



MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 1897</b>		DATE: <b>1/12/2022</b>	
COMMITTEE: <b>Judiciary</b>			
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>ANGELA GLAZEBROOK</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL: <b>angieglazebrook76@yahoo.com</b>		ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 7:34 AM</b>
<b>THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.</b>			



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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>ARNIE C. AC DIENOFF-STATE PUBLIC ADVOCATE</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL: <b>arniedienoff@yahoo.com</b>		ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 11:55 PM</b>
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**This sounds like a doable and affordable program. I am in Support of this proposed Legislation on its Merits and Face.**



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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>REGISTERED LOBBYIST:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>ELIZABETH (LIZA) WEISS</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>314-977-4611</b>	
REPRESENTING: <b>MISSOURI APPLESEED</b>		TITLE:	
ADDRESS: <b>100 NORTH TUCKER</b>			
CITY: <b>ST. LOUIS</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>63101</b>
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>	
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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>		
<b>REGISTERED LOBBYIST:</b>		
WITNESS NAME: <b>JASMINE WELLS</b>		PHONE NUMBER:
REPRESENTING: <b>JUSTICE ACTION NETWORK</b>		TITLE:
ADDRESS: <b>444 NORTH CAPITOL ST NW, SUITE 200</b>		
CITY: <b>WASHINGTON</b>		STATE: <b>DC</b>
		ZIP: <b>20001</b>
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>
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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>REGISTERED LOBBYIST:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>JESSICA PETRIE</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>573-635-6092</b>	
REPRESENTING: <b>KIDS WIN MISSOURI</b>		TITLE:	
ADDRESS: <b>PO BOX 1805</b>			
CITY: <b>JEFFERSON CITY</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>65102</b>
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>	
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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>REGISTERED LOBBYIST:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>JESSICA PETRIE</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>573-635-6092</b>	
REPRESENTING: <b>NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS - MO CHAPTER</b>		TITLE:	
ADDRESS: <b>POX BOX 1805</b>			
CITY: <b>JEFFERSON CITY</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>65102</b>
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>	
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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>KENDALL MARTINEZ-WRIGHT</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL: <b>kendallmartinezwright@gmail.com</b>	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>		SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 3:31 PM</b>
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**This is a good piece of legislation and this will benefit tremendously!**



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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>MARGARET BURKE</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>815-351-7800</b>	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: <b>CENTER FOR WOMEN IN TRANSITION</b>		TITLE: <b>CLIENT SERVICES MANAGER</b>	
ADDRESS: <b>7716 S BROADWAY</b>			
CITY: <b>ST. LOUIS</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>63111</b>
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>	
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<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>MARGARET BURKE</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>	
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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>		
<b>REGISTERED LOBBYIST:</b>		
WITNESS NAME: <b>SAMUEL H. LEE</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>314-368-4242</b>
REPRESENTING: <b>CAMPAIGN LIFE MISSOURI</b>		TITLE: <b>DIRECTOR</b>
ADDRESS: <b>P.O. BOX 142585</b>		
CITY: <b>SAINT LOUIS</b>	STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>63114</b>
EMAIL: <b>samuelhlee@mindspring.com</b>	ATTENDANCE: <b>In-Person</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 11:38 AM</b>

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.**

HB 1897 establishes the Correctional Center Nursery Program, giving both hope and practical assistance to incarcerated pregnant women and their families during one of the most difficult times of their lives. This bill follows up on bi-partisan legislation enacted by the Missouri General Assembly in 2018 (section 217.151 in SB 870), prohibiting the shackling of pregnant and postpartum women in Missouri Department of Corrections facilities. SB 870 passed 32-1 in the Senate and 131-13 in the House. Pro-life advocates were active in the passage of that law in 2018 and are delighted to be involved in efforts this year to pass Rep. DeGroot's HB 1897. The relationship between a mother and her child – born or unborn – is one of the most intimate and unique of all human relationships. As Pope St. John Paul II wrote in 1988 ("Apostolic Letter on the Dignity and Vocation of Women"): Motherhood involves a special communion with the mystery of life, as it develops in the woman's womb. The mother is filled with wonder at this mystery of life, and "understands" with unique intuition what is happening inside her. In the light of the "beginning", the mother accepts and loves as a person the child she is carrying in her womb. Greater deference should be given to pregnant and postpartum women in Missouri prisons because of this relationship between a mother and her children. While due to nature of her crimes and her sentence, an incarcerated pregnant and postpartum women might not be able to be released, in my opinion it would be a form of "cruel and unusual punishment" (Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution) to unnecessarily deprive her of that relationship with her unborn or newborn child. In addition, assisting pregnant women while in prison could help reduce the rate of abortions. In 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ruled (Roe v. Crawford, 514 F. 3d 789) that the Missouri Department of Corrections policy of prohibiting transportation of pregnant prisoners for elective, non-therapeutic abortions was unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment. If incarcerated women have a "constitutional" right to an abortion, how much more should moms in prison be given the right to love and nurture their child if they choose not to have an abortion. Such a policy as is embodied in HB 1897 could help her make the choice to keep her child in the first place. Lastly, some studies have found a correlation between greater levels of depressive, anxiety and stress symptoms among women about to have an abortion, than among women of similar demographics not just about to have an abortion ("Psychosocial factors and pre-abortion psychological health: The significance of stigma," Soc Sci Med. 2016 Feb; 150: 67-75). Certainly, by providing more practical assistance to incarcerated pregnant women, HB 1897 will help decrease their depression, anxiety and stress.



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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>REGISTERED LOBBYIST:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>SARAH SCHLEMEIER</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>573-634-4876</b>	
REPRESENTING: <b>AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS &amp; GYNECOLOGISTS</b>		TITLE:	
ADDRESS: <b>213 E CAPITOL AVE</b>			
CITY: <b>JEFFERSON CITY</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>65101</b>
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>	
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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>		
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>		
WITNESS NAME: <b>TRAVIS C SCHOENGARTH</b>		PHONE NUMBER:
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:
ADDRESS:		
CITY:		STATE:      ZIP:
EMAIL: <b>tschoengarth@gmail.com</b>	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:49 PM</b>
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I am highly supportive of prison nurseries and urge the General Assembly to pass legislation to establish and fund said program. Like many people, I initially found the very idea of prison nurseries to be abhorrent and immoral. How could any sane person approve of incarcerating babies? And why should criminals have the privilege of caring for their progeny? Upon further edification I now believe it is immoral NOT to create an appropriate (e.g. selective, well managed, safety conscious, etc...) prison nursery program. Firstly, of course!, nobody wants to see babies behind bars. But, it is important to note that the cognitive functionality of all babies under 2-years old precludes their ability to recognize that they are in a prison; a baby simply does not possess a brain developed enough to understand it's environment. This proposed bill (or any existing prison nursery program or proposed bill in ANY state) does not consider enrolling children above an age where they have the ability to understand their surroundings. Secondly, while being raised in a prison cannot ever compare to being raised in "a big mansion with a white picket fence and two loving parents" that is seldom if ever the alternative. The cold hard fact of the matter is that an incarcerated young woman who is eligible for this program most likely does not have a family support group that can adequately and meaningfully raise the child in the mother's absence. Another alternative is foster care which is a topic I shant delve into. Suffice it to say, I firmly believe a newborn baby raised in prison by her mother and a cadre of selected caregivers will provide a better upbringing than foster care. Thirdly, this proposal (and all existing programs in other states) have various eligibility requirements. But the one thing they all have in common is the safety of the baby and the worthiness of the mother. Certainly, there are some bad bad people out there and in prison who should NEVER EVER be allowed the responsibility of caring for a child. Prison nursery programs through a very selective criteria ensure that only highly screened individuals and mothers have contact with the babies and the BABY'S safety is of paramount importance. Only mothers who are deemed to have a high chance of being released from prison soon and remaining out of prison are enrolled. Lastly, the data available from existing programs suggests that prison nurseries result in statistically significant reductions in recidivism of released inmates who participated in the program leading to a net monetary savings over time. A well ran program has the ability to pay for itself and then some. On the surface, a prison nursery is a strange idea and responsible people SHOULD have misgivings. I certainly do not WANT babies raised in prisons. I also don't want pregnant mothers in prison either. In the fantasy world in my head I don't have either. But in the real world, we do have pregnant mothers in our prisons and we need to decide what is the best course of action for both the baby and the mother. In many instances (but certainly not all, and probably a minority) the absolute best solution for the baby, the mother, the correctional institution, the state, the general public, and the taxpayer is to have said baby raised in prison alongside the mother and a slew of trained caregivers. That's a fact. I highly implore the General Assembly of the State of Missouri to approve, fund, and implement a prison nursery program immediately. Thank you for your time and consideration. Travis C.

**Schoengarth**



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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>INDIVIDUAL:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>IAN K. HORNSTRA, MD, PHD</b>		PHONE NUMBER:	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME:		TITLE:	
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	ZIP:
EMAIL: <b>ianhornstra@msn.com</b>		ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/11/2022 8:23 PM</b>
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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>ADAM ALBACH</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>573-526-6499</b>	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: <b>DEPT OF CORRECTIONS</b>		TITLE: <b>LEGILATIVE LIAISON</b>	
ADDRESS: <b>2729 PLAZA DR</b>			
CITY: <b>JEFFERSON CITY</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>65109</b>
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>	
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<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>JILLIAN BARNAS</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>815-274-9225</b>	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: <b>MOST POLICY INITIATIVE</b>		TITLE:	
ADDRESS: <b>238 E. HIGH STREET</b>			
CITY: <b>JEFFERSON CITY</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>65101</b>
EMAIL: <b>jill@mostpolicyinitiative.org</b>	ATTENDANCE: <b>Written</b>	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/11/2022 2:29 PM</b>	

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For the published .pdf version of Prison Nursery Program Science Note, please see the attached website link: [https://mostpolicyinitiative.org/science-note/prison-nursery-programs/Executive-SummaryPrison-nursery-programs-\(PNPs\)-provide-incarcerated-mothers-with-educational-training-in-child-development-and-parenting-skills,-while-also-giving-them-an-opportunity-to-bond-with-their-newborns.-Eight-states-currently-have-PNPs;-their-policies-and-practices-vary-from-state-to-state.-The-Missouri-Department-of-Corrections-currently-has-procedures-for-incarcerated-pregnant-women,-including-prenatal-care,-counseling,-delivery,-and-follow-up-care.-Missouri-currently-does-not-offer-a-PNP-for-incarcerated-pregnant-women.-Highlights?-In-Missouri,-approximately-1%-of-the-incarcerated-woman-population-is-pregnant.-PNPs-are-associated-with-reductions-in-recidivism-and-improved-maternal-mental-health.-Children-of-mothers-in-PNPs-have-lower-rates-of-depression,-anxiety,-and-learning-disabilities-than-babies-who-were-unable-to-maintain-their-mother-child-connection.-State-PNPs-differ-in-qualification-criteria,-staffing,-procedures,-offerings,-and-length-of-stay.Limitations?-Studies-on-the-effectiveness-of-PNPs-for-reducing-recidivism,-improving-mental-health,-and-child-development-outcomes-for-the-long-term-are-still-ongoing.-The-relationship-between-the-length-of-participation-in-a-PNP-and-reduction-in-recidivism,-improvements-in-mental-health,-and-child-development-outcomes-remains-unknown.-Low-risk-offenders-are-eligible-for-participation-in-PNP-programs;-it-is-unknown-how-a-program-would-affect-recidivism-and-mental-health-in-high-risk-offenders.-Most-incarcerated-women-are-likely-to-be-afflicted-with-poverty,-homelessness,-substance-abuse,-mental-illnesses-and-will-often-return-to-those-same-situations-once-leaving-the-corrections-system.-Community-aftercare-programs-that-can-provide-additional-support-to-mothers-being-released-may-be-necessary-to-ensure-they-transition-successfully-back-to-life-outside-the-corrections-system.](https://mostpolicyinitiative.org/science-note/prison-nursery-programs/Executive-SummaryPrison-nursery-programs-(PNPs)-provide-incarcerated-mothers-with-educational-training-in-child-development-and-parenting-skills,-while-also-giving-them-an-opportunity-to-bond-with-their-newborns.-Eight-states-currently-have-PNPs;-their-policies-and-practices-vary-from-state-to-state.-The-Missouri-Department-of-Corrections-currently-has-procedures-for-incarcerated-pregnant-women,-including-prenatal-care,-counseling,-delivery,-and-follow-up-care.-Missouri-currently-does-not-offer-a-PNP-for-incarcerated-pregnant-women.-Highlights?-In-Missouri,-approximately-1%-of-the-incarcerated-woman-population-is-pregnant.-PNPs-are-associated-with-reductions-in-recidivism-and-improved-maternal-mental-health.-Children-of-mothers-in-PNPs-have-lower-rates-of-depression,-anxiety,-and-learning-disabilities-than-babies-who-were-unable-to-maintain-their-mother-child-connection.-State-PNPs-differ-in-qualification-criteria,-staffing,-procedures,-offerings,-and-length-of-stay.Limitations?-Studies-on-the-effectiveness-of-PNPs-for-reducing-recidivism,-improving-mental-health,-and-child-development-outcomes-for-the-long-term-are-still-ongoing.-The-relationship-between-the-length-of-participation-in-a-PNP-and-reduction-in-recidivism,-improvements-in-mental-health,-and-child-development-outcomes-remains-unknown.-Low-risk-offenders-are-eligible-for-participation-in-PNP-programs;-it-is-unknown-how-a-program-would-affect-recidivism-and-mental-health-in-high-risk-offenders.-Most-incarcerated-women-are-likely-to-be-afflicted-with-poverty,-homelessness,-substance-abuse,-mental-illnesses-and-will-often-return-to-those-same-situations-once-leaving-the-corrections-system.-Community-aftercare-programs-that-can-provide-additional-support-to-mothers-being-released-may-be-necessary-to-ensure-they-transition-successfully-back-to-life-outside-the-corrections-system.)

**Research Background**  
 Incarcerated Women in Missouri Missouri has one of the fastest growing female prison populations in the United States. Missouri ranks seventh in the United States for incarceration rates of women (~100 offenders per 100,000 women).<sup>1</sup> In 2020, 79.2% of incarcerated Missouri women were White individuals and 15.7% were Black individuals.<sup>1</sup> Between 2000 and 2019, the national rate of Black female imprisonment has decreased by 60%, but the rate is still 1.7 times higher than White females.<sup>2</sup> Of the 2,045 Missouri women incarcerated in 2020, 87.3% were in their reproductive years (aged 18–45 years old) and 1% were pregnant (figure 1).<sup>1,3</sup> Most recent national estimates approximate that 3-5% of incarcerated women in federal or state prisons and local jails are pregnant and varies significantly between states.<sup>4</sup> Child Development Outcomes Children of incarcerated mothers represent a small yet vulnerable group. Since many incarcerated women are likely to experience poverty, homelessness, substance abuse, and mental illnesses, they may expose their child to those



same situations once leaving the corrections system. Children of incarcerated mothers are often cared for by a relative or foster caregiver, which is associated with increased time spent in the child welfare system and a decreased likelihood of being reunited with their birth mother. Additionally, if the mother is reincarcerated, the child will need a new caregiver, which can create disruption and have negative effects on intellectual and attachment outcomes.<sup>5</sup> Aggressive behavior in young children is associated with hardship in the caregiving and home environment.<sup>6,7</sup> Research indicates babies who are born in prison and are able to maintain the mother-child connection after prison have less incidences of depression, anxiety, and associated learning disabilities than babies who were unable to maintain their mother-child connection.<sup>5</sup> The research surrounding paternal incarceration and effects on child development and education outcomes is more thoroughly researched than maternal incarceration.<sup>8</sup> While the effects of maternal incarceration are still being investigated, research does suggest maternal incarceration negatively affects educational outcomes for children later in life.<sup>9</sup> Prison Nursery Programs (PNPs) Forced separation of mother and newborn can potentially have devastating effects on mother-infant attachment and psychological well-being. Prison nursery programs (PNPs) provide incarcerated mothers with educational training in child development and parenting skills. The primary goal of PNPs is to give mothers and infants an opportunity to form emotional attachments or bonds.<sup>10</sup> These programs are typically available to low-risk mothers (i.e., mothers without a history of violence or child abuse) that will give birth while in custody;<sup>10</sup> this allows the newborn to stay with the mother for a finite amount of time while in prison, either in a separate unit or community corrections center. PNPs vary in maximum number of participants allowed, staffing, housing, and procedures. Women in nursery programs are usually required to participate in parenting courses, take care of their own child, and refrain from behavior that would result in misconduct reports. In some programs, women are required to take classes to complete their general educational degree (GED) or to work part-time within the institution both before and after the baby is born.<sup>11</sup> PNPs in the United States PNPs vary greatly from state to state; there are no standardized requirements or state or federal guidelines. Eight states (Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia) have operational PNPs that allow incarcerated mothers to keep their babies for 12–36 months after birth; South Dakota's PNP allows only 1 month. Pennsylvania and California had PNPs which were discontinued due to lack of financial resources and unforeseen negative circumstances (i.e., instances of abuse).<sup>12,13</sup> Additional considerations for such programs include the eventual separation of mother and child for those with long sentences and lack of community aftercare programs that can provide additional support to mothers being released to ensure they transition successfully back to 'normal'. A cost-analysis of Nebraska's PNP program indicated a cost savings of more than \$6 million from 1994–2012.<sup>11</sup> Reducing Recidivism Recidivism is the tendency for an individual convicted of a crime to reoffend. Previous research estimates that 30–45% of women will return to prison within 3 years.<sup>14</sup> Recent program evaluations of PNPs show significant decreases in recidivism for women who participate in PNP programs compared to those who do not. In Nebraska, participation in the nursery program resulted in a 28% reduction in recidivism and 39% reduction in women returning to prison custody.<sup>11</sup> Similar findings were observed in a New York study of recidivism in 139 women three years after release from a PNP; 86.3% of PNP participants remained in the community, with 4% returning to prison for new crimes between 2001 and 2007.<sup>14</sup> Similarly, in an Illinois study of 78 PNP participants, approximately 3% of mothers returned to prison for a new crime following their participation in PNPs between 2007 and 2016.<sup>12</sup> Maternal Mental Health Nationally, about 12.5% of women experience postpartum depression symptoms. According to the pregnancy risk assessment monitoring system (PRAMS), approximately 14.6% of Missouri women have reported having postpartum depression symptoms.<sup>15</sup> Compared to the general population, mothers who have been incarcerated are more likely to be affected by postpartum depression due to the separation from their child.<sup>16</sup> Women who give birth while incarcerated describe the experience as traumatic. Self-report data from PNP participants suggests PNPs may contribute to a reduction in postpartum depression symptoms.<sup>17</sup> Women who participated in PNPs believe it influenced their personal growth, development, and enhanced their mothering abilities. The women also indicated that they felt more effective in their parenting role.<sup>18</sup> PNPs in Missouri Missouri currently does not have a PNP. Missouri Department of Corrections currently has procedures in place for incarcerated pregnant women, including prenatal care, counseling, delivery, and follow-up care.<sup>19</sup> Follow-up care is directed at the discretion of the obstetrician. This includes discussion with a case manager about placement of the baby after birth (e.g., foster care or staying with a relative), but no time frame for this placement is listed in the procedures. References 1. Missouri Department of Corrections (2021). Offender Profile FY 20. Retrieved August 2021 from <https://doc.mo.gov/media/pdf/offender-profile-fy-2021>. The Sentencing Project. (2020). Incarcerated Women and Girls. Retrieved August 2021 from <https://www.sentencingproject.org/publications/incarcerated-women-and-girls/3>. Incarcerated Women Pregnancies Each Month (Unpublished Data). Missouri Department of Corrections 4. Sufrin, C., Beal, L., Clarke, J., Jones, R., & Mosher, W. D. (2019). Pregnancy

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MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
**WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM**

BILL NUMBER: <b>HB 1897</b>		DATE: <b>1/12/2022</b>	
COMMITTEE: <b>Judiciary</b>			
<b>TESTIFYING:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IN SUPPORT OF <input type="checkbox"/> IN OPPOSITION TO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES			
<b>WITNESS NAME</b>			
<b>BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION:</b>			
WITNESS NAME: <b>TREVOR FOLEY</b>		PHONE NUMBER: <b>573-526-7844</b>	
BUSINESS/ORGANIZATION NAME: <b>MO DEPT OF CORRECTIONS</b>		TITLE: <b>DIRECTOR OF BUDGET &amp; FINANCE</b>	
ADDRESS: <b>2715 PLAZA DR</b>			
CITY: <b>JEFFERSON CITY</b>		STATE: <b>MO</b>	ZIP: <b>65109</b>
EMAIL:	ATTENDANCE:	SUBMIT DATE: <b>1/12/2022 12:00 AM</b>	
<b>THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC RECORD UNDER CHAPTER 610, RSMo.</b>			