



SORNA Tribal Regional

Advanced Techniques for Supervision and Monitoring of
Registered Sex Offenders

Live transcript/captions available at <https://www.streamtext.net/player?event=SMART>

Indian Country SORNA Training and Technical Assistance Program

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SMART

Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring,
Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking

Today's Presenters

Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky

Associate – NCJTC

lobanovr@fvtc.edu

Dr. C. Kirk Johnson

Licensed Psychologist

ckj97225@outlook.com

Lea Geurts

Project Coordinator – NCJTC

geurtsl@fvtc.edu

Paul Fuentes

Associate – NCJTC

fuentes@fvtc.edu

Advanced Techniques for SORNA Programs

This training grew out of a request from tribes who have implemented the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, and wanted to understand monitoring and supervision processes to enhance compliance and victim and community safety.

Bridging Sex Offender Registration With Community-Based Interventions

- Tribal SORNA programs provide community notification and education
- Expanding a SORNA program beyond sex offender registration—
 - Engages the community in offender accountability
 - Encourages multiagency collaboration on effective offender integration
 - Focuses registration and law enforcement efforts on more dangerous offenders
 - Provides the opportunity for offenders to engage in community activities or services in a structured environment
 - Begins the conversation about sexual violence and the community response for victims and for offenders

Presentation Outline

- Identifying information needed to enhance supervising and monitoring of sex offenders
 - Assessment process
 - Risk, Need, Responsivity principles
 - Static and dynamic factors (what to pay attention to) and types of assessments

Presentation Outline *(page 2)*

- Advanced techniques for supervision and monitoring of sex offenders
 - Determining best use of limited resources when focusing on risk
 - Specific supervising and monitoring strategies that can enhance victim and community safety
 - Community safety net accountability programs (CSNAP)
 - What's needed to build a reentry program
 - One community's reentry journey

Identifying Information Needed to Enhance Supervising and Monitoring of Sex Offenders

- Why do you need the information?
- How do you obtain the information?
- What do you do with the information?

Assessment Process: 6 Components

Risk assessment

- Empirically based, validated instruments

Psychological testing

- General
- Offense specific

Clinical interview

- Sexual history as verified by polygraph

Physiological testing

- Plethysmograph

Collateral information

- Police reports
- Criminal history info.
- Victim statements

Other testing

- Visual reaction time measures of sexual interest

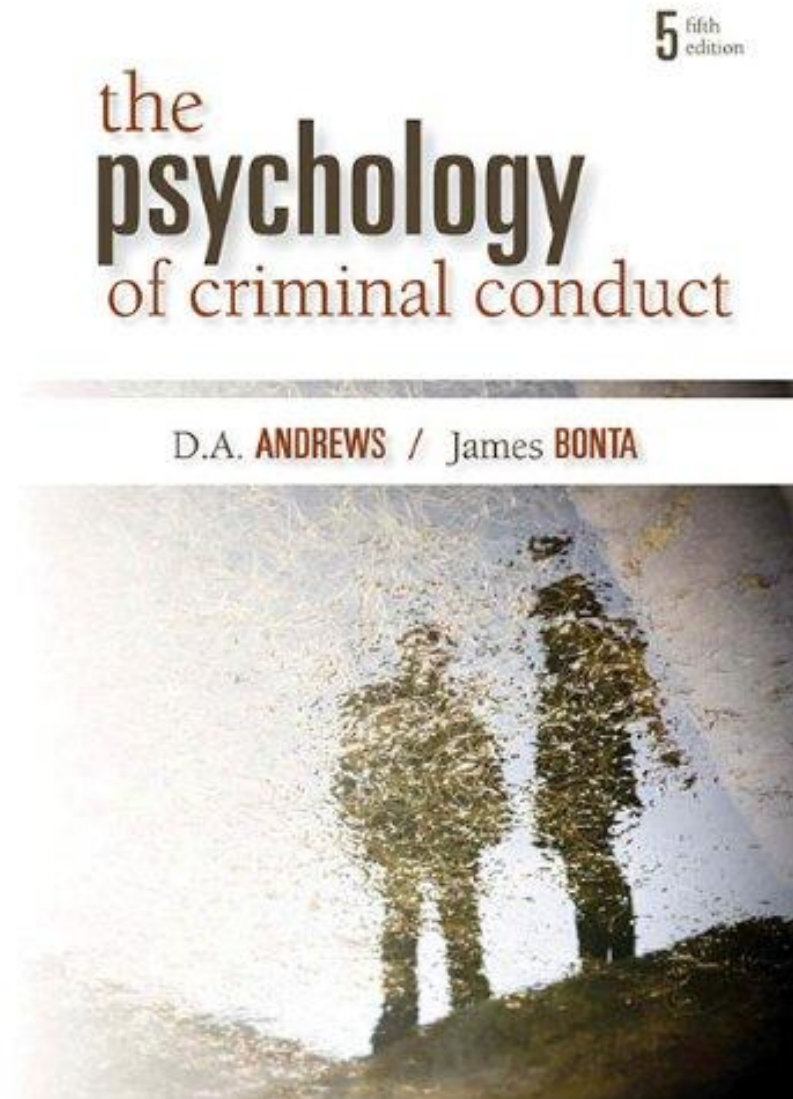
Vigil 2008

RISK, NEED AND RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLES

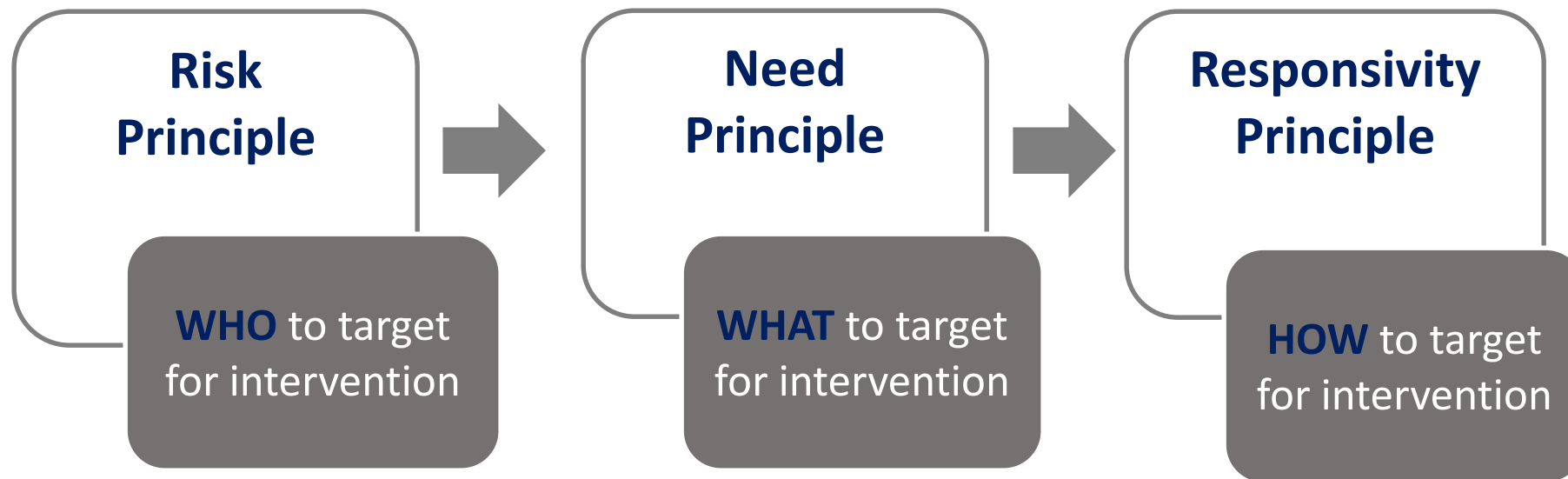
Three Principles

- Risk
- Need
- Responsivity

Andrews & Bonta 2010



Principles of RNR Model



Andrews & Bonta 2010

Risk Principle

- Effective programs match the level of treatment intensity to the level of risk posed by the offender
- High risk = high intensity
- Mismatching can result in increased risk

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Assessment

- First step in developing a risk management process
- Identify all available factors about the offender including history to assess risk
- Need for inter- and intra-jurisdictional information sharing
- Collaboration is needed to get a better understanding of the offender

Risk Assessment

- Helps determine level of monitoring needed based on risk for recidivism
- Assists in using consistent protocol for working with offenders in the community

Risk Assessment

- Cannot guarantee that an offender will not re-offend or predict if an offender will re-offend

RISK FACTORS

The “Big 4”

4 major factors contribute to most reoffending:

- Antisocial values and attitudes
- Antisocial behavior
- Antisocial personality structure
- Antisocial peer affiliation

Andrews & Bonta 2010

Risk Factors of Sex Offenders

- Static
 - Historical, unchangeable risk factors
- Dynamic
 - Changeable risk factors including stable and acute

Static and Dynamic Risk Factors

- **Static** – Non-changeable life factors that relate to risk for sexual reoffending, generally historical in nature
- **Stable Dynamic** – Personality characteristics, skill deficits, and learned behaviors that relate to risk for sexual reoffending that may be changed through intervention
- **Acute Dynamic** – Risk factors of short or unstable duration that can change rapidly, generally as a result of environmental or conditions related to the person

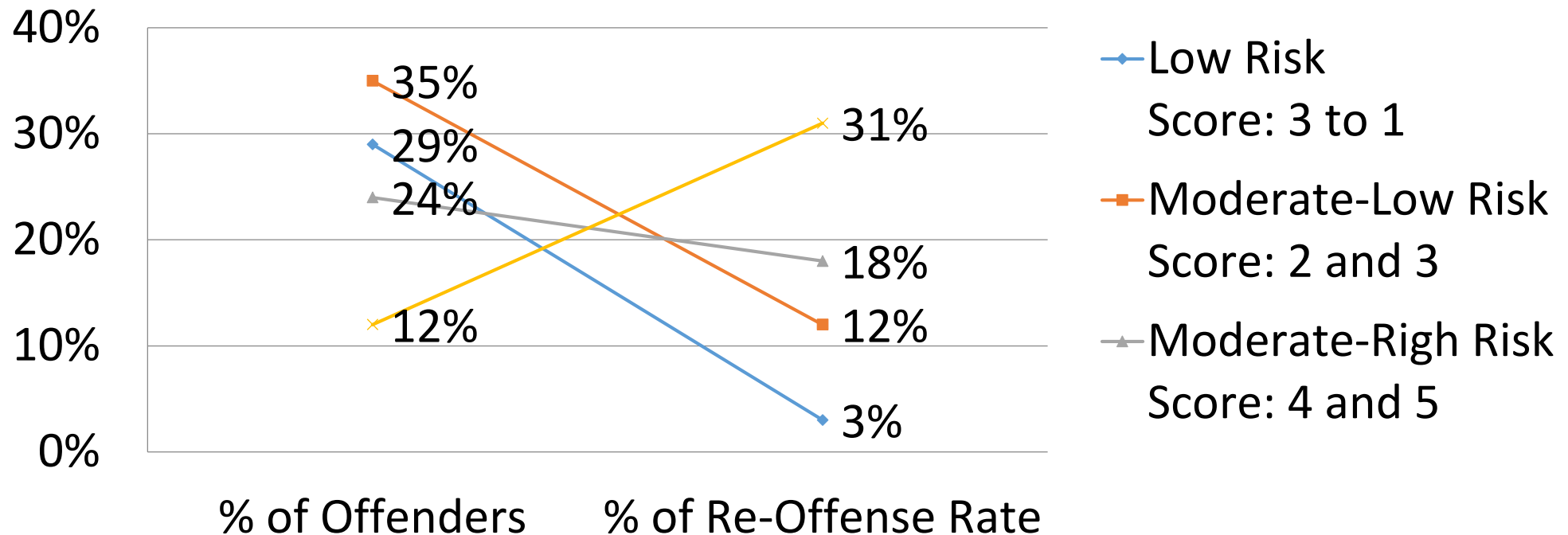
Static Risk Factor Assessment: Static 99R

- Young (under age 25)
- Single
- Index offense non-sexual violence
- History of non-sexual violence
- Prior sex offenses
- Prior sentencing dates
- Non-contact sex offense conviction history
- Unrelated victims
- Stranger victims
- Male victims

Harris, Phenix, Hanson & Thornton 2003

Static Risk Varies Across Offender Population

Static 99-R 5-year Recidivism Rates



Vermont norms, 2009

Additional Static Risk Factors

- High degree of psychopathy as measured by the Psychopathy Checklist Revised
- Deviant sexual preferences
 - Pedophilia
 - Sexual sadism
- Antisocial personality disorder

Hanson & Morton-Bourgon 2004, 2005; Knight & Thornton 2007; Doren 2007, 2008; Thornton, Hanson & Mann 2007

Therapist Limitations

- Limitations of clinical judgment based on—
 - Client presentation
 - Attitude toward client
- Rely on objective structured risk assessment measures and collaborative community supervision team approach

Needs Principle

- Effective programs target identified criminogenic needs (dynamic risk factors)
- Treatment and monitoring should be specifically individualized to client needs
- Focusing on other factors may be beneficial, but risk for sexual recidivism likely will not be reduced

Dynamic Risk Factor Assessment: Stable 2007

- Significant social influences
- Capacity for relationship stability
- Emotional identification with children
- Hostility toward women
- General social rejection
- Lack of concern for others
- Impulsive
- Poor problem solving skills
- Negative emotionality
- Sex drive/preoccupation
- Sex as a coping response
- Deviant sexual preference
- Supervision cooperation

Hanson, Harris, Scott, & Helmus 2007

Dynamic Risk Factor Assessment: Acute 2007

- Victim access
- Hostility
- Sexual preoccupation
- Rejection of supervision
- Emotional collapse
- Collapse of social supports
- Substance abuse

Hanson, Harris, Scott, & Helmus, 2007

Responsivity Principle

- Effective programs respond to offender characteristics:
 - Cognitive abilities
 - Maturity
 - Motivation
 - Mode of intervention
 - Scheduling concerns
 - Culture and spirituality

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR SUPERVISION AND MONITORING OF SEX OFFENDERS

Supervision Strategies

- Specialized training/qualifications for officers
- Small caseloads
- Long-term supervision for moderate- to high-risk offenders
- Supervision guidelines and special conditions
- Validated risk assessment tools
- Multidisciplinary collaboration
- Be aware of victim notification issues

Important Monitoring Strategies

- Supervision plan incorporates treatment goals; addresses stable and acute risk factors, and approach and avoidance goals
- Non-compliance should be addressed considering Risk, Need, Responsivity principles
- Regular staffings with all involved professionals
- Extend probation when necessary for treatment completion

COMMUNITY SAFETY NET ACCOUNTABILITY PROGRAM (CSNAP)

What is necessary when building an effective reentry program?

Planning for Reentry

- Early collaborative planning
- Close coordination with victim services
- Treatment in—
 - jail and prison
 - transitional living to improve safety and success

Community Safety Net Accountability Program

- Reintegrate offenders back into the community
- Develop support of community members
- Support treatment and monitoring
- Utilize a “circle peacemaking model” incorporating traditional culture and values

CSNAP: One Community's Reentry Journey

Yukon Kuskokwim Delta

56 tribal villages in
northern Alaska



Community Meeting to Discuss the Program



Program Men Speak at the Advisory Meeting



Program Men Supporting the Community



- “Bringing in the catch”
- Using a restorative justice approach to giving back to the community
- Providing for others
- Developing skills

Overview

- Support community values
- Focus on community safety by partnering on reentry
- Build relationships, establish norms and accountability
- Provide sustainable mentoring and coaching

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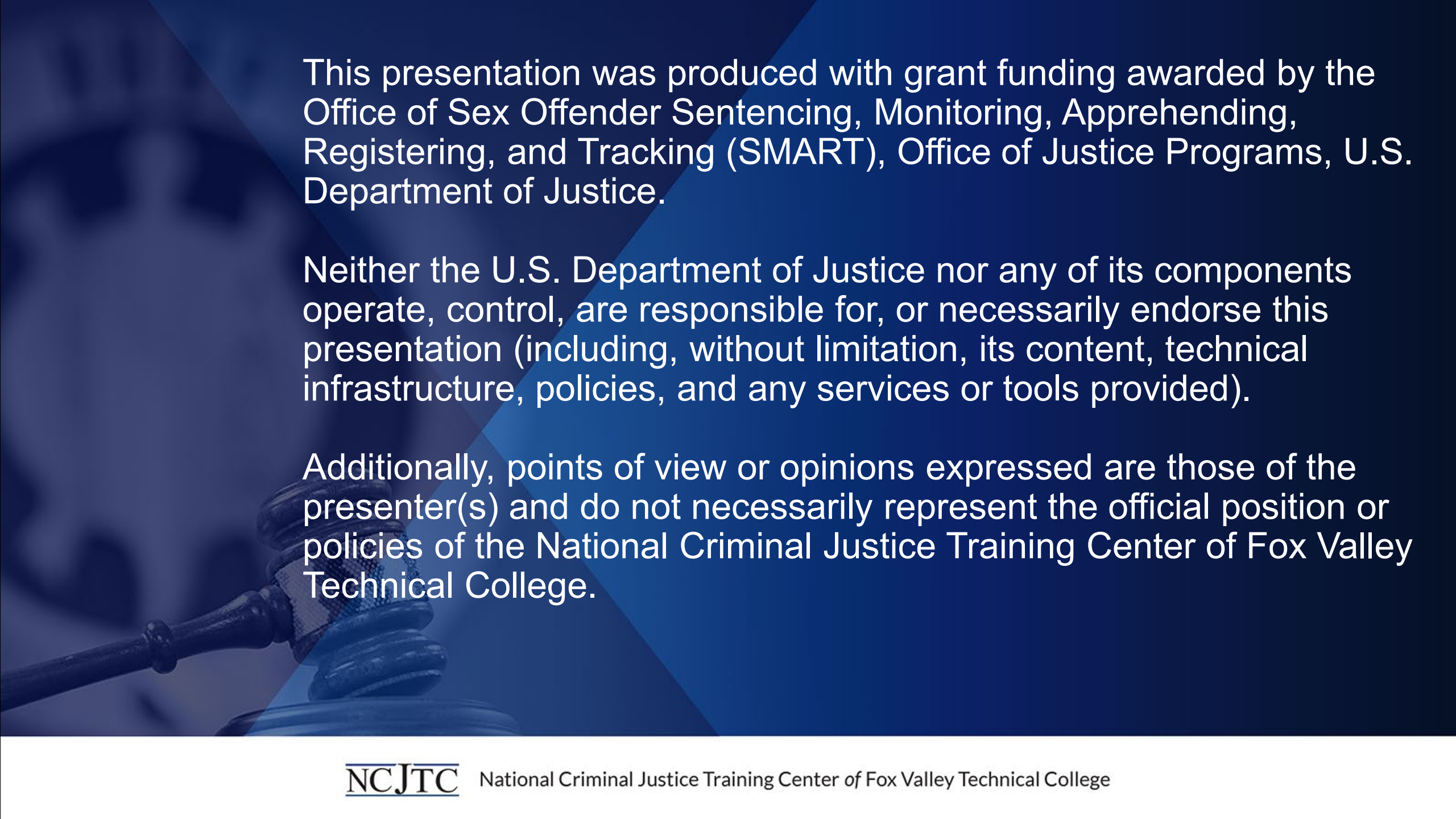
Project Coordinator – NCJTC

geurtsl@fvtc.edu

Paul Fuentes

Associate – NCJTC

fuentes@fvtc.edu

The background of the slide features a dark blue overlay with a diagonal split. On the left side, there is a faint, high-contrast image of a judge's face. On the right side, there is a faint image of a wooden gavel resting on a surface.

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