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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SOLANO

BaKari Etter, by and through his Guardian ad Litem, LaKetha Bairfield, Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, Kenetra Chappelle, Joseph Duran Jr., individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Solano County, Solano County Sheriff's Office, Solano County Sheriff Brad DeWall, and iWebVisit.com, LLC,

Defendants.

Case No.

VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE AND CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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On behalf of themselves and those similarly situated, Plaintiffs BaKari Etter, by and through his Guardian ad Litem, LaKetha Bairfield, Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, Joseph Duran Jr., and Kenetra Chappelle ("Plaintiffs") bring this action against Solano County, the Solano County Sheriff's Office, Solano County Sheriff Brad DeWall, and iWebVisit ("Defendants"), and allege:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs are children and parents of individuals who are incarcerated at three jails in Solano County, the Claybank Detention Center ("Claybank"), Stanton Correctional Facility ("Stanton"), and Justice Center Detention Facility, also known as Solano County Justice Center, ("JCDF") (together "Solano County jails"). Defendants have imposed a blanket ban on in-person visits at these facilities (the "Family Visit Ban"). As a result, children cannot touch or hug their parents, and parents cannot touch or hug their children. Defendants' policy violates Plaintiffs' constitutional rights and is causing cruel and unnecessary suffering, including lifelong harm to the parent-child relationship and children's emotional, psychological, and social development. At the same time, it is enriching Defendants at the expense of a literally captive market. Families with an incarcerated loved one must pay to maintain virtually any form of connection between children and parents: either through telephone calls or low-quality video calls through Defendant iWebVisit.com, LLC ("iWebVisit").

2. Defendants Solano County, the Solano County Sheriff's Office, Solano County Sheriff Brad DeWall, and private, for-profit corporation iWebVisit all profit from the jails' unconstitutional family separation scheme. In 2014, Defendants negotiated, and the County signed, exclusive video call contracts with iWebVisit. Those contracts ensure the Sheriff's Office receives up to 35% of video call money paid by families to talk to their loved ones. For most of this period, video calls cost $9.00 for a 30-minute call. One of the primary goals of Defendants' conspiracy is to restrict in-person human contact and force communication into channels they have monetized in order to increase their shared profits.

3. The parent-child relationship is universally recognized as a profound source of emotional, physical, psychological, and social support and well-being. More than that, the ability of

children and parents to associate without undue government interference is a bedrock of our culture and values. Few things are as important to our history, and our continued vitality as a society, as protecting the sacred bond between children and parents.

4. For this reason, the rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships free from governmental interference are fundamental rights under the California Constitution. Furthermore, both the California legislature and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation ("CDCR") have recognized the importance of contact visits in state prisons. *See* Cal. Penal Code § 6400 (2025); Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 3170(a).

5. The integrity of the parent-child relationship depends on physical presence and contact. Telephone and video calls are not equivalent to in-person family visits. The ability to sit across from each other, to make eye contact, to make physical contact, for a baby to smell her mother, and for a father to rub his child's back, keeps those relationships healthy and alive.

6. Under Defendants' Family Visit Ban, children and parents are unable to look directly into each other's eyes, hold each other's hands, give each other a hug, or otherwise maintain the in-person connections that are essential to intimate family relationships.

7. The Family Visit Ban forces families into an impossible position. Families desperate to maintain some form of communication with their loved ones must choose between paying for painfully inadequate video or phone calls or paying for other necessities of life, like food, rent, gas, hygiene products, and medical care. This is made even more painful because most individuals in the Solano County jails have not been convicted of any crime and are incarcerated while awaiting trial merely because they lack the resources to pay for pretrial release. The families least able to afford to pay for the basic right to maintain their family bonds are the ones the County, Sheriff's Office, the Sheriff, and iWebVisit have targeted for profiteering.

8. Even putting aside the cost of the video calls, the limited forms of communication Defendants allow are completely inaccessible to many because the call formats can fail to support meaningful communication for infants and young children, neuro-divergent children, elderly people, and people with disabilities. Additionally, Defendants bar minors from creating iWebVisit

accounts, requiring that individuals be over 18 to create an account, and require internet capabilities that are not accessible to many families with limited internet access.

9. When a parent is incarcerated, their children are less likely to complete high school and more likely to experience health problems, educational challenges, emotional difficulties, early parenthood, higher levels of involvement with the criminal legal system, and other problems. Contact visits between parents and children have been proven to strengthen the parent-child relationship in ways that mitigate these and other harms. Therefore, by banning contact visits between children and their incarcerated parents, Defendants are putting children at increased risk of lasting harm. Denying contact visits also decreases the likelihood of successful reentry by the incarcerated parent.

10. The severe harms caused by Defendants' complete, arbitrary, permanent ban on all parent-child contact are not justified by any conceivable government interest. In fact, denying all contact visits *undermines* state interests. Empirical studies and correctional best practices demonstrate that allowing families the opportunity for in-person connection helps mitigate the tremendous emotional and physical health consequences of child-parent separation, improves safety inside jails, promotes staff retention, improves employment prospects after release, reduces rearrest, and saves the government money.

11. Defendants' Family Visit Ban violates the California Constitution. Defendants cannot prohibit all in-person family contact as part of a scheme to make money. This scheme violates California law, offends basic principles of human connection and dignity, and imposes profound costs on families. It also harms institutional and public safety without serving any penological or government interest. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the putative Classes and Subclasses seek a writ of mandate and declaratory, injunctive, and monetary relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has jurisdiction over all Defendants.

13. The events giving rise to this cause of action occurred and continue to occur in Solano County, California.

14. The Court has jurisdiction over Defendants Solano County, the Solano County Sheriff's Office, and Solano County Sheriff Brad DeWall because they committed the actions alleged in this Complaint in Solano County, California.

15. The Court has jurisdiction over Defendant iWebVisit under California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10 because the corporation carries on a continuous and systematic part of its general business in California. The Court further has jurisdiction over iWebVisit because the corporation owns, uses, and possesses property in California, has entered into contracts to perform services in California, and has contributed to and committed the actions alleged in this Complaint in California. Additionally, the Court has jurisdiction over iWebVisit under California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.40 because its contracts with Solano County contain a California choice-of-law provision.

16. Venue is proper in this Court under California Code of Civil Procedure § 395 because all Defendants reside or do business in Solano County, California, and because the facts giving rise to the claims occurred here.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

17. **BaKari Etter.** BaKari is the son of Jacoby Etter, who is currently incarcerated at Stanton Correctional Facility. Because of Defendants' Family Visit Ban, BaKari has not been allowed to visit his father in the jail. BaKari brings this action individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated people. BaKari also represents a subclass of similarly situated people seeking injunctive relief.

18. **Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music.** Ms. Fernandez is the mother of Fenton Warren, who is currently incarcerated at Stanton Correctional Facility. Because of Defendants' Family Visit Ban, Ms. Fernandez has not been allowed to visit her son in the jail. Ms. Fernandez brings this action individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated people. Ms. Fernandez also represents a subclass of similarly situated people seeking injunctive relief. Ms. Fernandez additionally represents a class of similarly situated people who have paid, are paying, or will pay iWebVisit for video calls.

19. **Kenetra Chappelle.** Ms. Chappelle is the mother of Kam Isis Davison, who is currently incarcerated in Stanton Correctional Facility. Because of Defendants' Family Visit Ban, Ms. Chappelle has not been allowed to visit her daughter in the jail. Ms. Chappelle brings this action individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated people. Ms. Chappelle also represents a subclass of similarly situated people seeking injunctive relief.

20. **Joseph Duran Jr.** Mr. Duran Jr. is the father of Joseph Duran III ("Mr. Duran III"), who has been incarcerated in the Solano County jails since 2022. Mr. Duran III is currently incarcerated in Stanton Correctional Facility. Because of Defendants' Family Visit Ban, Mr. Duran Jr. has not been allowed to visit his son in the jail. Mr. Duran Jr. brings this action individually and on behalf of a class of similarly situated people. Mr. Duran Jr. also represents a subclass of similarly situated people seeking injunctive relief. Mr. Duran Jr. additionally represents a class of similarly situated people who have paid, are paying, or will pay iWebVisit for video calls.

B. Defendants

21. **Solano County.** The County is a municipal corporation formed under the laws of the state of California. The Solano County Board of Supervisors approved the County's contract with iWebVisit on behalf of the Solano County Sheriff's Office. The County is sued for writ, declaratory, and injunctive relief.

22. **Solano County Sheriff's Office.** The Sheriff's Office is a law enforcement agency operating in and overseen by the County. The County entered into the contract with iWebVisit on behalf of the Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office carries out the terms of the contract. The Sheriff's Office is sued for writ, declaratory, and injunctive relief.

23. **Solano County Sheriff Brad DeWall.** The Solano County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer for the County and the operator of the County's three jail facilities, located at 500 Union Ave., Fairfield, CA 94533; 2500 Claybank Rd., Fairfield, CA 94533; and 2450 Claybank Rd., Fairfield, CA 94533. He is responsible under state law for the jail, the people confined in the jail, and the jail's policies, rules, and regulations.[1] Defendant Brad DeWall, the

[1] Cal. Gov't Code § 26605.

current elected Sheriff, is sued in his official capacity and his individual capacity for writ, declaratory, and injunctive relief.

24. Defendants Solano County, Solano County Sheriff's Office, and Solano County Sheriff Brad DeWall are referred to throughout the Complaint as the "County Defendants." County Defendants are sued for writ, declaratory, and injunctive relief.

25. **iWebVisit.** Defendant iWebVisit is a provider of remote video communications in jails and prisons. It is a limited liability company incorporated in Nevada. iWebVisit's "mission statement" provides, in part, that it "enable[s] agencies to . . . mov[e] visitors off-site." iWebVisit is sued for writ, declaratory, injunctive, and monetary relief.[2]

FACTS

A. Defendants Prohibit In-Person Contact Visits at Solano County Jails

26. County Defendants enforce—in coordination with iWebVisit—a Family Visit Ban in the Solano County jails.

1. Each year, thousands of people spend months in one or more of the Solano County jails, many of whom have not been convicted of any offense

27. The Solano County jails detain hundreds of people for weeks, months, and years, many of whom are presumed innocent and awaiting trial.

28. In 2025, Solano County jails booked 11,600 individuals. The average total daily population in the three jail facilities was 490 individuals. On a typical day, many—if not most—of the people in the jails are awaiting trial or other legal proceedings, often solely because they cannot afford a financial condition of pretrial release.

29. Individuals are typically first booked into JCDF, where they have a median stay length of seven days. Most incarcerated individuals are then moved to either Claybank or Stanton for the remainder of their stay.

30. Lengths of stay for people in jail vary widely. For some individuals, the stay can last for months, and some remain in the Solano County jails for years. For instance, Ms. Chappelle's

[2] *About Us*, iWebVisit.com, https://www.iwebvisit.com/about-us#anchor.

daughter, Ms. Davison, has been incarcerated in the Solano County jails since November 2021 and is still awaiting final determination of her case, while Mr. Duran Jr.'s son, Mr. Duran III, has been incarcerated in Solano County jails since August 2022.

31. Many of the people confined in these jails have children or parents who, like the named Plaintiffs, are deprived of physical contact with the people they love and depend on most in the world. Due to Defendants' blanket Family Visit Ban, they will not be able to touch or hug their children and parents for prolonged and indefinite periods.

2. County Defendants prohibit all child-parent contact in the Solano County jails

32. Before 2014, the jails allowed unmonitored in-person visits. In 2014, County Defendants contracted with iWebVisit and ended all in-person visits except under extremely limited circumstances (two 30-minute through-glass visits allowed at JCDF per week).

33. Due to Defendants' Family Visit Ban, people outside the jail are unable to hug, hold hands with, or otherwise touch their jailed parents or children for months, or even years in some cases.

34. Professional visitors such as attorneys may visit people incarcerated in the jails in person.[3] The Solano County Sheriff's Office Custody Policy Manual explicitly states that incarcerated individuals must have access to confidential spaces to conduct attorney visits, and that these spaces include a way for individuals and their attorneys to exchange legal documents. Contact visits for professional visitors may be approved by the facility in special circumstances.

35. For family members, staying in regular contact with their incarcerated loved ones is expensive. Although individuals initially booked in Solano County jails can place direct calls, all calls after an individual is assigned to a housing unit must be made through GTL ConnectNetwork. As of 2026, a 30-minute phone call through GTL ConnectNetwork costs approximately $2.10.

36. Individuals at JCDF—the facility where most individuals only stay for a short time—can have up to two 30-minute glass-partition visits per week. All other communication must be made via paid phone or video calls. People at Claybank and Stanton are allowed two free 30-

[3] Solano County Sheriff's Office, *Custody Policy Manual* 244–45, 339, 341 (2026).

minute on-site video calls per week, which their loved ones must conduct from video kiosks at the jails. Both through-glass visits and on-site video calls force family members to grapple with the cruel reality that, despite being just a few feet away from their jailed loved one, they will not be allowed to touch them. If a person does not show up on time for a visit—or if the on-site video call technology fails, as is common—that week's call is still considered spent. People detained at Claybank and Stanton also are permitted one free remote video call of up to one hour per week.

37. All video callers must be registered through iWebVisit.com for both on-site and remote calls, and those at JCDF must also book on-site through-glass visits through iWebVisit. An email address is required to access remote video call options, and minors are not allowed to create an account or schedule calls. All video calls must be scheduled at least 24 hours in advance at iWebVisit.com. To participate in a video call, individuals outside the jail need access to a computer with a camera, microphone, speaker or headphones, and high-speed internet, or access to a smartphone or tablet.

38. Until recently, video calls—beyond the very limited free calls offered—cost two to four times as much as phone calls; families were charged $9.00 for a 30-minute call. These prices are unrelated to the cost of providing the service and are based, instead, on how much Defendants want to overcharge Plaintiffs and the putative Classes. Recently, the cost of these calls appears to have been reduced to $5.70 for a 30-minute call.

39. As of April 6, 2026, the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") prohibits jail and prison entities from receiving kickbacks from private phone and video call providers. 47 C.F.R. § 64.6015.

40. The FCC also now mandates that all providers must offer phone and video call services at per-minute pricing. 47 C.F.R. § 64.6030.

41. The operative contract between County Defendants and iWebVisit includes a provision for kickbacks to County Defendants based on how many calls per month are scheduled through iWebVisit. Plaintiffs have received no information that this kickback scheme has changed since the FCC regulations became final in April 2026.

42. iWebVisit and County Defendants do not offer per-minute pricing for their calls. Families are only able to purchase calls from iWebVisit in 30-minute blocks.

43. In addition to costs of the video calls themselves, the contracts state that each user who is registered with iWebVisit will be charged a monthly service fee of $2.95, which is to be charged to their account whenever they schedule and pay for their first video call of each month.

44. Families of people in the jails regularly spend hundreds of dollars each month on communication, often foregoing basic necessities like food, rent, gas, clothes, laundry, and hygiene products so they can remain in some form of contact with the person they love. For instance, Ms. Fernandez is 70 years old with debilitating health issues that make her unable to work; she lives on a very fixed income. Nonetheless, when she can afford it, she has paid $9 for an additional video call beyond the weekly free call. But this is extremely difficult for her, because every dollar she spends on video calls is a dollar she cannot spend on the necessities of life. She regularly must choose between speaking to her son and meeting her own basic needs.

45. The video calls are full of problems. Ms. Fernandez describes the video on the iWebVisit calls as frequently glitching or being blurry, and calls regularly dropping.

46. Despite these frequent issues, remote video calls are not refundable, although iWebVisit's online policies claim that the company will provide a credit voucher if a call is canceled due to unforeseen circumstances or technical difficulties.

47. All non-professional visits are subject to monitoring and recording. iWebVisit's terms of use grant the company expansive authority to exploit the data of anyone who makes a non-confidential video call. There is no way to opt out of these terms other than to not use the site or participate in a video call with a loved one at all. iWebVisit can share users' personally identifiable information with affiliated businesses and marketing companies. The company's unilateral contract terms purport to give it the right to do whatever it wants with audio and video from visits, including videos of children visiting their parents. Users' personally identifiable information can also be shared with government and law enforcement agents and officers.

48. Jail officials regularly make individualized determinations regarding which individuals may access video call services. For instance, jail officials block access for specific incarcerated individuals as a form of "discipline."

49. Even when Plaintiffs are able to call their incarcerated loved ones, the digital nature of communications, the poor technology, and the lack of privacy make it difficult to fully connect. Plaintiffs and the members of the putative Classes and Subclasses cannot share the most intimate moments of their lives, ask personal questions, seek unfiltered advice, or share the types of personal details one would share with a loved one in a private conversation. For instance, Ms. Chappelle does not wish to disclose her lupus diagnosis to her daughter in a video call. She would prefer to share this intimate information in person, so she can comfort her daughter and assure her that she will be okay. On a video call, Ms. Chappelle and her daughter cannot engage in any of the many forms of intimate non-verbal communication that constitute some of the most powerful forms of human connection.

3. The Solano County jails can accommodate in-person visits

50. Claybank can house 358 people but operates well below that number.[4] As of 2025, its average daily population was between 41–70 individuals.[5] Claybank has an on-site programming space that includes three classrooms. In addition, Claybank appears to have—or to have had at one time—contact visiting areas.[6] Ms. Fernandez confirms this, as she had contact visits with her son when she herself was incarcerated at Claybank many years ago.

[4] Solano Cty. Civil Grand Jury, *Assessment of Sheriff's Custody Division Operations* 3 (2023), https://solano.courts.ca.gov/system/files/final-230703-sheriff-report.pdf.

[5] Board of State and Community Corrections, *Jail Profile Survey – Online Querying*, JPS/JDPS Reporting, https://jpjdreporting.bscc.ca.gov/jps-query (Choose Data Type: Facility; Reporting Range: 2002 & Forward; Reporting Period: From: 2025-January; To: 2025-December; Agencies: Solano Sheriff's Dept.; Variables: Facility Name, Total Facility ADP). On information and belief, Claybank appears to be at least temporarily closed as of this time. It is unclear if and when it will reopen.

[6] Solano County Sheriff's Office, *Custody Division Procedure 16.003, Inmate Visiting* (2017).

51. JCDF, the largest of the three facilities, has a capacity of 712 beds,[7] though its average daily population in 2025 was only between 172–222 individuals.[8] JCDF's facilities include eight classrooms for programming. The facility also has a room next to the booking area for attorney/client visits, in addition to small booths on multiple floors where additional attorney or professional visits are sometimes scheduled.

52. Stanton has capacity to house approximately 365 individuals,[9] though its population as of 2025 was significantly lower: approximately 224–243 individuals on average.[10] Stanton has at least one space where attorneys and other professionals can have contact visits.

53. In addition to spaces at each facility, the Rourk Vocational Training Center is a large facility with space that could be used for contact visits for those housed at Stanton and Claybank. The Rourk Center was intended for programming for incarcerated individuals, but it is considerably underutilized. The Center occupies a five-acre property and includes 9,940 square feet of classroom space, as well as a 30,000 square foot building, intended to contain eight flexible trade bays and four shared classrooms. Despite this extremely large space, when a civil grand jury toured the center in September 2019, they found that, nine months after its opening in January 2019, only four individuals were participating in programming that was intended for upwards of 100 people. As of May 2022, there had been only 59 individuals enrolled in programming there over the course of its three years in operation.[11]

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[7] Solano Cty. Civil Grand Jury, *supra*, at 3.

[8] Board of State and Community Corrections, *supra* note 4 (Choose Data Type: Facility; Reporting Range: 2002 & Forward; Reporting Period: From: 2025-January; To: 2025-December; Agencies: Solano Sheriff's Dept.; Variables: Facility Name, Total Facility ADP).

[9] Solano Cty. Civil Grand Jury, *supra*, at 3.

[10] Board of State and Community Corrections, *supra* note 4 (Choose Data Type: Facility; Reporting Range: 2002 & Forward; Reporting Period: From: 2025-January; To: 2025-December; Agencies: Solano Sheriff's Dept.; Variables: Facility Name, Total Facility ADP).

[11] Scott Morris, *$25M training center for Solano jail inmates remains seldom used*, Vallejo Sun (May 23, 2022), https://www.vallejosun.com/25m-training-center-for-solano-jail-inmates-remains-seldom-used/.

SUBJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

Aerial photograph with Project site outlined in yellow
(Before Construction Started on Expansion Project)

Aerial photograph with Project site outlined in yellow
(April 2013 – Showing Start of Construction on Expansion Project)

Smith & Associates, Inc.
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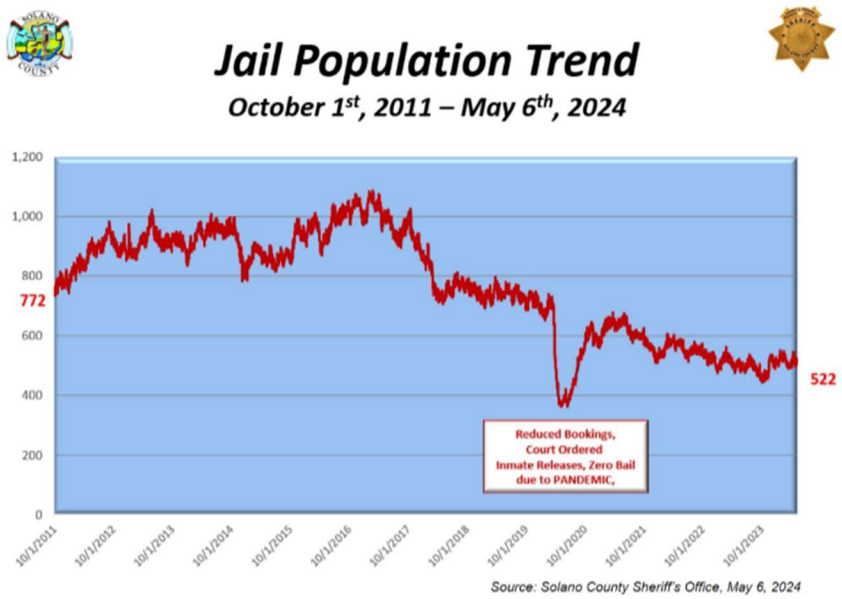
54. Additionally, the total jail population has declined over the past several years. In October 2011, the Solano County 30-day average daily jail population totaled 772 individuals. In May 2024, that number had decreased by over 200, to 522 individuals.

SNAPSHOT – JAIL POPULATION TREND, OCTOBER 1, 2011 – MAY 6, 2024



Source: Solano County Sheriff's Office, May 6, 2024

On October 1, 2011 – the day AB 109 went into effect – the Solano County 30-day average daily jail population totaled 772 inmates. As illustrated in the chart above, over the next twelve and one-half years, the average daily jail population grew and

55. Meanwhile, Solano County's budget allocation for staff positions at the jails has steadily increased. It rose from an allocation for 204 correctional officers in fiscal year 2011–12 to 233 correctional officers in fiscal year 2025–26.

56. A 2026 Solano County Civil Grand Jury report explained that "inefficiencies in the Sheriff's Custody Division, which cost the County millions of dollars each year," including "[e]xpenses associated with overstaffing and a below average jail 34% occupancy rate continue as of April 2026."[12] The report concluded that "[t]he Solano County Sheriff's Office has hired a surplus of Custody Officers."[13]

4. Plaintiffs are unable to have contact visits with their parents and children in the Solano County jails for the entire duration of their jailing

57. **BaKari Etter.** BaKari has not been able to hug or sit in the same room as his father since Jacoby's incarceration in the Solano County jail system nearly two years ago.

[12] Solano County Civil Grand Jury, *Save Over $10 Million by Closing Claybank Jail* 2 (2026), https://solano.courts.ca.gov/system/files/general/custody-division-final.pdf.

[13] *Id.* at 8.

58. Prior to Jacoby's incarceration, BaKari had a strong connection with his father, seeing him several times a month. BaKari treasures his father's life advice and the time they spent together.

59. Because of Defendants' policy banning all contact visits at the jails, BaKari cannot touch or hug his father and feels his relationship with his father becoming more distant and disconnected.

60. BaKari's relationship with Jacoby is being severely harmed by a lack of in-person visits. He is suffering emotional damage because of this deprivation of his familial relationship with his father.

61. **Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music.** Ms. Fernandez has been separated from her son, Fenton Warren, since his incarceration in August 2024.

62. Ms. Fernandez is 70 years old and has serious health conditions, including emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, and high blood pressure. She is unable to work and lives on a fixed income. Ms. Fernandez previously lived with Mr. Warren before his incarceration, and he assisted her with daily tasks, in addition to being her best friend.

63. Because of Defendants' policy banning all contact visits at the jails, Ms. Fernandez has not been able to see Mr. Warren in person or touch or hug him since he was incarcerated there. Ms. Fernandez's relationship with her son—a vital and necessary relationship that has lasted throughout Mr. Warren's life—is being disrupted and harmed by her inability to see and touch him. She is suffering financial damages by having to pay iWebVisit for video calls that cannot replace in-person contact visits, including having to choose between paying for video calls or paying for basic necessities. She is suffering emotional damages because of the deprivation of her familial relationship with her son.

64. **Kenetra Chappelle.** Ms. Chappelle has been separated from her daughter, Kam Davison, since her daughter's incarceration in the Solano County jails in November 2021.

65. Before Ms. Davison's incarceration, she was close with Ms. Chappelle, coming by twice a week to help around the house, to care for Ms. Davison's younger sister (who has autism and requires full-time care), or to share a meal.

66. Ms. Chappelle was diagnosed with lupus in March 2025, which she has not wanted to disclose to her daughter over phone or video call, and would prefer to tell her daughter in-person, face-to-face. This has put a strain on her relationship with Ms. Davison.

67. Ms. Chappelle's relationship with Ms. Davison is being severely harmed by Defendants' policy banning all contact visits at the jails. She is suffering emotional damages because of this deprivation of her familial relationship with her daughter.

68. **Joseph Duran Jr.** Mr. Duran Jr. has not been able to have contact visits with his son, Joseph Duran III, since Mr. Duran III was incarcerated in the Solano County jails in August 2022.

69. Mr. Duran Jr. has a close and loving relationship with his son. But now that Mr. Duran III is at Stanton, they can only talk on the phone or look at each other through a screen. They talk multiple times a week, but Mr. Duran Jr.'s relationship with his son is being harmed by being unable to put a hand on his shoulder or look him in the eye.

70. After losing two other sons, Mr. Duran Jr.'s relationship with Mr. Duran III is all the more important to him. He is suffering financial damages by having to pay iWebVisit for video calls that deprive him of the opportunity to have physical contact with his son. He is also suffering emotional damages because of this deprivation of his familial relationship with his son.

B. Defendants' Family Visit Ban Inflicts Cruel and Irreparable Harm on Children and Parents

71. The relationship between a child and their parent is one of our society's oldest and most revered bonds. Incarceration strains that relationship by physically separating families and removing children from their caregivers. The primary way to mitigate the harms of parent-child separation by incarceration is through regular in-person contact visitation. The complete separation that occurs without physical contact inflicts irreparable damage on children, parents, families, and communities.

1. The parent-child relationship is a cornerstone of our society

72. Our culture and legal system cherish few things above the relationship between a child and their parent. The parent-child relationship is universally recognized as a fundamental source of emotional, physical, psychological, and social support throughout a person's life.

73. The relationship between parents and their children plays a crucial role in the physical, emotional, cognitive, and social development of young adults. Children depend on stable relationships and physical contact with their primary caregivers to build future strong and trusting relationships. A bond between parent and child lays the groundwork for children to grow into happy, independent adults. Loving, secure relationships help build the resiliency needed to cope with challenges and recover from setbacks.

74. Likewise, children also hold a significant part of their parents' identity and contribute to their health as they age. Parents not only find joy and comfort in raising their children, but they also depend on this relationship for feelings of accomplishment, validation, and peace.

75. Beyond the individual benefits, the parent-child relationship has profound importance on a societal level. Family is the foundation of society, with the parent-child relationship its chief building block. Through this relationship, parents influence the values and moral behavior of their children, and children also influence their parents. The parent-child relationship is key to encouraging prosocial behavior.

76. In short, the ability of children and parents to associate is a foundation of our culture, our history, our values, and our well-being. Few things are as important to our history as a people, or to our continued vitality as a society, as the sacred bond of child and parent.

77. For these reasons, California courts have long recognized the fundamental rights to family integrity and intimate familial association as core interests protected by the state constitution.[14]

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[14] *See, e.g.*, *In re Marilyn H.*, 5 Cal. 4th 295, 306 (1993) ("A parent's interest in the companionship, care, custody and management of his children is a compelling one, ranked among the most basic of civil rights … Likewise, natural children have a fundamental independent interest in belonging to a family unit[.]") (internal citations omitted); *see also In re Bridget R.*, 41 Cal. App. 4th 1483, 1503–04 (1996), *as modified on denial of reh'g* (Feb. 14, 1996) ("[A]s a matter of simple common sense, the rights of children in their family relationships are at least as fundamental and compelling as those of their parents. If anything, children's familial rights are more compelling

78. The enormous value placed on family integrity is not a uniquely American tradition. The European Court of Human Rights has often recognized that "[t]he mutual enjoyment by parent and child of each other's company constitutes a fundamental element of family life."[15] And the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child calls upon all nations to "respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis."[16]

2. Physical presence and touch are vital to the parent-child relationship[17]

79. Physical presence and touch are essential human needs and vital components of a loving, successful parent-child relationship. "Intimate association [] implies an expectation of access of one person to another particular person's physical presence, some opportunity for face-to-face encounter."[18] Consistent parent-child contact is necessary for a child to successfully bond with a parent and has positive implications for forging healthy relationships later in life.

80. The importance of physical touch to family relationships is well known. Touch is the earliest form of sensory experience for a developing human being. Beginning at birth, skin-to-skin contact can lower stress in both baby and parents, and promote bonding and breastfeeding. Positive, nurturing touch, such as cradling a child, holding hands, kissing a cheek, or sharing a hug, triggers the release of the "bonding hormone," oxytocin. In the context of the family, positive touch

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than adults', because children's interests in family relationships comprise more than the emotional and social interests which adults have in family life; children's interests also include the elementary and wholly practical needs of the small and helpless to be protected from harm and to have stable and permanent homes in which each child's mind and character can grow, unhampered by uncertainty and fear of what the next day or week or court appearance may bring.").

[15] European Court of Human Rights, *Key Theme – Rights of the child: Contact rights* 1 (2026), https://ks.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr-ks/contact-rights.

[16] G.A. Res. 44/25, at 4 (Nov. 20, 1989), https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text. The Convention is built on the notion of family integrity. It grants children "as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by [their] parents." *Id.* at 3. It demands that nations "respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations." *Id.* at 4. And it emphasizes a child's right to remain with her parents, requiring "that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will." *Id*.

[17] The allegations in this section are supported in part by the expert testimony of Dr. Julie Poehlmann. *See* Expert Report and Declaration of Julie A. Poehlmann ("Poehlmann Report"), attached hereto as Exhibit E ("Ex. E").

[18] Kenneth L. Karst, *The Freedom of Intimate Association*, 89 Yale L.J. 624, 630 (1980).

increases feelings of closeness and facilitates parent-child attachment and social-emotional adjustment. It connects parent to child and helps them each feel accepted and loved.

81. Physical touch is a crucial part of the human experience. Children are touched by their parents in the majority of their everyday joint interactions. Mothers touch their infants between 33% and 61% of the total time that they interact with them, making touch one of the principal means of communication between parents and children.[19]

82. Touch is critical to child development. Nurturing physical touch promotes development of children's physiological systems involved in regulating emotions and stress responses. Physical touch such as holding and rocking calm and soothe a distressed baby; repeated experiences of being soothed when distressed attunes the stress-response system and prepares children's ability to self-regulate and to identify ways to calm strong feelings such as anger or frustration.

83. Children who have this ability to calm their strong feelings have greater levels of empathy: they are better able to understand that other people have feelings and thoughts, which can lead to them having more positive relationships. In this way, nurturing physical touch supports children's prosocial development (i.e., their ability to be kind, caring, and helpful). Children whose mothers more often hug them when they are upset tend to be more concerned and caring about others.[20] And children whose mothers provide more positive touch when they are 18 months old are more likely to demonstrate prosocial behavior at 24 and 30 months old, further demonstrating that nurturing touch helps children develop important relationship skills.[21]

84. The positive effects of touch in childhood persist throughout one's life. Positive parental touch throughout childhood has positive implications for later well-being, including the development of empathy, mental health symptoms, and romantic relationships. For example, undergraduate students who received higher levels of positive parental touch as children reported

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[19] Dale M. Stack & Darwin W. Muir, *Tactile Stimulation as a Component of Social Interchange: New Interpretations for the Still-Face Effect*, 8 British J. of Dev. Psychology 131, 133 (1990).
[20] Darcia Narvaez et al., *The Importance of early life touch for psychosocial and moral development*, 32 Psicologia: Reflexão e Crítica 1, 4–5 (2019).
[21] *Id.* at 8.

lower levels of depression and more satisfactory romantic relationships in adolescence and early adulthood.[22]

85. Adults need touch too. In a set of controlled experiments, study participants were put under threat of mild electric shock, either alone or while holding the hand of someone they knew and trusted.[23] Typically, when we are under stress, blood—and the glucose and oxygen within—flows to the prefrontal cortex, the region of the brain associated with threat vigilance and emotion regulation. This was true for participants who were alone—but not for those holding hands with someone they were close with. This discrepancy goes a long way toward explaining why touch is so important. In order to relax, the brain needs to know that it has backup—that someone else is there to help should the need arise. Physical contact is the simplest, most powerful way of communicating that.

86. In sum, the parent-child relationship requires physical presence and touch to nurture the relationships that function as a cornerstone of individual and societal well-being. For this reason, contact visits are essential to maintaining healthy parent-child relationships with an incarcerated loved one. Without them, family bonds inevitably weaken, and a parent and child's health and well-being will suffer.

3. Keeping children and parents from being together harms them both[24]

87. Jailing a family member has intergenerational effects. The incarceration of a parent or child strains the parent-child relationship, causing severe, negative consequences that can affect the rest of their lives. Left unmitigated, these separations increase the intergenerational persistence of poverty and criminal behavior.

88. **Separating children from their parents harms children.** Most people in jails and prisons are parents to minor children, including 75% of the 2 million women jailed in the U.S. each

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[22] Mika Takeuchi et al., *The Effect of Interpersonal Touch During Childhood on Adult Attachment and Depression: A Neglected Area of Family and Developmental Psychology?*, 19 J Child Fam Stud 109, 113–15 (2010).

[23] James A. Coan, Hillary S. Schaefer & Richard J. Davidson, *Lending a Hand: Social Regulation of the Neural Response to Threat*, 17 Psych. Sci. 12 (2006).

[24] The allegations in this section are supported in part by the expert testimony of Dr. Julie Poehlmann. *See* Ex. E.

year. A staggering 2.7 million children currently have a parent in jail or prison. Half of those children are under ten years old.

89. Incarceration creates an unnatural separation between child and parent, harming this crucial relationship. Children who are kept from hugging and touching their parent are more likely to experience a cascade of compounding harm as a result of their parent's incarceration.

90. Most obviously, incarcerating a parent has immediate material impacts on dependent children. A child who loses a parent to incarceration experiences an increased short- and long-term risk of living in poverty, an increased likelihood of becoming homeless, and an increased likelihood of becoming involved in the criminal legal system.

91. Separating a child from their caregiver also has a profound impact on children's ability to develop healthy future relationships. Attachment theory holds that children rely on a secure bond, or attachment, with their caregiver(s) for normal social and emotional development. Secure attachment gives children the needed sense of love and stability to mature normally, enabling children to take risks and grow and to soothe intense emotions. Children who form secure attachments to their caregivers exhibit higher levels of well-being as they grow older, including fewer behavior problems, more curiosity, better emotional regulation, and more social competence compared to children who have formed what are known as "insecure" attachments.

92. When a caregiver is incarcerated and no longer physically present in a child's life, it can lead to insecure attachment that can leave the child with profound and long-lasting challenges. Children who are suddenly deprived of parental care and affection experience traumatic loss combined with feelings of rejection, social stigma, and shame that surround the parent's incarceration. The internalization of this stigma and shame heightens children's risk of insecure attachment, leading to externalized negative behavior, emotional hardship, and heightened risk for adverse effects on a child's neurological, physical, behavioral, educational, and material health.

93. The consequences of insecure attachment are wide-ranging. Separating a child from a caregiver places the child at higher risk of developing anxiety and depression, learning disabilities, behavioral or conduct problems, developmental delays, and speech or language problems. Children who experience parental incarceration demonstrate increased aggression,

attention deficits, and delinquency, with these studies finding that the effects in young children persist and continue to manifest into middle childhood and adolescence.

94. The absence of a stable support system also leaves children vulnerable to substance use and dangerous behaviors as a method of coping. Compared to their peers whose parents are free, children with an incarcerated parent are over twice as likely to report abuse of or dependence on drugs or alcohol, less likely to report overall good health, around four times more likely to report engaging in theft and physical fighting, and nearly three times as likely to report suicidal ideation.

95. The loss of emotional and psychological support from an absent parent also leads to poorer educational outcomes. The incarceration of a parent leads to lower educational achievement, impaired teacher-student relationships, and increased likelihood of school disciplinary issues, special education placement, being held back in school, or dropping out entirely. Children whose fathers are jailed for the first time when the children are between ages one and nine experience decreased cognitive capacities equaling a two-month loss of schooling for Black boys and a four-month loss for white boys compared to peers whose fathers remain free during their early childhood.[25]

96. A landmark study surveyed 17,000 participants to study the effect of "Adverse Childhood Experiences" ("ACEs") on one's health as an adult.[26] The study found Adverse Childhood Experiences have a profound and negative impact on adult mental and physical health. The 17,000 participants surveyed were asked about their experiences with potentially traumatic events occurring in childhood and adolescence, including parental incarceration. The responses revealed a strong link between parental incarceration and adult onset of health-related risk behaviors, many health conditions, and even early mortality. Further, the survey responses demonstrated parental incarceration increases the risk of other, traumatic, non-incarceration-related

[25] John Hagan & Holly Foster, *Intergenerational Educational Effects of Mass Imprisonment in America*, 85 Sociology of Education 3 (2012), https://www.asanet.org/wp-content/uploads/savvy/journals/soe/Jul12SOEFeature.pdf.

[26] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *CDC-Kaiser ACE Study*, https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/about.html (last visited July 21, 2026).

experiences, compounding the negative health outcomes children with incarcerated parents experience. These differences persist after adjusting for child and parent characteristics. In short, experiencing parental incarceration as a child hurts that child's health as an adult.

97. 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."[27] This led CSG to officially recommend contact visits for children with incarcerated parents as a means of promoting children's resiliency in the face of traumatic family separation.

98. This harm is reflected in BaKari's experiences. BaKari's relationship with his father has become more distant since his father's incarceration, and he "want[s] desperately" to have important conversations and contact with his father again. He feels sad that the jail will not let him see his father, especially on important days like his birthday and Father's Day.

99. **Separating Parents from their Children Harms Parents.** Parents whose children are incarcerated also experience challenges, as they struggle to cope with the burdens of parenting from a distance, negative social reaction, and carrying the burden of caring for an imprisoned loved one.

100. Parents are regarded as the primary caregivers and providers for their children, and their role is to protect, nurture, and guide them through life. A parent's identity as a caregiver and their love or loyalty for their children does not disappear as their children age. The well-being of those children, and the ability to communicate with them, touch them, and look into their eyes are among the most profound pleasures and, indeed, needs of many parents' lives.

101. Many parents acknowledge that their relationship with their adult children evolves into a deeper connection, a friendship that is unique and unlike friendships with peers. For

[27] 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) (citations omitted), https://imrp-dpp.media.uconn.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/3351/2025/09/Statewide-Correctional-Initiatives-Supporting-Children-with-Incarcerated-parents.pdf.

example, Ms. Fernandez describes her son, Mr. Warren, as her "best friend," and he has several tattoos dedicated to her because of the closeness of their relationship.

102. The effect of separating a child from their parent has been likened to torture. Physicians for Human Rights, an international organization that applies medicine and science to document mass atrocities and severe human rights violations, conducted psychological evaluations of asylum-seeking parents and children who were separated by the U.S. government in 2018 for an average of 60–69 days. A majority of both parents and children displayed at least one mental health condition—such as post-traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder, or generalized anxiety disorder—consistent with, and likely linked to, the trauma of family separation.[28] The PHR experts found that the psychological impact of being suddenly separated from family members—including the inability to see one's family, to know where they are and that they are safe—rose to the level of torture.[29]

103. For parents, the dissolution of the attachment relationship with the child elicits severe anxiety and other negative emotions associated with loss. For instance, Ms. Fernandez says: "Not being able to hug [Fenton] or look him in the eye fills me with a grief and anxiety I carry with me every single day."

104. A feeling of ambiguity, or not knowing what will happen next to their child, contributes to the harm of separation. Such harms have been studied and observed in other contexts, including for mothers who lose their children to the foster system. Research shows that separation in that context leads mothers to develop higher rates of anxiety and substance use disorders within two years of separation.[30]

[28] Physicians for Human Rights, *"You Will Never See Your Child Again": The Persistent Psychological Effects of Family Separation* 3 (Feb. 2020), https://phr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/PHR-Report-2020-Family-Separation-Full-Report.pdf.

[29] *Id.* at 5.

[30] Vivek Sankaran, et al., A *Cure Worse Than the Disease? The Impact of Removal on Children and Their Families*, 102 Marq. L. Rev. 4 (2019), https://repository.law.umich.edu/articles/2055/.

105. In sum, the trauma of family separation puts children with incarcerated parents and parents with incarcerated children at higher risk of negative emotional and physical health. However, research shows that these risks can be mitigated through regular contact visits.[31]

4. In-person contact visits mitigate the harms of family separation[32]

106. Visiting a jailed parent or child, particularly contact visits that allow a child to touch and hug their parent, can substantially decrease the negative effects of separation on a family.

107. In-person contact visits between children and their incarcerated parents benefit children emotionally and behaviorally. These visits have a number of advantages, including that they:

- allow children to know that their parent is safe.
- allow children to express their emotional reactions to the separation from their parent.
- allow children to maintain existing relationships with their parents—contributing to a successful family reunification.
- help the child develop a realistic understanding of their parent's circumstances and allow parents to model appropriate interaction.
- help parents deal with separation and loss issues.
- help parents develop and maintain the role of a parent figure.
- allow parents and children to engage in physical touch, which brings them closer together, encourages engagement, fulfills attachment-based needs, and allows parents to practice their parental role.

108. By fortifying the relationship between parent and child, in-person visits strengthen the child's well-being. Children who visit their incarcerated parents report higher quality parent-

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[31] Rebecca Shlafer, et al., *Children With Incarcerated Parents — Considering Children's Outcomes in the Context of Family Experiences* (St. Paul, MN: University of Minnesota, 2013); Julie Poehlmann-Tynan, Children's Contact with Incarcerated Parents: Summary and Recommendations, in CHILDREN'S CONTACT WITH INCARCERATED PARENTS 183 (Julie Poehlmann-Tynan ed., 2015).

[32] The allegations in this section are supported in part by the expert testimony of Dr. Julie Poehlmann. *See* Ex. E.

child relationships.[33] This holds true in the context of both maternal incarceration and paternal incarceration. Indeed, in-person contact visitation has a robust ability to improve parent-child relationship quality, a significantly larger positive effect than contact by mail or by phone.[34]

109. While all in-person visits help mitigate the traumatic effects of the incarceration of a loved one, research shows that contact visits are more beneficial than non-contact visits where physical barriers separate visitors from their incarcerated loved ones. Professor Julie Poehlmann notes that "[i]n-person contact visits are the most affirming of attachment relationships because children and parents can see, hear, and touch each other."[35]

110. A stronger parent-child relationship yields a range of positive outcomes for children. Parent-child visits promote positive psychological outcomes, including improved feelings of life purpose and reduced feelings of depression and loneliness among children who visit. Physical contact and privacy during parent-child visitation also reduce feelings of abandonment and promote emotional security. And children who communicate frequently with their incarcerated mothers—including by visiting in person—have better educational outcomes.

111. Parents are influenced by expectations of parental care and sacrifice for their children, and also benefit from maintaining contact throughout their separation. Frequent visitation allows parents on the outside to nurture the well-being of their children while simultaneously nurturing their own well-being in their role as a caregiver. In a study published in the journal of Punishment & Society, the authors quote an incarcerated mother who had a visit from her son wherein she made meals for him with food from the vending machines. She described it as a rare moment of normalcy: "We sit down and have a meal, just like you would at home."[36]

112. Thus, in-person contact visits are a critical intervention when it comes to mitigating the trauma of separation and the risks associated with having an incarcerated parent or child.

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[33] Danielle Haverkate & 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), available at: https://static.prisonpolicy.org/scans/Haverkate_Wright_2020.pdf.

[34] *Id.*

[35] Ex. E.

[36] Melinda Tasca, et al., *Families Coming Together in Prison: An Examination of Visitation Encounters*, 18 Punishment & Soc'y 4 (2016), https://doi.org/10.1177/1462474516642856.

5. Video calls do not provide the benefits of in-person contact[37]

113. Prisons and jails across the country have partnered with private companies to introduce video-calling services. Many experts and impacted families acknowledge that these products can be a useful *supplement* for family and friends to maintain their relationships with incarcerated people, particularly when a loved one is incarcerated far from their community. But experts do not condone policies like the one adopted by Defendants, which prohibits all family contact visits.

114. Video calls are not an adequate substitute for in-person visits. By definition, video calls do not allow for physical presence or touch. Yet our need for physical touch is primordial. And the profound difference between in-person and electronic communication goes far beyond physical contact. As one researcher puts it, video "appears to be an impoverished social communication system relative to in-person conditions."[38] The gulf between in-person and video-mediated communication has many sources, some logistical and others psychological.[39]

115. **Video calls introduce technological barriers.** Relying on technology to provide an essential service introduces several unique barriers to access.

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[37] The allegations in this section are supported in part by the expert testimony of Dr. Julie A. Poehlmann, Professor Joshua C. Cochran, and Vincent N. Schiraldi, MSW. *See* Ex. E; *see also* Expert Report and Declaration of Professor Joshua C. Cochran ("Cochran Report"), attached hereto as Exhibit D ("Ex. D"); *see also* Expert Report and Declaration of Vincent N. Schiraldi ("Schiraldi Report"), attached hereto as Exhibit F ("Ex. F").

[38] Beth Connolly, *Zoom Conversations vs In-Person: Brain Activity Tells a Different Tale*, Neuroscience News (Oct. 26, 2023), https://neurosciencenews.com/zoom-conversations-social-neuroscience-24996/.

[39] Linoy Schwartz, et al., *Technologically-Assisted Communication Attenuates Inter-Brain Synchrony*, NeuroImage, Volume 264 (2022), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1053811922007984 (finding that video communication results in less neurological activity representing connection between mothers and children than in-person communication); Joy Hirsch, et al., *Separable Processes for Live "In-Person" and Live "Zoom like" Faces*, Imaging Neuroscience (2023), https://direct.mit.edu/imag/article/doi/10.1162/imag_a_00027/117875/Separable-processes-for-live-in-person-and-live (finding that individuals engaged in two-person interactions over Zoom experience significantly less neural signaling than those involved in live, two-person interactions); Stefan Stieger, et al., *Face-to-Face More Important Than Digital Communication for Mental Health During the Pandemic*, 13 Sci Rep 1 (2023), doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-34957-4 (finding face-to-face communication was significantly more important for mental health during the pandemic than digital communication, including video calls).

116. Many people do not have access to the technology required for a video communication. Video calls require an updated tablet, computer, or smartphone, in addition to fast and reliable WiFi or data connection. As explained by the FCC, would-be callers "may lack sufficient broadband service or equipment to enable video [calling] from their home or elsewhere."[40] Moreover, the cost of remote video calls puts them out of reach of family members experiencing financial hardship.

117. A lack of technological literacy also prevents many from using video communications. Many family members, especially the elderly or those with disabilities, cannot navigate the countless websites, accounts, and applications required to arrange for a video call with their loved one. For example, Ms. Chappelle's daughter, Ms. Davison, has had an extremely difficult time staying connected with her grandmothers, one of whom cannot operate the technology necessary to even create an iWebVisit account.

118. Additionally, frequent technical problems mean that the communication often does not happen at all. Family members may not be able to hear each other, or the audio lags, leading to frustrating miscommunications and interruptions. Other times, the images are pixelated or the screens freeze.[41]

119. Even when people have access to technology, navigate it successfully, and the software works, a 30-minute non-private video call cannot compare to the benefits and meaning conveyed through an in-person contact visit.

120. **Video calls lack key features of in-person communication.** The pandemic highlighted the limitations of video conferencing tools. Anyone who has attended a virtual funeral or wedding, or even just a virtual happy hour or one-on-one meeting, quickly realizes that it feels drastically inadequate when compared to experiencing other human beings in person.

[40] Federal Communications Commission, *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order*, FCC 23-19, 16 (2023), https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-23-19A1.pdf.

[41] Bernadette Rabuy & Peter Wagner, *Screening Out Family Time: The For-Profit Video Visitation Industry in Prisons and Jails*, Prison Policy Initiative (2015), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/visitation/report.html.

121. Video calls also do not permit direct eye contact. This is especially acute when communicating with infants, for whom facial recognition largely depends on direct eye contact.[42] Yet because the video camera is located above the screen, a parent and their child have to choose between looking into the camera and looking at the screen, making mutual eye contact impossible. The absence of eye contact decreases the sense of connectedness, which in turn limits the ability to discuss complex topics or enjoy meaningful conversation.[43]

122. Video calls further inhibit people's ability to read important visual cues. During in-person conversations, nonverbal communication is often more important than words. These visual cues are difficult to recognize in video calls, which can show only a small portion of a caller's body at a time, particularly if the call quality is not high or there is a lag or delay in the video feed. The missing nonverbal cues cause a loss of trust and emotional connection with the person on the screen.

123. Loved ones also find it easier to assess the mental and physical health of a loved one face-to-face than by video. For instance, Ms. Fernandez says video calls do not "feel like we are spending meaningful time together" and do not allow her and her son to share "how we are each really doing." BaKari talks about the importance of being able to see his father with his own eyes.

124. These critical differences render video communication functionally inaccessible to large groups of people. Video calls are particularly challenging for neuro-divergent individuals and people with disabilities. For example, people on the autism spectrum have extra difficulty picking up on non-verbal cues, and the distracting nature of background noise or video can make focusing even more difficult for those with ADHD. Infants and toddlers—children of an age most in need of continuous contact with a caregiver—may not be able to engage by video calls at all. And young children struggle to sit still without physical forms of engagement. They may not even comprehend who is on the other end of the call.

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[42] Teresa Farroni, et al., *Mechanisms of Eye Gaze Perception During Infancy*. 16 J. Cogn. Neurosci. 8 (2004), https://doi.org/10.1162/0898929042304787.

[43] Niclas Kaiser, et al., *Eye Contact in Video Communication: Experiences of Co-creating Relationship*s, 13 Front Psychol. (Apr. 25, 2022), https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.852692/full.

125. For adults, too, video calls are just not the same. Ms. Chappelle says, "Video and phone cannot give me what I need with my daughter." And Mr. Duran Jr. feels that "[t]hrough-glass [visitation] is heartbreaking. Video is even further removed." Ms. Fernandez says, "Even when the calls work, they cannot give me what I need with my son."

126. **Lower quality communications.** Interacting without touch, eye contact, and body language cues means that key information is not communicated, particularly the shared emotional understanding of a conversation. Video calls thus make it harder to create trust, harder to sit in silence, and harder to concentrate.

127. Establishing trust takes longer via video communication than in face-to-face conversations where almost spontaneous trusting behaviors can occur. This is especially worrisome for video conversations between parents and their young children, where trust is pivotal to a healthy conversation and relationship.

128. Video calls also prevent people from sitting comfortably together in silence. In typical in-person conversation patterns, the presence of silence creates a natural rhythm and signals comfort. However, when it occurs in a video call, the participants become anxious and uncomfortable. They may be conscious of the limited few minutes they have to speak to one another, or they may not know whether someone has gone silent because they can no longer hear what they are saying. This is particularly problematic where video call technology is glitchy or delayed because such disconnects shape our views of people negatively. One study found that even a 1.2 second transmission delay made people perceive the responder as less friendly or focused.[44]

129. Additionally, video calls are exhausting. Though video calls may appear to re-create face-to-face conversation, participants' brains actually have to work much harder to translate what they are seeing, and to send signals in return. Participants are forced to consciously monitor nonverbal behavior and to send cues to others that are intentionally generated. Examples include centering oneself in the camera's field of view, nodding in an exaggerated way for a few extra

[44] Katrin Shoenenberg, *Why Are You so Slow? – Misattribution of Transmission Delay to Attributes of the Conversation Partner at the Far-End*, 72 Int'l J. of Human-Computer Studies 5 (2014), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1071581914000287.

seconds to signal agreement, or looking directly into the camera (as opposed to the faces on the screen) to try and mimic direct eye contact when speaking. Not being able to look her son in the eyes fills Ms. Fernandez with "grief and anxiety."

130. **Additional strain on relationships.** The barriers inherent to video communication transform what might otherwise be a source of connection into a further source of frustration and distance.

131. It is more difficult for people to express intimacy and social connection with video communication as compared to in-person visits. This problem is aggravated further with correctional video calls, where the callers have no privacy. Family members are told that every word they say—and their video images—are being surveilled and recorded, tempering their willingness to speak freely about sensitive or emotional topics that are necessary to a trusting relationship. Ms. Chappelle notes that "[t]here are things a mother and her daughter need to share in person, about how we are really doing, that we cannot say on a call we know is being monitored and recorded."

132. Barriers to connection in general make addressing and healing conflict particularly difficult. Arrest and separation are distressing to a family relationship. While family members often feel fierce love and a need to protect their loved one, this often occurs simultaneously with complex feelings of anger, sadness, and betrayal. The privacy and reassurance of physical presence and contact are crucial to the conversations necessary to working through conflict and healing the relationship.

6. Through-glass visits do not provide the benefits of in-person contact and can be affirmatively harmful to children[45]

133. Studies show that through-glass visitation does not provide the same benefits as contact visitation. Fundamentally, this is because there is a barrier between parent and child, meaning they can see each other but not touch each other. This is stressful, especially for young children who cannot understand why they can see their parent but not touch them.

[45] The allegations in this section are supported in part by the expert testimony of Dr. Julie A. Poehlmann. *See* Ex. E.

134. Because most through-glass visits involve communication through a hand-held audio device, only one person can hear the incarcerated individual at a time. This may mean that, if the adult who brought the child to the visit is using the audio device, the child can see their parent's mouth moving but cannot hear what they are saying, or the child tries to speak to their parent but their parent cannot hear them. In addition, the handheld audio devices at jails are sometimes too large for a small child's face; the child may have to choose between talking into the mouthpiece and being able to hear their parent's voice through the other end.

135. Children who participate in through-glass visits are more likely to show signs of distress or disengagement. This experience can be devastating for incarcerated parents as well, who may be forced to watch their children become upset and be unable to provide them physical comfort. Ms. Chappelle, who had limited through-glass visitation with her daughter until her daughter was transferred out of JCDF, described the through-glass interactions as "difficult," noting that her younger daughter would "get very upset that she could see [her sister] but not touch her or hug her." And Mr. Duran Jr. described through-glass visitation as "heartbreaking."

7. State and international government agencies—including the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation—recognize that allowing families to visit each other furthers compelling state interests

136. Jurisdictions across the world recognize the governmental interest in ensuring that families can stay in close touch through in-person contact visits, and the inadequacy of video calls as a substitute.

137. **California.** Statewide policy has long emphasized the importance of contact visits, especially for parents and children. Both the legislature and the state prison system have pursued policies supporting the rights of non-detained people to have contact visits with their incarcerated parents and children.

138. Both the California legislature and CDCR have recognized the importance of in-person visitation in the context of prisons. A statute adopted in 2002 acknowledges the importance of in-person visits in California state prisons, mandating any "amendments to existing regulations and any future regulations adopted by the Department of Corrections which may impact the visitation of inmates" to "[r]ecognize and consider the value of visiting as a means to improve the

safety of prisons for both staff and inmates," "the important role of inmate visitation in establishing and maintaining a meaningful connection with family and community," and "the important role of inmate visitation in preparing an inmate for successful release and rehabilitation." Cal. Penal Code § 6400. The author of AB 2133, the bill that eventually resulted in this statute, made clear that the bill should preclude visitation policies that seek "to limit person-to-person contact."

139. CDCR regulations have adopted this sentiment from the California Penal Code and also note the importance of visitation to increase safety in prisons, maintain connections, and prepare incarcerated individuals for a successful life beyond prison. Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 3170(a).

140. CDCR permits contact visits except in very limited circumstances. The Department's regulations state explicitly that "[d]evices that do not allow physical contact between incarcerated persons and visitors shall not normally be used" except in certain delineated circumstances. Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 3170(d).

141. As a result, most people in CDCR custody are entitled to receive contact visits. During visits, prisoners and visitors are permitted to embrace upon greeting each other and again upon leaving.[46] CDCR notes that, throughout the visit, "most staff" will "not overreact" to additional touching such as "a mother brushing dirt off an incarcerated person's shirt."[47] During visits, incarcerated individuals and their visitors can share food and beverages purchased on-site. Most prisons provide board and card games that incarcerated individuals can play with their visitors, as well as children's books that prisoners can read to their minor children, and religious materials.[48] Visitors can take digital photographs with their incarcerated loved ones, which the incarcerated individual may keep or the visitor can take with them at the end of the visit.[49] Prisons are also required to provide for family visits, which include overnight visits for "eligible incarcerated persons and their immediate family members," at no cost to either the incarcerated

[46] California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, *In the Visiting Room*, CAL. DEP'T OF CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION, https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/visitors/in-the-visiting-room/ (last visited Dec. 17, 2025).
[47] *Id.*
[48] *Id.*
[49] *Id.*

person or to the visitors except that either the incarcerated person or the visitor will be required to purchase or provide the food for the visit. Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 3177. These rights, provided for the friends and family members of people who are transferred into the custody of CDCR after being convicted and receiving long sentences, are denied to the loved ones of people—many of whom are presumptively innocent—in Solano County jails.

142. The financial barriers to electronic family communication are also lower in CDCR. Phone calls are provided free of charge. Cal. Penal Code § 2084.5. Video calls cost ten cents per minute,[50] or just $3.00 for a 30-minute video call—far less than the cost of an iWebVisit video call with a loved one jailed in Solano County.

143. The California legislature has also acknowledged the importance of in-person visits in local detention facilities, including county jails. In 2017, the California legislature adopted a law disfavoring video calls as a replacement for in-person visits. The legislature prohibited local detention facilities from "convert[ing] to video visitation only," but applied the rule exclusively to facilities that "offered in-person visitation as of January 1, 2017." Cal. Penal Code § 4032(b).

144. California's commitment to preserving family relationships is also reflected in the state's child custody laws. California Family Code section 3040 recommends custody of a minor child be given either to "both parents jointly" or to "either parent," with courts to consider "which parent is more likely to allow the child frequent and continuing contact with the noncustodial parent." The legislature has also found that "it is the public policy of this state to ensure that children have frequent and continuing contact with both parents." Cal. Fam. Code § 3020. Relatedly, California Welfare and Institutions Code section 16507 states that family reunification services "shall be provided" for families in the foster care system, regardless of income.

145. **Other States.** Family court judges across the country have recognized the harm that eliminating in-person visits causes to families, and particularly to the parent-child relationship.

[50] California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, *Tablets and Telephones*, CAL. DEP'T OF CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION, https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/family-resources/tablets/ (last visited Dec. 17, 2025).

Multiple courts have affirmed that video calls simply cannot replicate the physical and emotional dimensions of face-to-face contact.[51]

146. Numerous state legislatures have addressed the deficiencies of video calls by drawing bright-line rules in family law statutes that prevent judges from equating the use of phone or video calls with in-person visits.[52]

147. **National Correctional Organizations.** National correctional organizations also recognize that video calls are no substitute for in-person family visits.

148. The American Correctional Association, the oldest and largest trade association and accrediting body for the corrections industry, has declared that emerging technologies like video calls should be used only to *supplement* existing in-person visitation, not to replace it.[53]

149. According to the National Institute of Corrections ("NIC")—which provides training and policy development assistance to federal, state, and local corrections agencies—"[s]tudies confirm that incarcerated individuals have better outcomes when they receive in-person visits from family members and supportive community members." For this reason, NIC concludes

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[51] *See, e.g.*, *Gilbert v Gilbert*, 730 N.W.2d 833, 840 (N.D. 2007) ("Virtual visitation is not a substitute for personal contact."); *RM v NF*, No. 09-02791, 2013 WL 9930839, at *8 (Pa. Com. Pl. May 20, 2013) ("[I]t is unrealistic to believe that such limited visits are a fair substitute for the frequent regular contact Father now has with Abygail, or that video conferencing through the internet is the same as face-to-face contact, particularly with a young child."), *aff'd*, 87 A.3d 875 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2013).

[52] *See* Wis. Stat. Ann. § 767.41(4)(e) ("Electronic communication with the child may be used only to supplement a parent's periods of physical placement with the child. Electronic communication may not be used as a replacement or as a substitute for a parent's periods of physical placement with the child"); Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 153.015(d) ("The availability of electronic communication under this section is not intended as a substitute for physical possession of or access to the child where otherwise appropriate"); Fla. Stat. Ann. § 61.13003(4) ("Electronic communication may be used only to supplement a parent's face-to-face contact with his or her minor child. Electronic communication may not be used to replace or as a substitute for face-to-face contact").

[53] *See* Lucius Couloute, *American Correctional Association says that video visitation should not replace in-person visits*, Prison Pol'y Initiative (April 24, 2017), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2017/04/24/aca_video_policy/.

that "[t]raditional, in-person visiting is a best practice that should continue in all correctional settings when possible."[54]

150. The U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance ("BJA") provides grants, training, and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments and community-based partners to address chronic and emerging criminal justice challenges nationwide. In 2019, BJA co-authored a report for correctional administrators, along with NIC, detailing practices "to remove barriers that inhibit children from cultivating or maintaining relationships with their incarcerated parents."[55] The report specifically recommends contact visitation programs for children and incarcerated parents[56] and concludes that such practices "do not compromise a facility's safety or security"[57] and in fact "improve overall safety in a facility by improving the adjustment of incarcerated parents and decreasing levels of misconduct and violence."[58]

151. In 2021, BJA launched a grant program called the "Child Friendly Family Visiting Spaces in Jails and Prisons Program" to "provide[] federal funds and training and technical assistance to correctional facilities to construct, renovate, or modify child-friendly family visiting spaces. It also provides funding to review, modify, and implement visiting policies, procedures, staffing, training, and implementation plans to support family strengthening and the best interests of child visitors."[59] The grant program was created to help local correctional facilities implement the policies recommended in the 2019 report.

152. The Federal Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") adheres to this guidance as well. Acknowledging the myriad benefits of visitation, the BOP specifically "encourages visiting by

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[54] Nat'l Inst. Of Corr., *Video Visiting in Corrections: Benefits, Limitations, and Implementation Considerations* 3-4 (December 2014), https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/029609.pdf.

[55] Nat'l Inst. of Corr. & Bureau of Justice Assistance, *U.S. Dep't of Justice, Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and Jails* 3 (July 2019), https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/033094.pdf.

[56] *Id.* at 45, 50-51.

[57] *Id.* at 1.

[58] *Id.* at 45.

[59] Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Dep't of Justice, Programs that Support Corrections 1 (May 2024), https://bja.ojp.gov/doc/programs-that-support-corrections.pdf.

family, friends, and community groups to maintain the morale of the inmate and to develop closer relationships between the inmate and family members or others in the community."[60]

153. **National Legal Organizations.** Similarly, the American Bar Association ("ABA"), in its Standards on Treatment of Prisoners, states that visit bans are improper. The ABA emphasizes that correctional authorities should allow contact visits between prisoners and their visitors, especially minor children.[61] "Because physical contact between parents and small children is so psychologically important, correctional officials should permit more extensive physical contact during such visits. For example, a child might be allowed to sit on her mother's lap and read during a visit, or a prisoner might be allowed to play 'pat-a-cake' with his toddler."[62]

154. The ABA exhorts correctional officials to "develop and promote other forms of communication between prisoners and their families, including video visitation," but cautions that "such options are not a replacement for opportunities for in-person contact."[63]

155. The ABA notes that the need for in-person visitation is even more acute in jails such as those in Solano County, where, in comparison to prisons, much of the population is awaiting trial and presumed innocent.[64] "Detainees have a greater need for all kinds of contact with families and friends, including visits, to deal with the results of incarceration—to get a lawyer, try to arrange bail, pay the rent, get children taken care of, communicate with employers, get the car keys into the family's possession, etc."[65]

156. **International Standards.** International organizations also recognize the compelling state interest in in-person visitation with family members.

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[60] 28 C.F.R. § 540.40.

[61] A.B.A., Treatment of Prisoners Standards 23-8.5(e), https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publications/criminal_justice_standards/treatment_of_prisoners.pdf.

[62] *Id.*, 23-8.5(e) Commentary.

[63] *Id.*, 23-8.5(e).

[64] *Id.*, 23-8.5(d) Commentary ("Visiting is particularly important for pretrial detainees, who are in jail because of arrests that they and their families generally did not plan for. (By contrast, people who are sentenced to prison generally have advance notice of what is coming and time to get ready for it.)").

[65] *Id.*

157. The United Nations' ("U.N.") Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment states that detained or imprisoned people must have "the right to be visited by and to correspond with, in particular, members of [their] family and shall be given adequate opportunity to communicate with the outside world, subject to reasonable conditions and restrictions as specified by law or lawful regulations."[66] Similarly, the U.N.'s Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners calls for detained people to "be allowed, under necessary supervision, to communicate with their family and friends at regular intervals" by "receiving visits."[67]

158. The European Prison Rules also guarantee visits and emphasize their importance: "Prisoners shall be allowed to communicate as often as possible…with their families, other persons and representatives of outside organizations, and to receive visits from these persons."[68] "The arrangements for visits shall be such as to allow prisoners to maintain and develop family relationships in as normal a manner as possible."[69]

C. Defendants' Family Visitation Ban Serves No Important State Interest and Actually Damages Jail and Community Safety[70]

159. In addition to harming parent-child relationships, banning visits makes jails less secure and makes the people inside and outside jail less safe.

160. Decades of research establish that in-person visits between loved ones yield a cascade of profound positive effects, including for jail security. Visits improve the psychological and social health of incarcerated people, decrease the likelihood of misconduct or disciplinary action, and increase safety for both jail staff and people in their custody.

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[66] U.N. G.A. Res. 43/173, at 19 (December 9, 1988), https://docs.un.org/en/a/res/43/173.
[67] U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime, *The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* r. 58(1)(a), https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Nelson_Mandela_Rules-E-ebook.pdf.
[68] Council of Eur., European Prison Rules r. 24.1 (2006), https://rm.coe.int/16806ab9ae.
[69] *Id.* at r. 24.4.
[70] The allegations in this section are supported in part by the expert testimony of Joshua C. Cochran and Vincent N. Schiraldi. *See* Exs. D, F.

161. Moreover, visitation decreases the likelihood of arrest and incarceration after release, increasing public safety, saves money (for families and the government), and mitigates the damage incarceration wreaks on families and communities.

1. Contact visits make the jail safer

162. Contact visits reduce misconduct and violence, creating a significantly safer jail environment.

163. Jails and prisons physically isolate incarcerated people from their loved ones and communities, causing severe emotional distress and lasting damage to their mental, physical, and cognitive health. Harsh jail conditions—including solitary confinement, violence, and the stress of daily life—produce "a form of traumatic stress" that is "severe enough to produce post-traumatic stress reactions once released."[71]

164. Incarcerated parents also suffer tremendous harm when separated from their children. They face stressors including general worry about the well-being of their children, lack of control associated with forced separation, caregiver conflict, custody issues, concerns regarding transparency about their criminal behavior, and loss of identity as a parent. These stressors have been associated with more anxiety symptoms, more frequent institutional misconduct, and more in-facility aggression for parents who are incarcerated.

165. Regular in-person visitation is a key intervention to alleviating the traumatic and often irreparable harms of incarceration. The ability to connect face-to-face is a vital bonding opportunity for detainees and their families or friends. The moral support and continued human connections provided by families through visits—especially contact visits—help lessen some of the psychological damage incurred as a result of the experience of incarceration.

166. Incarcerated people who receive more frequent, regular visits with their family members tend to be less depressed, anxious, and stressed. Empirical studies tell us that visitation

[71] Craig Haney, *The Psychological Impact of Incarceration: Implications for Post-Prison Adjustment* 11 (2001); *see also* Craig Haney, *Criminality in Context: The Psychological Foundations of Criminal Justice Reform* 380 (2020) (pointing to the staggering number of collateral effects of incarceration, many of which can have significant criminogenic consequences).

plays an important role in developing optimism and decreasing concerns about reentry.[72] Just as isolation contributes to self-harm and distress among incarcerated people, regular visits help maintain a more peaceful environment within detention facilities. Incarcerated people who receive consistent visits are substantially less likely to engage in misconduct. Even one visit can have an effect, and visits from parents or guardians are particularly effective.

167. Contact visits are the "correctional field's well-accepted standard for inmate-family visitation."[73] These visits "normalize[] inmates in the eyes of correctional staff, reduce[] inmate incidents of violence, and improve[] inmate and staff morale and inmate behavior."[74]

168. Unsurprisingly, the available evidence shows visitation bans lead to heightened jail misconduct, and when visits are replaced by expensive and error-ridden video calls, violence and disciplinary issues tend to dramatically increase.

169. After in-person visitation was eliminated in Travis County, Texas, to take one representative example, the jail experienced a 20% surge in altercations between incarcerated people, and a 100% increase in the number of detainee-on-staff assaults.[75] Two years after the initial change, Travis County legislators brought back in-person visits to the jail.

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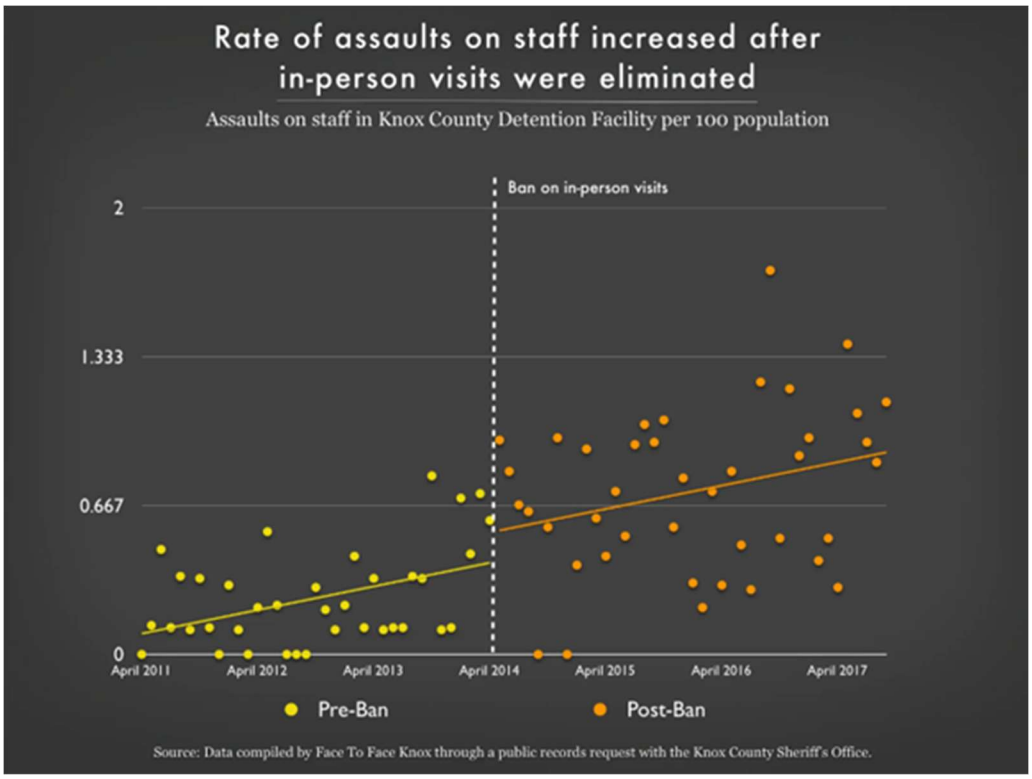
[72] Ex. D.
[73] Ex. F.
[74] *Id.*
[75] Jorge Renaud, *Video Visitation: How Private Companies Push for Visits by Video and Families Pay the Price* 4 (2014), https://www.prisonlegalnews.org/media/publications/Video%20Visitation%20How%20Private%20Companies%20Push%20for%20Visits%20by%20Video%2C%20Grassroots%20Leadership%2C%202014.pdf.

170. Similarly, in Knox County, Tennessee, the replacement of family visits with video calls coincided with more jail violence—including more assaults on staff—and higher numbers of disciplinary infractions. The jail's own data showed that the change made detainees and jail staff all less safe.[76]



171. Perhaps because of their positive effect on jail safety, in-person visits also boost staff morale. In short, when incarcerated people have something to look forward to, their interactions with the jail's workforce improve.

172. Evidence also shows that banning contact visits does not actually reduce introduction of contraband into jail facilities (an often-cited reason for disallowing contact visits in the first place). When Knox County banned contact visits, it reported no significant drop in contraband entering the facility.[77] Other jurisdictions have reported similar results.

[76] Face to Face Knox, *To What End?: Assessing the Impact of the Knox County Jail's Ban on In-Person Visits* 3–5 (2018), https://tinyurl.com/bdz6jpc5.
[77] Ex. F.

173. On the whole, prohibiting visits makes everyone in jails—those who work there and those who are incarcerated there—less safe and more vulnerable to violence, all while doing nothing to support jails' stated security interests.

2. Jails and prisons across the country have restored in-person visitation without undermining safety or security

174. Contact visits do not pose an unmanageable risk to institutional safety or security.

175. Contact visitation is the norm in state and federal prisons. The earliest days, weeks, and months of incarceration in jail, however, are a particularly difficult time when nearly everyone who is incarcerated is experiencing the pains of adjusting to incarceration. Therefore, maintaining contact with one's community is especially important for those in jail, and in-person visits are at least as essential there as they are in prison.

176. Jails and prisons operate appreciably better when those who are in custody are able to maintain family and community ties. Jurisdictions that reinstated in-person visits after suspending them cited the positive impact in-person visits can have on people in the facilities and their families without undermining the safety and security of the facilities.

177. Jurisdictions that suspended in-person visits at the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic have since recognized the importance of visits and reinstated them.

178. In April 2020, the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) temporarily halted in-person visits and turned to video calling as an interim replacement. In March 2021, the MDOC restored families' access to in-person contact visitation. "Connections with family and the community lead to greater offender success," said MDOC Director Heidi Washington.[78]

179. King County, Washington, eliminated in-person visitation during the pandemic and subsequently saw a sudden rise in the number of deaths by suicide in the jail. Family members attributed the deterioration of their loved ones' mental health to the shutdown of in-person visits.

[78] Nisa Khan, *After a long, lonely year, Michiganders plan to see their incarcerated loves ones in prison*, Michigan Public Radio (Mar. 26, 2021), https://www.michiganpublic.org/news/2021-03-26/after-a-long-lonely-year-michiganders-plan-to-see-their-incarcerated-loved-ones-in-person.

Despite overcrowding problems that decreased staff-to-inmate ratios, the county decided to bring back in-person visits.[79]

180. Ottawa County, Michigan, eliminated in-person visits for several months at the height of the pandemic but reinstated them thereafter. Ottawa County Sheriff Steve Kempker stated: "We realize that it is an important piece, not only for the communication with their families and friends…but also for the citizen that is lodged in our jail, for…their mental health."[80]

181. In Illinois, the Cook County Department of Corrections eliminated in-person visits at the jail during the COVID-19 pandemic. Sheriff Thomas J. Dart later reinstated in-person visitation, explaining that "nothing can replace seeing loved ones face-to-face…We believe this is not only beneficial for those in our custody, but also for our staff, since it reduces anxiety amongst detainees."[81]

182. Many counties—both rural and urban, small and populous—operate with a default of contact visits. These include, but are not limited to, Dutchess County, New York; Middlesex County, Massachusetts; and Cook County, Illinois.[82]

183. The experiences of these and many other jurisdictions demonstrate that ending in-person visitation is not necessary to run a safe and secure jail—indeed, ending in-person visitation undermines those very goals. "In-person contact visits are consistently shown to improve inmate behavior, reduce misconduct, and ease institutional tensions."[83] "It is not a meaningful introducer of contraband to facilities and in fact has been correlated with fewer drugs entering jails."[84]

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[79] Sydney Brownstone & David Gutman, *Amid spike in suicides, King County Jail to restore visits, services*, Seattle Times (Sept. 19, 2022), https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/times-watchdog/amid-spike-in-suicides-king-county-jail-to-restore-visits-services-within-two-years/.

[80] Beenish Ahmed, *One man's fight to bring back visits in the Wayne County Jail*, Mich. Public Radio (Jan. 30, 2023), https://www.michiganradio.org/criminal-justice-legal-system/2023-01-30/jail-visitation.

[81] Matt Masterson, *Cook County Sheriff Resumes In-Person Visits For Jail Detainees*, WTTW (Jun. 8, 2020), https://news.wttw.com/2020/06/08/cook-county-sheriff-resumes-person-visits-jail-detainees.

[82] Ex. F.

[83] *Id.*

[84] *Id.*

3. In-person contact visits make the broader community safer

184. Restricting visits also harms community safety. There is strong evidence that incarcerated people who receive sustained family contact through visitation are far less likely to return to jail or prison after release.

185. The beneficial effects of visitation on future contact with the criminal system have been well-known for decades. Seeing loved ones face-to-face provides crucial emotional support to people coping with the pains of family separation and incarceration, and helps to maintain, repair, and strengthen the social bonds that are crucial to leading joyous and productive lives following release.

186. A study by the Minnesota Department of Corrections, the largest and most thorough of its kind, concluded that people who received visits while incarcerated were substantially less likely to recidivate.[85] Tracking over sixteen thousand individuals released from Minnesota prisons, the study showed that, when controlling for numerous other factors, prisoners who received visits were 13% less likely to be reconvicted of a felony after release and 25% less likely to have their probation or parole revoked.

[85] Grant Duwe & Valerie Clark, *Blessed Be the Social Tie that Binds: The Effects of Prison Visitation on Offender Recidivism*, 24 Crim. Just. Pol'y Rev. 271, 277 (2011), https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0887403411429724.

187. If anything, the Minnesota study is an *underestimate* of the benefits of visitation on community safety. A meta-analysis examining findings from 16 different empirical studies found that people who experienced in-person visits while incarcerated were 26% less likely to be re-arrested than their unvisited peers.[86] The frequency of visits matters too. More frequent visits amplify the positive effects of visitation.

188. Visitation is also correlated with employment after release. A large-scale study of more than 15,000 individuals released from Minnesota state prisons found that in-person visits significantly predicted employment in the short and long term. In fact, visitation's effect was comparable to the more targeted interventions offered in state prisons, such as vocational

[86] Meghan M. Mitchell et al., *The effect of prison visitation on reentry success: A meta-analysis*, 47 J. Crim. Just. 74, 76 (2016), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0047235216300575.

rehabilitation or work release, in its beneficial impact.[87] Other studies have reached similar conclusions about the employment-boosting power of in-person visits.

189. In sum, in-person jail visits directly contribute to higher rates of employment, lower rates of criminal activity, safer communities, and less expenditure of taxpayer dollars. For these reasons, researchers refer to families of incarcerated people as the "prime treatment agent," and contact with families as "a major correctional technique" that leaves everyone better off.[88] There is no evidence that video calls have a comparable effect. Prohibiting in-person contact visits, as Defendants have done, imperils the health and safety of incarcerated persons, staff, and the public at large.

D. Defendants' Ban on Family Visits Enriches Defendants at the Expense of a Captive Market Largely Comprised of the County's Poorest Residents

190. The conspiracy between County Defendants and iWebVisit emerges from a broader business strategy. For decades, a handful of for-profit "jail technology" companies have been exploiting the country's historic incarceration levels to extract money from tens of millions of people who are desperate to stay in contact with their incarcerated loved ones.

1. Defendants exploit families desperate to stay in touch with their jailed loved ones

191. For incarcerated people and their families, resources that people on the outside use every day—phone and video calls, educational resources, data storage, music and podcasts, word processing software, messaging platforms, and, increasingly, mail—are all controlled by a small number of companies. These "jail technology" companies generate substantial profits by charging incarcerated people and their loved ones exorbitant rates to connect with one another. The business model thrives on negotiating agreements with jail officials to create conditions of isolation and desperation under which families are forced to spend as much money as possible.

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[87] Grant Duwe & Valerie A. Clark, *Nothing Will Work Unless You Did: The Predictors of Postprison Employment*, 44 Crim. Just. & Behavior 657 (2017), https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0093854816689104.

[88] Norman Holt & Donald Miller, Cal. Dep't of Corrections, *Research Report No. 46: Explorations in Inmate-Family Relationships* 2 (1972), https://www.prisonlegalnews.org/media/publications/holt_miller_prisoner_and_family_relationship_recidivism_study_1972.pdf.

192. Although Solano County jails offer paid phone calls through GTL ConnectNetwork, iWebVisit's for-profit platform is the sole means (besides JCDF's extremely limited through-glass visits, which can only be scheduled through iWebVisit) through which families can talk to their incarcerated loved ones face to face.

193. Unlike the options families have in choosing their own home telephone and internet providers, the families of incarcerated people cannot choose between multiple service providers to save money. Instead, County Defendants have contracted with a single company, iWebVisit, to provide all video call technology (both on-site and remote) in the jails.

194. The business model is standard within the jail telecommunications industry: the company that wins the contract becomes a monopoly seller. Without any competition, the company can charge above-market rates to a population with nowhere else to turn.

195. In fact, above-market rates are a feature—not a bug—of the jail telecommunications industry. Corporations like iWebVisit compete with the handful of other providers to provide *more revenue* to the county jail by increasing the cost to families, which in turn increases the county's cut of the revenue.

196. iWebVisit charges extraordinary rates for video calls to generate hefty profit margins.

197. Recently, as advocates across the country have won demands for capped phone rates (and in some cases, free phone calls) for incarcerated individuals,[89] jail telecommunications companies have shifted their attention to less regulated services, like video calls. The companies try to incentivize local officials to eliminate in-person visits to increase the use of high-cost video calls and traditional phone calls, eliminate physical mail in favor of costly emails and electronic messages, permit junk fees to inflate the cost of money transfers, and increase commissary prices

[89] *See, e.g.*, Worth Rises, *Connecticut Makes History as First State to Make Prison Calls Free* (June 16, 2021), https://worthrises.org/pressreleases/connecticut-makes-history-as-first-state-to-make-prison-calls-free; Bri Buentello, *Policy Priority: Keeping Families Connected with Free Phone Calls*, Stand for Children Colorado (Jan. 9, 2024), https://stand.org/colorado/our-stories/policy-priority-keeping-families-connected-with-free-phone-calls-2/.

such that basic necessities, like soap, more nutritious food, warmer clothing, and menstrual products are unaffordable to many.[90]

198. iWebVisit does not charge the same rate for video calls at every facility in which they operate. Instead, jail telecommunications companies negotiate individual contracts with county and state governments to set the prices incarcerated people and their families pay in order to maximize total revenue.

199. Families pay these exorbitant rates for a version of a technology that most people today can use for free through Zoom, Google Meet, Skype, or FaceTime.

200. These price discrepancies do not reflect public safety determinations or the cost of providing telecommunications services in different facilities. Instead, jail telecommunications companies conspire with and provide kickbacks to local officials to negotiate prices with one primary goal in mind: make as much money as possible. This means a calculation of how much money local officials can be convinced to extract, with the for-profit companies, from a captive market.

2. For over a decade, iWebVisit has paid Solano County tens of thousands of dollars to prohibit contact visits and to increase profits

201. Across the country, jail telecommunications companies win monopoly contracts by promising contracting counties thousands of dollars each year to increase the use of expensive phone and video calls, including by prohibiting the in-person visits on which families used to rely. The companies pay the counties and, in return, the counties prohibit in-person contact visits and limit other types of contact to ensure that the money keeps flowing.

202. **Kickbacks.** Kickbacks, or unearned payments intended as compensation for preferential treatment, are a type of negotiated bribery. A form of collusion between two parties, kickbacks warp competitive practices and can interfere with a public official's ability to make

[90] *See* Shannon Sims, *The End of American Prison Visits: Jails End Face-to-Face Contact – and Families Suffer*, The Guardian (Dec. 9, 2017), https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/dec/09/skype-for-jailed-video-calls-prisons-replace-in-person-visits; Phillip Vance Smith II, *Priced Out of Phone Calls Home*, Bolts (July 10, 2025), https://boltsmag.org/north-carolina-prison-phone-calls/.

unbiased decisions. Kickbacks are widely seen as unethical and are strictly prohibited in many areas including federal contracts, healthcare, and mortgages.[91]

203. Kickbacks are a key part of iWebVisit's business model. In its contracts and negotiations surrounding those contracts, iWebVisit offers to pay sheriffs' offices and/or the contracting jurisdictions a specified percentage of the revenue from video calls between people inside the jail facilities and their families and friends. iWebVisit pays County Defendants between 15% and 35% of their call revenue as kickbacks, depending on the average number of video calls per inmate per month.

204. By giving its government partner a cut of the money from video calls, iWebVisit accomplishes two key goals: (1) it increases the company's chances of winning the exclusive contract, and (2) it creates an incentive for the jail to maximize video calls in order to maximize shared profits.

205. First, kickbacks help convince the jurisdiction to award the contract to the company. As the Prison Policy Initiative has observed, "jails and prisons often choose their telecom providers on the basis of which company will pay the facility the most money in kickbacks."[92]

206. This is true of Solano County, where the contract for each facility states that iWebVisit's video call system is "mutually beneficial" for reasons including the fact that video calls "reduce expenses" and "optimize staffing requirements," and also recognizes that "the Facility desires to receive a share of the revenues generated by the System."

207. Since they began contracting with iWebVisit in 2014, County Defendants have deposited the considerable revenue generated by iWebVisit video calls into Solano County's Inmate Welfare Fund. California law mandates that revenue generated from phone and video calls to and from jails must be deposited in the jail's Inmate Welfare Fund ("IWF"). Cal. Penal Code § 4025. The statutory structure and practical operation of this provision allow sheriffs extraordinarily broad discretion in determining how IWF funds are allocated. The statute requires only that

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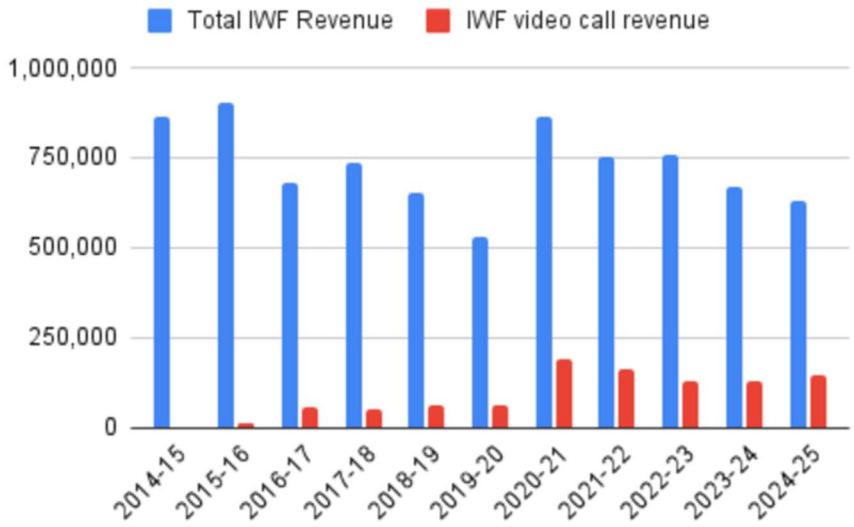
[91] *See, e.g.*, 41 U.S.C. § 8702 (prohibiting kickbacks in transactions related to federal contractors); 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-7b(b) (federal healthcare); 12 U.S.C. § 2607 (federal mortgages).

[92] Peter Wagner & Wanda Bertram, *State of Prison Phone Justice 2022*, Prison Policy Initiative (Dec. 2022), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/phones/state_of_phone_justice_2022.html.

expenditures be used "*primarily* for the benefit, education, and welfare of incarcerated individuals." *Id.* (emphasis added). In addition to this broad discretion, every dollar of video call revenue deposited into the IWF effectively frees up a corresponding dollar that would otherwise need to come from County Defendants' general fund or other sources to support jail operations.

208. Between Fiscal Year 2019–20 and 2020–21, County Defendants' video call revenue tripled from $63,370 to $189,258. In Fiscal Year 2024–25, video call revenue reached $147,000.



209. These video call kickbacks became even more important to County Defendants in 2016. Prior to that year, County Defendants received a 72% commission on gross revenue generated through their contract with their phone call provider, GTL ConnectNetwork. But in 2016, the contract was amended to eliminate these kickbacks. The Solano County Sheriff opposed this amendment to the contract because it meant a loss of revenue for the jails.

210. Indeed, the Solano County Sheriff's Office considers it a "best practice[]" to "increase revenue by charging inmates more for phone services."[93]

[93] 2025-2026 Solano County Civil Grand Jury, *Saving Over $10 Million by Closing Claybank Jail* (June 15, 2026), https://solano.courts.ca.gov/system/files/general/custody-division-final.pdf.

211. Second, kickbacks based on the number of video calls give the people running the jail a shared financial incentive to protect the company's profits (which they now share) by maximizing call revenues. Under these conditions, companies compete based not on who can provide the lowest priced video calls or the best quality services or the highest contribution to public safety, but rather on who can charge families the most and kick back the largest share of revenue to the county holding the power to award the monopoly contract.

212. The kickbacks function as intended: contracting jurisdictions are motivated by the potential profits offered by kickbacks (often sanitized as "commissions"), and they enact and enforce various policies, including ending contact visits, as a result of these incentives.

213. **Jail Population and Video Call Minimums.** Video calling contracts frequently predicate a local government's commission on maintaining a minimum jail population and producing a minimum number of video calls.

214. The profitability of the jail telecommunications business, including the size of commissions paid to jail facilities, is directly dependent on large jail populations and a high utilization of its services by the jail population. A county typically has to (a) agree to maintain the jail population at a sufficiently high level to guarantee a satisfactory minimum revenue base; and (b) eliminate any alternatives to the companies' calls by prohibiting in-person visits, leaving people in the jail with no choice but to use the company's system—and to pay for it. Indeed, the original contract between iWebVisit and County Defendants contained provisions designed to eliminate or severely restrict in-person visits, and to eliminate contact visits altogether.

215. For many years, companies in the jail telecommunications industry expressly required counties to eliminate family visits and maintain minimum jail populations in their contracts. But negative publicity led to these kinds of explicit terms being removed from some contracts, even as the overall conspiracy and business model stayed the same.

216. Video calling contracts also frequently predicate a county's commission on maintaining a minimum number of calls per incarcerated person. For example, under the contract with iWebVisit for video call services for JCDF and Claybank, iWebVisit may terminate the contract early if the average number of video calls falls below 0.75 calls per incarcerated person per

month. *See* iWebVisit Contract with Claybank, attached hereto as Exhibit A ("Ex. A"); *see also* iWebVisit Contract with JCDF, attached hereto as Exhibit B ("Ex. B"). iWebVisit has a "very aggressive tiered [revenue sharing] schedule" that enables County Defendants to receive a higher percentage of revenue the more it "encourage[s] Remote visitation practices." *Id.* County Defendants receive 15% of revenue generated by video calls if the average number of video calls is 1.5 per incarcerated person per month, but can earn a higher share if more video calls are made, up to 35% of call revenue if they keep the average number of video calls at 3.5 per incarcerated person per month.

217. **Requiring Prohibition of In-Person Contact Visitation.** Plaintiffs and many other families of incarcerated people would overwhelmingly choose free, in-person contact visits over video calls if given the option. So County Defendants, and other jails that contract with jail telecom companies, must prohibit family visits to meet their contract metrics and drive incarcerated individuals and their families to buy more video calls.

218. iWebVisit's business model has encouraged County Defendants to maintain the Family Visit Ban and enabled County Defendants to *profit* from their policy.

219. Furthermore, iWebVisit conditioned its provision of services—including its initial investment of $100,080.00 for JCDF, $140,506.00 for Claybank, and $160,433.00 for Stanton—on the reduction or elimination of in-person visitation. The original contracts for each of the Solano County jail facilities made clear that County Defendants had to reduce or eliminate in-person visitation as a condition of the contract.

220. The 2014 contracts for Stanton and Claybank contained a provision that each facility would "eliminate all face to face visitation through glass or otherwise and will utilize video visitation for all non-professional on-site visitors." *See* iWebVisit Contract with Stanton, attached hereto as Exhibit C ("Ex. C"); *see also* Ex. A.

221. By 2017, these provisions had been implemented, and County Defendants' visitation policies were cemented in place. So, when the iWebVisit contracts were amended in 2017 to remove language explicitly requiring limitation or elimination of in-person visitation, among other modifications, Defendants' understanding and resulting conduct remained the same.

222. Even where not explicit, the terms of the contract reflect an understanding that family visits will be banned. For instance, in the Claybank contract, iWebVisit agreed to install six on-site video call terminals in what had previously served as the Claybank visiting area, which was intended to be the "visitation center"—meaning it would house terminals used for on-site video calls—"for all three Solano facilities," with additional terminals to be installed if needed. *See* Ex. A. A "visitation" center designed solely for video call terminals is necessary only if family members traveling to the facility are banned from having face-to-face visits.

223. The prices Defendants charged until recently were not warranted by the cost of providing video calling services. This is best exemplified by the fact that iWebVisit appears to have lowered the cost of a 30-minute call significantly—from $9.00 to $5.70—showing that its previous rates were clearly inflated.

E. Defendants Continue to Ban Family Contact Visits to Maximize Revenue from Expensive Video Calls

224. In-person visitation is the only method of communication with a jailed loved one that is free and that offers relatively private communication. In addition to damaging intimate family relationships, ending in-person visits places immense financial strain on low-income families, who are forced to pay unaffordable amounts if they need to communicate with their loved ones. The Family Visit Ban also chills private family conversations and forces young children to choose between having no contact at all with their parent and being surveilled, recorded, and turned into a digital profile that is then created, retained, analyzed with proprietary artificial intelligence software, and shared across the country without their consent.

1. Low-income families bear the cost of Defendants' profiteering

225. Monopoly contracts to monetize jail communication impose a costly financial burden on the families of those incarcerated.

226. The enormous profits received by Defendants are a direct tax on low-income families who have no other choice than to pay that money to keep their family minimally connected.

227. The economic burden of having an incarcerated family member is worsened by the financial costs of phone calls and video calls. Mr. Duran Jr., for instance, has to spend "a lot of money" on expensive iWebVisit calls to keep any type of relationship with his incarcerated son.

228. Each year, families spend more than one billion dollars on jail and prison calls to remain in contact with their loved ones.[94]

229. Many people cannot afford the high cost of phone and video calls. More than one in three families goes into debt to cover the costs of keeping in touch with their incarcerated loved one.[95]

230. Families are often forced to choose between communicating with their incarcerated loved ones and meeting the basic needs of family members both inside and outside of the jail.

231. For instance, Ms. Fernandez must regularly choose between calling her son and fulfilling her daily survival needs, including buying food and hygiene supplies and doing laundry.

232. Low-income women in particular bear the brunt of the financial burden. In one comprehensive survey, 82% of participants reported that family members were primarily responsible for the costs of maintaining contact during incarceration. Of the family members responsible, 87% were women.[96] One study found that low-income women spend 26% of their income on visits, calls, and packages for incarcerated loved ones.[97]

233. The financial cost of connection to incarcerated loved ones also reinforces the racial wealth gap. Nearly one in every four women is related to someone who is incarcerated, but Black

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[94] Rosalie Chen & Belle Lin, *The High Cost of Phone Calls in Prisons Generates $1.4 Billion a Year, Disproportionately Driving Women and People of Color into Debt*, Business Insider (June 30, 2021), https://www.businessinsider.com/high-cost-prison-communications-driving-debt-racial-wealth-gap-2021-6.

[95] Saneta deVuono-powell et al., Ella Baker Center, *Who Pays? The True Cost of Incarceration on Families* 9 (2015), *available at* https://static.prisonpolicy.org/scans/who-pays%20Ella%20Baker%20report.pdf.

[96] Saneta deVuono-powell, *supra* note 93 at 30.

[97] Olga Grinstead et al., *The Financial Cost of Maintaining Relationships with Incarcerated African American Men: A Survey of Women Prison Visitors*, 6 J. of Afr. Am. Men 59 (2001).

women are more substantially affected than their white peers: 44% of Black women have a family member who is imprisoned, compared to 12% of white women.[98]

234. Individual jurisdictions are gradually recognizing that monetizing human isolation and connection is wrong. In 2018, New York City became the first city to offer free jail calls. Since then, San Francisco, Miami, Louisville, Los Angeles, and other cities have done the same. Entire states are following suit. Indeed, California has joined other states, including Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York, in making all prison phone calls free. Josh Becker, the author of the bill to make California prison calls free, said, "Charging rates for basic communication services creates an additional cost burden for the integral connection between incarcerated people and their families…Free communication services will support strong relationships between incarcerated people and their loved ones, promoting successful reentry and reducing recidivism."[99]

2. Prohibiting visits forces the intimate communications of children and parents into a web of corporate and government surveillance

235. Defendants' Family Visit Ban also ensures that all communications between families and their loved ones are not only expensive, but also surveilled, recorded, and combed for data with increasingly sophisticated artificial intelligence algorithms. iWebVisit's communications systems capture children and parents in an expanding web of surveillance, depriving them of the intimacy of private moments and intruding on their digital privacy.

236. The knowledge that communication is recorded changes the nature of that communication. Ms. Fernandez notes that she "cannot speak freely with [her] son" because she is "aware that the iWebVisit calls are closely monitored and recorded." Ms. Chappelle, meanwhile, notes that "There are things a mother and her daughter need to share in person, about how we are each really doing, that we cannot say on a call we know is being monitored and recorded."

237. Through these recordings, iWebVisit harvests and uses the personal data of not only incarcerated people, but the friends and family they are communicating with.

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[98] Hedwig Lee et al., *Racial Inequalities in Connectedness to Imprisoned Individuals in the United States*, 12 Du Bois Rev. 269 (2015), https://doi.org/10.1017/S1742058X15000065.
[99] Staff of S. Comm. on Public Safety, S. 2021-22, Rep. on SB 1008, at 1-2 (Cal. 2022).

238. Families of incarcerated people are forced to choose between being surveilled or not communicating with their loved ones at all. This is a coerced choice for all, but particularly for children, who cannot consent to sharing their private conversations with their parent with companies that sell their personal information for profit across the country. Nor can children consent to having an artificial intelligence algorithm study their video call for signs of the child's mood and emotions—analysis that is then sold to or shared with government agencies or corporate entities that use it to turn a profit. Entire communities—people who are charged with no crime—become enveloped in a vast net of invasive for-profit surveillance.

239. **Surveillance Databases.** iWebVisit's terms of service purport to allow the company to build databases of recorded video calls to and from people in jails and prisons, a wealth of personal information that can then be marketed to those government and corporate entities willing to pay for it. iWebVisit's terms of use state explicitly that, unless a user is registered as a confidential visitor, "both the audio and visual components of all [video calls] will be intercepted, monitored, recorded, and used by the participating facility(ies) and/or" iWebVisit, and that users must authorize iWebVisit to "intercept, monitor, record, reproduce, copy, display, transmit, upload, download, modify, maintain and publish any content, including any audio and visual content of any [video call], and [the user's] personally identifiable information."[100] The terms of use state that iWebVisit can "store and share such information with third parties" including marketing partners and "governmental and/or law enforcement personnel, without the need for a subpoena, warrant, court order or authorization form" from the user.[101]

240. iWebVisit stores these audio and video recordings on County Defendants' behalf for 90 days after the video call takes place. *See* Exs. A–C. These recordings are fully accessible to County Defendants, and County Defendants may download any recordings to a permanent storage location within 90 days. *Id.* In 2017, Defendants amended their contracts to provide more funding for iWebVisit to store these recordings on a "cloud environment." *Id*.

[100] iWebVisit, *Terms of Use*, at 6 (Aug. 25, 2020), available at: https://www.iwebvisit.com/docs/terms-of-use-2020.pdf.

[101] *Id.*

241. Such intrusive surveillance tools are vulnerable to abuse. In 2020, another telecommunications company, HomeWAV, failed to secure a database and left it accessible online without a password, allowing anyone to read, browse, and search the transcriptions of calls between incarcerated people and their loved ones.[102] The transcriptions showed the caller's phone number, the name of the incarcerated person, and the call duration. Many of these calls were confidential conversations between attorneys and their clients.

242. The Family Visit Ban and the associated surveillance infrastructure inflict irreparable harm on Plaintiffs and the classes, stripping families of private communication, injuring parent-child relationships, exposing children to corporate and government surveillance without their consent, and forcing families into a for-profit data harvesting system as the price of maintaining any contact with their loved ones.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

243. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, on behalf of themselves and all those similarly situated.

244. Plaintiffs seek to certify two classes—each with a subclass—of similarly situated people defined as follows:

- The Family Integrity Class consists of all individuals with a parent or child detained at any of the three Solano County jails at any point in the past two years.
- The Prospective Relief Subclass consists of all individuals whose parent or child is currently detained or will become detained in any of the three Solano County jails. The Prospective Relief Subclass is, by its nature, a transitory class seeking only declaratory and injunctive relief on behalf of people whose own individual claims for prospective relief would be capable of repetition yet evading review absent the ability to proceed as a class.

[102] Zack Whittaker, *A prison video visitation service exposed private calls between inmates and their attorneys*, TechCrunch (Oct. 10, 2020), https://techcrunch.com/2020/10/10/prison-visitation-homewav-leak/.

- The Customer Class consists of all individuals who have paid iWebVisit for video call services in the past four years, as well as individuals who currently pay iWebVisit for video call services or who will pay iWebVisit for video call services.
- The Customer Subclass consists of all individuals who have paid iWebVisit for video call services in the past three years, as well as individuals who currently pay iWebVisit for video call services or who will pay iWebVisit for video call services.

245. **Numerosity.** Upon information and belief, each of the classes, including the proposed Subclasses, has hundreds or even thousands of class members. In 2025, 11,600 people were booked in Solano County jails. The members of the proposed Classes and Subclasses are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. A class action is the only practicable means by which Plaintiffs and class members can challenge Defendants' unconstitutional policies and practices.

246. **Commonality.** There are multiple questions of law and fact common to all members of each Class and Subclass. Because this case is a quintessential class action challenging the application of a blanket government policy to a group of people harmed by it, the entire set of dispositive factual and legal questions, as well as the subsidiary ones on which they rely, are shared. These include questions about what the policies are, how the scheme works, and whether the policies are lawful.

247. Plaintiffs' claims are based on the factual allegation that Defendants bar them from having contact visits with their parents and children at the jails in Solano County, and that Defendants uniformly apply this policy to all class members. Every form of evidence and proof concerning how, why, and when those policies were and are enforced, who developed them (including how Defendants acted in concert), and what effective alternative policies exist that would not require prohibition on visits are common questions of fact. Similarly, the evidence concerning the empirical research—including expert testimony—showing how such policies affect parents, children, and jail administration presents common questions of fact. There are also ample

dispositive questions of law that must be resolved to address all claims. First, Plaintiffs assert fundamental rights to the integrity of the parent-child relationship and to intimate familial association, which have been infringed by Defendants. The Court will, therefore, be required to define the scope of these rights under the California Constitution in this context and, relatedly, whether the actions taken by Defendants are properly considered an infringement of those fundamental protections. Second, in answering these questions, the Court will be required to determine the level of scrutiny that is warranted when those important rights are infringed. Third, the Court will be called upon to apply the common facts to the common questions of law to determine whether Defendants' violation of Plaintiffs' fundamental rights is necessary to further a compelling government interest. Fourth, as Plaintiffs allege a conspiracy between County Defendants and iWebVisit to enforce and profit from a prohibition on contact visits, the Court must apply common evidence of such a conspiracy to liability for the entire Family Integrity Class and Prospective Relief Subclass. Thus, common questions include, but are not limited to:

- Do Defendants prohibit class members from having contact visits with their parents and children at the Solano County jails?
- Do children and parents enjoy a constitutional right to family integrity and a constitutional right to intimate familial association?
- Does Defendants' blanket prohibition on in-person contact visits infringe on class members' right to family integrity and intimate familial association?
- What level of scrutiny is appropriate when Plaintiffs' fundamental rights to family integrity and familial association are infringed?
- Do Defendants meet the standard of constitutional scrutiny required to justify such a deprivation?
- Did Defendants act in concert to make money by prohibiting in-person contact visits to children and parents whose family members are in the Solano County jails?

Additional common questions for the Customer Class and the Customer Subclass include:

- Did the costs Plaintiffs were forced to pay to access video visits with their incarcerated loved ones constitute an unconstitutional tax?

- Is Defendant iWebVisit complying with the FCC regulations?
- Does Defendant iWebVisit violating Plaintiffs' and the classes' constitutional rights constitute an unfair business practice?
- Does Defendant iWebVisit violating the FCC regulations constitute an unfair business practice?

248. **Superiority.** A class action is the superior method to adjudicate the claims as questions of law and fact predominate over questions affecting only individual class members. Defendants have acted and failed to act in a manner that applies generally to each Class and Subclass as a whole, rendering class-wide relief appropriate.

249. **Typicality.** Each Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class and/or Subclass they seek to represent. That typicality stems from the fact that Defendants have denied, and conspired to deny, each class member's family contact in violation of the same constitutional and legal rights. Additionally, Plaintiffs, like every Class and Subclass member, are injured by the same policies and practices maintained by Defendants.

250. **Adequacy.** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of each Class and/or Subclass. Plaintiffs do not have any conflicts with the unnamed members of any of the classes or subclasses.

251. Plaintiffs are represented by attorneys from Civil Rights Corps, Public Justice, BraunHagey & Borden LLP, and the Criminal Law & Justice Center at UC Berkeley, School of Law, each of whom has experience litigating complex civil rights class action matters and extensive knowledge of both the details of Defendants' practices and the relevant law. Plaintiffs' counsel have the resources, expertise, and experience to prosecute this action.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Count I
Breach of Right to Family Integrity under California Constitution Article I, Section 1 and Article I, Section 7
(BaKari Etter, by and through his Guardian ad Litem, LaKetha Bairfield, Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, Kenetra Chappelle, Joseph Duran Jr., and the Family Integrity Class Against All Defendants for Injunctive Relief and Declaratory Relief and Damages against iWebVisit)

252. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the preceding allegations in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

253. County Defendants ban all in-person contact visits at the Solano County jails for families, including Plaintiffs and members of the putative class.

254. Plaintiffs have fundamental rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships under the California Constitution, including the Due Process Clause, art. I, § 7, and the Inalienable Rights Clause, art. I, § 1, both of which have been recognized as protecting the right to a parent-child relationship.[103]

255. Plaintiffs' fundamental rights may be infringed only when the government demonstrates a compelling or overriding governmental interest and a lack of feasible less restrictive alternatives. Defendants' ban on in-person contact visits does not—and is not intended to—serve any lawful government interest, let alone meet the heightened standard for the infringement of a fundamental right. Even if a lesser standard applied, Defendants could not meet it because the total, permanent, blanket ban on contact visits is not sufficiently related to any valid penological interest, is unreasonably burdensome on individual rights, has been maintained for profit, and is an exaggerated response to any purported government interests.

256. Defendants' Family Visit Ban infringes Plaintiffs' fundamental rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships by preventing them from hugging, touching, making eye contact with, intimately communicating with, or spending time with their incarcerated

[103] *See In re Marilyn H.*, 5 Cal. 4th 295, 306 (1993) (discussing the rights of both parents and children in maintaining a familial relationship in the context of the Due Process Clause); *Warfield v. Peninsula Golf & Country Club*, 10 Cal. 4th 594, 624-25 (1995) (discussing protection of family relationships as found under the freedom of intimate association guaranteed by Article I, § 1 of the California Constitution).

parents and children. The prohibition on physical presence and contact causes irreparable harm to the parent-child relationship and inflicts significant, lasting trauma. The ban is arbitrary, irrational, and unnecessary to further any conceivable penological interest.

257. Further, the Privacy Clause of the California Constitution allows for suits against both public and private entities. *Hill v. Nat'l Collegiate Athletic Assn.*, 7 Cal. 4th 1, 20 (1994).

258. Additionally, iWebVisit has conspired with County Defendants by ratifying, adopting, and approving the policies that have resulted in Plaintiffs' injuries.

259. Specifically, they act together to prohibit in-person family visits at the Solano County jails, violating Plaintiffs' constitutional rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships. Defendants agreed to a common plan or design to violate Plaintiffs' fundamental constitutional rights. All Defendants had and have knowledge of this conspiracy.

260. In coordinating, implementing, and enforcing the family visit ban, Defendants willfully and intentionally violate Plaintiffs' constitutional rights and act with reckless indifference to such rights.

Count II
Violation of Tom Bane Civil Rights Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1
(BaKari Etter, by and through his Guardian ad Litem, LaKetha Bairfield, Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, Kenetra Chappelle, Joseph Duran Jr., and the Family Integrity Class Against All Defendants for Injunctive Relief and Declaratory Relief and Damages against iWebVisit)

261. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the preceding allegations in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

262. Defendants have interfered and continue to interfere with Plaintiffs' fundamental constitutional rights through threat, intimidation, or coercion by prohibiting Plaintiffs from having physical contact with their incarcerated parents and children.

263. The right to family integrity under the California Constitution is well established. Courts have long held that both parents and children have a right to maintain familial bonds.[104]

264. Defendants knew that depriving Plaintiffs and others similarly situated of contact with their incarcerated loved ones violated their rights. In recognition of this, in 2016, iWebVisit

[104] *See supra* note 14.

made multiple statements that it no longer supported eliminating in-person visits and instead supported in-person visits in the jails. Defendants signed amendments to the contracts in 2017 removing the provisions mandating the restriction or elimination of contact visits. *See* Exs. A–C.

265. Defendants acted in direct contravention of these statements and continued—and still continue—to ban contact visits in Solano County jails. Defendants acted "knowing they were inflicting grievous injury on" Plaintiffs and those similarly situated.[105] They therefore possessed a specific intent to violate Plaintiffs' constitutional rights, making Defendants' conduct egregious and a violation of the Bane Act.[106]

266. In addition to being individually liable under the Bane Act, iWebVisit Defendants and County Defendants have conspired with one another to violate the Bane Act. They have, in concert with one another, through their acts and omissions, ratified, adopted, and approved the policies that have resulted in Plaintiffs' injuries. Specifically, they act together to prohibit in-person family visits at the Solano County jails, violating Plaintiffs' constitutional rights to familial association and to maintain family relationships. Defendants agreed to a common plan or design to violate the Bane Act through their egregious and coercive violation of Plaintiffs' fundamental constitutional rights. All Defendants had and have knowledge of this conspiracy.

Count III

Writ of Mandamus under Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1085 to Mandate Compliance with the Right to Family Integrity under California Constitution Article I, Section 1 and Article I, Section 7 (BaKari Etter, by and through his Guardian ad Litem, LaKetha Bairfield, Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, Kenetra Chappelle, Joseph Duran Jr., and the Prospective Relief Subclass Against County Defendants for Mandamus Relief)

267. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the preceding allegations in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

268. County Defendants have a mandatory duty to comply with the California Constitution. *See KCSFV I, LLC v. Florin Cnty. Water Dist.*, 64 Cal. App. 5th 1015, 1039 (2021). This includes a mandatory duty to uphold Plaintiffs' constitutional right to family integrity. *See* Cal. Const. art. I, §§ 1, 7.

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[105] *Cornell v. City & Cty. of San Francisco*, 17 Cal. App. 5th 766, 804 (2017).
[106] *Id.* at 801-02.

269. County Defendants violate this right through their ban on all in-person family contact visits at the Solano County jails.

270. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law to compel Defendants to perform their duties and cease engaging in unlawful practices. Individuals subjected to Defendants' unlawful practices will lack awareness of their right to challenge the policy.

271. Writ relief is appropriate to correct unconstitutional actions by governmental entities. *See KCSFV I, LLC*, 64 Cal. App. 5th at 1041; Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1085. A writ of mandate must therefore issue against County Defendants directing them to lift their unconstitutional ban on family contact visits.

Count IV

Writ of Mandamus under Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1085 to Mandate Compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's Regulations 2025 IPCS Order (Joseph Duran Jr., Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, and the Customer Subclass Against iWebVisit for Mandamus Relief)

272. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the preceding allegations in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

273. A writ of mandate may issue "to compel the performance of an act which the law specially enjoins." Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1085.

274. Beginning on April 6, 2026, the FCC enjoined jail and prison entities from receiving kickbacks from private phone and video call providers. 47 C.F.R. § 64.6015.

275. The FCC also specifically mandated that all providers must offer phone and video call services at per-minute pricing. 47 C.F.R. § 64.6030.

276. The operative contract between County Defendants and iWebVisit includes a provision for kickbacks to County Defendants based on how many calls per month are scheduled through iWebVisit. On information and belief, this kickback scheme has remained intact since the FCC regulations became effective in April 2026.

277. iWebVisit and County Defendants do not offer per-minute pricing for their calls. iWebVisit only offers calls in increments of 30 minutes.

278. iWebVisit and County Defendants are in violation of non-discretionary provisions of the FCC regulations that went into effect as of April 6, 2026.

279. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law to compel Defendants to perform their duties under these regulations and cease engaging in unlawful practices. Individuals subjected to Defendants' unlawful practices will lack awareness of their right to challenge the system.

280. A writ of mandate must therefore issue against Defendant iWebVisit, directing it to comply with the FCC regulations.

Count V

Writ of Mandamus under Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1085 to Mandate Compliance with California Constitution Article XIII C Disallowing Imposition of an Unconstitutional Tax (Joseph Duran Jr., Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, and the Customer Subclass Against County Defendants for Mandamus Relief)

281. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the preceding allegations in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

282. Under the California Constitution, Article XIIIC, a local government may not impose a tax until it has been approved by the electorate.

283. County Defendants are imposing such a tax on the Customer Subclass by accepting profits from iWebVisit, which charges Customer Subclass more for video calls with their incarcerated loved ones than the cost of providing that service in order to provide County Defendants with these profits. Defendants charge Plaintiffs a rate of $5.70 to $9.00 for a 30-minute call, of which County Defendants receive a portion. This charge constitutes a tax because it is for a specific government service and exceeds the reasonable cost to County Defendants of providing this service.

284. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law to compel Defendants to perform their duties under these regulations and cease engaging in unlawful practices. Individuals subjected to Defendants' unlawful practices will lack awareness of their right to challenge the system.

285. County Defendants unilaterally impose this charge on Plaintiffs and those similarly situated. They did not propose this tax to the electorate and did not have the tax approved by the voters. It therefore constitutes an unconstitutional, illegal tax.

286. A writ of mandate must therefore issue directing County Defendants to cease imposing or collecting the unlawful tax and to comply with article XIIIC of the California Constitution.

Count VI
Imposition of Unconstitutional Tax, California Constitution Article XIIIC
(Joseph Duran Jr., Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, and the Customer Subclass Against County Defendants for Injunctive and Declaratory Relief)

287. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the preceding allegations in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

288. Under the California Constitution, Article XIIIC, a local government may not impose a tax until it has been approved by the electorate.

289. County Defendants are imposing such a tax on the Customer Subclass by accepting profits from iWebVisit, which charges Customer Subclass more for video calls with their incarcerated loved ones than the cost of providing that service in order to provide County Defendants with these profits. Defendants charge Plaintiffs a rate of $5.70 to $9.00 for a 30-minute call, of which County Defendants receive a portion. This charge constitutes a tax because it is for a specific government service and exceeds the reasonable cost to County Defendants of providing this service.

290. County Defendants unilaterally impose this charge on Plaintiffs and those similarly situated. They did not propose this tax to the electorate and did not have the tax approved by the voters. It therefore constitutes an unconstitutional, illegal tax.

Count VII
Violation of the Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200
(Joseph Duran Jr., Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, and the Customer Class Against iWebVisit for Injunctive and Declaratory Relief and Restitution)

291. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the preceding allegations in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

292. As alleged above, iWebVisit has engaged in unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices.

293. As a result of such conduct, Plaintiffs have lost money or property.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

294. WHEREFORE, on the basis of the foregoing, Plaintiffs request that this Court enter judgment in their favor and issue the following relief:

A. Declaratory relief;

B. Injunctive relief;

C. A writ of mandate commanding:

i. County Defendants to immediately comply with the Constitution and permit contact visits between parents and children and their incarcerated loved ones;

ii. County Defendants to cease charging an unconstitutional tax;

iii. iWebVisit to comply with the FCC regulations regarding video calls;

D. Compensatory damages;

E. Exemplary damages;

F. Restitution;

G. Expenses and costs of litigation;

H. Certification of two classes (the Family Integrity Class and the Customer Class) and two subclasses (the Prospective Relief Subclass and the Customer Subclass);

I. Attorney fees;

J. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: July 22, 2026

Respectfully Submitted,

BRAUNHAGEY & BORDEN LLP

By: */s/ Matthew Borden*

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all causes of action and claims so triable.

Dated: July 22, 2026

Respectfully Submitted,

BRAUNHAGEY & BORDEN LLP

By: */s/ Matthew Borden*

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT A

FACILITY SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR VIDEO VISITATION

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 28th day of January 2014, by and between Solano County (on behalf of the Solano County Sheriff's Office), located at 530 Union Avenue, Suite 100 in the State of California, County of Solano, commonly known as the Claybank Detention Facility (CDF) Jail Facility hereinafter referred to as "Facility", and iWebVisit.com, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company hereinafter "iWebVisit". Facility and iWebVisit are individually and collectively referred to hereinafter as "Party" or "Parties," and this agreement is referred to as the "Agreement."

WHEREAS, iWebVisit has developed a Video Visitation System hereinafter "System," which allows inmates at the Facility to participate in visitor initiated and scheduled video conferences while the visitors are situated either at remote locations or at the Facility and which also allows spontaneous visits to be conducted at the facility without prior scheduling.

WHEREAS, iWebVisit will install or cause to be installed through Facility contractor/subcontractor(s) at iWebVisit's expense Twenty Six (26) computers using widely used standard operating systems with integrated or non-integrated webcams, steel braided telephone handsets and furnish for installation by Facility Twenty Six (26) detention grade cabinets either free standing or wall mounted to house the computers, component parts and LAN connectivity equipment (if physical network segmentation is required by the facility) all described hereinafter as "Visitation Stations," one (1) visiting desk computer, and one (1) spare computer at the Facility.

WHEREAS iWebVisit will provide specifications to the Facility's contractor/subcontractor(s) for the Facility installation of all necessary conduit, data, electrical lines, and terminal enclosures hereinafter "System Requirements," through the use of Facility's staff/contractor(s) for iWebVisit to allow inmates and visitors access to the System by making its browser-based software available to the inmates and visitors during the term of this Agreement.

WHEREAS, the System is mutually beneficial to the Parties by providing an opportunity for the Facility to decrease on-site visitations, reduce expenses, optimize staffing requirements, improve inmate morale, monitor and record visits, reduce contraband and lessen the burden on visitors by avoiding travel, wait time, and expense, and by providing iWebVisit an opportunity to recover its expenses of providing the Visitation Stations and thereafter make a profit from the fees charged for visits.

WHEREAS, the Facility desires to receive a share of the revenues generated by the System after the initial cost borne by iWebVisit for the Visitation Stations and iWebVisit's expenses are recovered in full from the revenues the System generates.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree as follows:

I. Authority to Contract

a. **Authority –** Facility warrants it has authority over the premises in order to enter into this Agreement and further warrants it has the authority to execute this Agreement in accordance with its provisions.

II. Term of Agreement

a. **Term** – This Agreement shall be binding on the first day this Agreement is fully executed by both Parties, and the Term of this Agreement shall commence once the iWebVisit System is installed and in use by Facility hereinafter "Commencement Date," and shall terminate five (5) years from the Commencement Date hereinafter "Expiration Date" unless terminated earlier by iWebVisit as set forth in II b below. The period between the Commencement Date and Expiration Date is referred to herein as the "Term of this Agreement." This agreement may be renewed for no more than five successive one (1) year terms upon mutual written agreement of the parties. In the event this agreement is not renewed as stated above, iWebVisit has the right to and shall be entitled to immediately remove its Visitation Stations and component parts, computers, monitors, and LAN equipment and terminate all access to its web browser based software upon the Expiration Date.

b. **Early Termination** – In the event the inmate usage of the Video Visitation System averages less than .75 remote visits per inmate per month using the facilities monthly average daily population (ADP), then iWebVisit may, no sooner than twelve (12) months after the execution of this agreement by all parties, have the right to terminate this agreement with thirty (30) days written notice to the Facility and remove its Visitation Stations and component parts, computers, monitors, and LAN equipment and terminate all access to its web browser based software. Prior to exercising this right, iWebVisit agrees to meet and confer with Facility regarding possible alternatives to termination, which may include, but not be limited to, renegotiation of the terms, but in any event, such termination would not be effective until Facility enters into a separate agreement with a replacement provider within a reasonable time after notice has been provided. If this Agreement is terminated pursuant to this section, iWebVisit agrees to reimburse Facility on a pro rata basis its License Fee, paid pursuant to Section IV.e. below.

c. **Right of Services** – Throughout the original and any renewed term of this Agreement, Facility shall not grant the right of installing services like or similar to the System to any other company or person for a Video Visitation System. If during the original or any renewed term of this Agreement Facility commences operations at any location other than described herein, iWebVisit shall have the exclusive right to provide a System at such new location(s) in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement or by modification to these terms and conditions in order to expand the Scope of this Agreement, and to continue to provide a System at the location described herein, should it remain in operation. In addition, iWebVisit during the original or any renewed term of this Agreement shall have the exclusive right to add new technology that enhances benefits, relates to, or integrates with the Video Visitation System or its use and profitability. For purposes of this Agreement, Video Visitation System does not include a Video Arraignment System to the extent that a Video Arraignment System is procured separately by the Solano Superior Court.

III. Responsibilities of Parties

a. **iWebVisit** – During the Term of this Agreement, iWebVisit will utilize its best efforts to allow the full utilization of the System at the Facility including, without limitation:

1. Provide specifications to the Facility's contractor/subcontractor(s) for the installation by Facility contractor/subcontractor (s) of the electrical service and network cables, conduit, terminal enclosure mounting and LAN connectivity equipment (if physical network segmentation is required by the facility) routed from the Facility's Internet connection, to each Visitation Station for utilization of the System by the Facility;

2. Coordinate on behalf of the Facility the installation of Visitation Stations in the Housing Units or areas as set for in the attached Terminal Location Reports Marked Exhibit "1" and incorporated herein by reference;

3. Provide the use of the System by the Facility in accordance to the Technical Specifications attached hereto as Exhibit "2". iWebVisit does not control or warranty Internet Connection, Internet Bandwidth or System software up-time;

4. Provide initial on-site training, continued correspondence training, and training tutorials for the System;

5. Conduct merchant activity and collect revenue from the users of the System;

6. Warranty the Visitation Stations and component parts provided by iWebVisit thereof to wit: monitor, computer, webcam, handset and enclosures for a period of five (5) years after execution of this Agreement against failure as a result of normal use, wear and tear. Warranty is limited to defects in workmanship and does not cover willful damage. Full details are set forth in the iWebVisit.com Limited Hardware Warranties statement attached as Exhibit "3";

7. Maintain during the Term of this Agreement General Liability Insurance Coverage and Network Security, Privacy Injury and Identity Theft Insurance in aggregate amounts no less than One Million Dollars;

8. Maintain a Support Call Center seven (7) days a week during visitation hours to provide technical support to Facility System Users and visitors. iWebVisit warrants that its Support Call Center will be adequately staffed to support Facility and that staff shall have the necessary training to fulfill their duties. Support of the Facility will generally consist of the following:

   A. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will troubleshoot System failures and to the extent that the issue cannot be resolved over the phone and in case of an independent catastrophic failure of the iWebVisit system diagnosed by iWebVisit that results in the need for an on-site repair, iWebVisit will send a technician on-site to address the issue within two business days

   B. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will manage remote visits and remote visitors to the extent they are able to (inmate movement is excluded);

   C. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will randomly and proactively spot check non-Confidential remote visits to ensure communication is established between participants while providing limited oversight on participant behavior. If detected, iWebVisit Support Personnel will communicate necessary warnings to participants, terminate visits that violate the Terms of Use Policy, block offending visitors from remote visitation, and report any witnessed misconduct to Facility personnel;

9. Notice the Facility of any planned System outages. iWebVisit shall, to the extent possible, implement System upgrades during non-operational hours to lessen impact to users.

10. Maintain the Visitation Stations remotely to the extent possible for the proper operation of the System and otherwise comply with the terms of this Agreement.

b. Facility – During the Term of this Agreement, Facility will utilize its best efforts to allow the full utilization of the System at the Facility including, without limitation:

1. Facility will ensure all necessary conduit, data, electrical lines, and terminal enclosures "System Requirements," are installed through the use of Facility's staff/contractor(s) approved by iWebVisit for iWebVisit to allow inmates and visitors access to the System;

2. Facility will prioritize installation time frames with iWebVisit in order to minimize installation costs and time incurred by iWebVisit. Facility agrees that Facility's responsibilities will be completed prior to mobilization by iWebVisit's installation team with the intention of completing the installation with a single mobilization;

3. At a reasonable time after the consolidated visitation center (at the Stanton Correctional Facility or SCF) is in operation, then for non-professional visitors, to the extent consistent with applicable law and in accordance with Sheriff policies, Facility will eliminate all face to face visitation through glass or otherwise and will utilize video visitation for all non-professional on-site visitors;

4. Limit on-site visitation for inmates in general population to the minimum statutorily required on-site visitation time or in accordance with Sheriff policy, whichever is greater;

5. Facility will make the System available to inmates seven days a week, during not less than the following agreed upon hours: Monday thru Sunday: 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. subject to system outages. Inmates in general population shall be permitted to have multiple remote visits per day. However, Facility may limit visitation hours at its reasonable discretion for security/operational purposes and/or for punitive measures resulting from individual inmate misbehavior in accordance with Facility policy. Except as stated above, Facility will not restrict inmates from access to System, including the number of visits, provided a visit is scheduled;

6. Provide on an ongoing basis at Facility's expense, if any, iWebVisit with inmate data for use in the System's scheduler including for example: the inmates' names and booking numbers, the inmates' status/availability for visits, housing locations, etc., through a CSV flat file that is updated and available to iWebVisit periodically, but no less frequently than every thirty minutes except for scheduled system maintenance;

7. Develop and implement internal procedures and policies for the inmates' and visitors' use of the System to conduct visitation including, without limitation;
   A. Review daily visitation report for scheduled visits through the System.
   B. If necessary, direct inmates to the designated Visitation Stations in a timely manner so that scheduled visits will start and stop at the time scheduled.
   C. Disallow advance scheduling for on-site visits.
   D. For impromptu visits, connect and initiate video conferences to designated terminals or use the auto launch feature if feasible based on the visitation station location.
   E. Provide inmates the iWebVisit Consent to Use Form on the one-page form provided by iWebVisit and keep a copy of iWebVisit's current Terms of Use and Privacy Policy available in full for review, print, and storage for the inmates.

F. Develop and implement procedures for lawyers and other visitors where confidentiality exists between the visitor and the inmate (hereinafter "Confidential Visitor"), to register so that no conference the Confidential Visitor participates in is monitored or recorded, and make it possible to allow such visitations to occur in a private locations.

8. Facility will be the exclusive owner of all video and audio recordings and content of any Conference. Facility shall be solely and exclusively responsible for assuring that any monitoring, participation in, recording or storing of any Conference is in full and complete compliance with applicable statutes, regulations and rules concerning communications with persons held in custody. Facility shall not monitor, participate in or record any Conference between a Confidential Visitor and an inmate that is prohibited by applicable law. Any monitoring, participation in or recording of any conference between a non-Confidential Visitor and a person in custody shall be done solely and exclusively under the direct authority and control of Facility and in accordance with applicable law. iWebVisit will provide the software capability for monitoring and recording a conference through the System, but iWebVisit will not record any conference for its use, all of which shall be performed by and under the authority and control of Facility. Although iWebVisit is not responsible for monitoring visits, iWebVisit Support Personnel may randomly spot check visits as described in Section III.a.8.C. As Facility is solely responsible for monitoring, participating in, recording, storing and any use of the content of any conference, Facility hereby releases and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold iWebVisit and its Affiliates harmless from any claim arising out of or in any way related to Facility's monitoring, participation in, recording and storage of any content in a conference which violates applicable law excepting the gross negligence or willful misconduct of iWebVisit or iWebVisit's employees. The duty to defend shall arise immediately upon assertion of liability or a claim being asserted against iWebVisit or its Affiliates, and notification to Facility of such claim, regardless of any eventual finding of fault, liability or negligence by iWebVisit or its Affiliates;

9. Allow iWebVisit to market and promote the use of the System to the inmates, in-person visitors, phone call participants and potential end users of the System by allowing iWebVisit to:

   A. Distribute iWebVisit's promotional literature to inmates at the time of booking, to on-site visitors and make the promotional literature available in the visitation lobby;
   B. Allow iWebVisit's placards to be posted on Inmate and Public Visitation Stations and in the visitation lobby;
   C. Provide a summary of iWebVisit's services and directions on how visitors may utilize iWebVisit's System on the Facility website and place back links using keywords and phrases provided by iWebVisit, as well as graphics provided by iWebVisit's on the Facility website;
   D. Add a recording to the automated voice response phone system promoting iWebVisit's System to phone call participants if permitted by the telephone service contract;
   E. Assist iWebVisit in marketing the System to the various confidential visitors and Justice Partners e.g. Public Defender Offices, Parole and Probation, Social Services, etc.;
   F. Allow iWebVisit to issue a press release regarding its business relationship with the Facility any time after (5) business days following the execution of this agreement by all parties;
   G. Allow iWebVisit to list Facility as a customer on any promotional or advertising material with prior County approval.

10. Acquire at Facility's ongoing expense, the necessary bandwidth from the Facilities own resources or from a local ISP for the purpose of deploying iWebVisit.com and establish initial Network Connectivity for iWebVisit Video Visitation. The facility can choose to either VLAN the iWebVisit Network (IWVN) or segment it physically using the iWebVisit Network (IWVN). If Facility chooses VLAN option, Facility/County accepts full responsibility to implement said VLAN in accordance with current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy standards as published by the U.S. Department of Justice. Facility/County will indemnify iWebVisit against any claims or penalties related to any violation or perceived violation of this policy;

11. Ensure the Visitation Stations are usable for day-to-day use. Facility is responsible for replacing warranted equipment, electrical power related problems, damage or destruction due to negligence, willful damage or abuse, failures due to improper environmental conditions such as heating, air conditioning, dust, water, etc., accidental damage due to improper use or acts of God;

12. Facility will pay for the cost of repair or replacement of any Visitation Station that is damaged by an inmate.

13. Otherwise comply with the terms of this Agreement and iWebVisit's Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.

IV. License and Ownership Rights

a. Software and System

1. License - Facility's use of the System is subject to the terms of iWebVisit's Terms of Use. Subject to Facility's continued compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Terms of Use, iWebVisit hereby grants Facility a personal, non-commercial, non-exclusive, non sub-licensable, non-assignable, non-transferable, revocable license to allow inmates and visitors to use the browser-based software to facilitate video visits during the Term of this Agreement ("License"). This license does not include source code information or software programming access. Upon the expiration or other termination of this Agreement, the License will immediately and automatically cease.

2. The System, including text, graphics, images and look, feel and functionality of the Site, all brand names, graphics, logos, product names, service marks, domain names, trademarks and trade names relating to the System and the Site, the web-based Software and the Services (collectively, the "Marks") are the property of iWebVisit or its Affiliates and are protected by copyright under both United States and foreign laws. Nothing in this Agreement intends to transfer any such copyright Marks or IP Rights to Facility. The license set forth in Paragraph 1 above has been licensed, not sold, to Facility, and Facility is only entitled to the limited use of the System as set forth in this Agreement under the terms and conditions of this Agreement. iWebVisit and its Affiliates retain all right, title and interest relating to or embodied in the System, including without limitation all IP Rights, technology, software and copies relating thereto. Any unauthorized use of the System is a violation of this Agreement and shall immediately terminate the License.

b. Visitation Stations and Equipment – The Visitation Stations and component parts, computers, monitors, and LAN equipment is and shall remain the sole property of iWebVisit. iWebVisit will provide keys or tools to all Visitation Stations so Facility can access the computers and web cameras on an as needed basis.

c. **Infrastructure** - All conduit, data lines, and electrical runs installed by Facility are the property of Facility.

d. **Recordings –** Facility is the owner of and responsible for all recordings of any video conference. iWebVisit will store the recordings for a period of ninety days from the date of recording in a data storage facility accessible by Facility via a secure website using authentication. If and when iWebVisit is made aware of a security breach, iWebVisit shall immediately or within one business day, provide written or electronic notice to Facility's primary point of contact of any security breach of the hosted storage and take all steps necessary to remedy the security breach. It is the responsibility of Facility to remove any desired recordings from the housing location for permanent storage within ninety days of their recording as they may be permanently deleted by iWebVisit after that time. iWebVisit is not responsible for the loss or quality of any such recordings, or the deletion of such recordings after ninety days.

e. **License Fee –** In consideration for the license granted above, Facility shall pay iWebVisit a License fee in the amount of $14,000, payable in advance.

The license fee above shall constitute the entire compensation due iWebVisit for services rendered and all of iWebVisit's obligations in performance of this Agreement regardless of the difficulty, materials, or equipment required subject to Facility's responsibilities in Section III.b.2 above. The license fee includes, but is not limited to, all applicable taxes, fees, overheads, and all other direct and indirect costs incurred or to be incurred by iWebVisit.

f. **Total Investment Capital –** The total amount of hardware, installation and expenses to be invested for this project.

Visitation Stations, Installation/Configuration in the sum of $140,506.00

iWebVisit will assume the entire cost of the System, excluding System Requirements.

Initial Training in the sum of $Included

g. **Total Recoverable Amount –** The total amount of hardware, installation and expenses to be recovered and reimbursed (hereinafter "Recoverable Amount") shall be reimbursed to iWebVisit out of the visitation revenue until the same is paid in full as set forth herein below. The Facility shall not receive proceeds from the visitation revenue described in Section V until the Recoverable Amount is paid in full.

Total amount to be recovered by and reimbursed from remote visitor revenue to iWebVisit is $140,506.00 (Total Recoverable Amount).

The Recoverable Amount shall come from revenue collected from the fees charged for visits and "Justice Partner" access fees before any portion of the revenue is shared with the Facility. All revenue shall first be applied to the Recoverable Amount until it is paid in full. **Once the Recoverable Amount is paid in full, the Facility will share in the revenue as set forth in Section V.**

V. Revenue Sharing

a. Subject to modification after a meet and confer between the Parties, iWebVisit will set and collect the fee amounts for and length of visits and shall charge initially each remote visitor a minimum fee for all remote visits as follows:

Standard Visitor $9.00 for a Thirty (30) minute session

Professional/Confidential Visitor $25.00 for a Thirty (30) minute session

b. iWebVisit may charge a third party organization (Justice Partner) such as the public defender's office, social services, parole and probation, medical providers, etc. a flat monthly access fee to allow employees of the same to have access to the Remote Video Visitation System.

c. Once iWebVisit is reimbursed for the Recoverable Amount and providing the Facility is averaging 1.5 remote visits per inmate per month based on the monthly average daily population of the Facility, the Facility is entitled to Fifteen Percent (15%) of the Gross Revenue collected from the fees charged for visits, and tiered accordingly per the Revenue Share Schedule in Exhibit "4". Gross Revenues shall be defined as Total Visitation Revenue received for use of the service less any applicable taxes or fees that may be imposed on this service in the future.

d. Any revenue to be paid to the Facility will be paid within Fifteen (15) days following the end of each calendar quarter. iWebVisit will provide current information to Facility via a web portal regarding the revenue collected.

VI. Disclaimer of Warranties.

The System may from time to time have technical or other faults, inaccuracies or other programming errors and is being provided on an "as is," "as available" basis, "with all faults," and without any warranty of any kind. To the extent allowed by law, iWebVisit hereby disclaims all representations, warranties, conditions and duties of any kind (if any), whether express, implied or statutory, regarding the System including without limitation any warranty of merchantability of fitness for any particular purpose. iWebVisit further does not represent or warrant that System will always be available, accessible, uninterrupted, timely, secure, accurate, complete and error-free or will operate without loss, nor does iWebVisit warrant any connection to or transmission from the Internet, or any quality of conferences made through the System. The System is comprised of business products, the application of which is commercial rather than consumer-oriented in nature. In accepting this Agreement, the Parties agree, to the extent allowed by applicable law, that consumer protection laws do not apply to the use of the System nor to any of the transactions contemplated by and consummated pursuant to this Agreement. It is expressly intended that each Party maintains and may assert all legal defenses to any claim, and no limitation on such defenses is intended by anything in this Agreement.

VII. Miscellaneous

a. **Assignment.** In the event of a change of controlling ownership or control of iWebVisit, iWebVisit may assign this Agreement and its rights, benefits, duties and/or obligations hereunder to the successor company upon the written consent of Facility which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

Any such transfer or assignment shall not relieve iWebVisit of the duties or obligations under this Agreement.

b. Capitalized Terms. All Capitalized Terms in this Agreement which are not defined in this Agreement shall be defined as set forth in iWebVisit's Terms of Use and Privacy Policy as posted on iWebVisit's website.

c. Legal Provisions.

1. Indemnity To the extent limited and in accordance with California law, each party agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other party, their officers, employees, and agents from and against all liability claims, actions, damages, losses and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, which arises out of any negligent or willful act or omission by such Party, or breach of any obligation of the Party under this Agreement. Each Party may assert all available defenses. Neither Party is entitled to attorney's fees arising out of breach of contract claim against either Party.

2. Choice of Law The parties agree that the law of the State of California will apply in any controversy, dispute or claim between the parties arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof.

3. Arbitration – Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration in Solano County, State of California and administered by the American Arbitration Association in accordance with its Commercial Arbitration Rules and judgment on the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

d. Legal Representation. Each Party has been represented, or has had the opportunity to be represented by separate legal counsel in connection with the negotiation and finalization of this Agreement and, therefore, this Agreement shall not be construed or interpreted to be drafted by one Party or the other.

e. Entire Agreement. This Agreement is the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the subject matter hereof and stands in the place of any previous agreement, whether oral or in writing. No amendment to this Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties unless it is in writing and executed by both Parties.

f. Enforceability. This Agreement is contingent upon procurement of funding for this project and for the required Internet bandwidth being made available to operate the System. This Agreement will not be enforceable as against either party until both parties execute the same.

g. Severability. The invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability of any provision of this Agreement shall in no way affect the validity or enforceability of any other portion or provision of the Agreement. The Parties direct the Arbitrator to reform the Agreement to replace any invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision with a valid provision that comes as close as possible to the intent of the stricken provision.

h. Waiver. A waiver of any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a general waiver or waiver of any other term or condition.

i. **Scope of Agreement.** Both Parties agree and understand that the Scope of this Agreement may be expanded to this location or other County / Facility locations where County houses detainees. Such expansion may require a separate financial arrangement or modification to the terms of this Agreement in order to satisfy both Parties, which will be memorialized in either a written amendment to this agreement or separate agreement as necessary. Any expansion will not relieve either Party of their respective responsibilities contained in this Agreement related specifically to this Facility, and may require an extension to the then existing remainder of the Term of this or future Agreements.

j. **Eligible Agencies (Cooperative Usage).** iWebVisit and County agree that the terms of this Contract may be extended to any other public agency located in the State of California, or located outside of California, as provided for in this section with the approval of iWebVisit. Another public agency wishing to use the provisions, terms, and / or pricing of this Contract to contract for equipment and services comparable to that described in this Contract shall be responsible for entering into their own contract with Contractor, as well as providing for their own payment provisions, making all payments, and obtaining any certificates of insurance and bonds that may be required. County is not responsible for providing to any other government agency any documentation relating to this Contract or its implementation. Any government agency that uses provisions, terms, or pricing of this Contract shall by virtue of doing so be deemed to indemnify and hold harmless County from all claims, demands, or causes of actions of every kind arising directly or indirectly with the use of this Contract. County makes no guarantee of usage by other users of this Contract nor shall the County incur any financial responsibility in connection with any contracts entered into by another government agency. Such other government agency shall accept sole responsibility for placing orders and making payments to Contractor.

Dated this 14 day of January, 2014.

iWebVisit.com, LLC

By: _____
Its Managing Member

Robert Avery
Print Name

Dated this 29 day of January, 2014.

Facility/ Solano County, State of California

By: _____
Its Authorized Representative

Birgitta E Corsello
Print Name and Title

Approved as to Content:

_____
Department Head or Designee

Approved as to Form:

_____
County Counsel

Exhibit 1

Facility Name:	**Solano County, CA**
Site Survey Date:	**April 23, 2013**
Report Date:	**May 10, 2013**

Housing Unit / Location	Designation/ Layout	Number of Beds	Inmate Count	Terminal Type	Mounted Terminals Sitting	Total Terminals	Total Enclosures	Notes
Visitation Desk Terminal(s)						2		1 Located at Claybank Facility to process visitors & 1 at JCDF to monitor/manage visits - Assumptions to Note: (1) All video visitation is going to be processed at Claybank; (2) JCDF may opt to continue to use Behind the Glass visitation until the new jail & visitation center is opened.
Replacement Terminal(s) (Spare)						2		1 Spare for JCDF & 1 for CSDF
Justice Center Det. Fac. (JCDF)								
1st Floor								
1AB				AC	1	1	1	
Second Floor Mods								
2 A/B/C/D	Female	90		MP	1	1	1	IWV Recommends that 2 MP Terminals given up to 90 ADP for these 4 pods
				AC	1	1	1	
2 E/F	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 G/H/I	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 J/K/L	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 M/N		60		MP	1	1	1	
Fourth Floor Mods								
4 A/B/C	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 D/E/F	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 G/H/I	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 J/K/L	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Total (JCDF) Facility Terminals					**18**	**20**	**18**	
Claybank Sentenced Det. Fac. (CSDF)								
Visiting Area				VT	4	4	4	Located at Claybank Facility only until new facility is opened. JCDF will continue to visit through the glass but CADF will discontinue through the glass visitation and use Video for on-site only.
Atty Booth 1				AC	1	1	1	Terminals to be mounted on opposing walls of each booth to share Data/Power run (if possible).
Atty Booth 2				AC	1	1	1	Terminals to be mounted on opposing walls of each booth to share Data/Power run (if possible).
Glass Visitation - Inmate Social Side				AC	0	0	0	There are 2 locations on the Inmate side of the Behind the Glass visitation area where SCSD is placing 2 D&P drops. Space exists to install 2 additional AC terminals in those locations but quantitiy is left a 0 at this time.
WWQ		20		MP	1	1	1	In Vacated Cell = MP
WWR		20		MP	1	1	1	
WWS		20		MP	1	1	1	

Exhibit 1

WWT	20	DR	1	1	1	Open Day Room = DR
East Wing						
A		MP	1	1	1	In Vacated Cell = MP
B		MP	1	1	1	
C		MP	1	1	1	
D		MP	1	1	1	
E		MP	1	1	1	
F		MP	1	1	1	
G		MP	1	1	1	
H		MP	1	1	1	
I		MP	1	1	1	
J		MP	1	1	1	
K		MP	1	1	1	
L		MP	1	1	1	
M		DR	1	1	1	Open Day Room = DR
N		DR	1	1	1	
O		DR	1	1	1	
P		DR	1	1	1	
Total CSDF (Claybank) Terminals			**26**	**26**	**26**	

Claybank Adult Det. Fac. (CADF)							Intention is to move JCDF inmates to new CADF once opened, ADP is expected to rise due to CA realignment.
Support Building							
Visitation Desk Terminal(s)					1		1 Located at CADF to process visitors and monitor/manage visits -
Visiting area	27		VT	6	6	6	This will be the visitation center for all three Solano facilities and expected to be operational by June of 2014 at the latest. More terminals can be added later if needed.
Housing							
Unit 1	32		AC	1	1	1	AC's may be DR's after further discustion at CADF - Classification TBD.
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 2	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 3	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 4	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 5	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 6	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 7	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 8	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 9	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 10	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 11	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Unit 12	32		AC	1	1	1	
			AC	1	1	1	
Total CADF Facility Terminals				**30**	**30**	**30**	

Exhibit 1

Total for both Facilities		74	76	74
Reallocate Claybank VT's to CADF	**April/May 2014**	4	4	4
Actual Total for All Facilities		70	72	70

Exhibit 2

Video Visitation System Features and Specifications

- The Visitation Stations and their equipment shall meet the following minimum specifications:
  - PC with MS Windows 7 OS, or Thin Client with Windows Embedded OS, or Tablet using a competitive OS (Windows, Android, etc.) or equivalent Apple computer
  - 19" Monitor
  - 3GB RAM
  - Core Duo CPU w/ 2MB Cache or other appropriate CPU that can conduct high quality Browser Based Visitation
  - Include one of the following Internet browsers: Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, or Google Chrome.
  - Sound Card with Microphone Input
  - Web Cam (integrated or not)
  - Detention-grade protective cabinet/enclosure to contain Station equipment
  - Handsets attached to the Station and interfaced with audio and video on computer
  - Handsets made of heavy molded plastic with stainless steel detention grade cords
- The System allows a Browser-Based video conference between inmates and their visitors without the visitors having to download any proprietary software onto their computer to conduct the visit
- The System has both public and internal GUIs that:
  - Register different types of users for Browser-Based video visiting
  - Process payments by participants for remote visits
  - Has the ability for an approved external visitor to enter a video visit
  - Has the ability to post and regularly update inmate and visitation information
  - Has the ability to initiate on-site visitations conducted at the Facility without requiring payment
  - Allows for other related information to be posted on the site
- Standard Features are as follows:
  - Browser-Based Video Visitation with VOIP
  - Visitations with up to fifteen visitors shall be possible
  - The System is permissions based to allow different users to have access to different privileges in the System, as defined by the Facility
  - The System has High Definition video streaming capabilities
  - The System has comprehensive visitation reporting capabilities with filtering options
  - The System displays notifications on the screens of visitors and inmates in both English and Spanish that their visit is being monitored and recorded.
  - The System has a web-enabled Dashboard for visitation management purposes

Exhibit 2

- The System provides the following capabilities for the Facility Administrator(s):
  - Setup visitations designated by user type (standard or professional) with preset conditions
    - User type visitation information shall be displayed during visits
  - Begin & end meetings at will ("Ad Hoc" visits on-site or remote)
  - Set a time duration for visitations that will automatically end them after the designated time
  - Blind monitor standard visits so the participants aren't aware of the monitoring

- The System has a Scheduling/Calendaring Module that performs the following:
  - There is a defined process for scheduling visitations
  - Block out access to Stations' times that are already scheduled
  - Allow scheduling of visits only on terminals available at the requested time and in the requested location
  - Allow Facility Administrator(s) to Easily:
    - Review visitation requests made in a specified time frame
    - View a list of scheduled visits for all Stations
    - View a list of scheduled visits for specific Stations
    - Cancel scheduled visitations that become unavailable and allow selection of the reason for the cancellation, which will be posted to the System database
    - Move visits when necessary
    - Notify public visitors of any intervention made to a scheduled visit
- The Visitation System shall have visitation Recording
  - Recordings shall have automated management capabilities
  - Vendor shall store the recordings in its Cloud-Based off-site storage servers for sixty days from the date visits take place.
  - Recordings shall be stored on a secure server (https://)
  - Recordings shall be in the form of a digital file
  - Recordings shall be made available for use using standard non-proprietary application(s)
  - Recordings shall be accessible via a web portal
  - Recordings shall be searchable and sortable
  - Recordings shall be downloadable for review and can be saved to a hard drive
  - Access to recordings and logging shall be permissions based
  - Recordings shall be date & time stamped
  - Recordings shall have archiving capabilities

Exhibit 3

iWebVisit.com Limited Hardware Warranties

Hardware products purchased in the U.S. or Canada may come with a 90-day, 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year, 5-year or other limited hardware warranty. iWebVisit.com may offer different delivery methods for warranty service, including but not limited to parts and product replacements or repairs, either on site or mail-in service, or through authorized OEM service centers. Renewals and extensions of your limited hardware warranty may also be available after you purchase your product(s). To determine the warranty that came with your hardware product(s), or the warranty renewal or extension that you purchased, refer to your Facility Services Agreement or call in to speak with an iWebVisit.com administrative assistant. Some components of the hardware you purchased may have a shorter warranty than that listed on the documentation. Additional details related to warranty duration are listed below.

What is covered by this limited hardware warranty?
This limited hardware warranty covers defects in materials and workmanship in your IWebVisit.com-branded hardware products, including IWebVisit.com-branded peripheral products. iWebVisit.com at its sole discretion will repair or replace defective materials and/or workmanship which is deemed to be covered under warranty. iWebVisit.com will pay costs associated with shipping repaired or replaced warranted equipment back to customer after receiving defective equipment in return.

What is not covered by this limited hardware warranty?
This limited hardware warranty does not cover:

- Software, including without limitation, the operating system and software added to the IWebVisit.com provided hardware products through our pre-deployment process, third-party software or the reloading of software.
- Non iWebVisit.com provided products and accessories
- Problems that result from:
    - External causes such as accident, abuse, misuse, electrical power surges including lightning and other acts of God (includes flooding).
    - Servicing not authorized by IWebVisit.com.
    - Usage that is not in accordance with product instructions.
    - Failure to follow the product instructions or failure to perform preventive maintenance.
    - Problems caused by using accessories, parts or components not supplied by IWebVisit.com.
- Products with missing or altered serial numbers
- Products for which IWebVisit.com has not received payment
- Shipping and handling costs associated with the return of defective hardware to iWebVisit.com is the responsibility of the customer.

Exhibit 3

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FOR ALL CUSTOMERS. WE DO NOT ACCEPT LIABILITY BEYOND THE REMEDIES PROVIDED FOR IN THIS LIMITED HARDWARE WARRANTY, AND WE DO NOT ACCEPT LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, FOR THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS AGAINST YOU FOR DAMAGES, FOR PRODUCTS NOT BEING AVAILABLE FOR USE, OR FOR LOST OR DAMAGED DATA OR SOFTWARE. IWEBVISIT.COM DOES NOT WARRANT THAT THE OPERATION OF ANY IWEBVISIT.COM PRODUCT WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR ERROR FREE. OUR LIABILITY WILL BE NO MORE THAN THE AMOUNT YOU PAID FOR THE SPECIFIC PRODUCT THAT IS THE SUBJECT OF A CLAIM. THIS IS THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR WHICH WE ARE RESPONSIBLE.

iWebVisit.com
Leader of "True" Remote Video Visitation.

EXHIBIT 4

Revenue Share

There are a variety of methods that your facility can implement in order to increase Remote Video Visitation usage by visitors. Since it is highly advantageous to the facility to encourage Remote visitation practices, we offer a very aggressive tiered schedule that allows you to increase your Revenue Share based on actual usage of the system. The Revenue Share that your facility will receive is based on Revenues directly received from Visitation Revenue and has the potential to add a new profit center to your facility.

The Revenue Share schedule offered in response to the Solano County, CA is as follows:

PVPMPI	Rev. Share
1.5	15%
2	20%
2.5	25%
3	30%
3.5	35%

* PVPMPI – Paid Visits per Month per Inmate
* Rev. Share – Revenue Share to Facility based on Visitation Revenue Proceeds

Revenue share is paid quarterly to Facility/County within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter.

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FIRST AMENDMENT TO STANDARD CONTRACT BETWEEN COUNTY OF SOLANO and iWebVisit.com

This First Amendment is made on July 1, 2017, between the **County of Solano**, a political subdivision of the State of California ("County") and **iWebVisit.com** ("Contractor").

1. Recitals

   A. The parties entered into a contract dated September 18, 2014 (the "Contract"), in which Contractor agreed to provide a video visitation system that allows inmates in the Claybank Detention Facility jail to participate in visitor initiated and scheduled video conferences while visitors are at remote locations or in a designated non-contact visiting area.

   B. The County now needs to amend the contract to address storage of video and audio recordings and conferences.

   C. The parties agree to amend the Contract as set forth below.

2. Agreement

   A. Section III.a is amended to add 11:

      11. Provide a secure cloud environment, at scale, that is backed up, accessible and private.

   B. Section III.b.3 and 4 are deleted in their entirety and subsequent items are renumbered accordingly.

   C. Section V.a is deleted in its entirety and replaced with:

      Subject to modification after a meet and confer between the Parties, iWebVisit will set and collect the fee amounts for and length of visits and shall charge initially each remote visitor a minimum fee for all remote visits as follows:

      Standard Visitor $9.00 for a thirty (30) minute session.

      Professional/Confidential Visitors and Third Party organizations $10.00 for a thirty (30) minute session.

      Third party organizations $125 reporting fee for detailed reports on usage.

      Each active remote visitor account is charged a monthly account service fee of $2.95 and charged when the visitor schedules and pays for his or her first visit in a given calendar month.

   D. Section V.b is deleted in its entirety and subsequent items are renumbered accordingly.

   E. Section V.d is deleted in its entirety and replaced with:

      Any revenue to be paid to the Facility will be paid within Fifteen (15) days following the end of each month. iWebVisit will provide current information to Facility via a web portal regarding the revenue collected.

3. Effectiveness of Contract

   Except as set forth in this First Amendment, all other terms and conditions specified in the Contract remain in full force and effect.

CONTRACTOR	**COUNTY OF SOLANO**
By _____	By _____
DAVID WARREN, EXECUTIVE VP - PRINCIPAL	BIRGITTA E. CORSELLO, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
	Approved as to Form:
	By _____
	COUNTY COUNSEL

EXHIBIT B

FACILITY SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR VIDEO VISITATION

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 28th day of January, 2014, by and between Solano County (on behalf of the Solano County Sheriff's Office), located at 530 Union Avenue, Suite 100 in the State of California, County of Solano, commonly known as the Justice Center Detention Facility (JCDF) Jail Facility hereinafter referred to as "Facility", and iWebvisit.com, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company hereinafter "iWebVisit". Facility and iWebVisit are individually and collectively referred to hereinafter as "Party" or "Parties," and this agreement is referred to as the "Agreement."

WHEREAS, iWebVisit has developed a Video Visitation System hereinafter "System," which allows inmates at the Facility to participate in visitor initiated and scheduled video conferences while the visitors are situated either at remote locations or at the Facility and which also allows spontaneous visits to be conducted at the facility without prior scheduling.

WHEREAS, iWebVisit will install or cause to be installed through Facility contractor/subcontractor(s) at iWebVisit's expense Eighteen (18) computers using widely used standard operating systems with integrated or non-integrated webcams, steel braided telephone handsets and furnish for installation by Facility Eighteen (18) detention grade cabinets either free standing or wall mounted to house the computers, component parts and LAN connectivity equipment (if physical network segmentation is required by the facility) all described hereinafter as "Visitation Stations," one (1) visiting desk computer, and one (1) spare computer at the Facility.

WHEREAS iWebVisit will provide specifications to the Facility's contractor/subcontractor(s) for the Facility installation of all necessary conduit, data, electrical lines, and terminal enclosures hereinafter "System Requirements," through the use of Facility's staff/contractor(s) for iWebVisit to allow inmates and visitors access to the System by making its browser-based software available to the inmates and visitors during the term of this Agreement.

WHEREAS, the System is mutually beneficial to the Parties by providing an opportunity for the Facility to decrease on-site visitations, reduce expenses, optimize staffing requirements, improve inmate morale, monitor and record visits, reduce contraband and lessen the burden on visitors by avoiding travel, wait time, and expense, and by providing iWebVisit an opportunity to recover its expenses of providing the Visitation Stations and thereafter make a profit from the fees charged for visits.

WHEREAS, the Facility desires to receive a share of the revenues generated by the System after the initial cost borne by iWebVisit for the Visitation Stations and iWebVisit's expenses are recovered in full from the revenues the System generates.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree as follows:

I. Authority to Contract

a. **Authority** – Facility warrants it has authority over the premises in order to enter into this Agreement and further warrants it has the authority to execute this Agreement in accordance with its provisions.

II. Term of Agreement

a. **Term** – This Agreement shall be binding on the first day this Agreement is fully executed by both Parties, and the Term of this Agreement shall commence once the iWebVisit System is installed and in use by Facility hereinafter "Commencement Date," and shall terminate five (5) years from the Commencement Date hereinafter "Expiration Date" unless terminated earlier by iWebVisit as set forth in II b below. The period between the Commencement Date and Expiration Date is referred to herein as the "Term of this Agreement." This agreement may be renewed for no more than five successive one (1) year terms upon mutual written agreement of the parties. In the event this agreement is not renewed as stated above, iWebVisit has the right to and shall be entitled to immediately remove its Visitation Stations and component parts, computers, monitors, and LAN equipment and terminate all access to its web browser based software upon the Expiration Date.

b. **Early Termination** – In the event the inmate usage of the Video Visitation System averages less than .75 remote visits per inmate per month using the facilities monthly average daily population (ADP), then iWebVisit may, no sooner than twelve (12) months after the execution of this agreement by all parties, have the right to terminate this agreement with thirty (30) days written notice to the Facility and remove its Visitation Stations and component parts, computers, monitors, and LAN equipment and terminate all access to its web browser based software. Prior to exercising this right, iWebVisit agrees to meet and confer with Facility regarding possible alternatives to termination, which may include, but not be limited to, renegotiation of the terms. If this Agreement is terminated pursuant to this section, iWebVisit agrees to reimburse Facility on a pro rata basis its License Fee, paid pursuant to Section IV.e. below.

c. **Right of Services** – Throughout the original and any renewed term of this Agreement, Facility shall not grant the right of installing services like or similar to the System to any other company or person for a Video Visitation System. If during the original or any renewed term of this Agreement Facility commences operations at any location other than described herein, iWebVisit shall have the exclusive right to provide a System at such new location(s) in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement or by modification to these terms and conditions in order to expand the Scope of this Agreement, and to continue to provide a System at the location described herein, should it remain in operation. In addition, iWebVisit during the original or any renewed term of this Agreement shall have the exclusive right to add new technology that enhances benefits, relates to, or integrates with the Video Visitation System or its use and profitability. For purposes of this Agreement, Video Visitation System does not include a Video Arraignment System to the extent that a Video Arraignment System is procured separately by the Solano Superior Court.

III. Responsibilities of Parties

a. **iWebVisit** – During the Term of this Agreement, iWebVisit will utilize its best efforts to allow the full utilization of the System at the Facility including, without limitation:

1. Provide specifications to the Facility's contractor/subcontractor(s) for the installation by Facility contractor/subcontractor(s) of the electrical service and network cables, conduit, terminal enclosure mounting and LAN connectivity equipment (if physical network segmentation is required by the facility) routed from the Facility's Internet connection, to each Visitation Station for utilization of the System by the Facility;

2. Coordinate on behalf of the Facility the installation of Visitation Stations in the Housing Units or areas as set for in the attached Terminal Location Reports Marked Exhibit "1" and incorporated herein by reference;

3. Provide the use of the System by the Facility in accordance to the Technical Specifications attached hereto as Exhibit "2". iWebVisit does not control or warranty Internet Connection, Internet Bandwidth or System software up-time;

4. Provide initial on-site training, continued correspondence training, and training tutorials for the System;

5. Conduct merchant activity and collect revenue from the users of the System;

6. Warranty the Visitation Stations and component parts provided by iWebVisit thereof to wit: monitor, computer, webcam, handset and enclosures for a period of five (5) years after execution of this Agreement against failure as a result of normal use, wear and tear. Warranty is limited to defects in workmanship and does not cover willful damage. Full details are set forth in the iWebVisit.com Limited Hardware Warranties statement attached as Exhibit "3";

7. Maintain during the Term of this Agreement General Liability Insurance Coverage and Network Security, Privacy Injury and Identity Theft Insurance in aggregate amounts no less than One Million Dollars;

8. Maintain a Support Call Center seven (7) days a week during visitation hours to provide technical support to Facility System Users and visitors. iWebVisit warrants that its Support Call Center will be adequately staffed to support Facility and that staff shall have the necessary training to fulfill their duties. Support of the Facility will generally consist of the following:

   A. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will troubleshoot System failures and to the extent that the issue cannot be resolved over the phone and in case of an independent catastrophic failure of the iWebVisit system diagnosed by iWebVisit that results in the need for an on-site repair, iWebVisit will send a technician on-site to address the issue within two business days;
   B. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will manage remote visits and remote visitors to the extent they are able to (inmate movement is excluded);
   C. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will randomly and proactively spot check non-Confidential remote visits to ensure communication is established between participants while providing limited oversight on participant behavior. If detected, iWebVisit Support Personnel will communicate necessary warnings to participants, terminate visits that violate the Terms of Use Policy, block offending visitors from remote visitation, and report any witnessed misconduct to Facility personnel;

9. Notice the Facility of any planned System outages. iWebVisit shall, to the extent possible, implement System upgrades during non-operational hours to lessen impact to users.

10. Maintain the Visitation Stations remotely to the extent possible for the proper operation of the System and otherwise comply with the terms of this Agreement.

b. Facility – During the Term of this Agreement, Facility will utilize its best efforts to allow the full utilization of the System at the Facility including, without limitation:

1. Facility will ensure all necessary conduit, data, electrical lines, and terminal enclosures "System Requirements," are installed through the use of Facility's staff/contractor(s) approved by iWebVisit for iWebVisit to allow inmates and visitors access to the System;

2. Facility will prioritize installation time frames with iWebVisit in order to minimize installation costs and time incurred by iWebVisit. Facility agrees that Facility's responsibilities will be completed prior to mobilization by iWebVisit's installation team with the intention of completing the installation with a single mobilization;

3. Limit on-site visitation for inmates in general population to the minimum statutorily required on-site visitation time or in accordance with Sheriff policy, whichever is greater;

4. Facility will make the System available to inmates seven days a week, during not less than the following agreed upon hours: Monday thru Sunday: 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. subject to system outages. Inmates in general population shall be permitted to have multiple remote visits per day. However, Facility may limit visitation hours at its reasonable discretion for security/operational purposes and/or for punitive measures resulting from individual inmate misbehavior in accordance with Facility policy. Except as stated above, Facility will not restrict inmates from access to System, including the number of visits, provided a visit is scheduled ;

5. Provide on an ongoing basis at Facility's expense, if any, iWebVisit with inmate data for use in the System's scheduler including for example: the inmates' names and booking numbers, the inmates' status/availability for visits, housing locations, etc., through a CSV flat file that is updated and available to iWebVisit periodically, but no less frequently than every thirty minutes except for scheduled system maintenance;

6. Develop and implement internal procedures and policies for the inmates' and visitors' use of the System to conduct visitation including, without limitation;
   A. Review daily visitation report for scheduled visits through the System.
   B. If necessary, direct inmates to the designated Visitation Stations in a timely manner so that scheduled visits will start and stop at the time scheduled.
   C. Disallow advance scheduling for on-site visits.
   D. For impromptu visits, connect and initiate video conferences to designated terminals or use the auto launch feature if feasible based on the visitation station location.
   E. Provide inmates the iWebVisit Consent to Use Form on the one-page form provided by iWebVisit and keep a copy of iWebVisit's current Terms of Use and Privacy Policy available in full for review, print, and storage for the inmates.
   F. Develop and implement procedures for lawyers and other visitors where confidentiality exists between the visitor and the inmate (hereinafter "Confidential Visitor"), to register so that no conference the Confidential Visitor participates in is monitored or recorded, and make it possible to allow such visitations to occur in a private locations.

7. Facility will be the exclusive owner of all video and audio recordings and content of any Conference. Facility shall be solely and exclusively responsible for assuring that any monitoring, participation in, recording or storing of any Conference is in full and complete compliance with applicable statutes, regulations and rules concerning communications with persons held in custody. Facility shall not monitor, participate in or record any Conference between a Confidential Visitor and an inmate that is prohibited by applicable law. Any monitoring, participation in or recording of any conference between a non-Confidential

Visitor and a person in custody shall be done solely and exclusively under the direct authority and control of Facility and in accordance with applicable law. iWebVisit will provide the software capability for monitoring and recording a conference through the System, but iWebVisit will not record any conference for its use, all of which shall be performed by and under the authority and control of Facility. Although iWebVisit is not responsible for monitoring visits, iWebVisit Support Personnel may randomly spot check visits as described in Section III.a.8.C. As Facility is solely responsible for monitoring, participating in, recording, storing and any use of the content of any conference, Facility hereby releases and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold iWebVisit and its Affiliates harmless from any claim arising out of or in any way related to Facility's monitoring, participation in, recording and storage of any content in a conference which violates applicable law excepting the gross negligence or willful misconduct of iWebVisit or iWebVisit's employees. The duty to defend shall arise immediately upon assertion of liability or a claim being asserted against iWebVisit or its Affiliates, and notification to Facility of such claim, regardless of any eventual finding of fault, liability or negligence by iWebVisit or its Affiliates;

8. Allow iWebVisit to market and promote the use of the System to the inmates, in-person visitors, phone call participants and potential end users of the System by allowing iWebVisit to:

   A. Distribute iWebVisit's promotional literature to inmates at the time of booking, to on-site visitors and make the promotional literature available in the visitation lobby;
   B. Allow iWebVisit's placards to be posted on Inmate and Public Visitation Stations and in the visitation lobby;
   C. Provide a summary of iWebVisit's services and directions on how visitors may utilize iWebVisit's System on the Facility website and place back links using keywords and phrases provided by iWebVisit, as well as graphics provided by iWebVisit's on the Facility website;
   D. Add a recording to the automated voice response phone system promoting iWebVisit's System to phone call participants if permitted by the telephone service contract;
   E. Assist iWebVisit in marketing the System to the various confidential visitors and Justice Partners e.g. Public Defender Offices, Parole and Probation, Social Services, etc.;
   F. Allow iWebVisit to issue a press release regarding its business relationship with the Facility any time after (5) business days following the execution of this agreement by all parties;
   G. Allow iWebVisit to list Facility as a customer on any promotional or advertising material with prior County approval.

9. Acquire at Facility's ongoing expense, the necessary bandwidth from the Facilities own resources or from a local ISP for the purpose of deploying iWebVisit.com and establish initial Network Connectivity for iWebVisit Video Visitation. The facility can choose to either VLAN the iWebVisit Network (IWVN) or segment it physically using the iWebVisit Network (IWVN). If Facility chooses VLAN option, Facility/County accepts full responsibility to implement said VLAN in accordance with current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy standards as published by the U.S. Department of Justice. Facility/County will indemnify iWebVisit against any claims or penalties related to any violation or perceived violation of this policy;

10. Ensure the Visitation Stations are usable for day-to-day use. Facility is responsible for replacing warranted equipment, electrical power related problems, damage or destruction due

to negligence, willful damage or abuse, failures due to improper environmental conditions such as heating, air conditioning, dust, water, etc., accidental damage due to improper use or acts of God;

11. Facility will pay for the cost of repair or replacement of any Visitation Station that is damaged by an inmate.

12. Otherwise comply with the terms of this Agreement and iWebVisit's Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.

IV. License and Ownership Rights

a. Software and System

1. License - Facility's use of the System is subject to the terms of iWebVisit's Terms of Use. Subject to Facility's continued compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Terms of Use, iWebVisit hereby grants Facility a personal, non-commercial, non-exclusive, non sub-licensable, non-assignable, non-transferable, revocable license to allow inmates and visitors to use the browser-based software to facilitate video visits during the Term of this Agreement ("License"). This license does not include source code information or software programming access. Upon the expiration or other termination of this Agreement, the License will immediately and automatically cease.

2. The System, including text, graphics, images and look, feel and functionality of the Site, all brand names, graphics, logos, product names, service marks, domain names, trademarks and trade names relating to the System and the Site, the web-based Software and the Services (collectively, the "Marks") are the property of iWebVisit or its Affiliates and are protected by copyright under both United States and foreign laws. Nothing in this Agreement intends to transfer any such copyright Marks or IP Rights to Facility. The license set forth in Paragraph 1 above has been licensed, not sold, to Facility, and Facility is only entitled to the limited use of the System as set forth in this Agreement under the terms and conditions of this Agreement. iWebVisit and its Affiliates retain all right, title and interest relating to or embodied in the System, including without limitation all IP Rights, technology, software and copies relating thereto. Any unauthorized use of the System is a violation of this Agreement and shall immediately terminate the License.

b. Visitation Stations and Equipment – The Visitation Stations and component parts, computers, monitors, and LAN equipment is and shall remain the sole property of iWebVisit. iWebVisit will provide keys or tools to all Visitation Stations so Facility can access the computers and web cameras on an as needed basis.

c. Infrastructure - All conduit, data lines, and electrical runs installed by Facility are the property of Facility.

d. Recordings – Facility is the owner of and responsible for all recordings of any video conference. iWebVisit will store the recordings for a period of ninety days from the date of recording in a data storage facility accessible by Facility via a secure website using authentication. If and when iWebVisit is made aware of a security breach, iWebVisit shall immediately or within one business day, provide written or electronic notice to Facility's primary point of contact of any security breach of the hosted storage and take all steps necessary to remedy the security breach. It is the responsibility of Facility to remove any desired recordings from the housing location for permanent storage within ninety days of their recording as they may be permanently deleted by iWebVisit after

that time. iWebVisit is not responsible for the loss or quality of any such recordings, or the deletion of such recordings after ninety days.

d. **License Fee** – In consideration for the license granted above, Facility shall pay iWebVisit a License fee in the amount of $10,000, payable in advance.

The license fee above shall constitute the entire compensation due iWebVisit for services rendered and all of iWebVisit's obligations in performance of this Agreement regardless of the difficulty, materials, or equipment required subject to Facility's responsibilities in Section III.b.2. above. The license fee includes, but is not limited to, all applicable taxes, fees, overheads, and all other direct and indirect costs incurred or to be incurred by iWebVisit.

e. **Total Investment Capital** – The total amount of hardware, installation and expenses to be invested for this project.

Visitation Stations, Installation/Configuration in the sum of $100,080.00

iWebVisit will assume the entire cost of the System, excluding System Requirements.

Initial Training in the sum of $Included

f. **Total Recoverable Amount** – The total amount of hardware, installation and expenses to be recovered and reimbursed (hereinafter "Recoverable Amount") shall be reimbursed to iWebVisit out of the visitation revenue until the same is paid in full as set forth herein below. The Facility shall not receive proceeds from the visitation revenue described in Section V until the Recoverable Amount is paid in full.

Total amount to be recovered by and reimbursed from remote visitor revenue to iWebVisit is $100,080 (Total Recoverable Amount).

The Recoverable Amount shall come from revenue collected from the fees charged for visits and "Justice Partner" access fees before any portion of the revenue is shared with the Facility. All revenue shall first be applied to the Recoverable Amount until it is paid in full. **Once the Recoverable Amount is paid in full, the Facility will share in the revenue as set forth in Section V.**

V. Revenue Sharing

a. Subject to modification after a meet and confer between the Parties, iWebVisit will set and collect the fee amounts for and length of visits and shall charge initially each remote visitor a minimum fee for all remote visits as follows:

Standard Visitor $9.00 for a Thirty (30) minute session

Professional/Confidential Visitor $25.00 for a Thirty (30) minute session

b. iWebVisit may charge a third party organization (Justice Partner) such as the public defender's office, social services, parole and probation, medical providers, etc. a flat monthly access fee to allow employees of the same to have access to the Remote Video Visitation System.

c. Once iWebVisit is reimbursed for the Recoverable Amount and providing the Facility is averaging 1.5 remote visits per inmate per month based on the monthly average daily population of the Facility, the Facility is entitled to Fifteen Percent (15%) of the Gross Revenue collected from the fees charged for visits, and tiered accordingly per the Revenue Share Schedule in Exhibit "4". Gross Revenues shall be defined as Total Visitation Revenue received for use of the service less any applicable taxes or fees that may be imposed on this service in the future.

d. Any revenue to be paid to the Facility will be paid within Fifteen (15) days following the end of each calendar quarter. iWebVisit will provide current information to Facility via a web portal regarding the revenue collected.

VI. Disclaimer of Warranties.

The System may from time to time have technical or other faults, inaccuracies or other programming errors and is being provided on an "as is," "as available" basis, "with all faults," and without any warranty of any kind. To the extent allowed by law, iWebVisit hereby disclaims all representations, warranties, conditions and duties of any kind (if any), whether express, implied or statutory, regarding the System including without limitation any warranty of merchantability of fitness for any particular purpose. iWebVisit further does not represent or warrant that System will always be available, accessible, uninterrupted, timely, secure, accurate, complete and error-free or will operate without loss, nor does iWebVisit warrant any connection to or transmission from the Internet, or any quality of conferences made through the System. The System is comprised of business products, the application of which is commercial rather than consumer-oriented in nature. In accepting this Agreement, the Parties agree, to the extent allowed by applicable law, that consumer protection laws do not apply to the use of the System nor to any of the transactions contemplated by and consummated pursuant to this Agreement. It is expressly intended that each Party maintains and may assert all legal defenses to any claim, and no limitation on such defenses is intended by anything in this Agreement.

VII. Miscellaneous

a. **Assignment.** In the event of a change of controlling ownership or control of iWebVisit, iWebVisit may assign this Agreement and its rights, benefits, duties and/or obligations hereunder to the successor company upon the written consent of Facility which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any such transfer or assignment shall not relieve iWebVisit of the duties or obligations under this Agreement.

b. **Capitalized Terms.** All Capitalized Terms in this Agreement which are not defined in this Agreement shall be defined as set forth in iWebVisit's Terms of Use and Privacy Policy as posted on iWebVisit's website.

c. **Legal Provisions.**

1. Indemnity To the extent limited and in accordance with California law, each party agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other party, their officers, employees, and agents from and against all liability claims, actions, damages, losses and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, which arises out of any negligent or willful act or omission by such Party, or breach of any obligation of the Party under this Agreement. Each Party may assert all available

defenses. Neither Party is entitled to attorney's fees arising out of breach of contract claim against either Party.

2. Choice of Law The parties agree that the law of the State of California will apply in any controversy, dispute or claim between the parties arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof.

3. Arbitration – Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration in Solano County, State of California and administered by the American Arbitration Association in accordance with its Commercial Arbitration Rules and judgment on the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

d. Legal Representation. Each Party has been represented, or has had the opportunity to be represented by separate legal counsel in connection with the negotiation and finalization of this Agreement and, therefore, this Agreement shall not be construed or interpreted to be drafted by one Party or the other.

e. Entire Agreement. This Agreement is the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the subject matter hereof and stands in the place of any previous agreement, whether oral or in writing. No amendment to this Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties unless it is in writing and executed by both Parties.

f. Enforceability. This Agreement is contingent upon procurement of funding for this project and for the required Internet bandwidth being made available to operate the System. This Agreement will not be enforceable as against either party until both parties execute the same.

g. Severability. The invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability of any provision of this Agreement shall in no way affect the validity or enforceability of any other portion or provision of the Agreement. The Parties direct the Arbitrator to reform the Agreement to replace any invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision with a valid provision that comes as close as possible to the intent of the stricken provision.

h. Waiver. A waiver of any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a general waiver or waiver of any other term or condition.

i. Scope of Agreement. Both Parties agree and understand that the Scope of this Agreement may be expanded to this location or other County / Facility locations where County houses detainees. Such expansion may require a separate financial arrangement or modification to the terms of this Agreement in order to satisfy both Parties, which will be memorialized in either a written amendment to this agreement or separate agreement as necessary. Any expansion will not relieve either Party of their respective responsibilities contained in this Agreement related specifically to this Facility, and may require an extension to the then existing remainder of the Term of this or future Agreements.

j. Eligible Agencies (Cooperative Usage). iWebVisit and County agree that the terms of this Contract may be extended to any other public agency located in the State of California, or located outside of California, as provided for in this section with the approval of iWebVisit. Another public agency wishing to use the provisions, terms, and / or pricing of this Contract to contract for equipment and services comparable to that described in this Contract shall be responsible for entering into their own contract with Contractor, as well as providing for their own payment provisions, making all payments, and obtaining any certificates of insurance and bonds that may be required. County is not

responsible for providing to any other government agency any documentation relating to this Contract or its implementation. Any government agency that uses provisions, terms, or pricing of this Contract shall by virtue of doing so be deemed to indemnify and hold harmless County from all claims, demands, or causes of actions of every kind arising directly or indirectly with the use of this Contract. County makes no guarantee of usage by other users of this Contract nor shall the County incur any financial responsibility in connection with any contracts entered into by another government agency. Such other government agency shall accept sole responsibility for placing orders and making payments to Contractor.

Dated this 14 day of JANUARY, 2014.

iWebvisit.com, LLC

By: _____
Its Managing Member

Robert Avery
Print Name

Dated this 29 day of January, 2014.

Facility/Solano County, State of California

By: _____
Its Authorized Representative

Brigitta E Corsello
Print Name and Title

Approved as to Content:

_____
Department Head or Designee

Approved as to Form:

_____
County Counsel

Exhibit 1

Facility Name:	**Solano County, CA**
Site Survey Date:	**April 23, 2013**
Report Date:	**May 10, 2013**

Housing Unit / Location	Designation/ Layout	Number of Beds	Inmate Count	Terminal Type	Mounted Terminals Sitting	Total Terminals	Total Enclosures	Notes
Visitation Desk Terminal(s)						2		1 Located at Claybank Facility to process visitors & 1 at JCDF to monitor/manage visits - Assumptions to Note: (1) All video visitation is going to be processed at Claybank; (2) JCDF may opt to continue to use Behind the Glass visitation until the new jail & visitation center is opened.
Replacement Terminal(s) (Spare)						2		1 Spare for JCDF & 1 for CSDF
Justice Center Det. Fac. (JCDF)								
1st Floor								
1AB				AC	1	1	1	
Second Floor Mods								
2 A/B/C/D	Female	90		MP	1	1	1	IWV Recommends that 2 MP Terminals given up to 90 ADP for these 4 pods
				AC	1	1	1	
2 E/F	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 G/H/I	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 J/K/L	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 M/N		60		MP	1	1	1	
Fourth Floor Mods								
4 A/B/C	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 D/E/F	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 G/H/I	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 J/K/L	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Total (JCDF) Facility Terminals					**18**	**20**	**18**	
Claybank Sentenced Det. Fac. (CSDF)								
Visiting Area				VT	4	4	4	Located at Claybank Facility only until new facility is opened. JCDF will continue to visit through the glass but CADF will discontinue through the glass visitation and use Video for on-site only.
Atty Booth 1				AC	1	1	1	Terminals to be mounted on opposing walls of each booth to share Data/Power run (if possible).
Atty Booth 2				AC	1	1	1	Terminals to be mounted on opposing walls of each booth to share Data/Power run (if possible).
Glass Visitation - Inmate Social Side				AC	0	0	0	There are 2 locations on the Inmate side of the Behind the Glass visitation area where SCSD is placing 2 D&P drops. Space exists to install 2 additional AC terminals in those locations but quantitiy is left a 0 at this time.
WWQ		20		MP	1	1	1	In Vacated Cell = MP
WWR		20		MP	1	1	1	
WWS		20		MP	1	1	1	

Exhibit 1

WWT	20	DR	1	1	1	Open Day Room = DR
East Wing						
A		MP	1	1	1	In Vacated Cell = MP
B		MP	1	1	1	
C		MP	1	1	1	
D		MP	1	1	1	
E		MP	1	1	1	
F		MP	1	1	1	
G		MP	1	1	1	
H		MP	1	1	1	
I		MP	1	1	1	
J		MP	1	1	1	
K		MP	1	1	1	
L		MP	1	1	1	
M		DR	1	1	1	Open Day Room = DR
N		DR	1	1	1	
O		DR	1	1	1	
P		DR	1	1	1	
Total CSDF (Claybank) Terminals			**26**	**26**	**26**	

Claybank Adult Det. Fac. (CADF)							Intention is to move JCDF inmates to new CADF once opened, ADP is expected to rise due to CA realignment.
Support Building							
Visitation Desk Terminal(s)					1		1 Located at CADF to process visitors and monitor/manage visits -
Visiting area		27		VT	6	6	6	This will be the visitation center for all three Solano facilities and expected to be operational by June of 2014 at the latest. More terminals can be added later if needed.
Housing							
Unit 1		32		AC	1	1	1	AC's may be DR's after further discustion at CADF - Classification TBD.
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 2		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 3		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 4		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 5		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 6		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 7		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 8		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 9		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 10		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 11		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 12		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Total CADF Facility Terminals					**30**	**30**	**30**	

Exhibit 1

Total for both Facilities		74	76	74
Reallocate Claybank VT's to CADF	**April/May 2014**	4	4	4
Actual Total for All Facilities		70	72	70

Exhibit 2

Video Visitation System Features and Specifications

- The Visitation Stations and their equipment shall meet the following minimum specifications:
    - PC with MS Windows 7 OS, or Thin Client with Windows Embedded OS, or Tablet using a competitive OS (Windows, Android, etc.) or equivalent Apple computer
    - 19" Monitor
    - 3GB RAM
    - Core Duo CPU w/ 2MB Cache or other appropriate CPU that can conduct high quality Browser Based Visitation
    - Include one of the following Internet browsers: Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, or Google Chrome.
    - Sound Card with Microphone Input
    - Web Cam (integrated or not)
    - Detention-grade protective cabinet/enclosure to contain Station equipment
    - Handsets attached to the Station and interfaced with audio and video on computer
    - Handsets made of heavy molded plastic with stainless steel detention grade cords
- The System allows a Browser-Based video conference between inmates and their visitors without the visitors having to download any proprietary software onto their computer to conduct the visit
- The System has both public and internal GUIs that:
    - Register different types of users for Browser-Based video visiting
    - Process payments by participants for remote visits
    - Has the ability for an approved external visitor to enter a video visit
    - Has the ability to post and regularly update inmate and visitation information
    - Has the ability to initiate on-site visitations conducted at the Facility without requiring payment
    - Allows for other related information to be posted on the site
- Standard Features are as follows:
    - Browser-Based Video Visitation with VOIP
    - Visitations with up to fifteen visitors shall be possible
    - The System is permissions based to allow different users to have access to different privileges in the System, as defined by the Facility
    - The System has High Definition video streaming capabilities
    - The System has comprehensive visitation reporting capabilities with filtering options
    - The System displays notifications on the screens of visitors and inmates in both English and Spanish that their visit is being monitored and recorded.
    - The System has a web-enabled Dashboard for visitation management purposes

- The System provides the following capabilities for the Facility Administrator(s):
  - Setup visitations designated by user type (standard or professional) with preset conditions
    - User type visitation information shall be displayed during visits
  - Begin & end meetings at will ("Ad Hoc" visits on-site or remote)
  - Set a time duration for visitations that will automatically end them after the designated time
  - Blind monitor standard visits so the participants aren't aware of the monitoring

- The System has a Scheduling/Calendaring Module that performs the following:
  - There is a defined process for scheduling visitations
  - Block out access to Stations' times that are already scheduled
  - Allow scheduling of visits only on terminals available at the requested time and in the requested location
  - Allow Facility Administrator(s) to Easily:
    - Review visitation requests made in a specified time frame
    - View a list of scheduled visits for all Stations
    - View a list of scheduled visits for specific Stations
    - Cancel scheduled visitations that become unavailable and allow selection of the reason for the cancellation, which will be posted to the System database
    - Move visits when necessary
    - Notify public visitors of any intervention made to a scheduled visit
- The Visitation System shall have visitation Recording
  - Recordings shall have automated management capabilities
  - Vendor shall store the recordings in its Cloud-Based off-site storage servers for sixty days from the date visits take place.
  - Recordings shall be stored on a secure server (https://)
  - Recordings shall be in the form of a digital file
  - Recordings shall be made available for use using standard non-proprietary application(s)
  - Recordings shall be accessible via a web portal
  - Recordings shall be searchable and sortable
  - Recordings shall be downloadable for review and can be saved to a hard drive
  - Access to recordings and logging shall be permissions based
  - Recordings shall be date & time stamped
  - Recordings shall have archiving capabilities

Exhibit 3

iWebVisit.com Limited Hardware Warranties

Hardware products purchased in the U.S. or Canada may come with a 90-day, 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year, 5-year or other limited hardware warranty. iWebVisit.com may offer different delivery methods for warranty service, including but not limited to parts and product replacements or repairs, either on site or mail-in service, or through authorized OEM service centers. Renewals and extensions of your limited hardware warranty may also be available after you purchase your product(s). To determine the warranty that came with your hardware product(s), or the warranty renewal or extension that you purchased, refer to your Facility Services Agreement or call in to speak with an iWebVisit.com administrative assistant. Some components of the hardware you purchased may have a shorter warranty than that listed on the documentation. Additional details related to warranty duration are listed below.

What is covered by this limited hardware warranty?
This limited hardware warranty covers defects in materials and workmanship in your IWebVisit.com-branded hardware products, including IWebVisit.com-branded peripheral products. iWebVisit.com at its sole discretion will repair or replace defective materials and/or workmanship which is deemed to be covered under warranty. iWebVisit.com will pay costs associated with shipping repaired or replaced warranted equipment back to customer after receiving defective equipment in return.

What is not covered by this limited hardware warranty?
This limited hardware warranty does not cover:

- Software, including without limitation, the operating system and software added to the IWebVisit.com provided hardware products through our pre-deployment process, third-party software or the reloading of software.
- Non iWebVisit.com provided products and accessories
- Problems that result from:
    - External causes such as accident, abuse, misuse, electrical power surges including lightning and other acts of God (includes flooding).
    - Servicing not authorized by IWebVisit.com.
    - Usage that is not in accordance with product instructions.
    - Failure to follow the product instructions or failure to perform preventive maintenance.
    - Problems caused by using accessories, parts or components not supplied by IWebVisit.com.
- Products with missing or altered serial numbers
- Products for which IWebVisit.com has not received payment
- Shipping and handling costs associated with the return of defective hardware to iWebVisit.com is the responsibility of the customer.

Exhibit 3

IWEBVISIT.COM'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFECTS IN MATERIALS OR WORKMANSHIP IS LIMITED TO REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT AS SET FORTH IN THIS WARRANTY STATEMENT. EXCEPT FOR THE LIMITED WARRANTY EXPRESSLY STATED ABOVE, IWEBVISIT.COM PROVIDES NO WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY OR CONDITION (1) OF MERCHANTABILITY, MERCHANTABLE QUALITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, PERFORMANCE, SUITABILITY OR NONINFRINGEMENT; (2) RELATING TO ANY THIRD-PARTY PRODUCT OR SOFTWARE; OR (3) REGARDING THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE PRODUCT OR SOFTWARE. IWEBVISIT.COM EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS NOT STATED IN THIS LIMITED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT NOT PROHIBITED BY LAW IN YOUR STATE, PROVINCE, JURISDICTION OR COUNTRY, THIS WARRANTY AND THE REMEDIES SET FORTH ARE EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, REMEDIES AND CONDITIONS, WHETHER ORAL, WRITTEN, STATUTORY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED.

EXCEPT FOR THE EXPRESS WARRANTIES CONTAINED IN THIS WARRANTY STATEMENT AND TO THE EXTENT NOT PROHIBITED BY LAW, IWEBVISIT.COM DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, MERCHANTABLE QUALITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS AGAINST HIDDEN OR LATENT DEFECTS. SOME STATES, PROVINCES, JURISDICTIONS OR COUNTRIES DO NOT ALLOW DISCLAIMERS OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS, SO THIS DISCLAIMER MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

TO THE EXTENT SUCH WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS CANNOT BE DISCLAIMED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA (AND ITS PROVINCES) OR OTHERWISE, IWEBVISIT.COM LIMITS THE DURATION AND REMEDIES OF SUCH WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS TO THE DURATION OF THIS EXPRESS LIMITED WARRANTY (AS REFLECTED IN YOUR AGREEEMENT) AND, AT IWEBVISIT.COM'S OPTION, THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SERVICES DESCRIBED BELOW. SOME STATES, PROVINCES, JURISDICTIONS OR COUNTRIES MAY NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY OR CONDITION MAY LAST, SO THE LIMITATION DESCRIBED ABOVE MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

NO WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WILL APPLY AFTER THE LIMITED WARRANTY PERIOD HAS EXPIRED. SOME STATES, PROVINCES, JURISDICTIONS OR COUNTRIES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THIS LIMITATION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU.

FOR ALL CUSTOMERS. WE DO NOT ACCEPT LIABILITY BEYOND THE REMEDIES PROVIDED FOR IN THIS LIMITED HARDWARE WARRANTY, AND WE DO NOT ACCEPT LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, FOR THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS AGAINST YOU FOR DAMAGES, FOR PRODUCTS NOT BEING AVAILABLE FOR USE, OR FOR LOST OR DAMAGED DATA OR SOFTWARE. IWEBVISIT.COM DOES NOT WARRANT THAT THE OPERATION OF ANY IWEBVISIT.COM PRODUCT WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR ERROR FREE. OUR LIABILITY WILL BE NO MORE THAN THE AMOUNT YOU PAID FOR THE SPECIFIC PRODUCT THAT IS THE SUBJECT OF A CLAIM. THIS IS THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT FOR WHICH WE ARE RESPONSIBLE.

iWebVisit.com
Leader of "True" Remote Video Visitation.

EXHIBIT 4

Revenue Share

There are a variety of methods that your facility can implement in order to increase Remote Video Visitation usage by visitors. Since it is highly advantageous to the facility to encourage Remote visitation practices, we offer a very aggressive tiered schedule that allows you to increase your Revenue Share based on actual usage of the system. The Revenue Share that your facility will receive is based on Revenues directly received from Visitation Revenue and has the potential to add a new profit center to your facility.

The Revenue Share schedule offered in response to the Solano County, CA is as follows:

PVPMPI	Rev. Share
1.5	15%
2	20%
2.5	25%
3	30%
3.5	35%

* PVPMPI – Paid Visits per Month per Inmate
* Rev. Share – Revenue Share to Facility based on Visitation Revenue Proceeds

Revenue share is paid quarterly to Facility/County within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter.

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FIRST AMENDMENT TO STANDARD CONTRACT BETWEEN COUNTY OF SOLANO and iWebVisit.com

This First Amendment is made on July 1, 2017, between the **County of Solano**, a political subdivision of the State of California ("County") and **iWebVisit.com** ("Contractor").

1. Recitals

   A. The parties entered into a contract dated September 18, 2014 (the "Contract"), in which Contractor agreed to provide a video visitation system that allows inmates in the Justice Center Detention Facility jail to participate in visitor initiated and scheduled video conferences while visitors are at remote locations or in a designated non-contact visiting area.

   B. The County now needs to amend the contract to address storage of video and audio recordings and conferences.

   C. The parties agree to amend the Contract as set forth below.

2. Agreement

   A. Section III.a is amended to add 11:

      11. Provide a secure cloud environment, at scale, that is backed up, accessible and private.

   B. Section III.b.3 is deleted in its entirety and subsequent items are renumbered accordingly.

   C. Section V.a is deleted in its entirety and replaced with:

      Subject to modification after a meet and confer between the Parties, iWebVisit will set and collect the fee amounts for and length of visits and shall charge initially each remote visitor a minimum fee for all remote visits as follows:

      Standard Visitor $9.00 for a thirty (30) minute session.

      Professional/Confidential Visitors and Third Party organizations $10.00 for a thirty (30) minute session.

      Third party organizations $125 reporting fee for detailed reports on usage.

      Each active remote visitor account is charged a monthly account service fee of $2.95 and charged when the visitor schedules and pays for his or her first visit in a given calendar month.

   D. Section V.b is deleted in its entirety and subsequent items are renumbered accordingly.

   E. Section V.d is deleted in its entirety and replaced with:

      Any revenue to be paid to the Facility will be paid within Fifteen (15) days following the end of each month. iWebVisit will provide current information to Facility via a web portal regarding the revenue collected.

3. Effectiveness of Contract

   Except as set forth in this First Amendment, all other terms and conditions specified in the Contract remain in full force and effect.

CONTRACTOR	**COUNTY OF SOLANO**
By _____ DAVID WARREN, EXECUTIVE VP - PRINCIPAL	By _____ BIRGITTA E. CORSELLO, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
	Approved as to Form:
	By _____ COUNTY COUNSEL

EXHIBIT C

FACILITY SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR VIDEO VISITATION

THIS AGREEMENT is made this 18th day of September 2014, by and between Solano County (on behalf of the Solano County Sheriff's Office), located at 530 Union Avenue, Suite 100 in the State of California, County of Solano, commonly known as the Stanton Correctional Facility (SDF) Jail Facility hereinafter referred to as "Facility", and iWebVisit.com, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company hereinafter "iWebVisit". Facility and iWebVisit are individually and collectively referred to hereinafter as "Party" or "Parties," and this agreement is referred to as the "Agreement."

WHEREAS, iWebVisit has developed a Video Visitation System hereinafter "System," which allows inmates at the Facility to participate in visitor initiated and scheduled video conferences while the visitors are situated either at remote locations or at the Facility and which also allows spontaneous visits to be conducted at the facility without prior scheduling.

WHEREAS, iWebVisit will install or cause to be installed through Facility contractor/subcontractor(s) Thirty (30) computers using widely used standard operating systems with integrated or non-integrated webcams, steel braided telephone handsets and furnish for installation by Facility Thirty (30) detention grade cabinets either free standing or wall mounted to house the computers, component parts and LAN connectivity equipment (if physical network segmentation is required by the facility) all described hereinafter as "Visitation Stations", and one (1) visiting desk computer.

WHEREAS iWebVisit will provide specifications to the Facility's contractor/subcontractor(s) for the Facility installation of all necessary conduit, data, electrical lines, and terminal enclosures hereinafter "System Requirements," through the use of Facility's staff/contractor(s) for iWebVisit to allow inmates and visitors access to the System by making its browser-based software available to the inmates and visitors during the term of this Agreement.

WHEREAS, the System is mutually beneficial to the Parties by providing an opportunity for the Facility to decrease on-site visitations, reduce expenses, optimize staffing requirements, improve inmate morale, monitor and record visits, reduce contraband and lessen the burden on visitors by avoiding travel, wait time, and expense, and by providing iWebVisit an opportunity to recover its expenses of providing the Visitation Stations and thereafter make a profit from the fees charged for visits.

WHEREAS, the Facility desires to receive a share of the revenues generated by the System after the initial cost borne by iWebVisit for the Visitation Stations and iWebVisit's expenses are recovered in full from the revenues the System generates.

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties agree as follows:

I. Authority to Contract

a. **Authority** – Facility warrants it has authority over the premises in order to enter into this Agreement and further warrants it has the authority to execute this Agreement in accordance with its provisions.

II. Term of Agreement

a. Term – This Agreement shall be binding on the first day this Agreement is fully executed by both Parties, and the Term of this Agreement shall commence once the iWebVisit System is installed and in use by Facility hereinafter "Commencement Date," and shall terminate five (5) years from the Commencement Date hereinafter "Expiration Date" unless terminated earlier by iWebVisit as set forth in II b below. The period between the Commencement Date and Expiration Date is referred to herein as the "Term of this Agreement." This agreement may be renewed for no more than five successive one (1) year terms upon mutual written agreement of the parties. In the event this agreement is not renewed as stated above, iWebVisit has the right to and shall be entitled to immediately remove its Visitation Stations and component parts, computers, monitors, and LAN equipment and terminate all access to its web browser based software upon the Expiration Date.

b. Right of Services – Throughout the original and any renewed term of this Agreement, Facility shall not grant the right of installing services like or similar to the System to any other company or person for a Video Visitation System. If during the original or any renewed term of this Agreement Facility commences operations at any location other than described herein, iWebVisit shall have the exclusive right to provide a System at such new location(s) in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement or by modification to these terms and conditions in order to expand the Scope of this Agreement, and to continue to provide a System at the location described herein, should it remain in operation. In addition, iWebVisit during the original or any renewed term of this Agreement shall have the exclusive right to add new technology that enhances benefits, relates to, or integrates with the Video Visitation System or its use and profitability. For purposes of this Agreement, Video Visitation System does not include a Video Arraignment System to the extent that a Video Arraignment System is procured separately by the Solano Superior Court.

III. Responsibilities of Parties

a. iWebVisit – During the Term of this Agreement, iWebVisit will utilize its best efforts to allow the full utilization of the System at the Facility including, without limitation:

1. Provide specifications to the Facility's contractor/subcontractor(s) for the installation by Facility contractor/subcontractor(s) of the electrical service and network cables, conduit, terminal enclosure mounting and LAN connectivity equipment (if physical network segmentation is required by the facility) routed from the Facility's Internet connection, to each Visitation Station for utilization of the System by the Facility;

2. Coordinate on behalf of the Facility the installation of Visitation Stations in the Housing Units or areas as set for in the attached Terminal Location Reports Marked Exhibit "1" and incorporated herein by reference;

3. Provide the use of the System by the Facility in accordance to the Technical Specifications attached hereto as Exhibit "2". iWebVisit does not control or warranty Internet Connection, Internet Bandwidth or System software up-time;

4. Provide initial on-site training, continued correspondence training, and training tutorials for the System;

5. Conduct merchant activity and collect revenue from the users of the System;

6. Warranty the Visitation Stations and component parts provided by iWebVisit thereof to wit: monitor, computer, webcam, handset and enclosures for a period of five (5) years after execution of this Agreement against failure as a result of normal use, wear and tear. Warranty is limited to defects in workmanship and does not cover willful damage. Full details are set forth in the iWebVisit.com Limited Hardware Warranties statement attached as Exhibit "3";

7. Maintain during the Term of this Agreement General Liability Insurance Coverage and Network Security, Privacy Injury and Identity Theft Insurance in aggregate amounts no less than One Million Dollars;

8. Maintain a Support Call Center seven (7) days a week during visitation hours to provide technical support to Facility System Users and visitors. iWebVisit warrants that its Support Call Center will be adequately staffed to support Facility and that staff shall have the necessary training to fulfill their duties. Support of the Facility will generally consist of the following:

   A. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will troubleshoot System failures and to the extent that the issue cannot be resolved over the phone and in case of an independent catastrophic failure of the iWebVisit system diagnosed by iWebVisit that results in the need for an on-site repair, iWebVisit will send a technician on-site to address the issue within two business days;

   B. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will manage remote visits and remote visitors to the extent they are able to (inmate movement is excluded);

   C. iWebVisit's Support Call Center will randomly and proactively spot check non-Confidential remote visits to ensure communication is established between participants while providing limited oversight on participant behavior. If detected, iWebVisit Support Personnel will communicate necessary warnings to participants, terminate visits that violate the Terms of Use Policy, block offending visitors from remote visitation, and report any witnessed misconduct to Facility personnel.

9. Notice the Facility of any planned System outages. iWebVisit shall, to the extent possible, implement System upgrades during non-operational hours to lessen impact to users.

10. Maintain the Visitation Stations remotely to the extent possible for the proper operation of the System and otherwise comply with the terms of this Agreement.

b. Facility – During the Term of this Agreement, Facility will utilize its best efforts to allow the full utilization of the System at the Facility including, without limitation:

1. Facility will ensure all necessary conduit, data, electrical lines, and terminal enclosures "System Requirements," are installed through the use of Facility's staff/contractor(s) approved by iWebVisit for iWebVisit to allow inmates and visitors access to the System;

2. Facility will prioritize installation time frames with iWebVisit in order to minimize installation costs and time incurred by iWebVisit. Facility agrees that Facility's responsibilities will be completed prior to mobilization by iWebVisit's installation team with the intention of completing the installation with a single mobilization;

3. At a reasonable time after the consolidated visitation center (at the Stanton Correctional Facility or SCF) is in operation, then for non-professional visitors and to the extent consistent with applicable law and in accordance with Sheriff policies, Facility will eliminate all face to face visitation through glass or otherwise and will utilize video visitation for all non-professional on-site visitors;

4. Limit on-site visitation for inmates in general population to the minimum statutorily required on-site visitation time or in accordance with Sheriff policy, whichever is greater;

5. Facility will make the System available to inmates seven days a week, during not less than the following agreed upon hours: Monday thru Sunday: 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. subject to system outages. Inmates in general population shall be permitted to have multiple remote visits per day. However, Facility may limit visitation hours at its reasonable discretion for security/operational purposes and/or for punitive measures resulting from individual inmate misbehavior in accordance with Facility policy. Except as stated above, Facility will not restrict inmates from access to the System, including the number of visits, provided a visit is scheduled;

6. Provide on an ongoing basis at Facility's expense, if any, iWebVisit with inmate data for use in the System's scheduler including for example: the inmates' names and booking numbers, the inmates' status/availability for visits, housing locations, etc., through a CSV flat file that is updated and available to iWebVisit periodically, but no less frequently than every thirty minutes except for scheduled system maintenance;

7. Develop and implement internal procedures and policies for the inmates' and visitors' use of the System to conduct visitation including, without limitation;
   A. Review daily visitation report for scheduled visits through the System.

   B. If necessary, direct inmates to the designated Visitation Stations in a timely manner so that scheduled visits will start and stop at the time scheduled.

   C. Disallow advance scheduling for on-site visits.

   D. For impromptu visits, connect and initiate video conferences to designated terminals or use the auto launch feature if feasible based on the visitation station location.

   E. Provide inmates the iWebVisit Consent to Use Form on the one-page form provided by iWebVisit and keep a copy of iWebVisit's current Terms of Use and Privacy Policy available in full for review, print, and storage for the inmates.

   F. Develop and implement procedures for lawyers and other visitors where confidentiality exists between the visitor and the inmate (hereinafter "Confidential Visitor"), to register so that no conference the Confidential Visitor participates in is monitored or recorded, and make it possible to allow such visitations to occur in a private locations.

8. Facility will be the exclusive owner of all video and audio recordings and content of any Conference. Facility shall be solely and exclusively responsible for assuring that any monitoring, participation in, recording or storing of any Conference is in full and complete compliance with applicable statutes, regulations and rules concerning communications with persons held in custody. Facility shall not monitor, participate in or record any Conference

between a Confidential Visitor and an inmate that is prohibited by applicable law. Any monitoring, participation in or recording of any conference between a non-Confidential Visitor and a person in custody shall be done solely and exclusively under the direct authority and control of Facility and in accordance with applicable law. iWebVisit will provide the software capability for monitoring and recording a conference through the System, but iWebVisit will not record any conference for its use, all of which shall be performed by and under the authority and control of Facility. Although iWebVisit is not responsible for monitoring visits, iWebVisit Support Personnel may randomly spot check visits as described in Section III.a.8.C. As Facility is solely responsible for monitoring, participating in, recording, storing and any use of the content of any conference, Facility hereby releases and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold iWebVisit and its Affiliates harmless from any claim arising out of or in any way related to Facility's monitoring, participation in, recording and storage of any content in a conference which violates applicable law excepting the gross negligence or willful misconduct of iWebVisit or iWebVisit's employees. The duty to defend shall arise immediately upon assertion of liability or a claim being asserted against iWebVisit or its Affiliates, and notification to Facility of such claim, regardless of any eventual finding of fault, liability or negligence by iWebVisit or its Affiliates;

9. Allow iWebVisit to market and promote the use of the System to the inmates, in-person visitors, phone call participants and potential end users of the System by allowing iWebVisit to:

   A. Distribute iWebVisit's promotional literature to inmates at the time of booking, to on-site visitors and make the promotional literature available in the visitation lobby;

   B. Allow iWebVisit's placards to be posted on Inmate and Public Visitation Stations and in the visitation lobby;

   C. Provide a summary of iWebVisit's services and directions on how visitors may utilize iWebVisit's System on the Facility website and place back links using keywords and phrases provided by iWebVisit, as well as graphics provided by iWebVisit's on the Facility website;

   D. Add a recording to the automated voice response phone system promoting iWebVisit's System to phone call participants if permitted by the telephone service contract;

   E. Assist iWebVisit in marketing the System to the various confidential visitors and Justice Partners e.g. Public Defender Offices, Parole and Probation, Social Services, etc.;

   F. Allow iWebVisit to issue a press release regarding its business relationship with the Facility any time after (5) business days following the execution of this agreement by all parties;

   G. Allow iWebVisit to list Facility as a customer on any promotional or advertising material with prior County approval.

10. Acquire at Facility's ongoing expense, the necessary bandwidth from the Facilities own resources or from a local ISP for the purpose of deploying iWebVisit.com and establish initial Network Connectivity for iWebVisit Video Visitation. The facility can choose to either VLAN the iWebVisit Network (IWVN) or segment it physically using the iWebVisit

Network (IWVN). If Facility chooses VLAN option, Facility/County accepts full responsibility to implement said VLAN in accordance with current Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Security Policy standards as published by the U.S. Department of Justice. Facility/County will indemnify iWebVisit against any claims or penalties related to any violation or perceived violation of this policy;

11. Ensure the Visitation Stations are usable for day-to-day use. Facility is responsible for replacing warranted equipment, electrical power related problems, damage or destruction due to negligence, willful damage or abuse, failures due to improper environmental conditions such as heating, air conditioning, dust, water, etc., accidental damage due to improper use or acts of God;

12. Facility will pay for the cost of repair or replacement of any Visitation Station that is damaged by an inmate.

13. Otherwise comply with the terms of this Agreement and iWebVisit's Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.

IV. License and Ownership Rights

a. Software and System

1. License - Facility's use of the System is subject to the terms of iWebVisit's Terms of Use. Subject to Facility's continued compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Terms of Use, iWebVisit hereby grants Facility a personal, non-commercial, non-exclusive, non sub-licensable, non-assignable, non-transferable, revocable license to allow inmates and visitors to use the browser-based software to facilitate video visits during the Term of this Agreement ("License"). This license does not include source code information or software programming access. Upon the expiration or other termination of this Agreement, the License will immediately and automatically cease.

2. The System, including text, graphics, images and look, feel and functionality of the Site, all brand names, graphics, logos, product names, service marks, domain names, trademarks and trade names relating to the System and the Site, the web-based Software and the Services (collectively, the "Marks") are the property of iWebVisit or its Affiliates and are protected by copyright under both United States and foreign laws. Nothing in this Agreement intends to transfer any such copyright Marks or IP Rights to Facility. The license set forth in Paragraph 1 above has been licensed, not sold, to Facility, and Facility is only entitled to the limited use of the System as set forth in this Agreement under the terms and conditions of this Agreement. iWebVisit and its Affiliates retain all right, title and interest relating to or embodied in the System, including without limitation all IP Rights, technology, software and copies relating thereto. Any unauthorized use of the System is a violation of this Agreement and shall immediately terminate the License.

b. Visitation Stations and Equipment – The Visitation Stations and component parts, computers, monitors, and LAN equipment shall become the sole property of Facility once payment is made in full. iWebVisit will provide keys or tools to all Visitation Stations so Facility can access the computers and web cameras on an as needed basis.

c. Infrastructure - All conduit, data lines, and electrical runs installed by Facility are the property of Facility.

d. **Recordings** – Facility is the owner of and responsible for all recordings of any video conference. iWebVisit will store the recordings for a period of ninety days from the date of recording in a data storage facility accessible by Facility via a secure website using authentication. If and when iWebVisit is made aware of a security breach, iWebVisit shall immediately or within one business day, provide written or electronic notice to Facility's primary point of contact of any security breach of the hosted storage and take all steps necessary to remedy the security breach. It is the responsibility of Facility to remove any desired recordings from the housing location for permanent storage within ninety days of their recording as they may be permanently deleted by iWebVisit after that time. iWebVisit is not responsible for the loss or quality of any such recordings, or the deletion of such recordings after ninety days.

e. **Cost** – The total amount of hardware, installation and expenses to be paid to iWebVisit is set forth below as follows:

30 Visitation Stations including Installation/Configuration @ $5,347.77 each

Total Amount to be paid to iWebVisit is $160,433.00

f. **Payment Terms** - 50% of Total Amount is due to iWebVisit upon this Agreement being executed with the remaining 50% due upon system being installed and functional for use by Facility.

g. **Equipment** - If additional equipment is requested by Facility, the Facility will notify iWebVisit and iWebVisit will provide such equipment on an as needed basis as agreed upon.

V. Revenue Sharing

a. Subject to modification after a meet and confer between the Parties, iWebVisit will set and collect the fee amounts for and length of visits and shall charge initially each remote visitor a minimum fee for all remote visits as follows:

Standard Visitor $9.00 for a Thirty (30) minute session

Professional/Confidential Visitor $25.00 for a Thirty (30) minute session

b. iWebVisit may charge a third party organization (Justice Partner) such as the public defender's office, social services, parole and probation, medical providers, etc. a flat monthly access fee to allow employees of the same to have access to the Remote Video Visitation System should they choose to enter into a user agreement with iWebVisit. This monthly access fee will be based on a sliding scale in consideration of the number of video visits (see table below). All Justice Partners retain the ability to visit in the current model utilizing a face-to-face visit free of charge.

Visits per Month							
Up to:	25	50	75	100	150	300	500
Fee	< 25 visits: Justice Partner pays Standard Professional Fee						
$20.00	$500.00						
$19.00		$950.00					
$18.00			$1,350.00				
$17.00				$1,700.00			
$15.00					$2,250.00		
$13.00						$3,900.00	
$11.00							$5,500.00

c. Providing the Facility is averaging 1.5 remote visits per inmate per month based on the monthly average daily population of the Facility, the Facility is entitled to Fifteen Percent (15%) of the Gross Revenue collected from the fees charged for visits, and tiered accordingly per the Revenue Share Schedule in Exhibit "4". Gross Revenues shall be defined as Total Visitation Revenue received for use of the service less any applicable taxes or fees that may be imposed on this service in the future.

d. Any revenue to be paid to the Facility will be paid within Fifteen (15) days following the end of each calendar quarter. iWebVisit will provide current information to Facility via a web portal regarding the revenue collected.

VI. Disclaimer of Warranties.

The System may from time to time have technical or other faults, inaccuracies or other programming errors and is being provided on an "as is," "as available" basis, "with all faults," and without any warranty of any kind. To the extent allowed by law, iWebVisit hereby disclaims all representations, warranties, conditions and duties of any kind (if any), whether express, implied or statutory, regarding the System including without limitation any warranty of merchantability of fitness for any particular purpose. iWebVisit further does not represent or warrant that System will always be available, accessible, uninterrupted, timely, secure, accurate, complete and error-free or will operate without loss, nor does iWebVisit warrant any connection to or transmission from the Internet, or any quality of conferences made through the System. The System is comprised of business products, the application of which is commercial rather than consumer-oriented in nature. In accepting this Agreement, the Parties agree, to the extent allowed by applicable law, that consumer protection laws do not apply to the use of the System nor to any of the transactions contemplated by and consummated pursuant to this Agreement. It is expressly intended that each Party maintains and may assert all legal defenses to any claim, and no limitation on such defenses is intended by anything in this Agreement.

VII. Miscellaneous

a. **Assignment.** In the event of a change of controlling ownership or control of iWebVisit, iWebVisit may assign this Agreement and its rights, benefits, duties and/or obligations hereunder to the successor company upon the written consent of Facility which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any such transfer or assignment shall not relieve iWebVisit of the duties or obligations under this Agreement.

b. **Capitalized Terms.** All Capitalized Terms in this Agreement which are not defined in this Agreement shall be defined as set forth in iWebVisit's Terms of Use and Privacy Policy as posted on iWebVisit's website.

c. **Legal Provisions.**

1. Indemnity To the extent limited and in accordance with California law, each party agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other party, their officers, employees, and agents from and against all liability claims, actions, damages, losses and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, which arises out of any negligent or willful act or omission by such Party, or breach of any obligation of the Party under this Agreement. Each Party may assert all available defenses. Neither Party is entitled to attorney's fees arising out of breach of contract claim against either Party.

2. Choice of Law The parties agree that the law of the State of California will apply in any controversy, dispute or claim between the parties arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof.

3. Arbitration – Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration in Solano County, State of California and administered by the American Arbitration Association in accordance with its Commercial Arbitration Rules and judgment on the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

d. **Legal Representation.** Each Party has been represented, or has had the opportunity to be represented by separate legal counsel in connection with the negotiation and finalization of this Agreement and, therefore, this Agreement shall not be construed or interpreted to be drafted by one Party or the other.

e. **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement is the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the subject matter hereof and stands in the place of any previous agreement, whether oral or in writing. No amendment to this Agreement shall be binding upon the Parties unless it is in writing and executed by both Parties.

f. **Enforceability.** This Agreement is contingent upon procurement of funding for this project and for the required Internet bandwidth being made available to operate the System. This Agreement will not be enforceable as against either party until both parties execute the same.

g. **Severability.** The invalidity, illegality, or unenforceability of any provision of this Agreement shall in no way affect the validity or enforceability of any other portion or provision of the Agreement. The Parties direct the Arbitrator to reform the Agreement to replace any invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision with a valid provision that comes as close as possible to the intent of the stricken provision.

h. **Waiver.** A waiver of any of the terms and conditions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a general waiver or waiver of any other term or condition.

i. **Scope of Agreement.** Both Parties agree and understand that the Scope of this Agreement may be expanded to this location or other County / Facility locations where County houses detainees. Such expansion may require a separate financial arrangement or modification to the terms of this Agreement in order to satisfy both Parties, which will be memorialized in either a written amendment to this agreement or separate agreement as necessary. Any expansion will not relieve either Party of their respective responsibilities contained in this Agreement related specifically to this Facility, and may require an extension to the then existing remainder of the Term of this or future Agreements.

j. **Eligible Agencies (Cooperative Usage).** iWebVisit and County agree that the terms of this Contract may be extended to any other public agency located in the State of California, or located outside of California, as provided for in this section with the approval of iWebVisit. Another public agency wishing to use the provisions, terms, and / or pricing of this Contract to contract for equipment and services comparable to that described in this Contract shall be responsible for entering into their own contract with Contractor, as well as providing for their own payment provisions, making all payments, and obtaining any certificates of insurance and bonds that may be

required. County is not responsible for providing to any other government agency any documentation relating to this Contract or its implementation. Any government agency that uses provisions, terms, or pricing of this Contract shall by virtue of doing so be deemed to indemnify and hold harmless County from all claims, demands, or causes of actions of every kind arising directly or indirectly with the use of this Contract. County makes no guarantee of usage by other users of this Contract nor shall the County incur any financial responsibility in connection with any contracts entered into by another government agency. Such other government agency shall accept sole responsibility for placing orders and making payments to Contractor.

Dated this 12 day of September 2014.

iWebVisit.com, LLC

By: _____
Its Managing Member

Robert Avery
Print Name

Dated this 22 day of September, 2014.

Facility/ Solano County, State of California

By: _____
Birgitta E. Corsello, County Administrator

Birgitta E. Corsello
Print Name

Approved as to Content:

_____
Department Head or Designee

Approved as to Form:

_____
County Counsel

Exhibit 1

Facility Name:	Solano County, CA
Site Survey Date:	April 23, 2013
Report Date:	May 10, 2013

Housing Unit / Location	Designation/ Layout	Number of Beds	Inmate Count	Terminal Type	Mounted Terminals Sitting	Total Terminals	Total Enclosures	Notes
Visitation Desk Terminal(s)						2		1 Located at Claybank Facility to process visitors & 1 at JCDF to monitor/manage visits - Assumptions to Note: (1) All video visitation is going to be processed at Claybank; (2) JCDF may opt to continue to use Behind the Glass visitation until the new jail & visitation center is opened.
Replacement Terminal(s) (Spare)						2		1 Spare for JCDF & 1 for CSDF
Justice Center Det. Fac. (JCDF)								
1st Floor								
1AB				AC	1	1	1	
Second Floor Mods								
2 A/B/C/D	Female	90		MP	1	1	1	IWV Recommends that 2 MP Terminals given up to 90 ADP for these 4 pods
				AC	1	1	1	
2 E/F	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 G/H/I	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 J/K/L	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
2 M/N		60		MP	1	1	1	
Fourth Floor Mods								
4 A/B/C	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 D/E/F	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 G/H/I	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
4 J/K/L	Gen Pop	32		MP	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Total (JCDF) Facility Terminals					18	20	18	
Claybank Sentenced Det. Fac. (CSDF)								
Visiting Area				VT	4	4	4	Located at Claybank Facility only until new facility is opened. JCDF will continue to visit through the glass but CADF will discontinue through the glass visitation and use Video for on-site only.
Atty Booth 1				AC	1	1	1	Terminals to be mounted on opposing walls of each booth to share Data/Power run (if possible).
Atty Booth 2				AC	1	1	1	Terminals to be mounted on opposing walls of each booth to share Data/Power run (if possible).
Glass Visitation - Inmate Social Side				AC	0	0	0	There are 2 locations on the Inmate side of the Behind the Glass visitation area where SCSD is placing 2 D&P drops. Space exists to install 2 additional AC terminals in those locations but quantitiy is left a 0 at this time.
WWQ		20		MP	1	1	1	In Vacated Cell = MP
WWR		20		MP	1	1	1	
WWS		20		MP	1	1	1	

Exhibit 1

WWT	20	DR	1	1	1	Open Day Room = DR
East Wing						
A		MP	1	1	1	In Vacated Cell = MP
B		MP	1	1	1	
C		MP	1	1	1	
D		MP	1	1	1	
E		MP	1	1	1	
F		MP	1	1	1	
G		MP	1	1	1	
H		MP	1	1	1	
I		MP	1	1	1	
J		MP	1	1	1	
K		MP	1	1	1	
L		MP	1	1	1	
M		DR	1	1	1	Open Day Room = DR
N		DR	1	1	1	
O		DR	1	1	1	
P		DR	1	1	1	
Total CSDF (Claybank) Terminals			**26**	**26**	**26**	

Claybank Adult Det. Fac. (CADF)								Intention is to move JCDF inmates to new CADF once opened, ADP is expected to rise due to CA realignment.
Support Building								
Visitation Desk Terminal(s)						1		1 Located at CADF to process visitors and monitor/manage visits -
Visiting area		27		VT	6	6	6	This will be the visitation center for all three Solano facilities and expected to be operational by June of 2014 at the latest. More terminals can be added later if needed.
Housing								
Unit 1		32		AC	1	1	1	AC's may be DR's after further discustion at CADF - Classification TBD.
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 2		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 3		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 4		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 5		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 6		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 7		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 8		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 9		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 10		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 11		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Unit 12		32		AC	1	1	1	
				AC	1	1	1	
Total CADF Facility Terminals					**30**	**30**	**30**	

Exhibit 1

Total for both Facilities		74	76	74
Reallocate Claybank VT's to CADF	**April/May 2014**	4	4	4
Actual Total for All Facilities		70	72	70

Exhibit 2

Video Visitation System Features and Specifications

- The Visitation Stations and their equipment shall meet the following minimum specifications:
    - PC with MS Windows 7 OS, or Thin Client with Windows Embedded OS, or Tablet using a competitive OS (Windows, Android, etc.) or equivalent Apple computer
    - 19" Monitor
    - 3GB RAM
    - Core Duo CPU w/ 2MB Cache or other appropriate CPU that can conduct high quality Browser Based Visitation
    - Include one of the following Internet browsers: Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, or Google Chrome.
    - Sound Card with Microphone Input
    - Web Cam (integrated or not)
    - Detention-grade protective cabinet/enclosure to contain Station equipment
    - Handsets attached to the Station and interfaced with audio and video on computer
    - Handsets made of heavy molded plastic with stainless steel detention grade cords
- The System allows a Browser-Based video conference between inmates and their visitors without the visitors having to download any proprietary software onto their computer to conduct the visit
- The System has both public and internal GUIs that:
    - Register different types of users for Browser-Based video visiting
    - Process payments by participants for remote visits
    - Has the ability for an approved external visitor to enter a video visit
    - Has the ability to post and regularly update inmate and visitation information
    - Has the ability to initiate on-site visitations conducted at the Facility without requiring payment
    - Allows for other related information to be posted on the site
- Standard Features are as follows:
    - Browser-Based Video Visitation with VOIP
    - Visitations with up to fifteen visitors shall be possible
    - The System is permissions based to allow different users to have access to different privileges in the System, as defined by the Facility
    - The System has High Definition video streaming capabilities
    - The System has comprehensive visitation reporting capabilities with filtering options
    - The System displays notifications on the screens of visitors and inmates in both English and Spanish that their visit is being monitored and recorded.
    - The System has a web-enabled Dashboard for visitation management purposes

Exhibit 2

- The System provides the following capabilities for the Facility Administrator(s):
  - Setup visitations designated by user type (standard or professional) with preset conditions
    - User type visitation information shall be displayed during visits
  - Begin & end meetings at will ("Ad Hoc" visits on-site or remote)
  - Set a time duration for visitations that will automatically end them after the designated time
  - Blind monitor standard visits so the participants aren't aware of the monitoring

- The System has a Scheduling/Calendaring Module that performs the following:
  - There is a defined process for scheduling visitations
  - Block out access to Stations' times that are already scheduled
  - Allow scheduling of visits only on terminals available at the requested time and in the requested location
  - Allow Facility Administrator(s) to Easily:
    - Review visitation requests made in a specified time frame
    - View a list of scheduled visits for all Stations
    - View a list of scheduled visits for specific Stations
    - Cancel scheduled visitations that become unavailable and allow selection of the reason for the cancellation, which will be posted to the System database
    - Move visits when necessary
    - Notify public visitors of any intervention made to a scheduled visit
- The Visitation System shall have visitation Recording
  - Recordings shall have automated management capabilities
  - Vendor shall store the recordings in its Cloud-Based off-site storage servers for sixty days from the date visits take place.
  - Recordings shall be stored on a secure server (https://)
  - Recordings shall be in the form of a digital file
  - Recordings shall be made available for use using standard non-proprietary application(s)
  - Recordings shall be accessible via a web portal
  - Recordings shall be searchable and sortable
  - Recordings shall be downloadable for review and can be saved to a hard drive
  - Access to recordings and logging shall be permissions based
  - Recordings shall be date & time stamped
  - Recordings shall have archiving capabilities

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Exhibit 3

iWebVisit.com Limited Hardware Warranties

Hardware products purchased in the U.S. or Canada may come with a 90-day, 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year, 5-year or other limited hardware warranty. iWebVisit.com may offer different delivery methods for warranty service, including but not limited to parts and product replacements or repairs, either on site or mail-in service, or through authorized OEM service centers. Renewals and extensions of your limited hardware warranty may also be available after you purchase your product(s). To determine the warranty that came with your hardware product(s), or the warranty renewal or extension that you purchased, refer to your Facility Services Agreement or call in to speak with an iWebVisit.com administrative assistant. Some components of the hardware you purchased may have a shorter warranty than that listed on the documentation. Additional details related to warranty duration are listed below.

What is covered by this limited hardware warranty?
This limited hardware warranty covers defects in materials and workmanship in your IWebVisit.com-branded hardware products, including IWebVisit.com-branded peripheral products. iWebVisit.com at its sole discretion will repair or replace defective materials and/or workmanship which is deemed to be covered under warranty. iWebVisit.com will pay costs associated with shipping repaired or replaced warranted equipment back to customer after receiving defective equipment in return.

What is not covered by this limited hardware warranty?
This limited hardware warranty does not cover:

- Software, including without limitation, the operating system and software added to the IWebVisit.com provided hardware products through our pre-deployment process, third-party software or the reloading of software.
- Non iWebVisit.com provided products and accessories
- Problems that result from:
    - External causes such as accident, abuse, misuse, electrical power surges including lightning and other acts of God (includes flooding).
    - Servicing not authorized by IWebVisit.com.
    - Usage that is not in accordance with product instructions.
    - Failure to follow the product instructions or failure to perform preventive maintenance.
    - Problems caused by using accessories, parts or components not supplied by IWebVisit.com.
- Products with missing or altered serial numbers
- Products for which IWebVisit.com has not received payment
- Shipping and handling costs associated with the return of defective hardware to iWebVisit.com is the responsibility of the customer.

Exhibit 3

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EXHIBIT 4

Revenue Share

There are a variety of methods that your facility can implement in order to increase Remote Video Visitation usage by visitors. Since it is highly advantageous to the facility to encourage Remote visitation practices, we offer a very aggressive tiered schedule that allows you to increase your Revenue Share based on actual usage of the system. The Revenue Share that your facility will receive is based on Revenues directly received from Visitation Revenue and has the potential to add a new profit center to your facility.

The Revenue Share schedule offered in response to the Solano County, CA is as follows:

PVPMPI	Rev. Share
1.5	15%
2	20%
2.5	25%
3	30%
3.5	35%

* PVPMPI – Paid Visits per Month per Inmate
* Rev. Share – Revenue Share to Facility based on Visitation Revenue Proceeds

Revenue share is paid quarterly to Facility/County within 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter.

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FIRST AMENDMENT TO STANDARD CONTRACT BETWEEN COUNTY OF SOLANO and iWebVisit.com

This First Amendment is made on July 1, 2017, between the **County of Solano**, a political subdivision of the State of California ("County") and **iWebVisit.com** ("Contractor").

1. Recitals

   A. The parties entered into a contract dated September 18, 2014 (the "Contract"), in which Contractor agreed to provide a video visitation system that allows inmates in the Stanton Correctional Facility jail to participate in visitor initiated and scheduled video conferences while visitors are at remote locations or in a designated non-contact visiting area.

   B. The County now needs to amend the contract to address compensation for the storage of video and audio recordings and conferences.

   C. This First Amendment represents an increase of $24,000 to the Contract.

   D. The parties agree to amend the Contract as set forth below.

2. Agreement

   A. Section III.a is amended to add 11:

      11. Provide a secure cloud environment, at scale, that is backed up, accessible and private.

   B. Section III.b.3 and 4 are deleted in their entirety and subsequent items are renumbered accordingly.

   C. Section IV.e is deleted in its entirety and replaced with:

      Cost – The total amount of hardware, installation and expenses to be paid to iWebVisit is set forth below as follows:

      30 Visitation Stations including Installation/Configuration @ $5,347.77 each

      Storage of all facility video and audio recordings and Conferences @ $6,000 annually

      Total Amount to be paid to iWebVisit is $184,433

   D. Section V.a is deleted in its entirety and replaced with:

      Subject to modification after a meet and confer between the Parties, iWebVisit will set and collect the fee amounts for and length of visits and shall charge initially each remote visitor a minimum fee for all remote visits as follows:

      Standard Visitor $9.00 for a thirty (30) minute session.

      Professional/Confidential Visitors and Third Party organizations $10.00 for a thirty (30) minute session.

      Third party organizations $125 reporting fee for detailed reports on usage.

Each active remote visitor account is charged a monthly account service fee of $2.95 and charged when the visitor schedules and pays for his or her first visit in a given calendar month.

E. Section V.b is deleted in its entirety and subsequent items are renumbered accordingly.

F. Section V.d is deleted in its entirety and replaced with:

Any revenue to be paid to the Facility will be paid within Fifteen (15) days following the end of each month. iWebVisit will provide current information to Facility via a web portal regarding the revenue collected.

3. Effectiveness of Contract

Except as set forth in this First Amendment, all other terms and conditions specified in the Contract remain in full force and effect.

CONTRACTOR	**COUNTY OF SOLANO**
By _____ DAVID WARREN, EXECUTIVE VP - PRINCIPAL	By _____ BIRGITTA E. CORSELLO, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
	Approved as to Form: By _____ COUNTY COUNSEL

EXHIBIT D

EXPERT REPORT AND DECLARATION OF JOSHUA C. COCHRAN

1. Counsel for the Plaintiffs in this case, which challenges a family visitation ban at a California 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 three ongoing cases: *E.L. et al. v. Adams County Sheriff et al.*, CASE 2025CV031717 (Adams County District Court, Colorado), *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. Although most of my work has focused on incarcerated populations in states like Florida and Ohio, some of it also leverages nationally representative data collected by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics. In addition, the larger body of research on visitation in the field, which I include in my assessments below, comes from a diverse set of scholars and research contexts including many different states and jurisdictions and even other countries. This diversity is a strength. As findings replicate across many different jails and prisons, it increases the generalizability of that finding; or the confidence we have that the result is real and applies to similar study sites. Given that jails and prisons share many structural and organizational characteristics, we should expect conclusions from high quality research studies to be applicable to most jails and prisons, even if those sites have not yet been studied directly.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. A recent study is consistent with the findings of the meta-analysis. Fahmy and colleagues (2026) found that, in a sample of 475 men who were studied during incarceration and after release, those who were visited by family members in person within the last six months of a prison term reported significantly better self-assessments of physical health and also mental health during the first four weeks post-release compared to those who did not receive in-person visitation. They found no such benefits for mental and physical health stemming from sending/receiving mail or making/receiving phone calls.

15. 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.

16. 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; McMurran 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.

17. 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-analyses[1] 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. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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), incarcerated adults in Pennsylvania (Nur and Krushas, 2025), 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 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 is akin to a 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.

[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.

20. 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.

21. 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]

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[2] 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 of 301 prisons from six different states on the correlates of contraband found no significant differences in the amount of contraband 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.

It is worth noting the only two studies I am aware of that find a modest uptick in contraband infractions in the days following a prison visit and the important limits on their findings. The first, by Siennick et al. (2013), reported a baseline prevalence of a contraband infraction as a probability of .002. In the days following a visit, they estimated the probability as .005, or a 0.5% change in the probability of an infraction (0.3 percentage points increase). Berghuis et al. (2024) found a similar relationship in their study of Dutch prisoners. Berghuis and colleagues, however, suggest we interpret the results with caution because they measure infraction records, which is only an indirect measure of behavior, and because 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. Put simply, it is impossible to know whether the modest uptick in infraction reports is a result of more contraband, or more searches for contraband.

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

Visitation and recidivism

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

23. 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.

24. 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 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. A recent study of Pennsylvania prisoners found something similar in that prisoners visited more frequently and more consistently were less likely to violate parole (Nur and Krushas, 2025). 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.

25. A recent study of incarcerated fathers in the Netherlands provides similarly compelling evidence of the impact specifically of maintaining a relationship with children via contact visits during incarceration (Venema et al., 2026). That study found that fathers who were in contact with their children before incarceration and were visited during incarceration were significantly less likely to recidivate within 12 months of release compared to fathers who had no contact with their children before and during incarceration.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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

29. 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-intense 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).

30. 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

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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

35. 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.

36. 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

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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).

40. 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. A recent study 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]

41. 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 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.

42. 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. Families are relatively close by, travel time will be less, transportation will be more accessible, and all the attendant costs of visiting will be, on average, cheaper. Not only that but recall research finds visitation during the early period of incarceration and sustained up until release yields the strong benefits for recidivism reduction. Jail terms are relatively shorter than prison terms so visiting early and often is more

[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.

feasible. Altogether this means that jails are well situated to foster in-person visitation and leverage the benefits of it for the institution, the person, the family, and the community.

43. 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. This means that policies that reduce barriers and resource constraints of families who want to visit not only expands access to something with penological *and* social benefits, but it also reduces a largely hidden and collateral economic pain of familial incarceration. Put more simply, making in-person visitation as accessible as possible should substantially improve both the fairness and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems.

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.

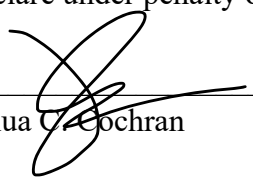
44. If incarceration is to have a net benefit on public safety, and specifically if prisons and jails seek to reduce current levels of recidivism, the incarceration experience needs to be one that reduces or mitigates criminogenic influences rather than introduces new ones. That means that to evaluate 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.

45. 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.

46. 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).

47. Indeed, social isolation is a central pain inherent to incarceration. In other words, incarceration has a social *dis*integrating 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

July 16, 2026

DATE

EXHIBIT E

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 100 peer-reviewed journal articles, 18 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*, *American Psychologist*, *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *Journal of Family Psychology*, and *Mindfulness*. My published papers have been cited 9,484 times as of July 20, 2026.

5. I present my work at national and international conferences and meetings around the country and world. I have given more than 100 conference presentations since 2000 in addition to more than 30 invited talks, including keynote addresses at national and international conferences. I have also given more than 50 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 $9 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 24-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 National Children with Incarcerated Parents Conference (Phoenix, AZ) from 2022-2026 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 2026.

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 (ACE), 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. 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 and 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). I also served as an expert witness in Sauk County Family Court, Wisconsin.

13. Current cases in which I am serving as an expert witness are *E.L and D.L. et al. v. Adams County Sheriff Gene Claps et al.* CASE 2025CV31422 (17th Judicial District, Adams County District Court, Colorado), *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 Appendix A.

OVERVIEW

16. In forming my opinions, I rely on findings from multiple studies authored by myself and 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 a few 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. When relevant, I also cite studies conducted in other countries. 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. Can parent-child separation caused by parental incarceration, even for short periods of time, cause harm to children?
f. 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?
g. What are the range of options for parent-child visits when a parent is incarcerated?
h. To what extent does each type of visit mitigate the harms of parent-child separation, where the separation is due to incarceration?
i. Can contact visits help mitigate harm caused by even brief separation due to parental incarceration?
j. Are the findings about harm and mitigation with respect to children consistent for families in which an adolescent or adult son or daughter is incarcerated?
k. 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, can be stressful for incarcerated parents and their children, increasing risk for short- and 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).

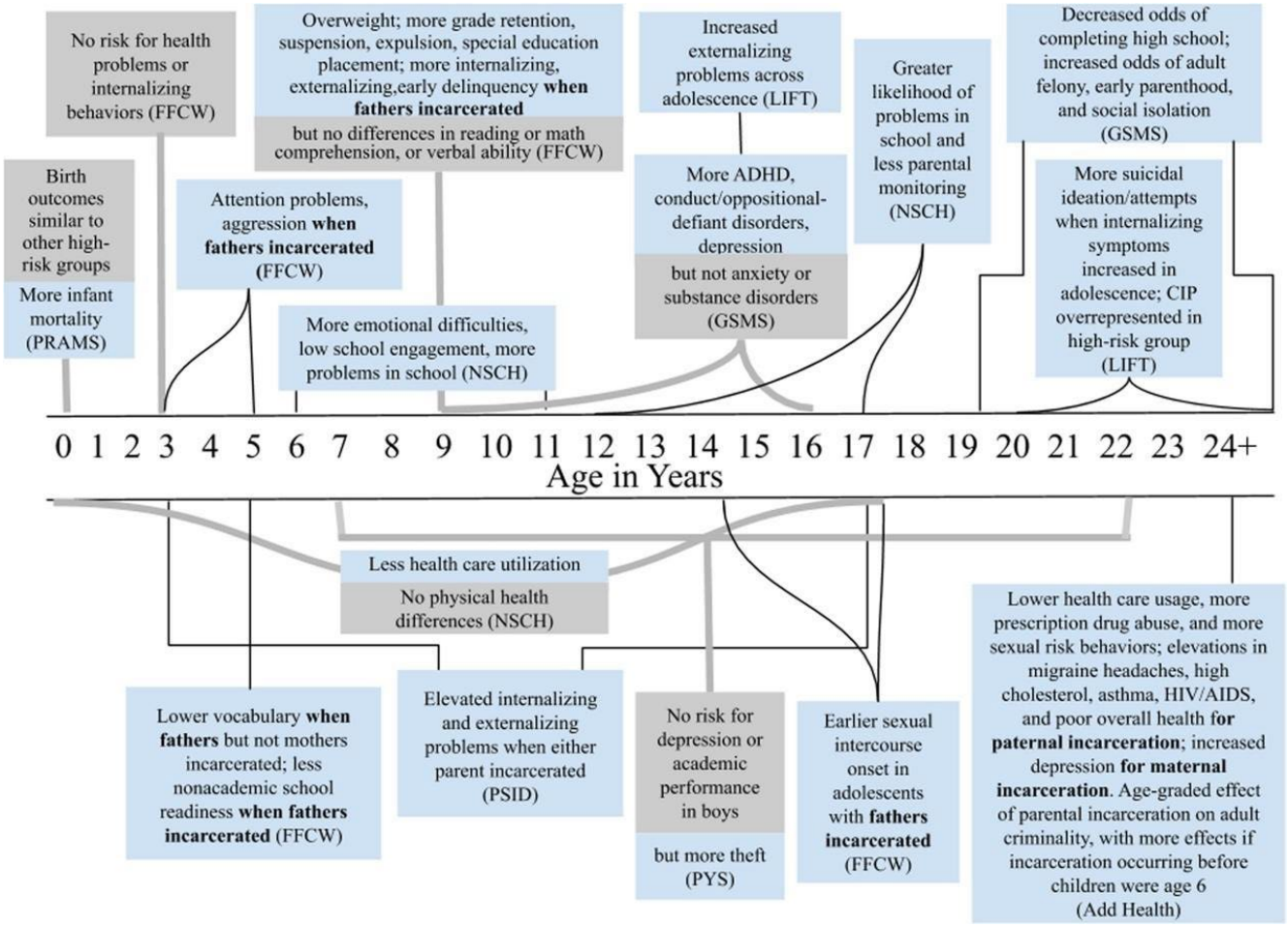
34. If an older child/adolescent and parent/caregiver are not in physical proximity, comfort can occur distally as well, such as through phone calls, video chat, or letters. Such connections were widely documented during the worldwide Covid 19 pandemic. Yet distal contact was not able to take the place 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 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. Parent-Child Separation Caused By Parental Incarceration, Even For Short Periods of Time, Can Cause Harm to Children

41. Two of my studies have documented elevated distress in children with incarcerated mothers and fathers even when the parent-child separation has lasted only a few days or weeks. In one of my early studies, I documented caregivers' descriptions of young (age 2.5 to 7.5 years) children's behaviors in the first 2 weeks after their mother left because of incarceration (Poehlmann, 2005a). An emotions checklist revealed that 76% of the children exhibited sadness, 49% expressed worry and confusion, 39% expressed loneliness, 36% expressed anger, 24% exhibited fear, 14% showed depression, 12% exhibited denial, 10% showed relief, 3% showed embarrassment, and 2% showed guilt. An analysis of caregivers' narrative responses revealed 7 overlapping categories of emotional reactions: crying/sadness or calling for mothers, confusion or lack of understanding, anger/acting out, sleep problems, developmental regressions, indifference/detachment, and fear.

42. In my published report (Poehlmann, 2005a), I stated: "The most common reaction to separation was crying, sadness, and/or repeatedly calling for and looking for mothers. Fifty (83%) children showed this type of reaction: ''*He'd sit there and cry, saying ''I want my mommy*.''

‘‘*She just cried and cried and wouldn’t stop crying no matter what we said. She said she wanted her mama.*’’ ‘‘*She goes to the window and calls out mama’s name.*’’ Thirty-one (52%) children seemed confused and did not understand the situation: ‘‘*I think she was confused because she didn’t know what happened.*’’ ‘‘*He couldn’t understand why I was not there. He thinks this is a place where all mommies go and asks ‘Are you coming home?*’’’ ‘‘*He’s too young to understand. He told mom, ‘I will be good if you come home.*’’’ Twenty-four (40%) children exhibited angry and acting out behaviors: ‘‘*Misbehavior, tore things up. . . . He tore up every picture I owned but not the picture of mom.*’’ ‘‘*He was always fighting, being mean, and biting. He wouldn’t be held.*’’ ‘‘*She said she hated me, was mad at me.*’’ Twenty (33%) children were described as acting indifferent or detached: ‘*He always had a don’t-care attitude.’’ ‘‘Not a big deal. He was used to people being in and out and shuffled around.’’ ‘‘She didn’t pay it no attention.*’’ Nineteen (32%) children were described as having sleep problems: ‘‘*He has sleeping problems because he was used to sleeping with mom. He is always screaming and crying in the middle of the night.’’ ‘‘She would wake up in the night crying, saying ‘I want my mommy . . . would not sleep alone.’’ ‘‘He needs a lot more special treatment at night. He says he can’t sleep because his mama is not here.*’’ Thirteen (22%) children experienced developmental regressions, most often related to toileting: ‘‘*She started peeing in her pants again. She was potty trained and then relapsed . . . acting like a baby, clinging.’’ ‘‘He wouldn’t eat, cried so much . . . toileting was a problem, he wet on himself now.’’ Eleven (18%) children exhibited fear reactions: ‘‘She was afraid of me, afraid of everything out here.’’ ‘‘He’s afraid of the police now.*’’ Most (n=49, 82%) children exhibited more than one reaction following separation from the mother.”

43. In a subsequent study of children age 2-6 years, my colleagues and I documented children’s reactions to separation from their parents in the first 2 weeks after the parent left for jail incarceration (Cuthrell et al., 2023), with results similar to Poehlmann (2005a). Children’s caregivers completed a checklist which indicated that most children expressed sadness, and just over half of children expressed anger or frustration following the parent’s departure for jail. Loneliness, worry, fear, depression, and confusion were also common reactions.

44. Additionally, at least a dozen reports in the research literature document children’s distress following separation from parents because the parents left for jail or prison. Early observations by attachment scholars documented negative behaviors in infants of jailed mothers (e.g., Spitz, 1956). Other research has found that children between the ages of 2 and 12 years react to parental incarceration with feelings of loneliness, fear, embarrassment, stigma, post-traumatic stress symptoms--including challenges sleeping or concentrating, depression, fear, anger, guilt, flashbacks and nightmares--and behavior problems such as aggression (Bocknek, Sanderson, & Britner, 2009; Hungerford, 1993; Kampfner, 1995; Nesmith & Ruhland, 2008; Sack et al., 1976; Thompson & Harm, 1995). Following parental incarceration, adolescents (aged 13 to 18) have reported experiencing stigma, feeling like they are growing up too fast, and that they react by using avoidance or distancing themselves as ways to cope (Johnson & Easterling, 2015: Kautz, 2017;

Shlafer & Poehlmann, 2010). Although all of the reports on adolescents document separation reactions, the separation length was not always entirely clear.

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

45. 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).

46. 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).

47. More frequent parent-child contact during parental incarceration—and visiting in particular—is beneficial for incarcerated parents, including improved mental health, more feelings of parental self-efficacy, fewer behavioral infractions during incarceration, more optimal coparenting, and better post-incarceration adjustment (Poehlmann-Tynan & Pritzl, 2019; McLeod et al., 2025). 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 (Visher 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 (Visher 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).

48. 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).

G. Jails Can Facilitate Parent-Child Interaction in a Variety of Ways

49. Visiting means that the child and incarcerated parent see and interact with 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. According to systematic surveys of carceral facilities in 50 states across the U.S., jails are more likely to offer non-contact visits while in-person contact visits are more common in prisons (Boudin et al., 2013; Shlafer et al., 2015).

50. In-person, non-contact visits are visits that occur face-to-face but interaction occurs 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. Non-contact barrier visits can be stressful for children, especially young children who do not understand why they cannot touch their incarcerated parent. During non-contact visits, young children spend a significant amount of time watching other people's visits and they are more likely to show distress or disengagement (Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2015; Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2017). They have a harder time engaging in the visit, in part

because they can only hear their parent using the audio device. Some incarcerated parents have also expressed reservations about non-contact visits, such as a recently released parent stating (as reported in Jones et al., 2024): "…*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*." Research has found that children between the ages of 2 and 12 years who have more plexiglass visits with their jailed parents are more likely to show behavior problems compared to children who have fewer plexiglass visits (Dallaire et al., 2012; Dallaire et al., 2015; Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2017).

51. 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).

52. 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.	"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" "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"
Incarcerated parents favor contact visits for expressing physical affection with their children, unlike plexiglass, phone or virtual interactions.	"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" "A perfect visit would be if I could touch him and hold him and talk to him"
But given the pandemic situation, they appreciated any type of visit with their children.	"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" "Video visit is the only visit we have now, so I'm appreciated of"
Many incarcerated parents considered contact visits to be more significant than plexiglass or video visits and beneficial for both the child and the parent.	"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" "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"
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.	"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" "They don't let them bring books or toys in here so have something to entertain them"

53. During the Covid-19 pandemic, when jails and prisons around the world stopped in-person visits because of concern about contagion, research documented the negative impact that stopping contact visits had on children. In a study that was conducted in Australia with 84 respondents reporting about 184 children in their care (Flynn et al., 2022), 94.5% of respondents "described negative consequences for children as a result of the restricted visiting." 39.5% of respondents reported negative emotional and behavioral impacts on the child, "including that the child was '*withdrawn, confused. Sad'* or that no contact '*resulted in nightmares, bad sleeping patterns and depression*'." 34.2% of respondents reported that the changed visiting conditions did not meet children's needs, especially for younger children. Respondents were also asked "how well the children were coping with the changed prison contact arrangements," with 69% disagreeing or strongly disagreeing that the children were coping. Respondents indicated several reasons for children not coping. The first issue identified was the lack of physical contact following the change to video chat only. Several quotes from respondents describing how children were coping with that change:

"Lack of physical contact with father. Feeling like their dad has died."

"Not being able to hug her Dad. It's also hard for young children to maintain a conversation on an iPad especially when it freezes and her Dad cannot hear her."

"Their dad does not know how to communicate in this way. He's awkward and then the kids do not want to visit with him." In a recent international qualitative scoping review highlighting youth voices in the context of parental incarceration, Zhang and Flynn (2025) reviewed studies that had collected data directly from children or adults who had, as a child, experienced parental incarceration. The review included 59 articles (from 41 studies) published since 1978, with sample sizes ranging from 5 to 161, with a total of 905 individuals represented. The articles originated mostly from the U.S. (n=22) and Europe (n=20, including the United Kingdom, Denmark, Turkey, the Netherlands, Germany, Romania, and Sweden), with smaller numbers of studies originating from Asia (n=9, including Singapore, China, India, Israel, and Palestine), Australia (n=6), and Africa (n=2, including Uganda and Ghana). Results indicated that individuals with lived experience of parental incarceration during childhood reported challenges reflecting numerous needs, including the need to maintain meaningful contact with their incarcerated parents. 26 of the articles reviewed described youth perspectives on visiting with their incarcerated parents, indicating that "face-to-face contact is an effective way to relieve the children's anxiety about the well-being of their incarcerated parents … and their sadness of separation."

54. 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) (Priztl 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).

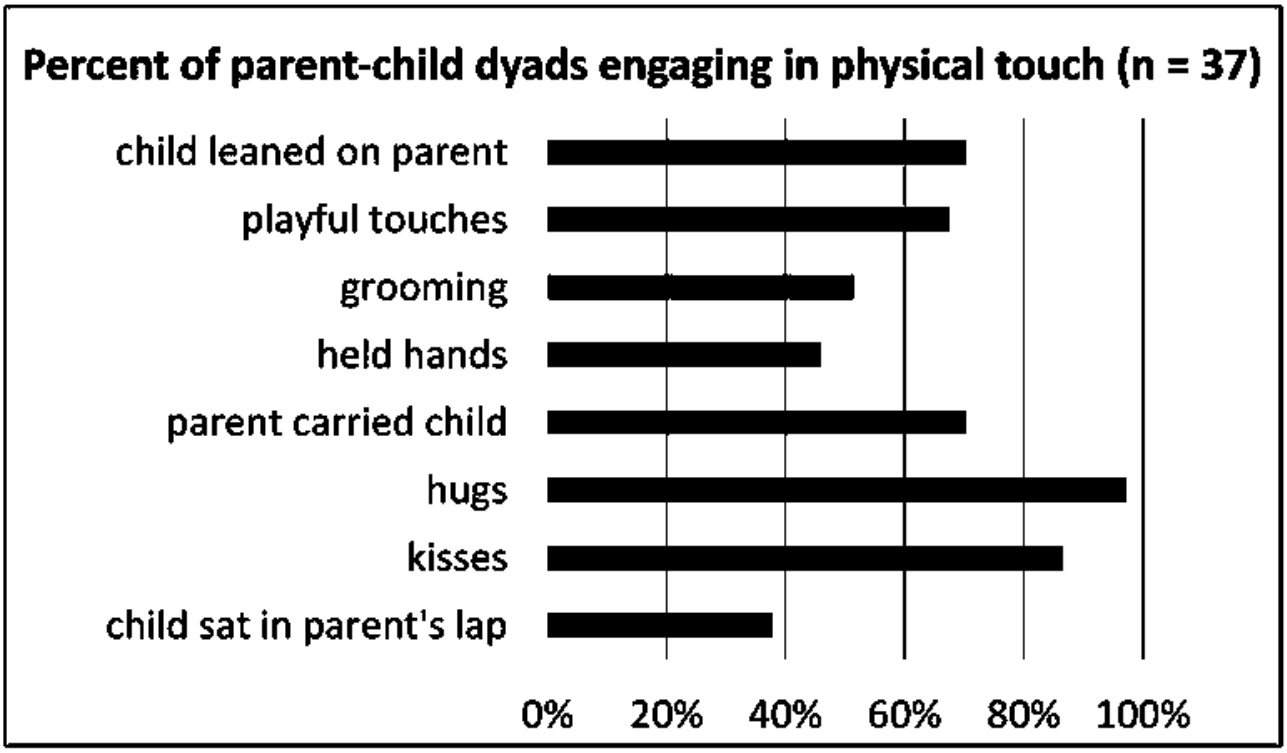


Figure 3. *Preliminary themes from interviews with 20 incarcerated parents and 11 children who engaged in child-friendly visits in a local jail* (Pritzl et al., 2025b).

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.**	"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 "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
Physical touch allows parents to practice their **parental role.**	"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 "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

55. 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.

56. When the video chats occur within a corrections facility (sometimes called "on-site video calls"), children and other family members 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 other video chats can be seen and heard. 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 person at a time. Because of the video modality, children and parents can see and hear each other but not touch each other. Sometimes videos are pixelated or there are other problems with the video or audio quality (Skora Horgan & Poehlmann, 2020).

57. Remote video chats occur when family members do not come to the corrections facility but they communicate with their incarcerated loved one 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).

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

58. 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 "adultification" or "parentification").

59. 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).

60. 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.

61. 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.

62. 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., 2026).

63. 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). Observational research has found that 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 (Cuthrell et al., 2023; Poehlmann-Tynan et al., 2015; 2017). 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). However, as mentioned above, when families have a choice about visit modality, the link between plexiglass visits and child behavior problems is attenuated (Pritzl et al., 2022).

I. Contact Visits Can Help Mitigate Harm Caused by Even Brief Separation Due To Parental Incarceration

64. Contact visits can help assuage children's anxiety about their parent's well-being, even separation caused by brief incarceration, in addition to lessening children's separation reactions and strengthening their relationship with the incarcerated parent (Beyer et al., 2010; Zhang & Flynn, 2025). Put another way, contact visits can mitigate the harm of separation from parental incarceration, making it possible for a parent and child to begin repairing the damage to their relationship caused by separation (Poehlmann-Tynan & Arditti, 2018).

65. Relational repair is the process of recognizing when a rupture to an attachment relationship has occurred (e.g., parent-child separation because of parental incarceration) and

engaging in behaviors that repair the rupture (Kobak et al., 2016). For children with incarcerated parents, contact visits are an important part of relational repair process. In a recent program evaluation of child-friendly visiting between children and their incarcerated mothers, my colleagues and I reported that "The developmental and therapeutic approach of child-friendly visits–and the physical contact that was allowed–offered children and parents an opportunity to engage in some relational repair, where they can process their separation together, including feelings of loss, reunion, and future possibilities, such as when their mother returns home" (Anandha Krishnan et al., 2026).

66. In the Anandha Krishnan et al. (2026) study, we also interviewed children age 7 to 14 years old as part of the program evaluation of child-friendly visits that took place during a summer camp: During their interviews, children reflected on how meaningful the visits and the camp were to them. Nearly all youth said the visits allowed them to connect with their mothers, with two children saying the visits were "*like spending a real day with mom*." Children said that the visits helped them talk about their life and experiences with their mothers in a way they had not been able to do previously. A few children said the visits helped them feel hopeful about the future and reaffirmed their family relationships, such as knowing their mother still wanted to spend time with them. One child stated: "*I thought before she didn't want to spend time with us as much…She wishes she could be with us more."* Children who had previously visited their mother compared the camp visits with typical prison visits, noting that the extended length of the camp visits allowed them to spend "*more time with her than normal*," with one child expressing that they still "*weren't long enough*." Some children mentioned visit activities, noting that typical visits did not have as many options. Other children commented on the visit structure and space. One child stated that it "*looked normal*," while another mentioned it *"felt like it wasn't a prison…just a regular place that I was with my mom*." (Anandha Krishnan et al., 2026).

J. The Findings About Harm and Mitigation With Respect to Families with Incarcerated Parents are Consistent For Families in Which a Son or Daughter is Incarcerated

67. When a son or daughter is incarcerated, parents experience increased risk for mental health and health concerns. A recent meta-analysis of studies analyzing data from 34 samples with 101,417 families from 8 countries found that having a child or parent incarcerated related to higher levels of psychiatric symptoms, including substance abuse disorder, externalizing problems, suicidality, anxiety, and depression (but not PTSD) (Liu et al., 2026). In addition, a son or daughter's incarceration is also likely to have health consequences for the parent (e.g., Turney et al., 2025; Wildeman et al., 2019). Such effects can occur even when the incarceration is brief. In a recent analysis of interviews with mothers of sons in jail, Christensen et al (2025) found that for many mothers, "a child's incarceration is a crisis that requires rapidly responding to and assessing

the child's needs, and it is followed by a prolonged period of instability, uncertainty, and hardship."

68. Adults and youth incarcerated in jails and prisons are at risk for experiencing elevated distress, mental health symptoms, and health concerns, including increased rates of mortality even after release (e.g., Borschmann et al., 2024; Livanou et al., 2019; Yi et al., 2017).

69. Family communication, and visits in particular, have been repeatedly identified as beneficial for incarcerated youth. A number of studies have found an association between frequency of family visiting and youth well-being during incarceration and post-release (e.g., Young, 2021; Young et al., 2021; Young & Turanovic, 2022). For example, Young (2021) analyzed data from 7,269 youth incarcerated in Florida (where the visits in juvenile detention were generally contact visits) and found that compared to youth who did not receive visits from their parents, those who did experienced significant improvement in prosocial skills, antisocial attitudes, ability to control aggression, and quality of family relationships during the period of incarceration. Consistency in family visits also related to positive change in antisocial attitudes, family relationships, impulse control, and ability to deal with others. Monahan et al. (2010) studied teen boys incarcerated in a secure juvenile facility in Southern California and found that visits from parents (which at that time were typically contact visits) were associated with a decrease in youth depression over the first 2 months of incarceration. Similarly, analysis of data from the Families as Partners Project in Ohio revealed that in-person contact visiting from family members related to improved behavior and school performance for incarcerated youth (Agudelo, 2013).

70. Many studies have found a positive association between frequency of visiting in prisons (usually involving contact visits) and well-being of incarcerated adults during incarceration as well as post-release (e.g., DeClaire & Dixon, 2017; Wang, 2021), and studies focusing on the benefits of visits in jail are emerging (e.g., Casey et al., 2021; Folk et al., 2019). For example, Folk et al. (2019) found benefits of total family communication (i.e., visits, phone calls, letters) for adults who had been incarcerated in jail. Specifically, more family communication during incarceration was associated with higher feelings of family connectedness, which related to fewer mental health symptoms following incarceration. When the statistical model was tested to examine frequency of in-person visits as a predictor (as opposed to total contact), similar findings about positive outcomes emerged.

71. Qualitative studies focusing on parental experiences when a son or daughter is incarcerated in prison or jail have emphasized the importance of connecting with incarcerated loved ones through visits, especially contact visits (e.g., Christensen et al., 2025). In one study (Boppre et al., 2022), researchers conducted focus groups with family members and incarcerated individuals about their in-person visiting experiences. One theme involved connection and positive effects of visits for families. Some people in the focus groups complained about limits on the amount of physical contact allowed during visits (e.g., a hug only at the beginning and end of the

visit) and some voiced preferences for in-person contact visits over video chat. For example, one man stated "*I prefer face-to-face contact. You want to hold people. You want to hug them."* (Boppre et al., 2022).

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

72. A number of modifications to jail policies and practices can be implemented to better support children and parents during visits 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 recommendations for children with incarcerated parents in their white paper (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.

73. In-person contact visits are the most affirming of attachment relationships 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.*"

74. 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.

75. 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).

76. Jails should provide professional development training to their staff who supervise parent-child visits to ensure that staff know how to interact with children and parents 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).

77. Offering parenting programs for incarcerated parents and family programs for incarcerated youth can help prepare incarcerated individuals for family visits and provide supports for parenting and interacting remotely.

78. Jails should limit wait time for children's visits.

79. 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.

80. Offering free or low-cost remote video chats as a supplement to in-person visits is an additional way to support families (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.

81. 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).

82. I have reviewed the declarations of BaKari Jacoby Etter, Kenetra Chappelle, Debbie Fernandez, and Joseph Duran, Jr.

83. In the current case, BaKari Jacoby Etter, a 15-year-old whose father is in jail, reported that he mostly stays in touch with his father through phone calls and that he occasionally joins video calls when his sisters are chatting with their father. BaKari stated "Ever since my dad

went to jail, I haven't been able to hug him, touch him, or be in the same room as him. I feel our relationship changing. I notice myself feeling less connected to him. I can tell that I'm distancing myself from him even though I don't want to; I notice myself cutting our calls shorter, losing interest in our conversations, and giving shorter responses. Some days are extra hard, like my birthday and Father's Day. On those days, I feel especially sad that the jail won't let me see him." BaKari's statements about the impacts and harms of lack of contact visits with his incarcerated father are similar to those reported in the research literature and in my experience as a psychologist.

84. Similarly, the impacts and harms described by Kenetra Chappelle, Debbie Fernandez, and Joseph Duran, Jr. are consistent with reports of people who have incarcerated family members that I have learned about through my experience as a psychologist and my understanding of the research literature.

85. 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 July 20, 2026

Julie A. Poehlmann

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150. Zhang, J., & Flynn, C. (2025). How do children describe their experiences of parental imprisonment: A qualitative scoping review. *Children and Youth Services Review, 169*, 108085.

APPENDIX A

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Data

July 2026

Name	**Julie Poehlmann**
Offices	Human Development & Family Studies, 1300 Linden Drive University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706
Office Phone	+1 608-262-1773
E-mail	japoehlmann@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

Summer, 2026	Visiting Professor, Università degli Studi "G. d'Annunzio" Chieti – Pescara, Italy
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

Nominated for WARF Named Professorship, UW-Madison, 2026
Nominated as a Fellow of the American Psychological Association (APA), Society for Child and Family Policy and Practice (APA Division 37), 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.,** Brookes, L., Gordon, L., Park, K. H., Ssuubi, F., Sevenants, K., Carcedo González, R., Anandha Krishnan, C., Kahya, O., & Pritzl, K., Loucks, N., Cadoni, L. & Lee, J. S. (2026). Children with incarcerated parents across the globe: Challenges and flourishing in five countries. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 109104 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2026.109104
2. +Höltge, J., **Poehlmann, J.,** Fahie, A., Theron, L., & Ungar, M. (2026). Exploring patterns of resilience among adolescents with experiences of parental incarceration: Insights from South Africa and Canada. In press, *International Journal of Behavioral Development.*
3. ***+Poehlmann, J.,** Bolt, D., Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Luo, J., Kahya, O., Shlafer, R.J., & Hindt, L.A. (2026). Children visiting their parents in jail: Observations of carceral staff interactions with children. In press, *Justice, Opportunities, and Rehabilitation*.
4. +Kotlar, B., Hernandez, A., Morgan, H., Odegbami, M., Senior, R., Garrett, V., Gazzuolo, T., **Poehlmann, J.,** Shlafer, R.J., Tiemeier, H., Slopen, N. (2026). "I wouldn't wish that on anybody, that pain": Maternal healthcare and neonatal outcomes among women experiencing incarceration during pregnancy in Georgia. In press, *Women's Health*.
5. Sanjuan, P., **Poehlmann, J.**, & Ossorio, P. N. (2026). Mid-study inclusion of non-incarcerated participants who meet the definition of "prisoner" under 45 CFR 46 Subpart C. *The American Journal of Bioethics*, *26*(4), 92–94. https://doi.org/10.1080/15265161.2026.2637074
6. +Hindt, L., Davis, L., Shaver, E., **Poehlmann, J.,** & Shlafer, R. (2026). Developmental differences in children's visits with parents in jail. *Children and Youth Services Review, 182,* 108771. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2026.108771
7. ***Poehlmann, J.,** Johnson, E. I., Ossorio, P. N., Highsmith, K., Harden, B. J., Terplan, M., Sanjuan, P. M., McKelvey, L., Coles, C. D., Chaiyachati, 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. *Infant Mental Health Journal: Infancy and Early Childhood*, 47, e70057. https://doi.org/10.1002/imhj.70057
8. 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
9. +*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
10. +Kotlar, B., Piontkowski, K., Lao, J., Tiemeier, H., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2025). "I'll make sure he knows you": A mixed methods study of caregiver facilitated contact between incarcerated postpartum mothers and their infants. *Journal of Child and Family Studies, 34*, 1687–1700. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-025-03120-0
11. +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
12. 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
13. *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

14. 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
15. 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
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19. +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
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31. *Charles, P., Kerr, M., Wirth, J., Jensen, S., Massoglia, M., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (2021). Lessons from the field: Developing and implementing an intervention for jailed parents and their children. *Family Relations*, *70*(1), 171-178.

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36. +***Poehlmann-Tynan J.,** Cuthrell H., Weymouth L., Burnson C., Frerks, L., Muentner, L., Holder, N., Milavetz, Z., Lauter, L., Hindt, L., Davis, L., Schubert, E., & Shlafer, R. (2020). Multisite randomized efficacy trial of educational intervention for young children with jailed fathers. *Development and Psychopathology, 33(1),* 323-339. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579419001792
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39. Vigna, A.B., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, & Koenigs, B. (2020). Is self-compassion protective among sexual and gender minority adolescents across racial groups? *Mindfulness, 11,* 800-815. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12671-019-01294-5
40. ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, Engbretson, A., Vigna, A.B., Weymouth, L.A., Burnson, C. F., Zahn-Waxler, C., Gerstein, E., Fanning, K., Kapoor, A., & Raison, C. L. (2020). Cognitively-Based Compassion Training for parents reduces cortisol in infants and young children. *Infant Mental Health Journal*, *41,*126–144. https://doi.org/10.1002/imhj.21831
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44. +Vigna, A. B., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.**, & Koenig, B.W. (2018). Does self-compassion facilitate resilience to stigma in adolescents? A school-based study of sexual and gender minority youth. *Mindfulness, 9(3),* 914-924.
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78. ***Poehlmann, J.,** Schwichtenberg, A. J. M., Shah, P., Shlafer, R., Hahn, E., & Maleck, S. J. (2010). The development of effortful control in children born preterm. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 39* (4), 522-536.
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on toddlers' home environments. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage, 22*, 121-131.

Peer-reviewed books and monographs

101. Eddy, J.M., & **Poehlmann, J.** (Eds.). (2010). *Children of Incarcerated Parents: A Handbook for Researchers and Practitioners*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press.
102. **Poehlmann, J.**, & Eddy, J. M. (Eds.) (2013). Relationship processes and resilience in children with incarcerated parents. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, 78(3),1-160. doi:10.1111/mono.12017
103. **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (Ed.). (2015). Children's Contact with Incarcerated Parents: Implications for Policy and Intervention. *Advances in Child and Family Policy and Practice,* Monograph of Division 27 of the American Psychological Association. Springer.
104. Wildeman, C., Haskins, A., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (Eds.) (2017). *When parents are incarcerated: Interdisciplinary research and interventions to support children*. Urie Bronfenbrenner Center for Translational Research Series. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.
105. Eddy, J. M., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J**. (2019). *Handbook on Children of Incarcerated Parents*, 2nd edition. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International.
106. **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** & Dallaire, D.H. (Eds.). (2021). Children with incarcerated mothers: Separation, loss, and reunification. *Advances in Child and Family Policy and Practice,* Monograph of Division 27 of the American Psychological Association. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International.
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Peer-reviewed book chapters (* = graduate or undergraduate student is a co-author)

108. **Poehlmann, J.** (2010). Attachment relationships in infants and children of incarcerated parents. In J. M. Eddy & J. Poehlmann (Eds.), *Children of Incarcerated Parents: A Handbook for Researchers and Practitioners*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press.
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110. **Poehlmann, J.,** & Eddy, J. M. (2010). Children of incarcerated parents: A research and intervention agenda. In J. M. Eddy & J. Poehlmann (Eds.), *Children of Incarcerated Parents: A Handbook for Researchers and Practitioners*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press.
111. **Poehlmann, J.**, & Shlafer, R. J. (2014). Perinatal experiences of low-income and incarcerated pregnant women. In A. Wenzel (Ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Perinatal Psychology*. NY: Oxford University Press. DOI: 10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199778072.013.00
112. **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** & Arditti, J. A. (2018). *Developmental and family perspectives on incarcerated parents*. In C. Wildeman, A. Haskins, & J. Poehlmann-Tynan (Eds), *When parents are incarcerated: Interdisciplinary research and interventions to support children*. Urie Bronfenbrenner Center for Translational Research Series. Washington, D.C: American Psychological Association.
113. ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Cuthrell, H., Weymouth, L., & Burnson, C. (2018). *Incarcerated parents*. *APA Handbook of Contemporary Family Psychology*, Volume 2. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.
114. ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Burnson, C., Weymouth, L., & Runion, H. (2018). *Children with incarcerated parents.* Chapter 33 in *The Oxford Handbook of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*. Oxford University Press.
115. Shah, P. E., Browne, J., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J**. (2018). *Prematurity: Identifying risks and promoting resilience*, pp. 203-218. In C. Zeanah (Ed.), *Handbook of Infant Mental Health*, 4th edition. New York: Guilford Press.
116. ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** & Pritzl, K. (2019). Parent-child visits when parents are incarcerated in prison or jail. In JM Eddy & J Poehlmann-Tynan (Eds), *Handbook on Children with Incarcerated Parents*, 2nd edition. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International.
117. ***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Sugrue, E., Duron, J., Ciro, D., & Messex, A. (2019). *Separation and detention of parents and children at the border: Lessons from impacts of parental incarceration on children and families.* In JM Eddy & J Poehlmann-Tynan (Eds), *Handbook on Children with Incarcerated Parents*, 2nd edition. New York: Springer International Press.
118. **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** & Eddy, J.M. (2019). *A research and intervention agenda for children with incarcerated parents and their families.* In JM Eddy & J Poehlmann-Tynan (Eds), *Handbook on Children with Incarcerated Parents*, 2nd edition. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International.
119. **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** & Dallaire, D.H. (2021). Incarcerated mothers and their children: Implications for policy and practice. In J Poehlmann-Tynan & DH Dallaire (Eds), Children with incarcerated mothers: Separation, loss, and

reunification. *Advances in Child and Family Policy and Practice,* Monograph of Division 27 of the American Psychological Association. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International.

120. Dallaire, D.H., & **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (2021). Introduction to Incarcerated mothers and their children. In J Poehlmann-Tynan & DH Dallaire (Eds), Children with incarcerated mothers: Separation, loss, and reunification. *Advances in Child and Family Policy and Practice,* Monograph of Division 27 of the American Psychological Association. Cham, Switzerland: Springer International.
121. *Kerr, M. L., Charles, P., Massoglia, M., Jensen, S.,Wirth, J., Fanning, K., Holden, K., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (2022). Development and implementation of an attachment-based intervention to enhance visits between children and their incarcerated parents. In: Krysik, J., Rodriguez, N. (eds), *Children of Incarcerated Parents: From Understanding to Impact.* Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-84713-5_7
122. **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.** (2022). Parental incarceration and young children's development: Pathways to resilience. In J. E. Glick, V. King, & S. M. McHale (Eds.), *Parent-child separation: Causes, consequences, and pathways to resilience* (pp. 87–107). Springer Nature Switzerland AG. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-87759-0_4
123. Spinelli, M., **Poehlmann, J**., & Shah, P. E. (2025). Preterm birth: Implications for the family system and child and adolescent health and well-being. In P. E. Shah & M. H. Bornstein (Eds.), *APA handbook of pediatric psychology, developmental-behavioral pediatrics, and developmental science: Pediatric psychology and developmental-behavioral pediatrics: Clinical applications of developmental science* (pp. 393–420). American Psychological Association. https://doi.org/10.1037/0000414-017
124. **Poehlmann, J.** (2025). Reflections on mentoring children with incarcerated parents. In J.M. Eddy and K.P. Haggerty (Eds.), *Handbook of Professional Youth Mentoring* (pp. 503-505). Cham, Switzerland: Springer Nature.
125. **Poehlmann, J**., Gannon, B., Shlafer, R., Johnson, E. I., and HEALthy Brain and Child Development Transitions in Care Workgroup. (2026). Formal and informal transitions in the care of U.S. children: Research to inform policy and practice. In TJ McMahon (Ed.) *Child Well-Being and Child Development: A Systems Perspective on Science, Policy, and Practice.* APA Division 37 book series titled Advances in Child and Family Policy and Practice., Accepted for publication.

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

126. *Abouzeid, N., Pritzl, K., Lupu, P., Johnson, E.I., Oneil, M., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2026). Engaging fatherhood during incarceration: Profiles of engagement and child contact over time. Submitted to *Family Relations*, September 2025; revised and resubmitted, January 2026.
127. +Fanning, K., & **Poehlmann, J**. (2026). Family homelessness and parental incarceration: Comparative case study of risks and protective factors. Submitted to *Children and Society*, February 2026.
128. *+Anandha Krishnan, C., Pritzl, K., Kahya, O., Luo, J., Fanning, K., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2026). Child-friendly visits with incarcerated mothers. Submitted to *Child and Family Social Work*, January 2026.
129. *Luo, J., Anandha Krishnan, C., Bowen, G., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2026). Resilience in preterm children at school age? A variable-focused analysis linking maternal mental health and parenting stress to child outcomes. Submitted to *Infant Mental Health Journal: Infancy and Early Childhood*, December, 2025.
130. *Chan-Zlatopolsky, K., Spinelli, M., Riser, Q., Luo, J., **Poehlmann, J.,** Weeks, H.M., Kaciroti, N., & Shah, P.E. (2026). Early ACEs and kindergarten self-regulation and academic outcomes in a nationally representative U.S. sample. To be submitted to *Infant Mental Health Journal*.
131. *Luo, J., Smith, B.A., Denson, J., Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2026). Prenatal adversities and positive experiences and longitudinal associations with early parent-infant relationships and temperament.
132. *Luo, J., Fanning, K., Shah, P.E., Spinelli, M., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2026). Fear, uncertainty, and hope: Mothers' narrative recollections of their experiences giving birth to extremely preterm or late preterm infants.
133. *Shah, L., Planalp, B., McDonald, R., Regner, C. J., Atluru, S., Alexander, A. L., **Poehlmann, J.,** & Dean, D., (2026). Associations of prenatal cannabis exposure and neonatal brain development in the HBCD Cohort. https://doi.org/10.64898/2026.03.02.26347436
134. *Zhang, J., Wang, S., Dallaire, D. H., Flynn, C., & **Poehlmann, J.** (2026). Experiences and impacts of parent-child contact during parental incarceration: An international scoping review. Registered in Open Science Framework **10.17605/OSF.IO/BU9ME**

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

135. **Poehlmann, 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
136. *Jensen, S., Pritzl, K., Charles, P., Kerr, M., & **Poehlmann, 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

137. **Poehlmann, 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.

138. Muentner, L., & **Poehlmann-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/

139. Jones Harden, B., Berger, L.K., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** & Malecki, K. (April, 2020). *Recruitment and retention of underserved, hard-to-reach population*s. White paper prepared for the NIH HEALthy Brain and Child Development team.

140. Grendziak, A., **Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Fanning, K., Pritzl, K., & Lavender, A. (2019). *Program Evaluation Report: Hometown Heroes' Camp Reunite*, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

141. ***Poehlmann-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.

142. ***Poehlmann-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

143. 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

144. Sesame Workshop. (2013). Little children, big challenges: Incarceration. https://sesamestreetincommunities.org/topics/incarceration

145. **Poehlmann, J.** (2012). *Jail-Prison Observation Checklist.* Unpublished manuscript, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

146. Dallaire, D. H., Loper, A. B., & **Poehlmann, 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

147. ***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.

148. **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).

149. ***Poehlmann, J.,** Brintnall-Peterson, M., Shlafer, 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.

150. **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. (June, 2026). *A holistic vision of inclusion for children with incarcerated parents: Different paths towards a single goal*. Keynote address at the Children of Prisoners Europe Annual Conference, hosted by Bambinisenzasbarre, Milano, Italia, European Union.

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)

*Pritzl, K., & **Poehlmann, J.** (October, 2026). *A global perspective on supporting incarcerated parents and their children: From co-residence in prison to child-friendly visits in jail.* Symposium accepted to present at the Biennial Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Toronto, Canada. (Other presenters in the symposium: Dharmamer, S. (India); Farmand, H. (Iran); Copp, M. (Canada); Shlafer, R. (USA).

Fanning, K., Dean, D., & **Poehlmann, J.** (October, 2026). *Prenatal maternal housing strain and newborn cerebral white matter volumes.* Paper accepted to the Biennial Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Toronto, Canada.

*Libersky, E., Merkel, C., **Poehlmann, J**., & Kaushanskaya, M. (April, 2026). *Which words when: Predicting vocabulary acquisition in children born preterm*. Poster submitted to the conference of the Cognitive Development Society, Montreal, Canada.

*Luo, J., Fanning, K., Shah, P.E., Spinelli, M., & **Poehlmann, J.** (October, 2026). *Fear, uncertainty, and hope: Exploring mothers' narrative recollections of their extremely preterm birth experience.* Poster accepted to the Biennial Congress of the World Association for Infant Mental Health, Toronto, Canada.

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 for 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 for 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 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)

***Poehlmann, J.**, Pritzl, K., Hoekstra, A., Charles, P., Anandha Krishnan, C., & Shlafer, R. (November, 2026). *Children visiting their incarcerated parents*. Part of symposium submitted to the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

*Pritzl, K., Charles, P., Anandha Krishnan, C., Geyik, A., & **Poehlmann, J.** (April, 2026). *"The happiness outweighs the sadness": Families' emotional experiences of child-friendly visits in jail.* Submitted to the annual National Conference on Children of Incarcerated Parents, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.

Kahya, O., Shaver, E., & **Poehlmann, J.** (April, 2026). *Educator perspectives on justice-impacted children*. Submitted to the annual National Conference on Children of Incarcerated Parents, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.

Shah, P., **Poehlmann, J.**, Spinelli, M., & Kaciroti, N. (April, 2026). *Main and interactive effects of gestational age categories and early childhood aces on academic achievement and effortful control at kindergarten: Test of the cumulative risk hypothesis.* Submitted to the conference of the Pediatric Academic Societies, Boston, Massachusetts.

*Shah, L., Planalp, E., **Poehlmann, J.,** & Dean, D. (April, 2026). *Prenatal risk for THC use, not exposure alone, predicts neonatal brain development*. Submitted to the conference of the Pediatric Academic Societies, Boston, Massachusetts.

***Poehlmann, 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 presented at the annual

conference of the National Conference on Family Relations, Baltimore, Maryland.

*Anandha Krishnan, C., Luo, J., Fanning, K., Kahya, O., Pritzl, K., & **Poehlmann, J.** (November, 2025). Child-friendly visits with incarcerated mothers. Presented at the 2025 Annual Conference of the National Council on Family Relations, Baltimore, Maryland.

*Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Geyik, A., Kahya, O., Hoekstra, A., Charles, P., & **Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, J.** (August, 2025). *Cumulative prenatal adversities, infant temperament, and parent-infant relationships.* Presented at the annual convention of the American Psychological Association, Denver, Colorado.

*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.

*Hansen, E., **Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, 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.

Poehlmann, 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.

***Poehlmann, J**., Bolt, D., Pritzl, K., Anandha Krishnan, C., Luo, J., Shlafer, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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.

Poehlmann, J. (April, 2024). *Child-friendly visits in corrections environments*. Presented at the annual National Children of Incarcerated Parents conference, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona.

Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., & Ylizaliturri, 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 Resarch 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.

***Poehlmann-Tynan, J.,** Yeary, J., Fanning, K., Walsh, K., Horowitz, J., Saucedo, M., Williams, D., Asher, A., & Lavender, A. (2019). *"Here and There": Helping infants and toddlers cope with parental separation*. Poster presented at the annual ZERO TO THREE national conference in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

*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., & **Poehlmann-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.

***Poehlmann-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 Famly Relations, Vancouver, Canada.

***Poehlmann-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., & **Poehlmann-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., & **Poehlmann-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., & **Poehlmann-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., **Poehlmann-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, **Poehlmann-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., **Poehlmann-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., & **Poehlmann-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.

***Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., **Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, 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., & **Poehlmann, 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
10/15/2021-06/30/2027
$6,547,270
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*. (co-Is Charles, P., Shlafer, R., & Fanning, K.)
R03DA067665
National Institutes of Health
12/01/2026-11/30/2028
$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.

Poehlmann-Tynan, J., & Dean, Douglas III, mPIs. *HBCD (Healthy Brain and Child Development) Study, site 24*.
6U01DA055370
National Institute on Drug Abuse
07/01/2026-06/30/2027
$2,136,000

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.

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-OJJDP-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 Relationship*s
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-Spring 2026, 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 Families / 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

Spring 2026, 7 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 new graduate seminar HDFS 766 "*Incarceration and Families*" to teach in the Spring 2026 semester. Presents an interdisciplinary approach to families and incarceration. Key issues include how mass incarceration results from and contributes to inequality; structural issues related to poverty, race, discrimination, and stigma; interfacing with systems such as child welfare; trauma; infants born to incarcerated mothers and prison nurseries; contact between children and their incarcerated parents; flourishing; reentry and the family; and interventions available to assist affected families. We will also cover international issues if there is time and interest. Students have the opportunity to visit a prison and a jail and talk with currently incarcerated parents.

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. First taught in Fall 2024.

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, Spring 2026)
Jenny Luo (entered Ph.D. program in August 2024)
Caitlin Witherow (entered Ph.D. program in August 2026)
Eunice Bedoe (entered Ph.D. program in August 2026)

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*

Ari Brouwer (doctoral dissertation defense, 5/26)

Dissertation title: *Religious and spiritual experiences (rses) and psychopathology: Three theory-driven, targeted, qualitative analyses of first-person rse reports*

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

Aybuke Geyik, Ph.D., Design Studies
Yan Yi, Ph.D., Educational Psychology
Lillian Xu, Ph.D., Psychology
Jaime Goldberg, Ph.D./MSW, Social Work
Rachel Reynders, Ph.D./MSW, Social Work
Joyce Albrecht, Ph.D., Criminology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Completed

Jessica Reid, Ph.D., Family Relations & Human Development, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada
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 Mercede 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)
Wongeun 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, Türkiye, 2025
Kerrie Fanning, 2025-2027
Elizabeth Shaver, 2025-2027
Joyce Albrecht, Belgium, 2027

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 2027: 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, (2024). *An Examination of the HEALthy Brain and Child Devolvement (HBCD) Study: The Goals and Methods of the Largest Longitudinal Study of Early Brain and Child Development in the United States*
- Wadhawani, A., Blas, M., Ostrenga, A., & Notch, S. (2025). *Opioid and Marijuana Exposure to Young Children: Implications for Pediatric Health and Underdevelopment*

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 Ylizaliturri Fernandez, 2022-2023 Honors Thesis
- Ana Michelle Guerrero-Rivera, 2024-2025 McNair Scholars Program
- Moises Heranandez, 2025-2026 Honors Thesis

SERVICE AND OUTREACH

To the Public

Consultation

2025 Consultation, Public Justice, Oakland, California re: legal cases re: children with an incarcerated parent
Amicus Curiae letter to California Supreme Court re: In Support of Petition for Review in *In re: Rudolph Torres*, 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 Paison, 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, Mediational 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

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 and 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). I also served as an expert witness in Sauk County Family Court, Wisconsin.

Current cases in which I am serving as an expert witness are *E.L and D.L. et al. v. Adams County Sheriff Gene Claps et al.* CASE 2025CV31422 (17th Judicial District, Adams County District Court, Colorado), *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. Poehlmann, J., & Massoglia, M. (December, 2013). *Incarceration, poverty, and the family*. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

2017: Podcast. Poehlmann-Tynan, J. *Attachment in young children with incarcerated fathers*. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

2019: Webinar. Poehlmann-Tynan, J. *Engaging with incarcerated parents*. Coalition for Children, Youth, and Families, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

2021: Webinar. Poehlmann-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., Poehlmann-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. Poehlmann, 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. Poehlmann, 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. Poehlmann, J. (August, 2022). *Children with incarcerated parents*. Wisconsin Public Television.

2022: Webinar. Poehlmann, 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

Poehlmann, J. (May, 2026). *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.

Fanning, K., Doug, D., & Poehlmann, J. (April, 2026). *Prenatal maternal housing strain and newborn cerebral white matter volumes*. Wisconsin Maternal and Child Mental Health Conference, Wisconsin Dells, WI, United States.

Poehlmann, J., Ossorio, P., & Arnaud, K. (November, 2025). *Justice-involved substudy in the HEALthy Brain and Child Development Study*. Online presentation to the HBCD Consortium.

Poehlmann, 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.

Poehlmann, 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., Poehlmann, J., Davis, R., Ylizaliturri 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.

Poehlmann, J. (December, 2023). *Children with incarcerated parents: Risk factors and supports for reunification*. Entrelazando Familias Desde la Cárcel. The Landmark, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Poehlmann, 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.

Poehlmann, 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.

Poehlmann, 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, David Pate)
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
Nancy Loucks, PhD OBE Visiting Professor, Centre for Law, Crime & Justice, University of Strathclyde; Global Prisoners' Families Research Group, Centre for Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Oxford; Emeritus Chair, International Coalition for Children with Incarcerated Parents (INCCIP); Secretary General, Children of Prisoners Europe (COPE); Chief Executive, Families Outside, Scotland May 2026
SoHE Representative to UW-Madison Curriculum Committee, 2018-2023
UW-Madison Social Sciences Divisional Committee, 2025-2028 (elected)
- 2026-2027, Vice Chair of Social Sciences Divisional Committee
- 2027-2028, Chair of Social Sciences Divisional Committee

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, 2024-present
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, 2025
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, 2006-2026
Associate Editor, 2026-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

- Reviewer for World Association for Infant Mental Health 2026 bienneial conference, Contexts of Risk panel, 2024 and 2026
- 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 Höltge, 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
- https://www.9news.com/article/news/investigations/lawsuit-accuses-adams-county-of-profiting-off-inmates/73-7456b640-d8c8-4082-bbab-eaf30705dcca
- https://www.westminsterwindow.com/news/courts-crime/article_1169e79e-8cc0-582a-b887-516509f17f54.html
- https://civilrightscorps.org/case/el-v-claps-right2hug-adamscounty/

EXHIBIT F

EXPERT REPORT AND DECLARATION OF VINCENT N. SCHIRALDI, MSW

1. 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 access to contact visitation as well as free phone calls and, in some sections of the facilities, video calls.
4. From 2023 until 2025, I was Secretary of Maryland's Department of Juvenile Services, operating 8 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 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 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 at Columbia University as a Senior Fellow 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 from 1988 to 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 ten 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 commission member in California, and my professional training in formulating these opinions. In addition, counsel provided me with contracts between Solano County and telecommunications providers as well as revenue sheets for Solano County's Inmate Welfare Fund for 2020 to 2025 that I reviewed and discuss in paragraphs 122 through 125 below.
14. In the past four years, I have served as an expert witness in *E.L. v. Adams County Sheriff Gene Claps*, Case No. 2025CV31717 (Colo. Dist. Ct., Oct. 28, 2025), *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, 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 into jails 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 contact visitation ceases.
21. Contact visitation can help reduce in-custody incidents and violence, sick calls by staff and inmates, and uses of force and punitive segregation and as such can largely pay for itself in reduced costs.
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?

24. **Answer:** An industry standard is a set of criteria relating to the industry's standard functioning and the carrying out of its operations. It is the generally accepted requirements followed by members of an industry, in this case, corrections.[1]
25. The American Correctional Association and American Bar Association promulgated the leading set of standards that practitioners in the corrections field consider trusted sources. Each was developed after significant consultation with practitioners in the field and

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1 *See, e.g.*, the U.S. Dep't of Energy, definition of "industry standard," https://www.directives.doe.gov/terms_definitions/industry-standard.

practitioners rely on them, in large part, for that reason. The American Correctional Association describes the purpose of its standards as "to enhance correctional practices for the benefit of inmates, staff, administrators, and the public."[2] Likewise, the American Bar Association promulgated its *Standards for Criminal Justice – Treatment of Prisoners* "in order to help the nation's criminal justice policy-makers, correctional administrators, legislators, judges, and advocates protect prisoner's rights while promoting the safety, humaneness, and effectiveness of our correctional facilities."[3]

26. By these definitions of the word "standard" – a set of criteria that is simultaneously aspirational and feasible – it is widely recognized nationally and in California corrections 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.

27. In recognition that in-person, contact 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:[4]

    (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."[5]

    (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."[6]

    (c) "Special visits are provided."[7]

    (d) "Visitors identify themselves and register on entry into the facility. The circumstances under which visitors are searched are described in writing."[8]

    (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."[9]

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2 American Correctional Association, *Performance - Based Standards Committee*, https://www.aca.org/standards/standards-and-committees.

3 ABA, ABA Standards for Criminal Justice: Treatment of Prisoners 1 (3d ed. 2011),

https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publications/criminal_justice_standards/treatment_of_prisoners.pdf

4 ACA, Performance-Based Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities § 5B (5th ed. 2023) (Performance Standard: Family and Community Ties).

5 *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-01.

6 *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-02.

7 *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-03.

8 *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-04.

9 *Id.* § 5-ALDF-5B-02 (emphasis added).

28. In 2016, delegates to the American Correctional Association unanimously ratified a new standard affirming that video communication should not replace in-person visitation. Standard 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 . . . "[10]
29. 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 . . . ."[11]
30. 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;"[12]

    (b) "[R]easonable visiting hours that are convenient and suitable for visitors, including time on the weekends, evenings, and holidays;"[13]

    (c) "[P]olicies and programs that facilitate healthy interactions between prisoners and their families, including their minor children," absent individualized determinations to the contrary;[14]

    (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;"[15]

    (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

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10 *Id.* § 5-ALDF-2F-16 (Performance Standard: Special Management Inmates) (emphasis added).

11 ABA, *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.

12 *Id.*, § 23-8.5(b)(i).

13 *Id.* § 23-8.5(b)(ii).

14 *Id.* § 23-8.5(b)(iii), (c).

15 *Id.* § 23-8.5(c).

those afforded convicted prisoners, subject only to reasonable institutional restrictions and physical plant constraints;"[16]

(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 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;"[17] 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."[18]

31. 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."

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16 *Id.* § 23-8.5(d).

17 *Id.* § 23-8.5(e).

18 *Id.* (emphasis added).

32. 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 visitation for inmates. In subsection "f", it 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."

33. 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 and observed first-hand how 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 workers 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 group's reentry back home.
34. 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. A key concern of the women and those advocating on their behalf was access to in-person 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 and kept in frequent touch with the women who we had moved to assure that things were going smoothly.
35. 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."[19] 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

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19 Annie E. Casey Found., Juvenile Detention Facility Assessment: Standards Instrument 127 (2014), https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-juvenile detentionfacilityassessment-2014.pdf.

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."

36. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, which houses persons who have committed the state's most serious felonies, likewise encourages in-person contact visitation. Their policy entitled "Allowable Contact During Visitation," promulgated "in an effort to continue to work toward fully returning to pre COVID-19 visiting operations," lays out their careful balancing of the importance of contact visits with care to prevent the spread of disease:

> "The following contact/touching will be allowed pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 15, Section 3175:"
>
> - "At the beginning and end of each visit, incarcerated persons and their visitors may briefly embrace and kiss."
> - "Incarcerated persons and their visitors may hold hands during the visit."
> - "An incarcerated person may hold their minor children."
> - "Incarcerated persons may also hold minor children accompanied by an adult they are visiting."
> - "No other bodily contact shall be permitted."[20]

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20 CDCR, *Update to Allowable Physical Contact During Visiting*, https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/covid19/update-to-allowable-physical-contact-during-visiting/.

37. The CDCR visitation rules are especially relevant given that, under Assembly Bill 109 (Public Safety Realignment, 2011), many individuals serving state prison sentences are now housed in county jails instead of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Cal. Penal Code § 17.5; § 1170(h)).[21] There is no evidence that, in enacting AB 109 and realigning certain populations of inmates to local facilities, the legislature intended to create the inequity of denying those former state inmates access to the kind of in-person visitation they would have if they were imprisoned in a CDCR facility.
38. Similarly, prior to its closure in 2023, youth adjudicated for more serious offenses in California could be placed in California's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). To assure the rights of confined children, the state enacted Welfare and Institutions Code § 224.71, granting youth in juvenile facilities the right "[t]o maintain frequent and continuing contact with parents, guardians, siblings, children, and extended family members, through visits, telephone calls, and mail. Youth may be provided with access to computer technology and the internet for maintaining relationships with family as an alternative, but not as a replacement for, in-person visiting."
39. As the global pandemic waned, DJJ began to reopen contact visitation for youth in their care and their families which had been temporarily suspended. An April 16, 2021, article entitled "Family Visits Resume at DJJ,"[22] (*see* **Appendix A**) the Division's publication, *DJJ News Briefs,* describes the importance of reinstating contact visitation in California's youth corrections system:

> In person visitation resumed at DJJ facilities on April 10, 2021, after more than a one-year suspension of visitation due to the global pandemic. Heartwarming reunions, complete with hugs, occurred in four three-hour sessions held during the weekend, featuring new COVID-19 precautions. For example, all tables, chairs, doorknobs, counters, and other "high touch" surfaces are cleaned and disinfected at the beginning and end of visiting hours, and in between visitors…
>
> "We understand it will be difficult to maintain distance but we hope all will understand this is necessary for the safety of the youth community, staff, and the visiting families," said DJJ Director Heather Bowlds. "We recognize the value of visitation and the importance of maintaining family and community ties. We have worked with medical and public health experts to develop an approach for reopening visiting with COVID-19 precautions."

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21 Sacramento County Community Corrections Partnership, 2022–23 Assembly Bill 109 Annual Plan Update 14–15 (2022), https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Sacramento-Updated-Annual-Plan-22-23.pdf (reporting that the average length of stay for AB 109 releasees in 2021 was 132 days—nearly three times the length of all releasees (48 days)—and that the longest AB 109 sentence was 13 years since AB 109 Realignment legislation was enacted).

22 CDCR, *DJJ News Briefs, Vol. 16, April 16, 2021,* Division of Juvenile Justice (Apr. 16, 2021), https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/juvenile-justice/2021/04/16/djj-news-briefs-vol-16-april-16-2021/.

40. According to Michael Minor,[23] former Director of DJJ from 2012 to 2016, youth in his department's custody were allowed to hug visitors at the beginning and end of contact visits and, depending on individual facilities' practices, sometimes were allowed to hold hands for the duration of their visits. Director Minor believed that this helped not only with reintegration when young people returned home, but also improved their behavior while in custody. He recalled the pride youth and parents would have at family visits when staff interacted with them and informed them of their child's progress. He felt that contraband introduction was kept to a minimum in such contact visits by establishing a "tone" or culture of visitation rooms as "safe spaces" into which families normatively did not bring contraband. Creating a positive "milieu" both improved the visitation experience and cut down on contraband.
41. Since youth are no longer confined at DJJ facilities since its closure in 2023 and confined youth are now housed in local county facilities, Assembly Bill 1646 – the "Hug Act" – was introduced this year to extend contact visits to youth housed in county facilities. A non-exhaustive list of counties in California – ranging from rural, to suburban, to urban counties - that allow contact visits for youth in their custody includes Alameda, Fresno, Kern, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Tuolumne, Ventura, and Yolo Counties.[24]
42. Within the last several months, I have conducted internet searches[25] on jail facilities in several jurisdictions throughout the United States with various jail capacities and populations in jurisdictions of various capacities and populations that allow and encourage contact visitation. This analysis reveals that a range of large and small, urban, suburban, and rural jurisdictions with large and small jails are capable of accommodating and encouraging contact visitation.
43. Solano County, California has a resident population of approximately 450,000 people. Its jails have a combined capacity of 1,435 inmates and in the first quarter of 2024, they held a combined 531 inmates.[26]
44. Orange County, New York has a resident population of approximately 412,000 people. Orange County's jail allows contact visits in its jail with a capacity of 802 inmates and an inmate population of 352 people in the first quarter of 2024.[27]
45. The Dutchess County, New York Jail allows contact visitation. Its jail has a capacity of 294 inmates with a population of 190 inmates as of the first quarter of 2024.[28] Dutchess County has a resident population of 300,000.

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23 Interview of Michael Minor, Former Director of DJJ, by Vincent Schiraldi (Feb. 27, 2026).

24 Provided on February 10, 2026 by the California Office of Youth and Community Restoration in response to a request for information by the author.

25 In the case of Cook County, IL and Columbia County, NY, I also contacted jail personnel to obtain information.

26 Vera Institute of Justice, *Incarceration Trends* (Updated February 9, 2026), https://trends.vera.org/state/CA/county/solano_county.

27 Vera Institute of Justice, *Incarceration Trends* (Updated February 9, 2026), https://trends.vera.org/state/NY/county/orange_county.

28 Vera Institute of Justice, *Incarceration Trends* (Updated February 9, 2026), https://trends.vera.org/state/NY/county/dutchess_county.

46. Middlesex County, Massachusetts allows contact visitation in its 1464-person jail. The jail has a population of 656 inmates as of the first quarter of 2024.[29] Middlesex has a resident population of 1.6 million people.
47. Plymouth County, Massachusetts has a population of approximately 535,000 residents. Its jail has a capacity of 1,134 people and had an inmate population of 619 people in the first quarter of 2024.[30] Plymouth County's jail permits contact visitation.
48. The Columbia County, New York Jail allows contact visitation. It has a jail with a capacity of 135 inmates with a population of 37 inmates as of the first quarter of 2024.[31] Columbia County's population is approximately 60,000 residents.
49. In 2016, the Columbia County Sheriff's Office launched their Enhanced Child Visitation Program. They found that:

> "Children with an incarcerated parent can experience negative effects on their mental health and development, such as an increased risk of depression and anxiety, poor academic performance, stigma, and emotional and economic insecurity. A child's separation from their parent during incarceration also can disrupt a child's attachment, especially if the parent and child have a close relationship or lived together before incarceration.
>
> "Detention facilities can be scary, overwhelming, and confusing for children, and an unwelcoming environment that may lessen the benefits of visitation. Youth and family visits with incarcerated family members can be inconsistent or uncomfortable. At the same time, incarcerated individuals who do not receive visits and sustained communication from their social circles can be more likely to recidivate."[32]

50. To address this problem and mitigate the trauma that children of incarcerated parents experience, the Columbia County Sheriff partnered with the Greater Hudson Initiative for Incarcerated Parents – a coalition of government and nonprofit partners – to create the Enhanced Child Visitation Program. The Program allows children ages 1-18 of parents who are incarcerated in Columbia's jail to have one hour enhanced visits with their children. These enhanced visits allow inmates to hug, read books, play games, and engage in other age-appropriate activities with their infants, children, and teens. Children can bring their homework or comfort items or use toys and comfort items provided by the jail. The Greater Hudson Promise Neighborhood, a non-profit organization that provides support and resources to individuals and families in the Greater Hudson area, prepares families for and facilitates the enhanced visits which a correctional officer oversees.

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29 Vera Institute of Justice, *Incarceration Trends* (Updated February 9, 2026), https://trends.vera.org/state/MA/county/middlesex_county.

30 Vera Institute of Justice, *Incarceration Trends* (Updated February 9, 2026), https://trends.vera.org/state/MA/county/plymouth_county.

31 Vera Institute of Justice, *Incarceration Trends* (Updated February 9, 2026), https://trends.vera.org/state/NY/county/columbia_county.

32 New York State, *Enhanced Child Visiting: Columbia County Sheriff's Office* (September 2025), https://knowledgebank.criminaljustice.ny.gov/enhanced-child-visiting-program.

51. I have also spoken with Columbia County Sheriff's Office Jail Administrator, Captain Patrick Delaney. Captain Delaney reported that no contraband has been introduced through the Enhanced Child Visitation since its inception in 2016.
52. Cook County (Chicago), Illinois operates a jail system about as different as can be from rural Columbia County and allows contact visitation in its jail. Cook's jail housed 4,788 people as of the first quarter of 2024 in a jail with a capacity of 9,075 inmates.[33] Cook County has a resident population of 5.2 million people.
53. Officials in Cook County partnered with the nonprofit Chicago Beyond, the Chicago Children's Museum, and the Center for Childhood Resilience at Lurie Children's Hospital "to create a model for family-friendly visitation that would allow for widespread use by all people detained in the correctional facility, increase family engagement, and garner staff buy-in."[34]
54. In order "to create greater connection between incarcerated individuals and their families," Cook officials created contact family visitation in a soft, caring family environment with enhanced activities (game playing, sharing snacks) overseen by non-uniformed correctional officers and programming staff with structured programming available during visits and calming rooms for families and inmates following visits. They conducted non-invasive and trauma-informed searches for families emphasizing humanistic interactions between staff and family members and inmates.
55. Participants in the Cook County Visitation Pilot described its impact as follows:

> "Seeing my kid and being able to have this opportunity motivates me to be a better dad." *Participating father*
>
> "The visit helped change how law enforcement relates to the community and combat the stigma and biases associated with law enforcement." *Cook County Sheriff's Office staff member*
>
> "Seeing the dads introduce one another to their families felt good. There was real community amongst the families." *Lurie Chidlren's Hospital staff member*[35]

56. This visitation model influenced the jail's visitation program which is now available to over 60,000 people who are admitted into Cook County's jail annually. Although the contact visitation program available to all people incarcerated looks different than the model, the Cook County Sheriff's Office also offers an enhanced contact visitation experience for select people incarcerated that entails all of the key features of the model visitation experience. Normal contact visitation allows families to engage with each other in unobstructed table conversations and activities while supervised by correctional staff

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33 Vera Institute of Justice, *Incarceration Trends* (Updated February 9, 2026), https://trends.vera.org/state/IL/county/cook_county.

34 The Square One Project, Executive Session on the Future of Justice Policy: A Call for New Criminal Justice Values 31 (2019), https://www.criminallegalnews.org/media/publications/The_Square_One_Project_Harm_Reduction_at_the_Center_of_Incarceration_2021.pdf.

35 Chicago Beyond, *Cook County Visitation Pilot* (2023), https://chicagobeyond.org/initiatives/justice/cook-county-visitation/.

trained on trauma-informed practices. The enhanced visitation experience, facilitated with community partners like Illinois Action for Children, allows families to share meals and engage in activities while the people incarcerated are dressed in casual clothing.

57. A recent article in Chicago's *South Side Weekly* magazine summarized the importance of contact visitation in the Cook County Jail:

> On Valentine's Day, Star spent twenty minutes talking to her fiancé across a long plastic table. As the visit came to an end, she finally got to do something she'd been waiting for the whole time: give her fiancé a big hug.
>
> "I've been coming up here for eight months now; it's a bit overwhelming still," Star said. "But once—at the end of the visit—once I'm able to hug my loved one, it make(s) me feel a whole lot better…It put a smile on my face, it relieves a little bit of stress until the next time."[36]

58. In my professional opinion, based upon the research and standards cited in this declaration, my experience in corrections, and my scan of other jail systems from large, medium, and small jurisdictions, contact visitation, in as family friendly and normalized an environment as possible, is feasible. Contact visits represent the standard for the field and help improve reentry outcomes and reduce in-custody 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? In what ways does in-person visitation affect staff safety and job satisfaction?

Answer: These three questions are inextricably tied to one another. In-person contact visitation improves inmate and staff morale. Contact visits improve inmates' 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.

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36 Micah Clark Moody & Harley Pomper, *Twenty Minutes and a Hug With Your Loved One*, South Side Weekly (Feb. 26, 2026), https://southsideweekly.com/twenty-minutes-and-a-hug-with-your-loved-one/.

59. I've repeatedly observed these outcomes in which visitation helps staff and inmates view one another as human beings rather than objects or, worse, enemies. The following is a vivid example of the positive impact of visitation on staff-inmate relations.
60. On Friday, June 18, 2021, I toured the George R. Vierno Center jail on Rikers Island in the early hours of the morning. That Sunday would mark the first major holiday I would be Commissioner of the City's Department of Correction - Father's Day.
61. 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 deeply disapproved of - and complained of literally feeling her blood pressure increasing. She was not only working a triple, 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.
62. She told me of a man on the unit the previous day who was set to get a visit by his daughter in advance of Father's Day. She said that he was anxious because visitation was sporadically being cancelled due to insufficient staff who were calling out sick during the pandemic.
63. 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.
64. 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 a 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 (as was often the case), when she arrived in the visitation area.
65. Finally, she 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.
66. 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. She escorted the man, he had his visit with his daughter, and there were no incidents on the unit.
67. 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.
68. This vignette, one of many I experienced in my short time as Commissioner, exemplified the interconnectedness with staff and inmate wellness, inmate behavior, and contact

visits. This woman told this story with pride that she had been able not only 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.

69. That is a prototypical example of two-way wellness, 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, toenail 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.
70. 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 by the non-profit Chicago Beyond - *Do I Have the Right to be Safe"*[37]- 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,[38] of the Cook County Jail in Chicago, IL. Dr. Tapia's father was also a state prisoner when she was a child, and she later married a correctional officer.[39] Chicago Beyond was the nonprofit organization that consulted with Cook County Jail Officials on the Visitation Pilot program discussed in paragraphs 46-50.
71. *Do I Have the Right to Feel Safe* concluded that there were five core tenets necessary to further "holistic safety" - 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."[40] 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."[41]

72. *Do I Have the Right to Feel Safe* intimately ties staff and inmate safety to wellness and both to meaningful in-person visitation:

> "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

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37 Dr. 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.

38 Timothy Williams, *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.

39 Executive Session on the Future of Justice Policy, Columbia University Justice Lab, *Square One Project*, https://justicelab.columbia.edu/squareone (Dr. Nneka Jones Tapia and the authors 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).

40 Dr. 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.

41 *Id.* at 38.

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."

73. 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."[42]
74. 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"[43] 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."
75. 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)[44] 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.[45] 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 benefits and could increase stress and frustration.[46] 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.

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42 Chicago Beyond, Holistic Safety Inventory 3 (2025), https://wp.chicagobeyond.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/HS-Inventory-for-Web-2025-02-03.pdf.

43 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.

44 Norman Holt & Donald Miller, Explorations in Inmate-Family Relationships (Cal. Dep't. of Corrections, 1972), https://www.prisonlegalnews.org/media/publications/holt_miller_prisoner_and_family_relationship_recidivism_study_1972.pdf.

45 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.

46 Léon Digard et al., Closing the Distance: The Impact of Video Visiting on Washington State Prisons (Vera Inst. of Just., 2017), https://vera-institute.files.svdcdn.com/production/downloads/publications/The-Impact-of-Video-Visits-on-Washington-State-Prisons.pdf?dm=1568745519.

76. 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, quoting Justin Jones, directory of Oklahoma Department of Corrections, "[t]he fact that people are maintaining contact with their family has a settling effect on them. It creates less misconduct. It creates a calmer yard."[47] 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.
77. During my time as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Correction, I witnessed another vivid example of the importance of visitation on inmate and staff morale and inmate behavior.
78. Violence was highest in Rikers Island jails' adolescent unit – nearly three times higher than it was in the remaining Rikers jails.[48] 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 in these model units 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.
79. 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.
80. 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.[49] 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.
81. 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.

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47 Vera Inst. of Just., Why Ask About Family? 4 (2011) ("The fact that people are maintaining contact with their family has a settling effect on them. It creates less misconduct. It creates a calmer yard."), https://www.vera.org/publications/families-as-partners.

48 Ginia Bellafante, *A Rare Glimmer of Hope at Rikers Island: Can It Last?*, N.Y. TIMES (Dec. 17, 2021), https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/17/nyregion/rikers-island-vincent-schiraldi.html.

49 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. One young man who was widely acknowledged as leading one of the more dangerous gangs in Rikers had a pregnant girlfriend at the time he entered jail 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 and had lost his contact visitation rights. As I was leaving the visitation room, 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 him 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 do not increase contraband in facilities; in fact there is evidence showing that contraband introduction *increases* at times when visitation ceases.

83. In my experience, family contact visitation does not meaningfully increase the presence of contraband in a facility because most contraband does not enter through family members and a "market" for contraband could not be sustained by contraband introduced through family visits alone.
84. One particular experience I had while running Washington, D.C.'s Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) illustrates this point. When I became Director of DYRS, drug availability was so widespread in the department's facilities that youth who tested negative for drugs in their system upon intake were testing positive for marijuana after 30 days in custody.
85. Based on interviews with staff and youth, we came to suspect that one particular staff member was the facility's drug "supplier." He was a "rover," working in different units if a staff member was on vacation or out sick. The units he worked in had flare ups of drug use when he worked in them.
86. We initially worked with the District's Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to surveil him, although the police were unable to find sufficient evidence for an arrest.
87. While MPD was conducting surveillance on him, we were simultaneously negotiating a staff drug testing protocol with our union. When we finalized that protocol, the suspect tested positive and his employment was terminated. 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 previously willing to inform on him (for fear of being labelled "snitches") confirmed to me that he had been selling drugs to the youth.
88. Available research demonstrates that eliminating in-person visitation does not meaningfully reduce the availability of contraband inside correctional facilities. In fact, evidence suggests the opposite.

89. When the Knox County[50] 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.[51] (See Figures I and II).

50 *Id.* (noting that Knox County, TN, with a population of 506,748, is similar in size to Solano County, CA, with a population of 455,101).

51 *Id.* (finding that the ban on in-person visits led to more violence in the jail, did not reduce contraband, and placed heavier burdens on staff).

FIGURE I

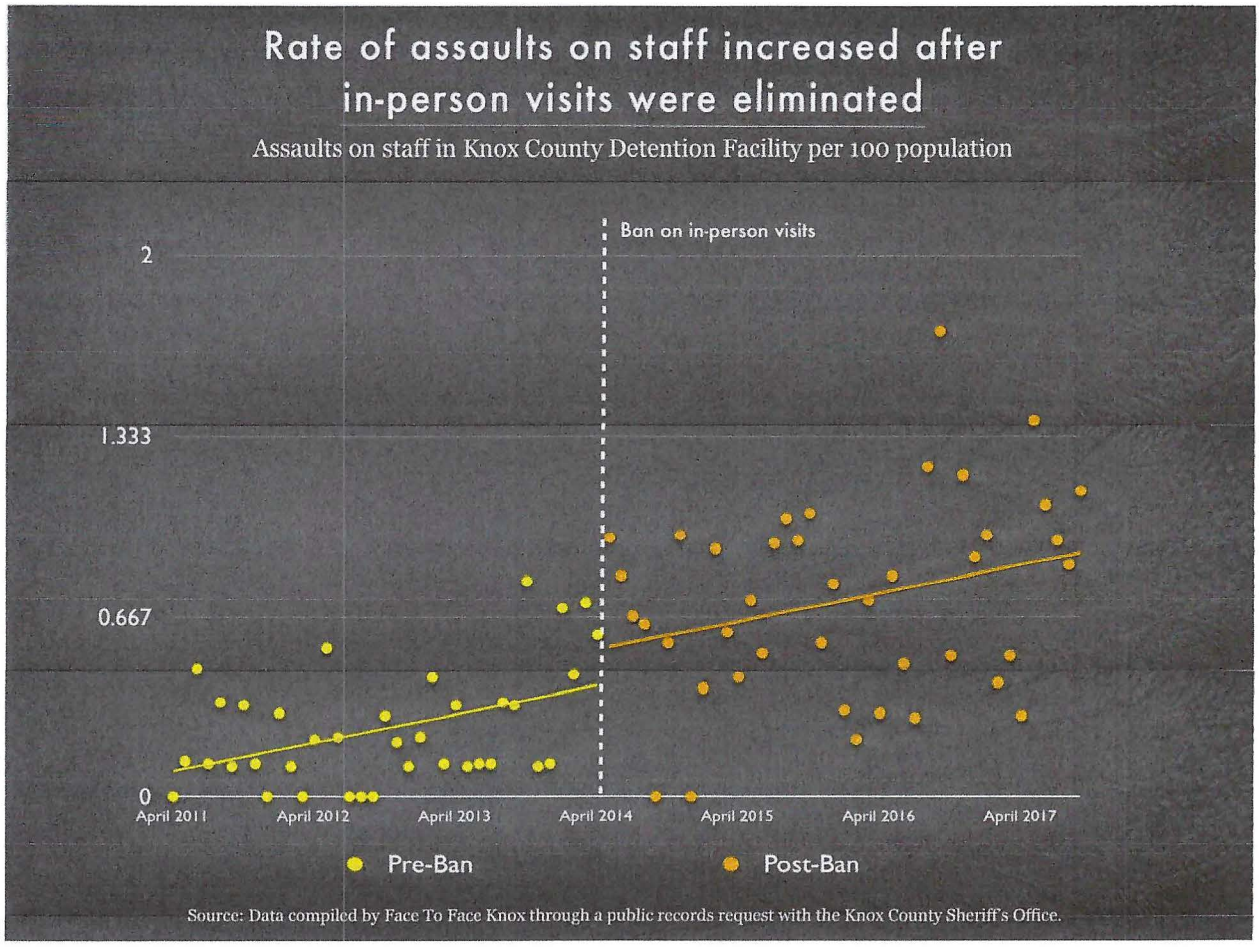
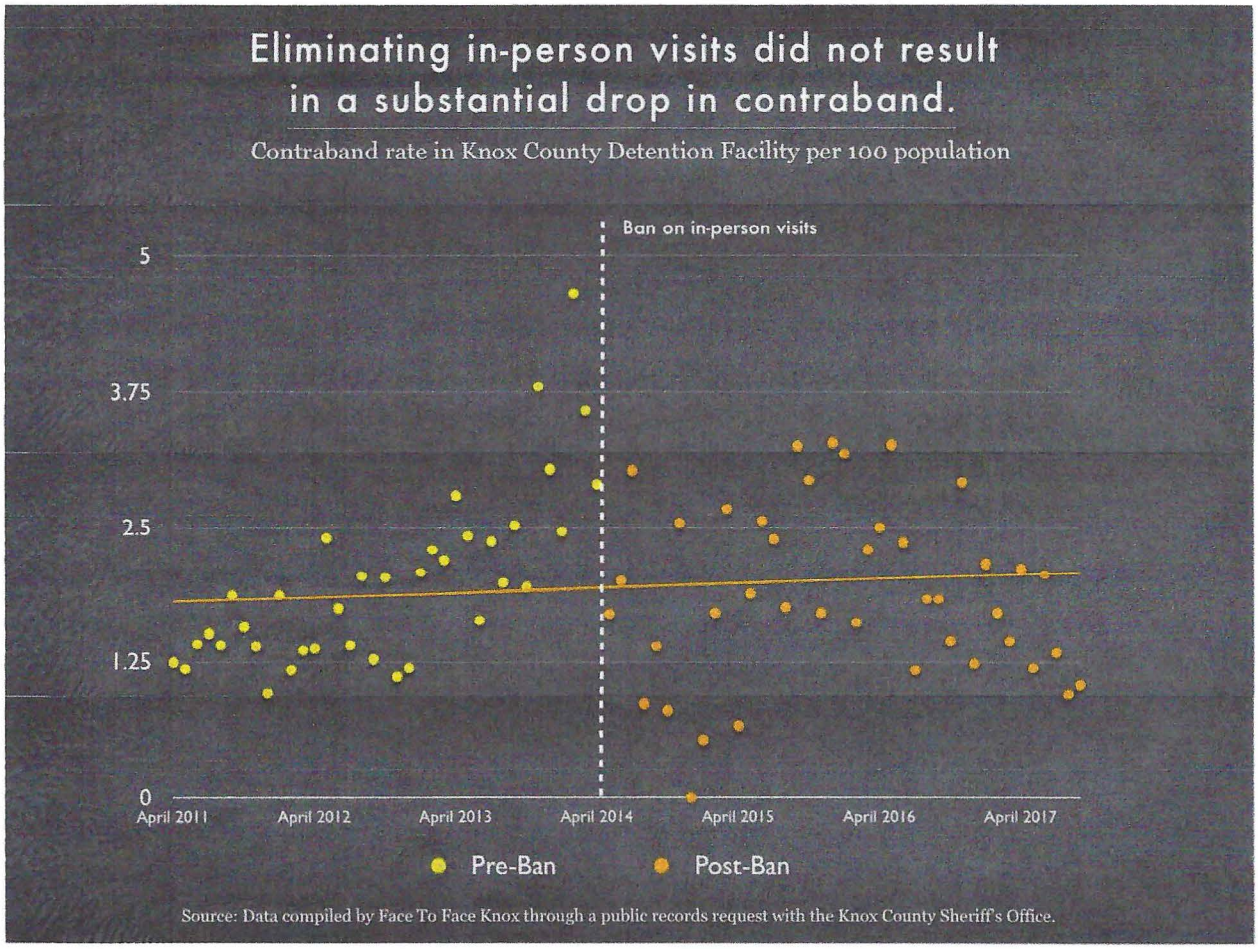

Rate of assaults on staff increased after in-person visits were eliminated
Assaults on staff in Knox County Detention Facility per 100 population
Ban on in-person visits
2
1.333
0.667
0
April 2011
April 2012
April 2013
April 2014
April 2015
April 2016
April 2017
Pre-Ban
Post-Ban
Source: Data compiled by Face To Face Knox through a public records request with the Knox County Sheriff's Office.

FIGURE II



90. 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. They found:

> "...[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..."
>
> "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."[52]

91. Data from the New York City Department of Correction analyzed in 2021 by THE CITY, an on-line 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," and 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."[53]

92. 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, 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.[54]

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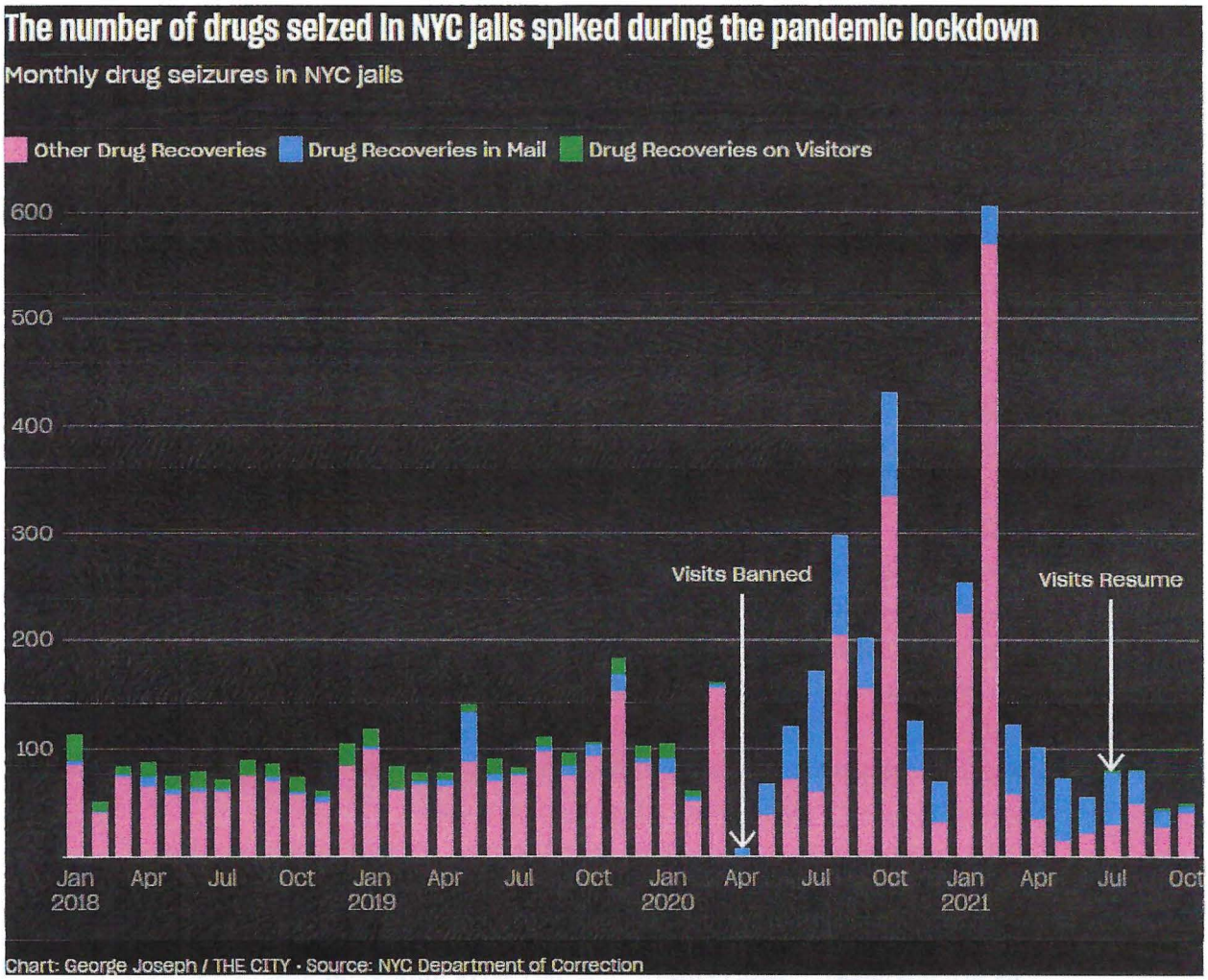
52 Keri Blakinger & Jolie McCullough, *Texas Prisons Stopped In-Person Visits and Limited Mail. Drugs Got in Anyway*, MARSHALL PROJECT (Mar. 29, 2021), https://www.themarshallproject.org/2021/03/29/texas-prisons-stopped-in-person-visits-and-limited-mail-drugs-got-in-anyway.

53 George Joseph & 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/.

54 THE CITY, https://www.thecity.nyc/ (ongoing coverage of contraband issues in New York City jails).

FIGURE III



93. In a 2024 report by the New York City Department of Investigation, 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."[55] 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."[56]
94. 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

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55 NYC Dep't. of Investigation, Contraband Smuggling in the City's Jails and Critical Recommendations for Improved Security Measures 2 (Nov. 20, 2024), https://www.nyc.gov/assets/doi/reports/pdf/2024/ContrabandRpt.11.20.2024.pdf.

56 Akela Lacy, *NYC Jails Want to Ban Physical Mail, Then Privatize Scanning of Digital Versions*, INTERCEPT (Jan. 23, 2023), https://theintercept.com/2023/01/23/nyc-jail-rikers-mail-surveillance-securus/

them liable to arrest and prosecution. Staff, 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.[57]

95. 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 - Capstone projects for Kennedy School graduate students - 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.
96. Blink's exhaustive literature review revealed that:
    - 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.
97. Blink also conducted interviews with officers, staff, and wardens, analyzed Department of Corrections internal data, and conducted a staff survey. More than half (51%) of those surveyed disagreed or strongly disagreed that employees appeared to be genuinely committed to the department's mission and less than a quarter agreed or strongly 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."[58]

98. 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.
99. These findings from news media and scholarly literature, combined with my experience, underscore that contraband is primarily introduced through other channels, rather than through family visitation, and that replacing contact visits with video calls undermines safety and security instead of enhancing it.[59]

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57 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).

58 *Id.*

(f) What effect do in-person visits have on a facility's budget, and other logistics?
Answer: In-person 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.

100. Jail systems spend considerable resources - in terms of staff time, money, and 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 that jail administrators spend on them dwarf the resources required to host contact visitation which, as noted above, help reduce incidents of misbehavior and violence and obviate some of those costs.

101. 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. Additionally, the decline in recidivism associated with contact visitation helps reduce jail populations and therefore, costs.

102. As Commissioner of New York City Correction during the pandemic, I oversaw the jail while contact visitation had been eliminated and was reestablished. 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 employed 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 the various staff deployed to respond to violence. Unfortunately, before we could implement those changes, the Omicron variant of COVID 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 contact visits can be accomplished without, on balance, increasing costs or staffing.

103. In 2019, to promote the importance of family-friendly, jail and prison policies including in-person visitation, the United States Bureau of Justice Assistance and National Institute of Corrections published "Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and

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59 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/.

Jails Reducing Barriers to Family Connections."[60] 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."

104. 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, in-person 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 evaluates provision of contacts visits as requiring "medium" level resources. It 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 clothing exchange closet in the facility's visitor lobby."
- "Information regarding supportive family and reentry services for the facility's visitor lobby."[61]

(g) 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?

Answer: No, alternative forms of communication like phone calls, letters, and video calls are not a substitute for contact visits but should instead be promoted to augment in-person visitation.

105. 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 visitation.

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60 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.

61 Bryce Peterson et al., Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and Jails: Reducing Barriers to Family Connections 11 (Bureau of Justice Assistance & Nat'l Inst. of Corr., 2019), https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/100531/model_practices_for_parents_in_prisons_and_jails_0.pdf.

106. Families and incarcerated people alike consistently say the same thing: nothing replaces sitting across from your loved one. Contact visitation builds connection, stability, and trust that help people succeed inside facilities and when they come home. That young man in our adolescent unit on Rikers Island cuddling with his son who I introduced in paragraph 78 could not have done so via Skype. Video and phone calls are useful tools, but they should only ever supplement, not replace, in-person contact.

107. Some of the guidance documents discussing the importance of using technology to supplement, but not replace, contact visits are collected below.

108. California Code of Regulations title 15, § 1062(a):

Each facility shall provide visiting facilities for incarcerated persons. "A visiting program… shall provide for… As many in-person visits and visitors as facility schedules, space, and number of personnel will allow." (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 1062(a) (2023))[62]

109. BSCC Final Statement of Reasons (2017):

"Based on stakeholder input, the broad consensus view is that video visitation is a valuable service that allows inmates to maintain family and community ties, but that it should be used to supplement rather than replace in-person visitation." (BSCC 2017)[63]

110. American Correctional Association (2016):

"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." (ACA 2016)[64]

111. 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)[65]

112. Annie E. Casey Foundation (2014):

"[Alternatives such as Skype or FaceTime] complement, but do not replace, in-person visitation opportunities." (Casey 2014)[66]

113. Cook County, IL Sheriff's Department (2026):

"Face-to-face contact is a vital part of preserving family bonds and supporting the well-being of those in custody. While video visits can supplement, they cannot replace the value of personal interaction. For this reason, we have chosen to continue in-person visits as part of our commitment to promoting humane and meaningful family connections."[67]

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62 Cal. Code Regs. tit. 15, § 1062(a) (2023).

63 BSCC, Title 15 and Title 24: Visiting, Promulgation of Regulations: Requesting Approval 3 (2017), https://www.bscc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Agenda-Item-G-Visitation-Title-15-24-02-07-2017.pdf.

64 American Correctional Association, Public Correctional Policy on Family-Friendly Communication and Visitation (2011).

65 ABA, ABA Standards for Criminal Justice: Treatment of Prisoners § 23-8.5 (3d ed. 2011).

66 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Juvenile Detention Facility Assessment: Standards Instrument 130 (2014), https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-juveniledetentionfacilityassessment-2014.pdf.

114. Vera Institute of Justice, *Closing the Distance* (2017):

"[S]ome participants cautioned that frustrations with video service glitches could worsen people's behavior. As one interviewee said, 'When you're incarcerated and you expect something and don't get it, it can be really bad. If you let it get to you, you can end up back in [solitary confinement].'" (Vera 2017)[68]

115. Council of State Governments (2024):

Correctional facilities should offer "[v]ideo visiting as a supplement, not a replacement, to in-person visiting," because the benefits of in-person visits are so widely documented. (CSG 2024)[69]

116. 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)[70]

117. Prison Policy Initiative (2018):

Prison Policy Initiative strongly supports video visitation only as an augmentation to, but not a replacement for, in-person visits. They quote an incarcerated person from Colorado: "If video visits are an addition [to in-person visits] they will be a help to all and a God-send to many. But, if video visits are a replacement for the current visitation, their implementation would be a painful unwelcome change that would be impersonal and dehumanizing."[71]

118. That view is consistent with national standards and with what I have seen in my own experience. The ACA, 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.

119. In my experience, virtual visitation can also be unreliable and frustrating for staff, inmates, and family members to navigate. Virtual visits can drop or lose audio or video, causing frustration and cutting into often time-limited visits.

120. Further, in jail systems that charge for phone and video calls, the costs of virtual visitation 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.[72] The costs of telecommunications from correctional facilities

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67 Micah Clark Moody et al., *Twenty Minutes and a Hug With Your Loved One*, SOUTH SIDE WEEKLY (Feb. 26, 2026), https://southsideweekly.com/twenty-minutes-and-a-hug-with-your-loved-one/.

68 Léon Digard et al., Closing the Distance: The Impact of Video Visiting on Washington State Prisons 15 (Vera Inst. of Just. 2017), https://vera-institute.files.svdcdn.com/production/downloads/publications/The-Impact-of-Video-Visits-on-Washington-State-Prisons.pdf?dm=1568745519.

69 Council of State Governments, Evidence-Based and Promising Programs and Practices to Support Parents Who Are Incarcerated and Their Children and Families 3 (2024), https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/evidence-based-promising-programs-practices-support-parents-incarcerated.

70 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/.

71 Bernadette Rabuy & Peter Wagner, *Screening Out Family Time*, Prison Policy Initiative (January 2015), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/visitation/report.html.

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 had capped phone calls at $0.06 per minute for all prisons and large jails to $0.12 per minute at very small jails and $0.11 to $0.25 per minute depending on the type and size of the facility.[73] Last year, the FCC postponed implementation of the caps on telecommunications from correctional facilities.[74] On April 6, 2026, new FCC regulations went into effect capping phone costs at $0.12 a minute and video calls at $0.19 a minute for a jail system the size of Solano County's. Further, the FCC's regulations prohibit "site commissions" – or contractual kickbacks – to correctional systems.[75]

121. These costs are not only burdensome but can raise questions about the motivation behind cancelling in-person visitation, forcing inmates to rely on costly phone or video calls. Initially,[76] in Solano County, for example, contracts with their telecommunications providers specifically forbade the Solano County Sheriff's Office from instituting in-person visitation lest they be in violation of their contract. For example, the 2014 "Facility Service Agreement for Video Visitation" between the Sheriff's Office's Claybank Detention Facility and iWebVisit.com states:

> "At a reasonable time after the consolidated visitation center…is in operation, then for non-professional visitors, to the extent consistent with applicable law in accordance with Sheriff policies, Facility will eliminate all face to face visitation through glass or otherwise and will utilize video visitation for all non-professional on-site visitors."

122. Further, in the "Revenue Share" section of that agreement (Section 4), it states: "There are a variety of methods that your facility can implement in order to increase Remote Video Visitation by visitors. Since it is highly advantageous to the facility to encourage Remote Visitation practices, we offer a very aggressive tiered schedule that allows you to increase your Revenue Share based on actual usage of the system. The Revenue Share that your facility will receive is based on revenues directly received from Visitation Revenue and has the potential to add a new profit center to your facility." From Fiscal Year 2020/2021 to Fiscal Year 2024/2025, Solano County reaped more than three-quarters of a million dollars ($756,449) in such visitation revenue from inmates' loved ones. I have not reviewed any contracts or documents that reflect a new or revised policy in Solano County that reflects compliance with the recently-enacted FCC regulations.

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72 Ella Baker Center for Human Rights et al., Who Pays? The True Cost of Incarceration on Families 9 (2015), https://ellabakercenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Who-Pays-FINAL.pdf

73 Nazish Dholakia, *The FCC Is Capping Outrageous Prison Phone Rates, but Companies Are Still Price Gouging*, Vera Inst. of Just. (Sept. 4, 2024), https://www.vera.org/news/the-fcc-is-capping-outrageous-prison-phone-rates-but-companies-are-still-price-gouging.

74 FCC, Order Implementing the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act, DA 25-565 (2025), https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DA-25-565A1.pdf.

75 FCC, *Incarcerated People's Communications Services (formerly Inmate Calling Services)* (Jan. 14, 2026) https://www.fcc.gov/general/ipcs.

76 The 2017 contract amendment removed that provision, but by that time, Sheriff's Dep't. policies were in place prohibiting contact visitation.

123. Whatever goal the Sheriff's Office seeks to achieve by banning in-person visitation in favor of video calls, contractual provisions of this sort can leave the impression that profit, not safety or efficient jail administration, are at the root of the contact visit ban.

124. If, in fact, financial remuneration to the Sheriff's Department from the telecommunications contract is *actually, or even partly,* at the root of the contact visitation 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 staff 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.

CONCLUSIONS

125. 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:

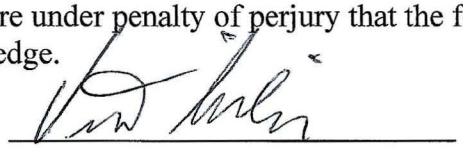
> "Incarceration…inhibits a parent's ability to fulfill their familial responsibilities. Incarcerated parents should be recognized as having responsibility to their children, wanting to be involved in their children's lives, and helping make parenting decisions. Yet, incarceration disrupts familial ties 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 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

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 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."[77]

126. 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, 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 knowledge.



Vincent Schiraldi, MSW
DATE: 7/16/26

77 Bryce Peterson et al., Model Practices for Parents in Prisons and Jails: Reducing Barriers to Family Connections 1 (Bureau of Justice Assistance & Nat'l Inst. of Corr., 2019), https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/100531/model_practices_for_parents_in_prisons_and_jails_0.pdf.

APPENDIX A

Vincent N. Schiraldi, MSW

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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, reducing/reforming juvenile confinement, and creating a developmentally appropriate response to offending by young, emerging 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
- **Fines and Fees Justice Center**
  Advisory Board, 2026 - 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.
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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*, Witts 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.

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I, Kenetra Chappelle, have read the Petition for Writ of Mandate and Class Action Complaint in the matter of *BaKari Etter et al. v. Solano County et al.* I am informed, and do believe, that the matters therein are true. As to the paragraphs pertaining to my specific factual circumstances, those facts are within my personal knowledge, and I know them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 7/20/2026 | 6:09 PM PDT, in Alameda County.

Signed by:

By: _____
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Kenetra Chappelle

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I, LaKetha Bairfield, Guardian ad Litem for BaKari Etter, have read the Petition for Writ of Mandate and Class Action Complaint in the matter of *BaKari Etter et al. v. Solano County et al.* I am informed, and do believe, that the matters herein are true. As to the paragraphs pertaining to BaKari's specific factual circumstances, those facts are within my personal knowledge as BaKari's Guardian ad Litem, and I know them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 7/20/2026 | 6:30 PM PDT, in Alameda County.

By: DocuSigned by:
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LaKetha Bairfield

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I, Joseph Duran Jr., have read the Petition for Writ of Mandate and Class Action Complaint in the matter of *BaKari Etter et al. v. Solano County et al.* I am informed, and do believe, that the matters therein are true. As to the paragraphs pertaining to my specific factual circumstances, those facts are within my own personal knowledge, and I know them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 7/21/2026 | 11:34 AM PDT, in San Mateo County.

Signed by:
By: Joseph Duran Jr.
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Joseph Duran Jr.

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I, Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music, have read the Petition for Writ of Mandate and Class Action Complaint in the matter of *BaKari Etter et al. v. Solano County et al.* I am informed, and do believe, that the matters therein are true. As to the paragraphs pertaining to my specific factual circumstances, those facts are within my own personal knowledge, and I know them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 7/21/2026 | 7:21 AM PDT, in Solano County.

Signed by:
By: _____
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Deborah Fernandez Crowder Music