

## **Objective**

Review the social science, criminal justice and public policy research regarding risk assessments for sex and kidnapping offenders who are in the community, as well as the methods used for community notification risk level classification. In particular, please review the research related to the reassessment of an offender's risk level after some period of time in the community.

## **Section 1**

Please review the existing reassessment protocols of 8 Washington counties which are attached.

- What criteria used in these protocols are empirically validated or supported by the research for assessing an offender's risk after a period of time in the community?
- What criteria used in these protocols is not empirically validated or supported by the research?

Please look at static and dynamic risk factors, including the factors set out in RCW 9A.44.142(4)(b) and 9A.44.143(5)(b), and report on which of these criteria are supported by the research for reassessment of risk?

- Should juveniles be treated differently than adults?
- Should females be treated differently than males?
- Should those with hands-on offenses be treated differently than those who do not have a history of hand-on offenses?

Does the research you have reviewed answer these questions about kidnapping offenders as well, or is it limited to sex offenders? What literature exists regarding the reassessment or risk after a period of time in the community for kidnap offenders?

## **Section 2**

What methods or tools should agencies be using to reassess risk after an offender has spent a period of time in the community?

- Is the Static-99R still valid after an offender has been in the community for several years?
- Are there empirically validated tools or methods for assessing risk that could be used to assess changes in an offender's dynamic risk after a period of time in the community?
- What training or other resources would those agencies require in order to follow any recommendations regarding the reassessment of risk?

## **Objective #2**

Review the social science, criminal justice and public policy research regarding sex and kidnapping offender registration and community notification requirements for juvenile offenders in general, as well as any differences relevant to policy makers between those who are under 14 years of age and the time of their offense and those who are 14 years of age or older.

### **Section 1**

The Adam Walsh Act/SORNA does not require states to register juveniles who are under the age of 14 at the time they commit their sex offense. Washington on the other hand, requires all juveniles to register regardless of their age at the time of the offense. Washington also subjects moderate and high risk juvenile offenders (Level II and III) to community notification, including placement on the public sex offender web site.

- What does the current research say about the policies of requiring juveniles convicted of sex or kidnapping offenses to register as sex or kidnap offenders, and about community notification for moderate and high risk juvenile offenders?
  - Does registration and community notification for juvenile offenders have significant public benefits? Do these policies improve community safety?
  - Does registration and community notification have significant collateral consequences for offenders, victims, and the community?
  - What are the trends or best practices in other states regarding sex offender registration and community notification for juvenile sex and kidnapping offenders?
- Does the research support treating juvenile offenders who are under the age of 14 differently than older youth who commit sex and kidnapping offenses?
  - Is there a difference between juvenile offenders who are under 14 years of age when they commit their offense and those who are 14 years of age or older that justifies treating those younger offenders differently?
  - Does registration and community notification for juvenile offenders who commit their offense under the age of 14 have significant public benefits? Do these policies improve community safety?
  - Does registration and community notification for juvenile offenders who commit their offense under the age of 14 have significant collateral consequences for offenders, victims, and the community?
  - What are the trends or best practices in other states regarding sex offender registration and community notification for juvenile sex and kidnapping offenders who are under 14 years of age at the time they commit their offense?