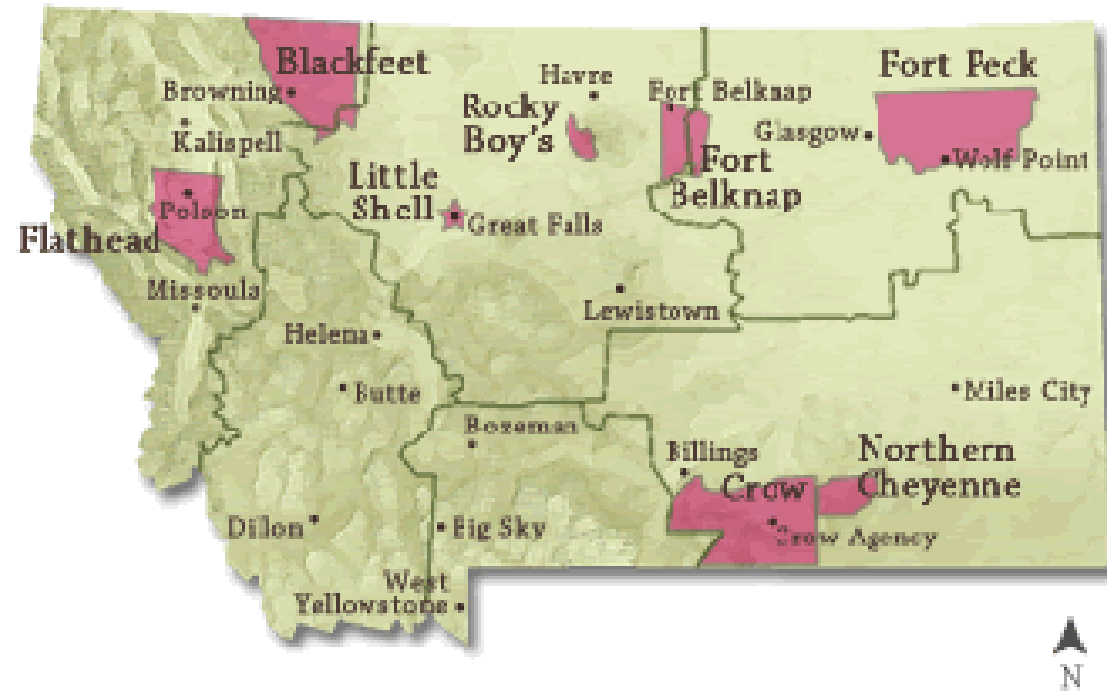


2018 SORNA Regional Workshop



Introductions Presenters and Participants



PRESENTERS

- Jim Warren, Tribal Justice Programs Consultant, National Criminal Justice Training Center
- Juli Ana Grant, Senior Policy Advisor, US Dept. of Justice, SMART Office
- Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky, Associate, National Criminal Justice Training Center
- Kevin Mariano, Associate, National Criminal Justice Training Center
- Joe Laramie, Program Manager, National Criminal Justice Training Center (*facilitator*)

History of Adam Walsh Act and SORNA



Adam Walsh Act

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety ACT was passed in 2006.

As part of the ACT, it created the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) and the SMART Office.

Implementation Update

- 212 mostly non PL-280 Tribes were given the option to participate in the Adam Walsh ACT
- 197 Opted in
- 131 Tribes have substantially implemented
- Over 50 Tribes have been delegated
- About 30 Tribes are still working on implementation
- 18 States have implemented

Delegation to State

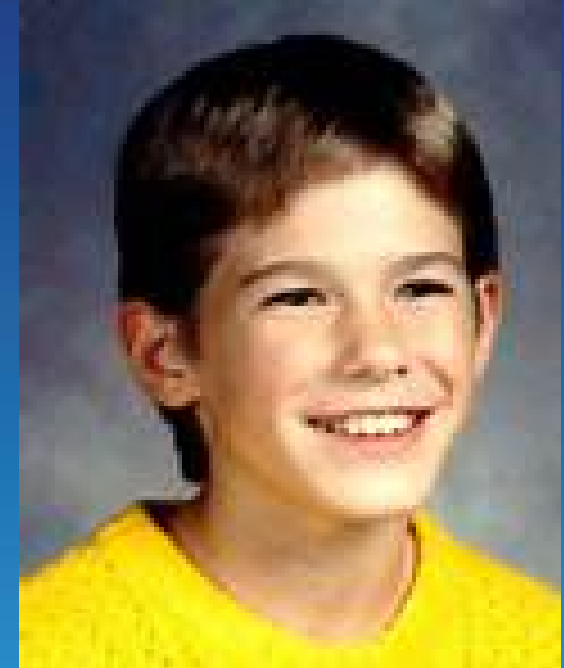
- A tribe who does not implement in a reasonable amount of time
- A tribe that falls short of the standardized program
- A tribe may choose to delegate
 - The State will be required to assume all responsibilities of implementation

The Evolution of the Adam Walsh Act

- The Adam Walsh Act evolved as a result of Major Cases and Intense Media Attention which resulted in Legislative Change on a State and Federal Level

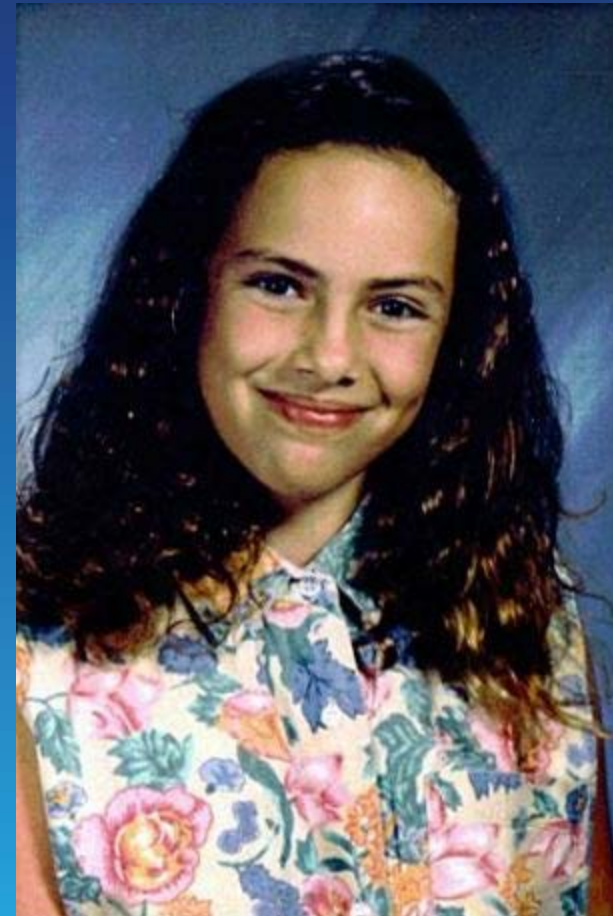
Jacob Wetterling Act

- 1994 Crimes Against Children Act which mandated that all states and territories establish sex offender registration programs by 1997



Polly Klaas Legislation

- 1994 California passed a 3 strikes law to insure that repeat offenders remain incarcerated



Megan Kanka

- Megan's Law requires States to establish a system of community notification
- Sex offender to notify of address and employment changes



Jessica Lunsford

- Jessica's Law increased minimum sentences, monitoring and registration requirements
- Restricts where sex offenders can live
- 44 States have this law



Adam Walsh ACT

- These major cases and others led to the passage of the Adam Walsh Act in 2006 and as part of that ACT the creation of SORNA
- ACT provides a baseline to build sex offender management programs
- ACT Closes gaps and loopholes in sex offender management programs



The Adam Walsh ACT Identified a need for Improved Services for:

- Registration
- Notification
- Monitoring
- Treatment and
- Supervision of the over 700,000 sex offenders in our Country

Extent of the Problem in the US and in Indian Country



Sexual Assault Statistics

- 2007 Victimization Study reported 248,300 Rapes in the US
- 2004 BJS reported that American Indians are twice as likely to experience Sexual Assaults
- 2000 NIJ Study reported that 1 in 3 Indian Women will be raped during their life time

Understanding the Need

- Knowing the impact of sex offending in the US and Indian Country will help:
 - Provide for community safety
 - Reduce negative impact for victims
 - Reduce cost to the community

The Comprehensive Approach to Sex Offender Management and Team Development



Comprehensive Approach

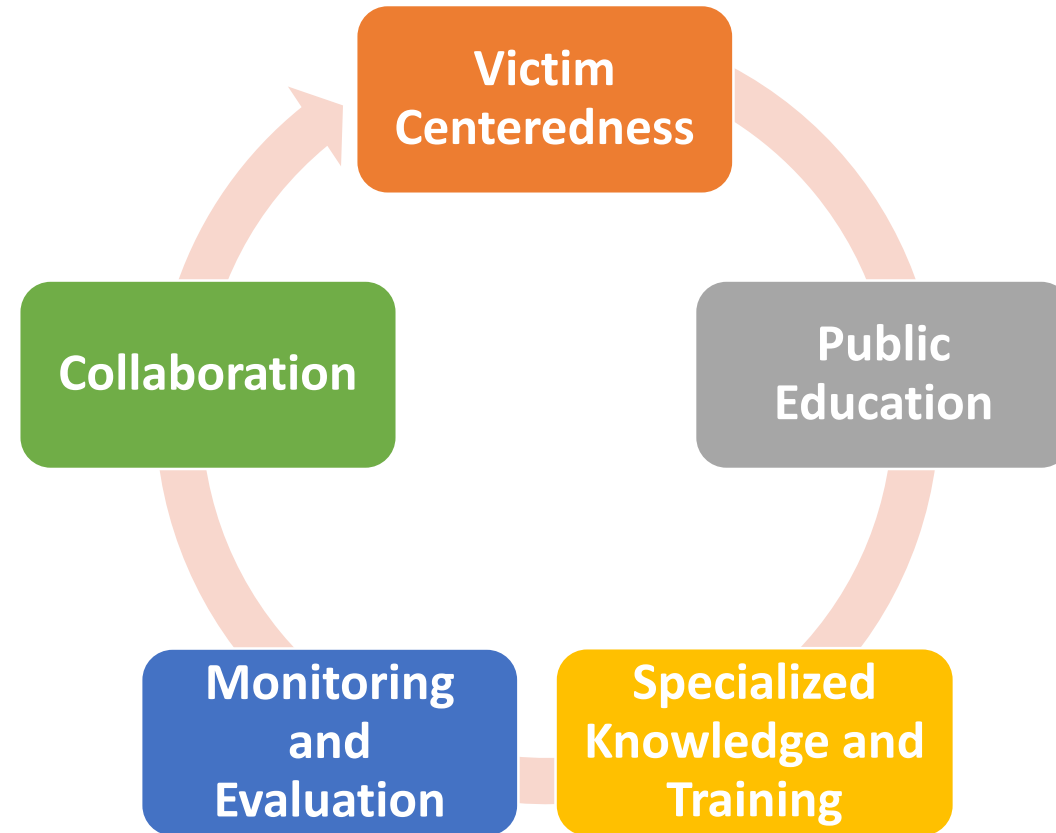
Supports community safety

Holistic approach to offender accountability

Give clear guidance to offenders

Sets expectations for supervision requirements and
expected behavior

Comprehensive Approach Fundamental Principles



*Carter, Bumby, and Talbot,
2004 CSOM Comprehensive Approach Publication*

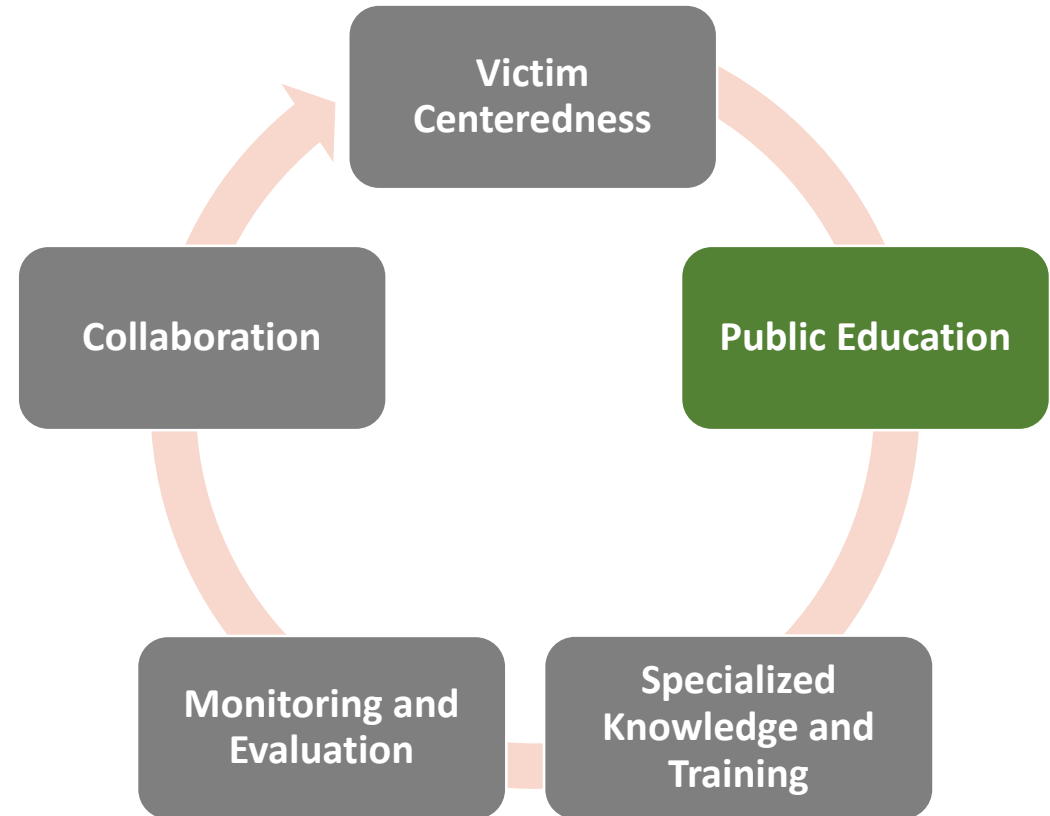
Victim Centeredness

“What is in the best interest for the safety of the victim and the public?”



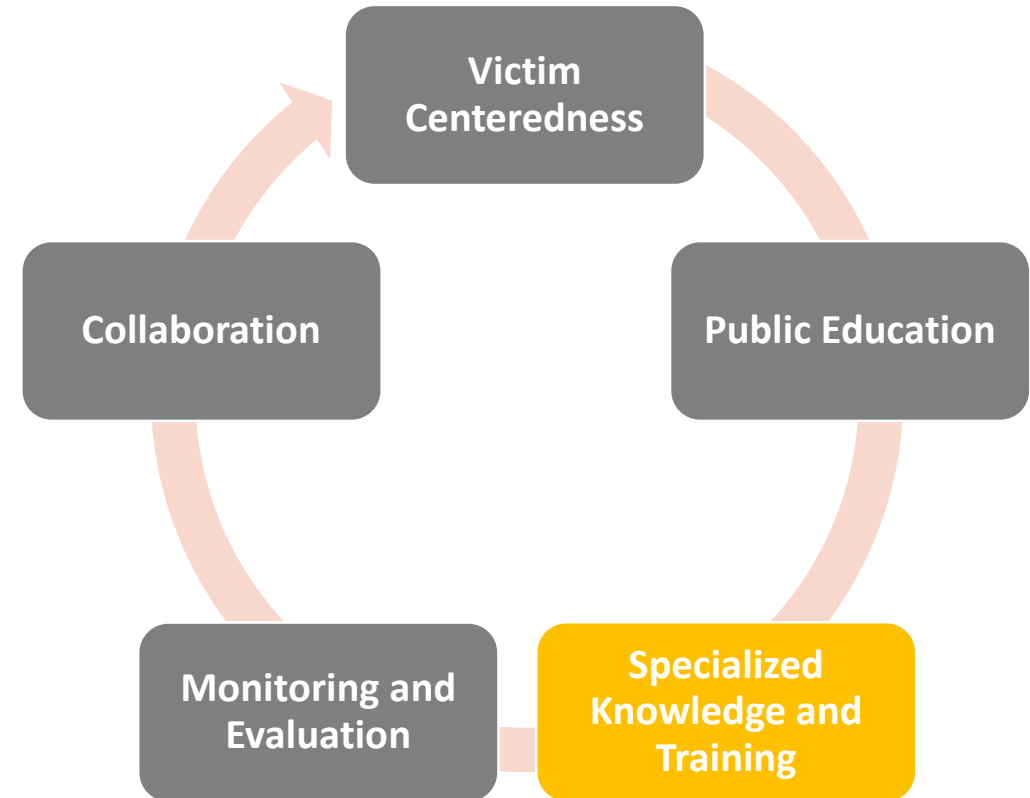
Public Education

- Proactive in our efforts to educate our communities
- Empower them to be part of the solution



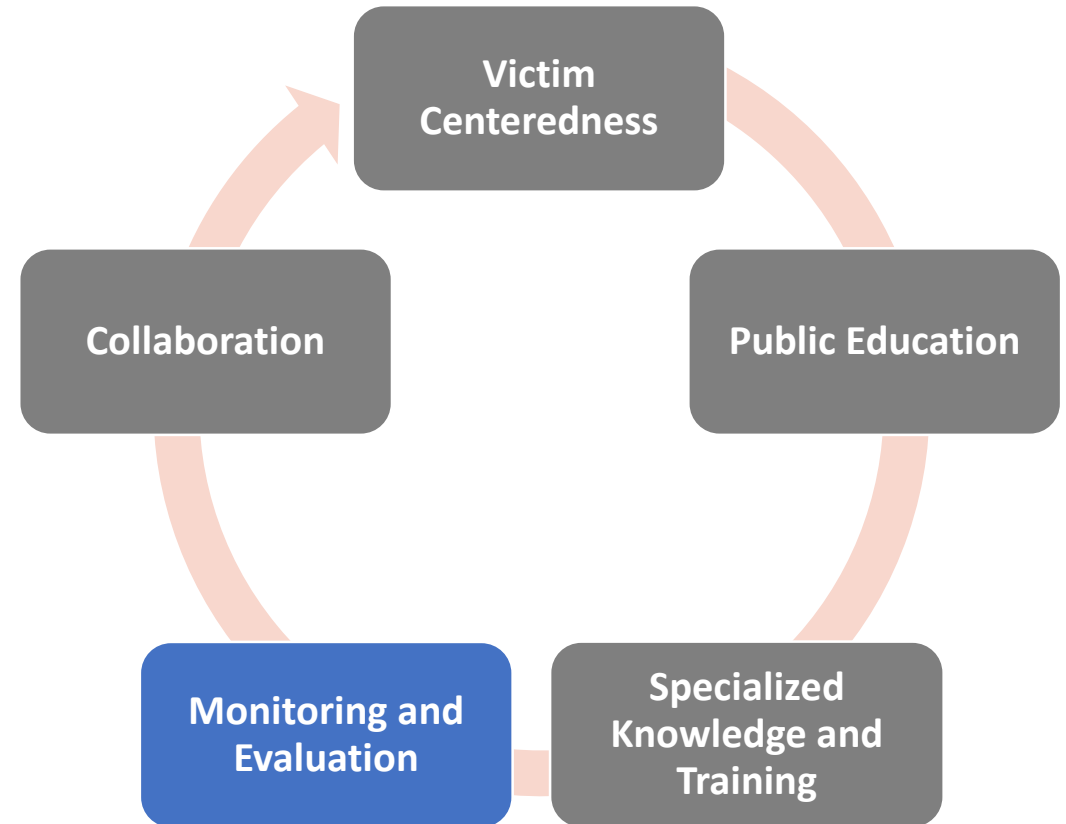
Specialized Knowledge and Training

- Includes all who work with sex offenders
- Develop a specialized knowledge base to work effectively



Monitoring and Evaluation

- Seek and incorporate new knowledge into policies and practices
- Monitor the effectiveness and impact of our efforts
- “How can we improve what we are doing?”



Collaboration

- The work must be done collaboratively
- It cannot be done alone



Collaboration

- Multi-jurisdictional/Multi-disciplinary approach
 - Sex offense-specific treatment providers
 - Corrections professionals
 - Victim advocates
 - Law enforcement officers, prosecutors, courts
 - School counselors
 - Child protection service staff
 - Youth mentors & elders

QUESTIONS?

