publishing two handbooks: Reaching Out: A Handbook for Parents Incarcerated in Wisconsin and Reaching In: A Handbook for Families of Parents Incarcerated in Wisconsin
- Publishing a directory for correctional educators: Prison Parenting Programs: Resources for Parenting Instructors in Prisons and Jails
- Presenting workshops for conferences and organizations
- Providing advice to staff and volunteers on developing parenting programs for incarcerated parents and caregivers

All of the Parenting Connection newsletters, handbooks and directories are posted on the www.ceawisconsin.org website. For more information about the services provided by the Parenting Special Interest Group, contact Jerry Bednarowski at jerrybednarowski@new.rr.com.

Fair Shake, Inc.

Fair Shake, a non-profit organization, focuses on successful prisoner reentry. Through its interactive website, reentry awareness, and community building; Fair Shake encourages all stakeholders to be involved in the successful reentry of former prisoners back into society.

Leaving prison and successfully returning to families and communities is just the first step in re-starting a former felon's life. Most are faced with huge challenges ranging from finding a job and housing, to paying restitution or fines, to restoring relationships. Central to all of that is finding and keeping self-confidence and a positive outlook. Because most inmates have limited or no access to computers while in prison, it is a difficult jump from prison into today's computer world.

Fair Shake offers former felons a free virtual office that can be used from any computer. In addition to email, data storage and a personal resource directory, members can create a web page to use to apply for jobs or housing. The website is also loaded with information for all stakeholders: former offenders, families and friends, employers, landlords, communities and corrections.

Benefits of Fair Shake

- 24-hour access to tools found on the website
- Email account and web page hosting for former inmates
- Information on local resources
- Ability to quickly create a Reentry Packet
- Self-empowering non-authoritative approach
- Workshops to build skills

To find out more, visit Fair Shake's website at www.fairshake.net or contact Sue Kastensen at sue@fairshake.net, Alex Wikstrom at alex@fairshake.net or call 608-634-6363 or 414-810-0398.

Madison Urban Ministries

Madison Urban Ministry provides services for incarcerated parents and their families in the Dane and Columbia County area. Among Madison Urban Ministry's programs are:

- **Circle of Support** – recruits volunteers to meet weekly with those newly released from prison. The newly released person finds a support network as he adjusts to the demands and challenges of life on the outside.
- **Journey Home** – builds a network of services to help those returning to the community from prison. The goals of the Journey Home Program are to: provide “ex-offender friendly” links to job opportunities, links to needed services, ongoing support, and job training.
- **Windows to Work** – provides re-entry planning and job services to men currently in prison at Oakhill Correctional Institution who are within six months of their release, offering classes in job readiness, resume writing, educational and vocational planning and links to community services. Program staff work with individuals for up to twelve months after release.
- **The Phoenix Initiative** – provides peer support and help for men and women returning to the community from prison. The program focuses on finding housing, work, support and treatment. After finishing the core program, members move into the Alumni Group that helps mentor other newly released individuals.
- **Children of Incarcerated Parents** – programs address the needs of children with a parent in jail, prison or awaiting sentencing. The three programs are: Mentoring, Family and Reading Connections. Family Connections takes children and caregivers to visit their moms in Taycheedah Correctional Institution. Reading Connections provides books for moms to choose and program volunteers to record the moms reading to their children. Mentoring Connections provides mentoring services by matching volunteers with children who have a parent in jail, prison or awaiting sentencing.
- **Re-entry Simulations** – are held in several Wisconsin prisons with the goal of helping to prepare inmates for their release. In these simulations the participants rehearse handling tasks necessary for successful re-entry.
- **Returning Prisoner Simulations** – educate the community about what formerly incarcerated people are expected to do when released. This workshop is conducted for professional and student groups, faith groups and the general public.

For more information contact John Givens at john@emum.org, Jackie Austin at jackie@emum.org, Fabu Phillis Carter at fabu@emum.org, phone (608)256-0906, or visit Madison Urban Ministries' website at www.emum.org.

St. Rose Youth & Family Center, Inc.

St. Rose's Family Reunification Program serves children with incarcerated parents and the families who support them. The Family Reunification Program helps the children cope with feelings of sadness, anger, shame, and confusion. The program helps them cope with the loneliness they experience, while building coping skills, protective behaviors, and family strength. They also provide help with the reentry of former

inmates into the community, enhancing the chance of successful family reunification and decreasing the chance of future incarcerations – of both parent and child.

Working with children ranging in age from birth to older adolescence who are in foster or kinship care while their mothers are in prison, the program offers:

- Child-parent prison visits
- Support groups for children and incarcerated parents
- Specific programs for boys and girls
- Pre-release planning
- Community reentry support
- Help with individual and family counseling

While providing activities to unite families, the Family Reunification Program promotes of responsible behaviors, long-term family stability, and the safe reentry of formerly incarcerated people into the community.

For more information, go to St. Rose's website at www.ladlake.org/about-us/st_rose_center or phone 414-466-9450.

Sesame Workshop

Sesame Workshop, the nonprofit organization behind Sesame Street, has started a new program, Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration. The program has tools to help caregivers with young children (ages 3–8) face some of the challenges that a parent's incarceration can bring and helps the children develop skills to deal with their situation.

Sesame workshop also sees child care workers as playing an important role in helping families cope with the incarceration of a loved one. The Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration program has created resources solely for service providers to help them guide the caregivers and children through the changes they run into.

All of the resources are available at: www.sesameworkshop.org/news/pressroom/incarceration.

Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration is designed to:

- reduce worry, sadness, and confusion that young children may have during the incarceration of a parent
- provide at-home caregivers with plans, tips, and plain words they can use to talk with their children about incarceration
- tell incarcerated parents themselves that they can parent from anywhere, and provide them with simple parenting tips about the importance of communication

The Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration program includes:

- Multimedia resource kits
- Sesame Street DVD featuring a Muppet story, live-action films with real children and their families, and a short cartoon
- Guide for parents and caregivers

- Children's storybook
- Sesame Street: Incarceration app for adults to use on tablets and phones
- SesameStreet.org/Incarceration website
- Online toolkit with downloadable versions of all materials
- Tip sheet for incarcerated parents
- Training webinars for service providers on how to use the resources with children and families
- A playlist of videos from the Little Children, Big Challenges: Incarceration program

Family and Corrections Network

Family and Corrections Network (FCN) provides information and training on families of offenders, children of prisoners, parenting programs for prisoners, prison visiting, and the impact of the justice system on families. FCN's web site has over 100 articles, an e-mail list, a directory of programs and links to offender family websites.

FCN has two collections of pamphlets which provide practical advice and information for incarcerated parents and their children's caregivers. Pamphlets may be downloaded without charge. Copying is permitted and encouraged, so long as the materials are not altered or sold. All the materials of the Children of Prisoners Library are also available in Spanish.

All of the materials are available at: www.fcnetwork.org or by contacting Ann Adalist-Estrin or Carol Burton at 215-576-1110 or fcn@fcnetwork.org.

The Children of Prisoners Library

The loss of a parent to incarceration means a crisis for that child. Caring people who are dealing with children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers often need basic information and training. To help meet this need, Family and Corrections Network created a resource – the Children of Prisoners Library which contains these pamphlets:

Facts and Issues - pamphlets for all readers

- 101: Introduction to Children of Prisoners
- 102: Why Maintain Relationships?
- 103: Conversations – Questions Children Ask
- 104: Risk and Protection
- 105: Visiting Mom or Dad
- 106: Jail and Prison Procedures
- 107: Communication Tips for Families

Materials for Caregivers

- 201: Caring for Children of Prisoners
- 202: Questions from Caregivers
- 203: What Do Children of Prisoners Need?
- 204: Tips from Caregivers for Caregivers

Materials for Health Care Providers

- 301: Impact of Parental Incarceration
- 302: Challenges for Health Care Providers
- 303: Common Stress Points

- 304: Different Children/ Different Behaviors
- 305: Strategies for Intervention
- 306: Tips for Fostering Trust & Safety
- 307: The Caregiver's Situation

FCN also has a Resource section that has a list of agencies, a children's book list, a glossary of key terms, links to additional material online, a list of reading materials, and videos. FCN offers trainings to go along with the information in the Children of Prisoners Library.

Incarcerated Fathers Library

This Library contains a number of pamphlets that have helpful information for incarcerated fathers and those that serve them. A printed set of the full Library (ten pamphlets) can be ordered for \$15.00, plus shipping.

Pamphlets

- #1 – A Fathers Story
- #2 – Almost 1.5 Million Children – U.S. Department of Justice Report
- #3 – Child Support Enforcement
- #4 – Long Distance Dads
- #5 – National Resources
- #6 – Preparing a Child for a Prison Visit
- #7 – Prisoner Child Support – Broke But Not Deadbeat
- #8 – Statewide Fatherhood Programs
- #9 – Telling the Children
- #10–Tips from a Father in Prison

Additional Materials on Incarcerated Fathers

- Bringing Family Literacy to Incarcerated Settings: An Instructional Guide
- Every Door Closed: Barriers Facing Parents with Criminal Records
- Constructing and Coping with Incarceration and Re-Entry: Perspectives from the Field.
- How to Explain Jail and Prison to Children – Oregon DOC Booklet
- Incarcerated Parents Materials at Center for Policy Research
- Teaching Parenting Skills To Incarcerated Fathers

Other Wisconsin Resources

Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Metro Milwaukee

Telephone: 414-258-4778
 Address: 788 North Jefferson Street, Suite 600, Milwaukee, WI 53202
 E-mail: info@bbbsmilwaukee.org
 Website: www.bbbsmilwaukee.org
 Area Served: Metro Milwaukee

Children with an incarcerated parent often need support and guidance. Big Brothers Big Sisters has a special Mentoring Children of Prisoners program that matches children, ages 6-18, with adult volunteers in one-to-one relationships that help broaden their hopes on what they can achieve in life.

Community Re-Entry Program – Racine Vocational Ministries

Telephone: 262-633-9591

Address: 214 7th Street, Racine, WI 53403

Website: www.rvmracine.org

Area Served: Racine

The Community Re-Entry Program builds a bridge from incarceration to community through support in employment, education, AODA counseling, family and social services and faith-based guidance.

Family Connections of Wisconsin

Contact: Laurie Bibo, Executive Director

Telephone: 608-279-5797

Address: PO Box 259533, Madison, WI 53725

Area Served: Dane County

Family Connections is a non-profit agency based in Madison providing opportunities to maintain and strengthen family relationships affected by incarceration.

Family Law Project – University of Wisconsin Law School

Telephone: 608-262-1002

Address: 975 Bascom Mall, Madison, WI 53706

Website: www.law.wisc.edu/fjr/flp

Area Served: Wisconsin

Law students work under experienced family law attorneys to provide information and represent prison inmates and caregivers in their family law matters including divorces, paternity actions, child support modifications, child placement, visitation and guardianship.

Kids Matter, Inc.

Telephone: 414-344-1220

Address: 1850 N. Martin Luther King Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53212

Area Served: Milwaukee

A team of social workers, family advocates and attorneys help caregivers deal with criminal justice and child welfare agencies. Kids Matter provides caregivers with knowledge and skills to help them meet the needs of the children they love.

Wisconsin Community Services, Inc.

Contact: Stephen B. Swigart, Executive Director

Telephone: 414-271-2512

Address: 230 W. Wells Street, Suite 500, Milwaukee, WI 53203

E-mail: sswigart@wiscs.org

Website: www.wiscs.org

Area Served: Southeast Wisconsin

Wisconsin Community Services provides family reunification support, counseling, and activities for parents and youth, gifts for children and support groups. It also provides case management, counseling, family therapy, parent education, public information, re-entry support, information and referrals.

Wisconsin Council on Children and Families

Contact: Ken Taylor, Executive Director and Jim Moeser, Deputy Director

Telephone: 608-284-0580

Address: 555 West Washington Avenue, Suite 200, Madison, WI 53703

E-mail: ktaylor@wccf.org

Web site: www.wccf.org

Area Served: Madison area

The mission of the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families is to ensure that every child in Wisconsin grows up in a just and nurturing family and community.

Other National Resources

Center for Children of Incarcerated Parents

Contact: Tamara Satterwhite, Administrator or Denise Johnston, M.D., Executive Director

Telephone: 626-449-2470

E-mail: ccip@earthlink.net

Website: www.e-ccip.org

The Center for Children of Incarcerated Parents provides services in four components:

1. The Information component includes publications and audio-visual materials free of charge to prisoners, their children and their families; and provides advice to groups of incarcerated parents and family members.
2. The Educational component provides materials and holds parent education training for parents in the criminal justice system. A correspondence course in parent education is offered free of charge to incarcerated parents.
3. The Family Reunification component has about 60 service projects to help prisoners and their children maintain a relationship.
4. The Therapeutic Component provides therapy for incarcerated mothers and their infants and young children.

Federal Interagency Working Group for Children of Incarcerated Parents

Website: <http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/COIP-Toolkit.pdf>

Roughly 10% of incarcerated mothers in state prisons have a child in a foster home or other state care. To address this problem, the Federal Interagency Working Group for Children of Incarcerated Parents has created a toolkit to encourage communication and cooperation between child welfare agencies and federal prisons so that parents can stay involved in their children's lives.

Long Distance Dads

Contact: Marcos Torres, Executive Director of Incarcerated Programming or Roland Warren, President

Telephone: 301-948-0599

E-mail: mtorres@fatherhood.org

Website: www.fatherhood.org

Long Distance Dads provides parent education training for incarcerated fathers. The Long Distance Dads curriculum is used in over 145 correctional facilities in 24 states of the USA and in Canada, Great Britain and Africa. The Long Distance Dads lesson plans on responsible fatherhood, interactive CDs and many other books and resources can be ordered from their on-line bookstore.

National Fatherhood Initiative

Email: corrections@fatherhood.org

Website: www.fatherhood.org

InsideOut Dad is a curriculum developed by the National Fatherhood Initiative for incarcerated fathers that bridges the gap between the inmate father and his children. Through the program, inmate dads deal with their past in order to discover their futures – even the chance that they can parent differently from their own, often absent, fathers. InsideOut Dad consists of 12 one-hour core sessions and includes 24 optional sessions.

National Incarcerated Parents and Families Network

Contact: Charles E. Stuart, President/Founder
Telephone: 717-657-0982
E-mail: cstuart@incarceratedparents.org
Website: www.incarceratedparents.org

National Incarcerated Parents and Families Network provides training and information on parent education programs aimed at incarcerated adults and juveniles. The program model supports positive family involvement during incarceration and after release.

Osborne Association of New York

Telephone: 800-344-3314
Website: www.nyinitiative@osborneny.org

The Osborne Association has published Stronger Together is a series of three handbooks that focus on the experiences and needs of children with an incarcerated parent. Volume I describes the feelings and behaviors that are common when a parent is incarcerated, as well as what parents and caregivers can do to support children and reduce negative responses. Volume II focuses on the importance of maintaining parent-child relationships, how to deal with the criminal justice system, and the power of communication – especially between a child and his incarcerated parent. Volume III is for non-parent caregivers and provides important information for any caregiver caring for children with an incarcerated parent.

Parenting Inside Out

Contact: Mindy Clark, mindy@childrensjusticealliance.org.
Websites: www.parentinginsideout.org
www.childrensjusticealliance.org

The Children's Justice Alliance, a program of Pathfinders of Oregon, has published a prison version of its Parenting Inside Out curriculum to improve outcomes for children whose parents are involved in the criminal justice system. The parenting skills training program is suited for both incarcerated mothers and incarcerated fathers who are parenting from prison. The community version is appropriate for parents on parole or probation. The Parenting Inside Out curriculum is available in four versions: Prison 90 – 90 hours of instruction, Prison 60 – 60 hours of instruction, Community – 48 hours of instruction, and Jail – 20 hours of instruction

Urban Leadership Institute

Contact: David Miller, Chief Visionary Officer
Telephone: 410-339-4630
E-mail: dmiller@urbanleadershipinstitute.com
Website: www.urbanyouth.org

Urban Leadership Institute provides training on mentoring children of prisoners, with emphasis on working with African American males. They have published a workbook, Dare To Be King: What If the Prince Lives - a Survival Workbook for African American Males and lesson for fathers who return home from prison, Dare To Be King: What Happens When Daddy Comes Home.