

CRS Report for Congress

Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Law: Recent Legislation and Issues

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Summary

To protect the public, Congress has enacted laws to imprison sex offenders and, once they are released from prison, to more closely monitor their movement in the community. With passage of the Jacob Wetterling Act in 1994, Congress required states to establish a sex offender registration program. Since 1994, Congress periodically amended the act, requiring closer scrutiny of released sex offenders, increased penalties for sex crimes, and training for law enforcement personnel. In keeping with this approach, the 109th Congress passed the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-248; H.R. 4472) (hereafter, the Adam Walsh Act), which consolidates and strengthens existing federal laws related to sex offenses.

The Adam Walsh Act repeals and replaces the Jacob Wetterling Act and related legislation, with provisions intended to strengthen sex offender registration and notification requirements. Major provisions of the act include registry requirements for sex offenders and jurisdictions; penalties for sex offenders and jurisdictions that fail to comply with registry requirements and oversight; periodic in-person verification; a sex offender management assistance program, a national sex offender registry; a national sex offender public website; a community notification program; federal assistance in identifying and locating certain sex offenders; electronic monitoring of sex offenders; civil commitment of certain sexual predators; enhanced federal penalties for sexual crimes against children; prevention of child pornography; increased penalties for using the Internet for the exploitation of children; and grant programs and studies designed to protect children and the general public. Also, the 109th Congress added provisions to the Violence Against Women Act reauthorization (P.L. 109-162) relating to sex offender management and establishment of a national tribal sex offender registry.

Congress remains interested in the issue of sex offenders. Bills introduced in the 110th Congress include H.R. 252, H.R. 291, H.R. 719, H.R. 837, H.R. 876, H.R. 1684, and S. 431. Provisions of these bills would establish and maintain a DNA database containing DNA information on sexual predators who target children; establish a National Sex Offender Risk Classification Task Force; require a convicted sex offender who uses the Internet to provide electronic mail and instant message addresses; prohibit use of the Internet to facilitate access to or possession of child pornography; require electronic communication service providers and remote computer service providers to report any violation of child sexual exploitation and pornography laws; and require the Department of Homeland Security during emergencies to share information with law enforcement agencies at all levels on the location of missing children or registered sex offenders.

This report provides details of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006; identifies and analyzes new legislation that has been introduced in the 110th Congress; and discusses continuing policy issues related to sex offender registration and community notification. It will be updated as events warrant.

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Sex Offender Registration and Community Notification Law: Recent Legislation and Issues

Introduction

According to the Center for Sex Offender Management, most sexual assaults, whether directed at a child or an adult, are committed by someone known to the victim or the victim's family. Rather than a stranger, often relatives, friends, babysitters, or persons in positions of authority over the child are more likely to commit a sexual assault. Although the vast majority of sex offenders are males, females also commit sexual crimes. In response to community outrage over several particularly heinous sex offense crimes, Congress, since the mid-1990s, has passed a number of laws concerning sex offenders, requiring registration with law enforcement agencies and community notification.

Enacted originally in 1994 these laws were designed to protect the public by both imprisoning sex offenders for longer periods and tracking their movements upon release from prison. While there had been some earlier state action on sex offender registration, with the public's increasing concern Congress passed the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Act of 1994), which included Title XVII, the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act (Wetterling Act).¹ Congress further amended the Crime Act of 1994 with passage of Megan's Law in May 1996 and the Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act in October 1996. Collectively, these three laws required states to establish registration programs and to strengthen state procedures for monitoring sex offenders. In addition, Congress passed a number of other amendments to the Wetterling Act that increased the types of crimes for which sex offenders were required to register, increased penalties for sex offenders, and allowed states more flexibility in registering and tracking sex offenders.

Because of high-profile crimes committed by sex offenders and complaints from victims' rights groups as well as some lawmakers that dangerous sex offenders were not being monitored, Attorney General Gonzales announced plans in May 2005 for a new national registry of sex offenders to enable the public to view, via the Internet, all existing state databases of sex offenders in a single web search.² On July 20, 2005, the National Sex Offender Public Registry website was launched. The site allows the public one-stop access to the latest information on the identity and

¹ P.L. 103-322 (H.R. 3355); 108 Stat. 2038.

² See [<http://www.usdoj.gov/ag/speeches/2005/052005agremarksnpr.htm>].

location of known sex offenders. At present, registries for the District of Columbia and all states are on the website, with the exceptions of Oregon and South Dakota.³

On July 27, 2006, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-248; H.R. 4472) was enacted. The stated purpose of this act is to respond to vicious attacks of sex offenders against certain victims and to protect the public, especially children, from sex offenders by establishing a comprehensive national system for registering offenders. With passage of the Adam Walsh Act, Congress again addressed elements of registration and notification laws; procedures for treating, tracking, and apprehending sex offenders; the recidivism rate of sex offenders; child pornography and use of the Internet for sexual purposes; sex crimes, and penalties for sex crimes. In addition, the Walsh Act provides for grants, studies and reports on some of these sex offender/sex crime issues.

This report summarizes major provisions of the Adam Walsh Child Act. It identifies legislation introduced in the 110th Congress to further address sex offender and crime issues, and discusses the various policy issues related to sex offender registration and community notification.

Overview of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006

The Adam Walsh Act expands the requirements for state law enforcement and prison officials in registering and tracking released sex offenders. Among other provisions, the act requires a review of sex offenders before they are released from prison to determine whether they are a threat to the public; requires sex offenders to register more frequently; provides for closer supervision of sex offenders, including through electronic monitoring; allows collection of DNA from persons who are charged with or convicted of sex offenses; establishes a national database of sex offenders; allows public access to information on sex offenders released from prisons; provides for a stronger sex offender community notification program; and imposes longer penalties for crimes against children, including mandatory minimum penalties for certain crimes. To apprehend sex offenders, the Adam Walsh Act continues federal financial support for technical assistance, and hiring and training of both law enforcement personnel and support staff, including probation and parole agents.

The act provides a three-tier classification system for sex offenders that affects the duration of registration, how often they must verify their address, and whether they are to be listed on the Internet. Provisions of the Walsh Act require imposition of penalties on a sex offender who fails to comply with registration requirements. The Walsh Act provides for federal assistance in apprehending sex offenders who violate registration requirements. It provides for training of law enforcement personnel who work with sex offenders and increases authorized funding for local

³ See [<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/cac/registry.htm>].

law enforcement to track sex offenders. The act requires civil commitment of sexually dangerous persons and provides grants to jurisdictions for that purpose.

Registration and Notification and Related Provisions

The following sections present major provisions of current law, as amended by the Adam Walsh Act, in more detail.⁴

Registration Requirements. The Adam Walsh Act changes registration requirements for a convicted sex offender. Formerly, a convicted sex offender had to register an address change with the state law enforcement agencies of both the old state and the new state within 10 days. The Walsh Act continues the requirement that a sex offender register in each jurisdiction where the offender resides, is employed, or attends school. The new law, however, requires initial registration of a convicted sex offender prior to completion of a sentence of imprisonment or not later than three business days after sentencing if no term of imprisonment is imposed. It requires an offender, including a child pornographer, to appear in person in at least one jurisdiction and report a change of name, residence, employment or student status not later than three business days after a change has occurred; and requires that the jurisdiction immediately provide the new information to other jurisdictions where the offender is required to register. Under provisions of the Walsh Act, for the first time a juvenile can be required to register as a sex offender. The act provides that a juvenile who is at least 14 years old must register as a sex offender if the juvenile commits an offense that is comparable to or more severe than the federal offense of aggravated sexual abuse.

Tier Classification System. Prior to passage of the Adam Walsh Act, each state had its own classification system for determining the level of danger a sex offender posed to the public. The Walsh Act, however, establishes a three-tier system for states that classifies sex offenders based on the seriousness of their sex crime. The Tier level determines how long a convicted sex offender must register and how often. A convicted sex offender must register for 15 years if the offender is a Tier I sex offender; 25 years for a Tier II sex offender; and for the life of the offender, if the offender is a Tier III sex offender. A convicted sex offender whose classification is Tier I must appear in person once a year; a Tier II sex offender, every six months; and a Tier III sex offender, every three months.

Following are definitions of Tier I, Tier II, and Tier III convicted sex offenders:

- Tier I offender is a sex offender other than a Tier II or Tier III.
- Tier II sex offender has been convicted of a sex offense that is punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or is comparable to or more severe than sex trafficking; coercion and enticement; transportation with intent to engage in criminal sexual activity; abusive sexual contact, as well as any offense involving a minor in

⁴ For more discussion of the criminal justice aspects of this legislation, see CRS Report RL33967, *Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act: A Legal Analysis*, by Charles Doyle.

a sexual performance, soliciting a minor for prostitution, or producing or distributing child pornography.

- Tier III sex offender has been convicted of a sex offense that is punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or is comparable to or more severe than the federal offenses of sexual abuse or aggravated sexual abuse, abusive sexual contact against a minor less than 13 years old, kidnapping of a minor, or any offense that occurs after a person has been designated a Tier II sex offender.

Information Required from Offenders. The law requires the following information to be provided by sex offenders who are required to register:

- sex offender's name (or any alias used);
- social security number;
- address where sex offender resides or will reside;
- address where sex offender is employed or will be employed;
- address where sex offender is a student or will become a student;
- license plate number and a description of any vehicle owned or operated by the sex offender; and
- any other information required by the Attorney General.

Information to be Included in Registries. Jurisdictions must ensure that the following information is included in the sex offender registry:

- a physical description of the sex offender;
- text of the provision of law that defines the criminal offense for which the sex offender is registered;
- criminal history of the sex offender;
- a sex offender's fingerprints, palm prints, and current photograph;
- a DNA sample;
- a copy of a valid driver's license or identification card upon release of a sex offender from prison; and
- any other information the Attorney General requires.

Law Enforcement Responsibilities. The law establishes the following requirements for law enforcement officials:

- requires an appropriate official to inform the sex offender of registration requirements either shortly before release of the sex offender from custody, or, if the sex offender is not in custody, immediately after the sentencing of the sex offender;
- requires an appropriate official to have the sex offender read and sign a form acknowledging that the duty to register has been explained and is understood;
- requires an appropriate official to ensure that the sex offender is registered; and
- requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain a system for informing relevant jurisdictions of sex offenders entering the United States.

Community Notification Program. The Megan Nicole Kanka and Alexandra Nicole Zapp Community Notification Program (as created by the Adam Walsh Act) requires an appropriate official in the jurisdiction where the sex offender registers to provide information in the registry to:

- the Attorney General who must include the information in the National Sex Offender Registry or other appropriate databases;
- appropriate law enforcement agencies (including some probation agencies) and each school and public housing agency where the sex offender resides, is employed or attends school;
- each jurisdiction where the sex offender resides, is employed or attends school;
- any agency responsible for conducting employment-related background checks;
- social service entities that are responsible for protecting minors in the welfare system;
- volunteer organizations where contact with minors or other vulnerable individuals is possible; and
- any organization, company, or individual who asked to be notified pursuant to procedures established by the jurisdiction.

National Sex Offender Registry. As amended by the Adam Walsh Act, current law:

- requires the Attorney General to maintain a national database, to be known as the National Sex Offender Registry, at the FBI for each sex offender and any other person required to register in a jurisdiction's sex offender registry; and
- requires the Attorney General to ensure that updated information about a sex offender is forwarded electronically to all relevant jurisdictions.

Sex Offender Public Website. The Adam Walsh Act requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website, which allows the public to obtain relevant information on a sex offender by a single query for any given zip code or geographical radius that the user indicates.

Penalty for Failure to Register. As newly established by the Adam Walsh Act, the law provides that each jurisdiction, other than a federally recognized Indian tribe, must provide a criminal penalty that includes a maximum term of imprisonment that is more than one year.

Federal Penalties, Including Mandatory Minimums, for Selected Crimes. The Walsh Act increases penalties and establishes new and higher mandatory minimum penalties for persons committing certain sex crimes, particularly those that involve children, pornography and use of the Internet. These crimes include:

- sexual abuse;
- child prostitution;
- sexual exploitation;
- sexual abuse of wards;
- abuse and neglect of Indian children;
- sex-trafficking of children;
- production of sexually explicit depictions of children;
- coercion and enticement of children by sex offenders;
- repeated sex offenses against children;
- using misleading domain names to direct children to harmful material on the Internet;
- activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation of children, or constituting or containing child pornography; and
- Internet sales of date rape drugs (these include gamma hydroxybutyric acid, ketamine or flunitrazepan).

The penalty for sexual abuse is increased from a maximum of 20 years to a sentence of life. New mandatory minimum penalties are imposed, where none existed before passage of the Walsh Act, for crimes such as sex trafficking by using force, fraud or coercion, or by using a minor under 14 years of age; and for aggravated sexual abuse where the victim is under 12 years of age, or where the victim is between 13 and 15 years of age (and is at least four years younger than the defendant) and the crime is accomplished by force, threat or while the victim is unable to appraise conduct because of being unconscious. For coercing or transporting a minor to engage in criminal sexual activity, the mandatory minimum sentence is 10 years and the maximum is 30 years to life; the previous minimum sentence was five years. For producing a sexually explicit depiction of a minor in another country with the intention of importing it into the United States the punishment is a minimum prison term of 15 years and a maximum one of 30 years for a first offense; prior to the Walsh Act, for this offense, there was no mandatory minimum penalty and the maximum term of imprisonment was 10 years. The maximum penalty is 10 years for using a misleading domain name on the Internet with the intent of deceiving a minor into viewing harmful material; the previous maximum sentence was four years.

Child Pornography and Use of the Internet. The Walsh Act creates new federal crimes and requirements concerning child pornography and use of the Internet to exploit or commit a felony sex offense against a child, providing penalties for the offender and additional federal personnel to monitor the Internet. It requires anyone who produces visual depictions of “actual sexually explicit conduct” or “simulated sexual conduct” to maintain a record of personal information on each performer and to post where the record is located on each page of a website. The act also provides mandatory-minimum penalties for persons convicted of violating these record-keeping requirements.

Civil Commitment of Sex Offenders. The Walsh Act provides for the civil commitment of a sexually dangerous offender any time after commencement of probation or supervised release and prior to the completion of a sentence. The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to jurisdictions for establishing,

enhancing, or operating effective civil commitment programs for sexually dangerous persons.

Treatment and Management of Adult Sex Offenders in the Bureau of Prisons. Included in the Adam Walsh Act are provisions for the treatment and management of adult sex offenders in the Bureau of Prisons. The act requires the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to establish non-residential sex offender management programs for sex offenders and to provide aftercare during pre-release custody. BOP also must establish residential sex offender treatment programs as well as provide treatment to sex offenders who want it and are deemed suitable for it by the BOP. The act authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to eligible entities for a program, project, or other activity to help in treating juvenile sex offenders.

Asset Forfeiture. The Walsh Act authorizes civil and criminal asset forfeiture of property for certain crimes. Offenses for which the property of a person is subject to civil and criminal asset forfeiture include

- offenses involving obscene material;
- child pornography;
- sexual exploitation and abuse of children; and
- using misleading domain names including obscene or pornographic material; or
- any property constituting or traceable to gross profits from these offenses, and any property constituting or traceable to the means for committing or promoting these offenses.

Military. The Walsh Act continues registration requirements for sex offenders convicted in a federal or military court.

Public Housing. Public housing is denied to anyone who is required to register for life as a sex offender.⁵

Public Access to Information. The Adam Walsh Act provides for the public to obtain information on sex offenders through the Internet (the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website) or by contacting an appropriate law enforcement official in the jurisdiction where the sex offender is registered (Megan Nicole Kanka and Alexandra Nicole Zapp Community Notification Program).

Institutions of Higher Education. Under provisions of the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted as part of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000,⁶ institutions of higher education must inform the campus community of where to obtain information on registered sex offenders, such as a

⁵ Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999 (P.L. 105-276; 112 Stat. 2641); 42 U.S.C. 13662.

⁶ Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386; 114 Stat. 1537).

local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction for the campus or a computer network address.

Federal Grants and Assistance

The Walsh Act authorizes both new programs and offices and expands some existing grant programs that are intended to train law enforcement personnel, protect children, provide mentors for youth, improve relations between police and youths, assist in the management of sex offenders, including juveniles, and to combat crime. A description of some of these programs and offices follows.

Training and Technology Efforts. To respond effectively to sex offenders who use the Internet and technology to solicit or exploit children, the Adam Walsh Act requires the Attorney General to expand training of federal, state and local law enforcement personnel. To identify problems associated with using technology in the exploitation of children, the Attorney General must facilitate meetings that involve corporations who sell computer hardware and software or provide services to the public that are related to using the Internet. Further, the Attorney General must host national conferences to train law enforcement officers, probation and parole officers, and prosecutors on pro-active approaches to monitor sex offender activity on the Internet; and must develop and distribute information to them regarding multidisciplinary approaches to holding sex offenders accountable to the conditions of their probation, parole, and registration. The Attorney General also must partner with other agencies to improve coordination of joint investigations among agencies in combating sex offenders' online solicitation of children. To carry out this training, the Walsh Act authorizes to be appropriated \$1 million for FY2007.

In addition to providing training to law enforcement personnel, the Attorney General must deploy technology, that is modeled after the Canadian Child Exploitation Tracking System, to all Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces and their partner agencies as well as conduct training in the use of technology. For these technology provisions, the act authorizes to be appropriated \$2 million for FY2007.

Assistance with Violations of Registration Requirements. The Walsh Act requires the Attorney General to use resources of federal law enforcement, including the United States Marshals Service, to assist jurisdictions in locating and apprehending sex offenders who failed to comply with registration requirements. For fiscal years 2007 through 2009, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for this purpose.

Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART Office). The Adam Walsh Act establishes a new office in the Justice Department, with the following functions and responsibilities:

- administers standards for the sex offender registration and notification program of this act;

- administers grant programs on sex offender registration and notification and other grant programs under this act;
- cooperates with and provides technical assistance to states, units of local governments, tribal governments, and public and private entities involved in activities related to sex offender registration or notification or to other measures that protect children or others from sexual abuse or exploitation; and
- performs other functions that the Attorney General may delegate.

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America Mentoring Program. Big Brothers Big Sisters of America mentors at-risk youth. The Walsh Act authorizes the administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to make grants to Big Brothers Big Sisters of America to expand its capacity to meet its objective. The organization is required to submit a biannual report in each of fiscal years 2007 through 2013 that (1) details the progress it has made in carrying out its mentoring programs; (2) details how grant funds have been used; (3) assesses the effectiveness of the mentoring programs; and (4) makes recommendations for future grants and the amount of funding that would be needed for those grants. For this program, the act authorizes \$9 million for FY2007; \$10 million for FY2008; \$11.5 million for FY2009; \$13 million for FY2010; and \$15 million for FY2011.

National Police Athletic League (PAL). PAL is a youth crime prevention program. Subtitle B — National Police Athletic League Youth Enrichment Act of the Walsh Act, reauthorizes PAL through FY2010. The act changes the name of the group to the National Police Athletic/Activities League and adds another goal of the organization, which is to enhance the character and leadership skills of young people. In addition, it increases the number of chapters and youths that can join PAL. It authorizes grant funding of \$16 million for each of FY2006 through FY2010.

Sex Offender Management Assistance Program (SOMA-grant).⁷ The Walsh Act requires the Attorney General to establish and implement a SOMA *grant* program. Under SOMA-grant, the Attorney General can award a grant to a jurisdiction to offset the costs of the sex offender registration and community notification. A chief executive of a jurisdiction must submit annually an application to the Attorney General. If the Attorney General determines that a jurisdiction has substantially implemented sex offender registration and notification provisions of the Adam Walsh Act, then the jurisdiction is eligible for a bonus payment of 10% of the total funds received under the SOMA grant program for the preceding fiscal year, provided the implementation occurred within one year after enactment of the Walsh Act; and 5% of funds, if implementation occurred within two years of that date. For SOMA grant, the act authorizes such sums as may be necessary for FY2007 through FY2009.

⁷ There is another program called the Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers, popularly known as the Sex Offender Management Assistance program, that was originally established in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13941) and was recently reauthorized in Section 108 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162).

Jessica Lunsford and Sarah Lunde Grants. With the objective of better monitoring sex offenders, the Attorney General, for a period of three years, is authorized to award grants to states, local governments, and Indian tribal governments for providing sex offenders with electronic monitoring devices and employing law enforcement officials to operate the program. To allow an assessment of the effectiveness of approaches used to monitor sex offenders, the act requires the Attorney General in making these grants to ensure that a variety of approaches to monitoring offenders are funded. The electronic monitoring units must provide a single-unit tracking device for each offender that contains a central processing unit with global positioning system and cellular technology in a single unit and that provides two- and three-way voice communication. It also must permit active, real-time, and continuous monitoring of offenders 24 hours a day. The Attorney General must submit a report to Congress that addresses the effectiveness and value of this program; compares the cost effectiveness of electronic monitoring to reduce sex offenses with other alternatives; and makes recommendations on whether to continue the grant program and at what funding level. The act authorizes appropriations of \$5 million for each of the fiscal years 2007 through 2009.

Sex Offender Apprehension Grants. The Walsh Act authorizes the Attorney General to make sex offender apprehension grants to states, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, other public and private entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia to assist them in enforcing sex offender registration requirements. For fiscal years 2007 through 2009, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Grants. The Walsh Act authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to units of local government, Indian tribal governments, correctional facilities, other public and private entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia to assist in the treatment of juvenile sex offenders. For grant purposes, a juvenile sex offender is defined as a sex offender who has not attained the age of 18 years at the time a sex offense was committed. The act authorizes to be appropriated \$10 million for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2009 for these treatment grants.

Grants to Combat Sexual Abuse of Children. To combat sexual abuse of children, the Bureau of Justice Assistance is authorized to make grants, based on need, to law enforcement agencies to (1) hire additional personnel or train existing staff to combat sexual abuse of children through community education and outreach, investigation of complaints, enforcement of laws on sex offender registries, and management of released sex offenders; (2) investigate use of the Internet to facilitate the sexual abuse of children; and (3) purchase computer hardware and software to investigate sexual abuse of children over the Internet, access local, state, and federal databases for apprehending sex offenders, and facilitate the creation and enforcement of sex offender registries. For these grants, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2009.

Crime Prevention Campaign Grant. The Attorney General is authorized to provide a grant to a national private, nonprofit organization with expertise in promoting crime prevention through public outreach and media campaigns. These

campaigns are to be coordinated with law enforcement agencies and other local government officials as well as with representatives of community public interest organizations such as schools and youth-serving organizations, faith based, and victim's organizations and employers. Grantees must use funds to:

- create and promote national public communications campaigns;
- develop and distribute publications and other educational materials that promote crime prevention;
- design and maintain websites and related web-based materials and tools;
- design and deliver training for law enforcement personnel, community leaders, and other partners in public safety and hometown security initiatives;
- design and deliver technical assistance to states, local jurisdictions, and crime prevention practitioners and associations;
- coordinate a coalition of federal, national, and state-wide organizations and communities in support of crime prevention;
- design, deliver, and assess demonstration programs;
- operate McGruff-related programs;
- operate the Teens, Crime, and Community Program; and
- evaluate crime prevention programs and trends.

For this grant program, there is authorized to be appropriated \$7 million for FY2007; \$8 million for FY2008; \$9 million for FY2009; and \$10 million for FY2010.

Grants for Fingerprinting Programs for Children. The Walsh Act authorizes the Attorney General to establish and implement a program under which grants for fingerprinting children can be made to states, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments. Grant funds are to be used to establish a voluntary fingerprinting program for children, which may include taking palm prints of children; hiring additional law enforcement personnel or training existing law enforcement personnel to fingerprint children; informing the community involved about the fingerprinting program; and providing computer hardware, computer software or other materials to carry out such a fingerprinting program. For a person who uses the fingerprinting program for unauthorized purposes, the Walsh Act provides a criminal penalty of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine or both. The act authorizes to be appropriated \$20 million for a five-year period beginning FY2007.

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN). RAINN is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation that provides help to victims of sexual assault and educates the public about sexual assault prevention, prosecution, and recovery. The Adam Walsh Act authorizes the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to make an annual grant to RAINN; issue regulations to carry out RAINN grants; effectively coordinate all federally funded programs relating to victims of sexual assault; and provide adequate staff and agency resources to properly carry out OJJDP's responsibilities.

RAINN grants may be used to operate the National Sexual Assault Hotline, which is a 24-hour toll-free telephone line that individuals may use to receive help

and information from trained volunteers. Grant funds may also be used to operate the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline, which is a 24-hour free online service that persons may use to receive help and information from trained volunteers. Other purposes for which grant funds may be used include education of the media, the general public and populations at risk of sexual assault about the incidence of sexual violence and sexual violence prevention, prosecution, and recovery; dissemination nationally of information on innovative and model programs, services, laws, legislation, and policies that benefit victims of sexual assault; and provision of technical assistance to law enforcement agencies, state and local governments, the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals investigating and prosecuting cases of sexual assault. There is authorized to be appropriated \$3 million for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2010 for the Administrator of OJJDP to provide grants to RAINN.

Fugitive Safe Surrender. Fugitive Safe Surrender was a pilot program of the United States Marshals Service, in partnership with public, private and faith-based organizations, that allowed fugitives to turn themselves in safely and have nonviolent cases adjudicated immediately at a church that had been temporarily transformed into a courthouse. Because the pilot program in Cleveland, Ohio was successful, Congress expanded the program to other cities. The Walsh Act provides for the U.S. Marshals to establish, direct, and coordinate the Fugitive Safe Surrender Program to safely, securely, and peacefully apprehend federal, state and local fugitives in coordination with law enforcement and community leaders in designated cities throughout the United States. This provision, however, does not limit any existing authority under any other provision of federal or state law for law enforcement agencies to locate or apprehend fugitives through task forces or any other means. Funding authorized to be appropriated to the U.S. Marshals Service for this program are \$3 million for FY2007; \$5 million for FY2008; and \$8 million for FY2008.

Selected Studies and Reports

The Walsh Act also calls for a number of studies and reports that assess the cost and effectiveness of efforts to control, prosecute, manage, treat and monitor sex offenders. In addition, the act addresses the performance of federal, state and local criminal investigators of homicides.

Comprehensive Examination of Sex Offender Issues. The Walsh Act requires the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to conduct a comprehensive study of the control, prosecution, treatment, and monitoring of sex offenders. The study is to focus on the effectiveness of: (1) the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (Title I of the Adam Walsh Act) in improving the compliance of sex offenders with registration and notification requirements; (2) sex offender registration and notification requirements in increasing public safety; (3) public dissemination of sex offender information on the Internet in increasing public safety; and (4) treatment programs in reducing recidivism among sex offenders. In addition to addressing the effectiveness of these four approaches to handling sex offenders and protecting public safety, the study is to consider the costs associated with each approach. The study must also include recommendations on how to reduce the number of sex crimes

against children and adults and increase the effectiveness of registration requirements.

NIJ must submit annual interim reports, and not later than five years after enactment of this act, report the results of the study together with findings to Congress, through the Internet to the public, to every state governor, the mayor of the District of Columbia, to heads of territories, and to the heads of Indian tribes. There are authorized to be appropriated \$3 million for this study.

Annual Report on Enforcement of Registration Requirements. By July 1 of each year, the Attorney General is required to submit a report to Congress that describes: how the U.S. Marshals Service has assisted jurisdictions in locating and apprehending sex offenders who have not complied with sex offender registration requirements; the use of national crime information databases to punish offenders for failure to register; a detailed account of each jurisdiction's compliance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act; DOJ's efforts to ensure compliance with this act; and any funding reductions because a jurisdiction failed to comply with registration requirements and the basis for deciding whether to reduce funding; and, finally, any denials or granting of extensions to comply with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act and the reasons why extensions were denied or granted.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) Studies on Feasibility of Using Drivers License as a Registration Requirement for Sex Offenders. To improve sex offenders' compliance with registration requirements concerning change of address upon relocation and other related updates of personal information, Congress requires GAO, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this act, to complete a study on the feasibility of using driver's licenses in the sex offender registration process. GAO is to survey a majority of the states to assess the relative systems capabilities to comply with a federal law requiring all state driver's license systems to automatically access state and national databases of registered sex offenders similar to the Nevada law.⁸ GAO is to use survey results, and expert sources, to determine the potential costs to states if such a federal law were to come into effect. Further, GAO must consult federal and state law enforcement agencies, particularly the FBI, on the anticipated effects of such a national requirement, both desirable and undesirable side effects in terms of actual compliance with this act and related laws. GAO must complete a study of the Nevada law to determine if those provisions are effective in improving sex offenders' compliance with registration requirements; the aggregate direct and indirect costs to Nevada for effecting those provisions; and how they can be modified to improve sex offenders' compliance with registration requirements.

⁸ Chapter 507 of Statutes of Nevada 2005. The Nevada law prohibits sex offenders and offenders convicted of a crime against a child from renewing their drivers' licenses, commercial drivers' licenses or identification cards if they have not complied with offender registration requirements.

Sex Offender Risk Classification Study. The Attorney General is required to conduct a study of risk-based sex offender classification systems that includes an analysis of various risk-based sex offender classification systems, methods and tools for assessing the risks posed by sex offenders; and a comparison of the efficiency and effectiveness of risk-based sex offender classification to offense-based sex offender classification systems in reducing threats to public safety and assisting law enforcement agencies and the public in identifying the most dangerous sex offenders. The study should include both an analysis of the resources necessary to implement risk-based sex offender classification systems for sex offender registries as well as the legal implications of doing so. Finally, the study must include an analysis of any other information the Attorney General determines should be used to evaluate risk-based sex offender classification systems. Within 18 months after enactment of the Walsh Act, the Attorney General must report the results of the study to Congress. If the Attorney General creates a task force to conduct the study and prepare the report, the Attorney General must appoint persons to the task force who represent national, state, and local interests and who have education, training or experience in sex offender management, community education, risk assessment of sex offenders and sex offender victim issues.

Study of the Effectiveness of Restricting the Activities of Sex Offenders to Reduce Recidivism. The Attorney General is required to conduct a study to evaluate the effectiveness of monitoring and restricting the activities of sex offenders to reduce recidivism through conditions imposed as part of supervised release or probation conditions. The study must evaluate the effectiveness of monitoring and restricting activities of sex offenders, including (1) restrictions on where the sex offender can reside, work, and attend school; (2) limitations on sex offenders' access to Internet or to specific Internet sites; and (3) denying sex offenders access to pornography and other obscene materials. It also must evaluate the ability of law enforcement agencies and courts to enforce these restrictions; and the efficacy of any other restrictions that may reduce recidivism. The Attorney General is required to report the results of this study to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees no later than six months after enactment of the Walsh Act.

Justice for Crime Victims Family Act. Within six months of enactment of the Walsh Act, the Attorney General must submit a report to House and Senate Judiciary Committees that outlines measures needed to improve the performance of federal, state, and local criminal investigators of homicide. The report must include an examination of (1) the benefits for criminal investigators of increasing training and resources such as investigative techniques, best practices, and forensic services; (2) uniformity among state and local jurisdictions in measuring homicide rates and clearance of homicide cases; (3) coordination among federal, state, and local law enforcement, coroners and medical examiners in sharing information; and (4) sources of funding for state and local criminal investigators of homicide that are in existence on the date of enactment of this act.

The Attorney General, within six months of enactment of this act, also must submit a report to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees that examines measures to expand national criminal records databases with accurate information on missing persons and unidentified human remains; improvement of post mortem examinations, autopsies and reporting procedures of unidentified persons or remains;

collection of DNA information; and use of the Internet to post information on missing persons and unidentified human remains.

Additional Provisions Enacted in the 109th Congress

In addition to the Adam Walsh Act, the 109th Congress also passed the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005) P.L. 109-162; H.R. 3402)). Section 108 of the act amends Section 40152 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13941), which provides training in the areas of case management, supervision, and relapse prevention to assist probation and other personnel who work with released sex offenders. VAWA 2005 authorizes \$3 million to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011 for this section. VAWA 2005 adds provisions directing the Attorney General to contract with any interested Indian tribe, tribal organization, or tribal nonprofit organization to develop and maintain a national tribal sex offender registry and a tribal protection order registry. The act authorizes \$1 million to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to carry out this section. Funds would remain available until expended.

VAWA 2005 also contains new sex offender provisions that authorize the Attorney General, through the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women, to award grants to encourage cross-training and collaboration among courts, domestic violence and sexual assault service providers, youth organizations and service providers, violence prevention programs and law enforcement agencies. To be eligible for a grant under this section (Section 41202, Access to Justice for Youth), an applicant must establish a collaborative team that includes a victim service provider with experience in working on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and the effect of these types of abuse on young people, as well as a court. Among other entities that may be included on the team are batterer intervention programs and sex offender treatment programs staffed by people with specialized knowledge and experience working with youth offenders. VAWA 2005 authorizes \$5 million to be appropriated in each of fiscal years 2007 through 2011 for this section.

Legislation in the 110th Congress

Despite enactment of the Adam Walsh Act, additional legislation related to sex offenders has been introduced in the 110th Congress. Generally, these bills would provide for a DNA database containing DNA information on sexual predators, establish a National Sex Offender Risk Classification Task Force; monitor, under certain conditions, a convicted sex offender's use of the Internet, require electronic communication service and remote computer service providers to report any violation of child sexual exploitation and pornography laws; and require law enforcement agencies to share information during emergencies on the location of missing children or registered sex offenders. The following discussion identifies and analyzes these bills and describes any legislative activity that has occurred.

H.R. 252, Save Our Children: Stop the Violent Predators Against Children DNA Act of 2007. On January 5, 2007, Representative Jackson-Lee introduced this bill, which among other provisions, would require the Attorney General to establish and maintain a DNA database solely to collect DNA information on violent predators who commit crimes against children. It would provide for the Attorney General to issue regulations whereby federal, state, and local agencies and other entities would allow submission of DNA information for inclusion in the database and comparison against other DNA information in the database. The bill would authorize to be appropriated \$500,000 to establish the DNA database. It also would authorize to be appropriated such sums as necessary for incentive grants to each state that has in effect at least one program that decreases the rate of recidivism among violent predators who commit crimes against children. On February 2, 2007, H.R. 252 was referred to House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

H.R. 291, the Safe NOW Act of 2007. Introduced by Congressman Paul E. Gillmor on January 5, 2007, this bill would establish a National Sex Offender Risk Classification Task Force to create guidelines for classifying a sex offender. This system would classify a sex offender based on the sex offender's threat of danger to the public and would allow law enforcement agencies and the public to use the classification system to identify the most dangerous sex offenders listed in sex offender registries. The task force would consist of 20 members, including the chair, and representatives from a variety of organizations such as advocacy groups, law enforcement, federal agencies, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, psychologists, and three representatives from academia with specialties in risk assessment of sex offenders.

Duties of the task force would include creation of preliminary guidelines for establishing a risk-based sex offender classification system; administration of a demonstration program; and creation of final guidelines. The task force would provide an initial report to the Attorney General and relevant congressional committees not later than one year after the date of the first meeting of the task force. Another final report would be required not later than six months after the date of the expiration of the demonstration program grants (described below). The final report would contain final guidelines for establishing a risk-based sex offender classification system and a summary of information gathered through the demonstration program.

H.R. 291 would provide for the task force to carry out a demonstration program under which it would select and award a one-year grant to each of five jurisdictions. The selected jurisdiction would use grant funds to: (1) implement a risk-based sex offender classification system using sex offenders registered in the jurisdiction's sex offender registry; (2) demonstrate the extent to which the preliminary guidelines contributed to successfully implementing an effective risk-based sex offender classification system; and (3) identify ways to improve the preliminary guidelines to better guide jurisdictions in implementing an effective risk-based sex offender classification system. The bill would authorize to be appropriated \$1 million for each of fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. On February 2, 2007, H.R. 291 was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security.

H.R. 719 and S. 431, Keeping the Internet Devoid of Sexual Predators Act of 2007. H.R. 719 and S. 431 have identical provisions. On January 30, 2007, Congressman Earl Pomeroy introduced H.R. 719 and Senator Charles E. Schumer introduced S. 431. These bills would require a convicted sex offender who uses the Internet to provide any electronic mail address, instant message address, or other similar identifier that is used to communicate over the Internet for inclusion in the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR), and to keep this information current. Jurisdictions maintaining this information on sex offenders would be prohibited from disclosing it to the public. The Attorney General would have to maintain a system that would allow commercial social networking websites to compare their databases of users to the Internet identifiers of persons in the NSOR. For failure of a sex offender to provide information that would be required under these provisions, the penalty would be a fine and/or imprisonment for up to 10 years. For age misrepresentation with the intent to use the Internet to engage in criminal sexual conduct with a minor, the penalty for a sex offender would be up to 20 years imprisonment. H.R. 719 was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security on March 1, 2007; on January 30, 2007, S. 431 was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 837, Internet Stopping Adults Facilitating the Exploitation of Today's Youth Act of 2007. Congressman Lamar Smith introduced this measure on February 6, 2007. H.R. 837 would prohibit any financial transactions in interstate or foreign commerce that facilitate access to or possession of child pornography. Whoever is convicted of these activities would be subject to a fine or imprisonment for 20 years, or both. The bill would also provide for a fine or imprisonment of not more than 10 years, or both for any Internet content hosting provider or email service provider who knowingly engages in activities that facilitate access to or the possession of child pornography. H.R. 837 would increase criminal penalties for sexually exploiting children, including activities involving child pornography. The measure would require commercial website operators to place warning marks on web pages indicating that they contain sexually explicit materials. The bill would authorize to be appropriated \$30 million for each fiscal year (FY) 2008-2012 for the Innocent Images National Initiative (IINI). IINI's mission is to reduce usage of computers to sexually exploit and abuse children; to identify and rescue victims of this exploitation and abuse; to investigate sexual predators who use the Internet for such purposes, and to strengthen, through training and investigative assistance, the capabilities of law enforcement at the federal, state, local and international levels. On March 1, 2007, H.R. 837 was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

H.R. 876, Securing Adolescents From Exploitation-Online Act of 2007. On February 7, 2007, Congressman Steve Chabot introduced this measure. The bill would require electronic communication service providers and remote computing service providers to report a violation of federal law on child sexual exploitation and pornography to CyberTipline of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) or any successor to the CyberTipline operated by NCMEC. The NCMEC would be required to forward each report received to any appropriate state, local, or foreign law enforcement agency designated by the Attorney General. An electronic communication service provider or remote

computing service provider who fails to make such a report would be fined \$150,000 for the first failure and \$300,000 for any subsequent failures.

H.R. 876 would require the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. Attorney General, and the head of any other relevant federal agency to encourage foreign governments to stop the production and transmission of child pornography and to cooperate with U.S. law enforcement agencies and the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces to combat creation and transmission of child pornography. H.R. 876 would authorize to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$25 million for grants to the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force.

H.R. 876 would authorize the courts, as an explicit condition of supervised release for a convicted sex offender, to monitor the use of the Internet by a convicted sex offender. It would require the sex offender to pay a fee, not to exceed \$50 per month, for such monitoring. The measure would increase penalties for using the Internet to violate child pornography or sexual exploitation laws, providing an additional term of imprisonment of 10 years. The bill would require the Attorney General to make publicly available on the DOJ website reports on investigations, prosecutions and convictions concerning crimes of sexual exploitation against children. On February 7, 2007, H.R. 876 was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

H.R. 1684, Homeland Security Authorization Act for FY2008. On March 26, 2007, Congressman Bennie G. Thompson introduced H.R. 1684, which was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security and reported on March 28. Congresswoman Ginny Brown-Waite's amendment, to require the Department of Homeland Security during emergencies to share information with federal, state and local law enforcement agencies on the location of missing children or registered sex offenders, passed committee by a voice vote.

Continuing Policy Issues

As discussed in this report, Congress has passed laws with provisions to protect the public from sex offenders by confining them and, once they are released, monitoring their movements. The debate, however, on sex offenders, their punishment and management continues and, as discussed in the previous section, additional legislation has been introduced in the 110th Congress.

Issues related to sex offender laws have included the extent to which they are enforced, their effectiveness, the adequacy or targeting of federal funding to support registration and notification, and the extent to which they reflect available research on sex offender recidivism. These issues are discussed below.

Enforcement of Registration Requirements

A major concern of supporters of sex offender registration is whether sex offenders are actually registering in states. An investigation in 2003 by the Associated Press suggested that California could not account for 33,000 sex offenders. A subsequent survey, conducted by Parents for Megan's Law in 2003, which has not been published but has been reported in the press, also suggested that thousands of convicted offenders had failed to register with states as legally required. Others, while registering, had provided false addresses or changed addresses without updating registration information. According to the Parents for Megan's Law survey, on average, states could not account for 24% of sex offenders who were supposed to be in their sex offender registries. In addition, 23 states missed between 10% and 50% of their sex offenders, while 17 states could not determine how many offenders were unregistered.⁹

Effectiveness of state sex offender registration programs do not appear to vary with the size of the sex offender population. Florida, a populous state, identified two reasons for its relatively low rate of noncompliance, 4.7% of 27,689 offenders. One is that each year the state's Department of Law Enforcement mails letters to sex offenders and closely monitors letters that are returned. Certain state agencies have entire units whose purpose is to follow-up on offenders who fail to respond. The state employs 11 full-time staff to track offenders who do not register. Another reason for Florida's low rate of noncompliance is the state's use of technology, which helps keep track of unregistered offenders. For example, Florida requires a sex offender to carry a state identification card. Several Florida agencies, including those that issue drivers' licenses and state identification cards, have direct electronic access to the sex offender database, and by cross-checking can monitor offenders.¹⁰ According to the Attorney General of North Dakota, a state with a smaller population of sex offenders required to register, 32 of 1,006 convicted offenders had failed to register. North Dakota's compliance rate was 97%. The North Dakota Attorney General attributed the state's high compliance rate to law enforcement's placing a high priority on enforcing the sex offender registration laws.¹¹ Following is a sampling of noncompliance rates of selected states as reported by the Parents for Megan's Law survey: New York, 10% of 18,000 sex offenders were reportedly unregistered; California, 44% of 76,350 offenders; Ohio, 3.3% of 9,086 offenders; Oklahoma, 50% of 4,711;¹² Tennessee, 50% of 6,300 offenders;¹³ Florida, 4.7% of

⁹ Jennifer Coleman, "Lawmakers Review Audit of Megan's Law Registry," *Associated Press State and Local Wire*, Sept. 23, 2003; Kim Curtis, "Survey: States Have Lost Track of Thousands of Sex Offenders," *Associated Press State and Local Wire*, Feb. 6, 2003; see [<http://www.parentsformeganslaw.com>].

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ "Sex Offender Registry Failure Cited in State," *Daily Oklahoman*, Feb. 7, 2003.

¹² Reportedly, this percentage is disputed, but an Oklahoman spokesman could not cite a number for the state because no study of the compliance rate had been done.

¹³ This percentage is disputed; the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation reports a noncompliance figure of 37% of 5,812 offenders.

27,689 offenders; Massachusetts, 44% of 18,000 offenders; and Illinois, 14% of 17,087 offenders.

Both the survey by Parents for Megan's Law and state audits of sex offender registries revealed that serious and high-risk sex offenders failed to register and that state databases contained errors, inconsistencies, and outdated information. In California, address information had not been updated for at least a year and, in some cases, updates had not occurred for at least five years.¹⁴ Explanations given for the poor enforcement of sex offender registration by law enforcement agencies vary. Other than monitoring sex offenders, state and local law enforcement agencies may also be responsible for tracking domestic violence orders, missing persons, outstanding arrest warrants, DNA information, and more. Spokesmen for many state and local law enforcement agencies argue that they lack the manpower and resources to adequately monitor sex offenders because of budgetary crises. Some at the state level attribute much of the inaccurate data in the registry to their reliance on local law enforcement personnel/agencies that provide the information.¹⁵

There are several explanations given for the failure of sex offenders to register. One view is that requirements to register every three months, which apply to certain sex offenders, place a large burden on individuals who may have difficulty organizing their lives. Another view is that some sex offenders are ignorant of the registration requirement and believe that they have to register only once. Some state that offenders are simply irresponsible and do not take the need to register seriously. Finally, it is argued that sex offenders fail to register because they just don't want to be tracked.¹⁶

Effectiveness of Community Notification Programs

While sex offender registration and community notification programs were created primarily to protect the public, some question whether they are effective. They challenge the assumptions underlying these programs that communities would be safe with sex offender laws with harsh penalties; that the recidivism rate of sex offenders is inordinately high; and that once a sex offender, always an offender. They suggest that a legislative approach would be more effective that recognizes pedophilia and some other sexual disorders as both a criminal justice matter and a public health problem.¹⁷

¹⁴ California State Auditor, Bureau of State Audits, *Summary of Report 2003-105*, Aug. 2003, p. 2, at [<http://www.bsa.ca.gov/reports/summary.php?id=407>].

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 2. Chad Kinsella, "Court OKs Sex Offender Registries: Recent U.S. Supreme Court Rulings Find State Sex Offender Registries Constitutional, but Implementation Poses Problems," *State Government News*, vol. 46, no. 5 (May 1, 2003), p. 7; "Police Can't Find 1,313 Michigan Sex Offenders," *Associated Press State and Local Wire*, Jan. 13, 2004, p. 2.

¹⁶ Anna Uhls, "Some Sex Offenders Off the Grid," *Colorado Daily via U-Wire*, University Wire, June 29, 2004.

¹⁷ Testimony of Fred Berlin, Johns Hopkins University, U.S. House Judiciary Committee, (continued...)

Few studies have been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of sex offender registration and community notification programs. Only two states, Washington and Wisconsin, have conducted evaluations of their community notification programs, and neither study is particularly recent.

Washington. In 1998, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy released its findings of a telephone survey conducted in the state over a four-week period in 1997.¹⁸ Results of the survey revealed that

- 80% of respondents were aware of the state’s community notification law prior to the telephone interview;
- About a one-third of the residents knew that released sex offenders were residing in their communities;
- About three-fourths of respondents attributed their increased knowledge about sex offenses and how sex offenders operate to community notification;
- Over 60% of residents believed that the behavior of sex offenders improved more with community notification than without it;
- Three-fourths of respondents thought that as a result of community notification, convicted sex offenders would have difficulty establishing new lives in terms of finding a job, obtaining housing, making friends, etc., but less than half of the respondents believed that offenders “should be given every opportunity for a new start as law-abiding citizens”; and
- Eight out of 10 respondents felt the community notification law was very important.

In another paper, published in 1995 by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, the costs of implementing the state’s community notification law were addressed.¹⁹ Researchers found that the size of a community’s population (urban or rural), and policy decisions at the local level influenced the cost of implementing community notification. If a community had a small population and few sex offenders who were required to register, notification was handled informally, usually through the county sheriff, resulting in lower costs. Further, in an area with a large population and many registered sex offenders, the costs would increase because of the time and manpower required to track offenders after notification and to investigate an offender’s conduct and charges of harassment of an offender by some community members.

¹⁷ (...continued)

Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, June 9, 2005.

¹⁸ Dretha M. Phillips, *Community Notification as Viewed by Washington’s Citizens* (Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 1998), pp. 2-4 [<http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/CnSurvey.pdf>].

¹⁹ Carol Poole and Roxanne Lieb, *Community Notification in Washington State: Decision Making and Costs* (Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 1995), pp. 13-14, [<http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/cprtcost.pdf>].

In addition, policy decisions influence costs associated with community notification. If a law enforcement agency, as an information repository, relies on sex offender information supplied by state agencies (such as the state patrol, department of corrections, etc.) and reviews only those offenders who have been drawn to the agency's attention, such as through a special bulletin, costs can be modest. By using the standard manner of issuing releases, for example, through schools or press releases, it saves postage costs and officers' time. The study found that where public officials make community notification a high priority and officers are assigned responsibility for monitoring convicted sex offenders, costs are higher. To take these steps may require an increase in payroll expenses and an investment in equipment and/or software.²⁰

Wisconsin. Generally, there are three types of notification laws. They require law enforcement agencies to inform residents of sex offenders moving into neighborhoods; enable the public to gain access to relevant data on sex offenders; and require convicted child molesters to identify themselves as sex offenders. Wisconsin's community notification statute, however, requires officials only to inform residents about the release and reintegration of sex offenders in their communities.

In 2000, a study assessing the impact of the sex offender community notification law in Wisconsin was published, which examined the effect of this law on residents, law enforcement resources, parole and probation officer resources, and offenders. In 1998, 704 persons attending 22 community notification meetings (held from January 1998 through mid-September 1998) throughout Wisconsin were surveyed to determine the impact of community notification on residents. Although results of the study revealed that, generally, community notification was used to improve community protection, 18% of the residents attending notification meetings thought the purpose was to discuss removing or preventing an offender from residing in the neighborhood. While 71% of respondents felt they were better informed, 35% left the meetings with less anxiety about sex offenders in their communities than before; 38% were more concerned; and 27% left the meeting with the same level of concern.²¹

Local and county law enforcement agencies were surveyed to identify agencies' policies and practices in implementing community notification law. Of 312 questionnaires sent to local and county law enforcement agencies, 188 were returned. Wisconsin's law enforcement guidelines for sex offender registration and notification recommend a collaborative approach among law enforcement, corrections, and other agencies in executing the notification process. Survey data revealed that 86% of law enforcement agencies were familiar with the state's guidelines and 66% reported that their policies and procedures reflected those guidelines.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Richard G. Zevitz and Mary Ann Farkas, *Sex Offender Community Notification: Assessing the Impact in Wisconsin*, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Dec. 2000, pp. 1-4.

Many law enforcement agencies considered community notification to be an unfunded mandate because of the additional work and costs associated with implementing it. More than 66% of law enforcement agencies responding to the survey were concerned about the increase in labor expenditures resulting from implementing community notification. Agencies found the law's registration requirements beneficial because of an increase in information-sharing, but reported that community notification was less beneficial, with less than 41% believing that it improved the management and containment of sex offender behavior due to greater visibility. Based on responses to the survey, the following recommendations were made. Local and county law enforcement agencies were to consider: continuing the collaborative information-sharing and problem-solving approach; developing written policies and training protocols that address the announcement of meetings, distributing pertinent information about sex offenders such as their release locations, answering questions, and handling negative or hostile reactions to the release of a specific offender; and seeking federal or state funding for training and overtime expenses associated with sex offender registration and community notification.²²

Probation and parole agents of sex offenders throughout Wisconsin were also surveyed for their assessment of the impact of community notification. Survey findings showed that agents and supervisors who were responsible for implementing community notification were knowledgeable and trained on policies. The survey revealed that the caseload for agents in urban areas was much greater than in rural ones. The average caseload for agents surveyed was 25 active cases, but nine agents had 40 or more sex offenders to supervise, and six of the nine had 50 or more. Twenty-nine percent of agents had 30 offenders to supervise and 37% had an average of 21 to 30 offenders; 12% supervised 11-20 offenders, and 22% had 10 or fewer offenders. Some of the heavier caseloads involved low-risk sex offender cases (nonviolent offense, no prior felony, etc.) that did not require the same intensive supervision that high-risk offenders did; nevertheless, community notification had considerably increased the workloads of probation and parole units in the state.²³

Problems identified by agents and unit supervisors that are associated with handling sex offender cases, include finding housing for offenders and increased paperwork associated with supervising high risk sex offenders. An example of these increased time demands is agents' participation in community notification meetings. Forty-six percent of respondents reported that as part of their job they attended at least one and in some cases more than six such meetings, served as presenters at the meetings, and assisted local and county law enforcement in planning and organizing a notification meeting. It was estimated that this involvement with community notification required about 40 hours of agent time per meeting.²⁴

Finally, high-risk sex offenders were surveyed to determine how the community notification process affected them. Of the 30 sex offenders interviewed, all but one stated that the process adversely affected them. Seventy-seven percent told of being

²² Ibid., pp. 5-6.

²³ Ibid., p. 7.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 8.

humiliated daily, ostracized by neighbors and lifetime friends, and harassed or threatened by neighbors or strangers. Although only one was the victim of vigilante action, all were concerned for their own safety. Two-thirds of survey participants mentioned the negative impact of the notification process on their family members, including parents, siblings, and children. Five of the respondents who lived in the same communities as their victims expressed concern for how notification and renewed public attention might affect their victims. While only a few of the interviewed sex offenders thought the notification would prevent reoffending by making their actions more visible to the public, a majority suggested that the pressure they felt from the public and the media would “drive many sex offenders back to prison.”²⁵

Federal Funding in Support of Registration and Notification Requirements

Federal laws directly or indirectly relating to sex offender registration have provided substantial funding over time to support a collaborative effort of federal, state, and local law enforcement both in combating crime and in sharing information across jurisdictional and state lines. The following review of the purposes and funding of a few selected programs provides a glimpse of federal assistance to state and local governments in battling crime, in general, and in supporting sex offender registration and community notification, in particular. To assist in this law enforcement effort, the Adam Walsh Act established some new grant programs, described in more detail earlier in this report. An identification of these programs, with their authorization levels, follows:

- Sex Offender Management Assistance (SOMA-grant) program — authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for FY2007 through FY2009;
- Jessica Lunsford and Sarah Lunde grants — authorized to be appropriated \$5 million for each of FY2007 through FY2009;
- Sex Offender Apprehension Grants — authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for FY2007 through FY2009;
- Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Grants — authorized to be appropriated \$10 million for each of FY2007 through FY2009;
- Grants to Combat Sexual Abuse of Children — authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for FY2007 through FY2009; and
- Crime Prevention Campaign Grant — authorized to be appropriated \$7 million for FY2007, \$8 million for FY2008, \$9 million for FY2009, and \$10 million for FY2010.

Some other direct sources of grants to assist law enforcement in addressing sex offender issues include the Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers (Sex Offender Management Assistance Program), the Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA), and the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). CITA, administered by DOJ’s Office of Justice Programs, is the umbrella

²⁵ Ibid., pp. 9-10.

for every criminal justice technological and communications need. On the other hand, NCHIP, administered by DOJ's Bureau of Justice Statistics, provides funding primarily for records.

Two general sources of grants to assist law enforcement in reducing crime and improving public safety have been the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program and the Byrne formula grants, which were consolidated in FY2005 into the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program. Purpose areas under these two grant programs for which funds can be used include sex offender registration; overtime pay to law enforcement personnel and support personnel; obtaining equipment, technology and other material related to basic law enforcement functions; technology improvement programs; and corrections and treatment programs. These programs are discussed below. (For further discussion of federal crime-prevention funding, see CRS Report RL32824, *Federal Crime Control: Background, Legislation, and Issues*, by Lisa M. Seghetti, coordinator.)

Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers or Sex Offender Management Assistance Program.²⁶ The Sex Offender Management Assistance (SOMA) training program provides assistance to states and local jurisdictions in managing sex offenders under community supervision. (There is also a provision in the Adam Walsh Act for a SOMA *grant* program, which is discussed earlier in this report.) SOMA also addresses problems that parole and probation officers face in supervising the transition of sex offenders back into the community. SOMA goals include encouraging jurisdictions to focus on juvenile and adult sex offenders under community supervision and ensuring that new initiatives of communities result in a locally tailored collaborative and comprehensive approach to managing sex offenders; helping jurisdictions to expand their existing sex offender management strategies; documenting community practices, challenges, and successes in planning approaches to sex offender management; and collecting and evaluating information on existing practices and their outcomes. Enacted funding, after rescissions, for this program for FY2000 through FY2007 was \$33.90 million. In FY2007 alone, \$4.90 million, after rescissions, was provided.²⁷

Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998. As described earlier, the Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) of 1998 (P.L. 105-251) was enacted to assist states in establishing or upgrading criminal history record systems and to improve the ability of law enforcement agencies to share information across local jurisdictions and state lines. One of the 17 specific areas for which grant funds can be used is enhancing sex offender identification, tracking, and registration systems. Another area is improving the capability of the criminal justice system to provide, in a timely manner, accurate and complete criminal record information to state agencies,

²⁶ This program was originally established in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13941) and most recently reauthorized in the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162).

²⁷ These figures were taken from the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Committee Conference Reports for each fiscal year and the Department of Justice Budget Justifications, Office of Justice Programs, FY2006 and P.L. 110-05, Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, Feb. 20, 2007, 120 Stat. 42.

organizations, and programs that assess risk and other activities related to protecting children, including protecting them from sexual abuse and placing them in foster care. Also, grant funds can be used for improving criminal justice information systems to allow state and local participation in the FBI's National Instant Check System and establishing an integrated criminal justice system that allows law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, and corrections agencies access to the same information. For FY2000 through FY2006, total funding appropriated for CITA was \$526.20 million. In FY2006 alone, \$28.78 million was appropriated.²⁸

National Criminal History Improvement Program. The National Criminal History Improvement Program²⁹ is a discretionary grant program that was initiated in 1995 as part of a federal effort to ensure that law enforcement has access to accurate records and to protect public safety and national security. NCHIP provides direct funding to states for improving the quality, timeliness and accessibility of criminal history records including records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking, and development and enhancement of state sex offender registries. Funding allows acquisition of advanced equipment, conversion of manual records to an electronic/automated format, and development of software. For compatibility, NCHIP requires all record enhancements resulting from program funds to conform to FBI standards for Interstate Identification Index participation. NCHIP also provides technical assistance directly to states to help them upgrade criminal records and improve interface with the FBI's national systems, including the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR). Beginning with FY2000, NCHIP has been funded under the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (P.L.105-251). For FY2000-FY2006, NCHIP appropriations were \$236.9 million. In FY2006 alone, NCHIP received \$10 million.³⁰ According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, funding for NCHIP has enabled all of the states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to provide almost 330,000 records to the FBI's National Sex Offender Registry.³¹

Recidivism Rates

Recidivism is broadly defined as the commission of a subsequent offense. A major factor that influenced passage of sex offender registration and community notification laws is the perception that the recidivism rate for sex offenders is extremely high. Results of studies of sex offender recidivism vary greatly and actually contribute to the confusion surrounding the actual rate of sex offender recidivism. In a 2001 report that examined available research, the Center for Sex

²⁸ Ibid. FY2007 funding is not available at this time.

²⁹ This grant program implements provisions of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (P.L. 103-159), the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-209), and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 104-145), as amended, that relate to establishing, maintaining, or using criminal history records and criminal record systems.

³⁰ FY2007 funding is not available at this time.

³¹ Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Criminal History Improvement Program FY2004 Program Announcement*, and the Department of Justice Justifications, Office of Justice Programs, FY2005, Mar. 2004, p. 3.

Offender Management (CSOM) identified several reasons for the contradictory findings of studies of sex offender recidivism, such as how recidivism is defined, the sample of sex offenders and behaviors included in each study, and the length of the time period studied.³²

According to CSOM, the definition of recidivism can be measured by determining whether there is a new arrest, a new conviction, or a new commitment to a correctional institution. While each of these criteria is a valid measure of recidivism, each measures something different, leading to varied outcomes. For instance, when recidivism is measured using new arrests or charges as the criteria, the recidivism rate will be higher because more individuals are arrested than are convicted. When a subsequent conviction is the criterion for measuring recidivism, the rate of recidivism is lower. When the criterion for determining recidivism is a return to prison, it must be determined whether the return to prison was because of the commission of a new offense or a technical violation of parole (such as consuming liquor or being alone with a minor child). Otherwise, a technical violation could alter the recidivism rate because it could include as recidivists individuals who may not have committed a subsequent criminal offense.³³

Many studies rely on official criminal justice system data to measure recidivism, which presents problems because crimes of sexual assault are greatly underreported. Also, researchers must determine the specific behaviors that qualify sex offenders as recidivists. For example, will the commission of any crime be sufficient to qualify as a recidivating offense or will only sex offenses be considered? If a sex offense qualifies as a recidivating offense, then researchers must decide whether to include felonies and misdemeanors. Answers to these kinds of questions affect the level of recidivism reported in each study.³⁴

CSOM Studies. CSOM reports that while the vast majority of sex offenders are males, they are a heterogeneous group. They include persons who have engaged in sex with children and family members, as well as those who have sexually assaulted strangers and have committed a wide range of inappropriate and criminal sexual behaviors. To reduce confusing results of sex offender recidivism, CSOM states that studies should recognize this heterogeneity and examine specific types of sex offenders.³⁵

The period in which a study monitors a group of sex offenders can also affect the reported recidivism rate. Although, to ensure statistical integrity, all individuals in a study should have the same length of time in a community and, consequently, the same opportunity to commit subsequent offenses, often that is not the case. In actuality, some individuals in a 10-year follow-up study may have been in the

³² Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, *Recidivism of Sex Offenders*, Center for Sex Offender Management, May, 2001, pp. 2-3. (Hereafter cited as CSOM, *Recidivism of Sex Offenders*.)

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid., pp. 3-4.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 8.

community for eight or nine years, while others were out of prison for only two years. To correct this problem, CSOM suggests that survival analysis should be used, which is a methodology that considers the amount of time each subject has been in the community, rather than a simple percentage. Many researchers believe that an ideal follow-up period for recidivism studies is five years or more.³⁶

From a public policy perspective, recidivism remains a valuable measure of how various interventions with criminal offenders are performing.³⁷ The noted caveats regarding studies of sex offender recidivism notwithstanding, several notable efforts have been made to provide a synthesis of studies of sex offender recidivism. One of the techniques used to summarize the findings of multiple studies is meta-analysis.³⁸ Using a meta-analysis approach has some advantages, in that it can reveal the relative importance of a number of factors affecting recidivism across studies. Also, the consistent appearance of certain offender and offense characteristics across different studies allows an estimate of how strongly they relate to recidivism.

In a 1998 study (Hanson and Bussiere) that used the meta-analysis technique, offender and offense characteristics were grouped by demographics, criminal lifestyle, sexual criminal history, sexual deviancy, and some clinical characteristics.³⁹ The study found a consistent relationship between sexual offending and being young and single. Sex offenders were likely to recidivate if they had a prior sex offense, had male victims, victimized strangers (rather than family members), started sex offending as juveniles and/or had engaged in diverse sex crimes.

A meta-analysis of 61 research studies found specific patterns of reoffending across victim types and offender characteristics. The average sex offense recidivism rate (based on rearrest or reconviction criteria) was 18.9% for rapists and 12.7% for child molesters over a four- to five-year period. For the same period, the recidivism rate for nonsexual violent offenses was 22.1% for rapists and 9.9% for child molesters, while the recidivism rate for any reoffense for rapists was 46.2% and 36.9% for child molesters. Overall, this analysis revealed that the factors with the strongest relationship to sexual offense recidivism were sexual interest in children, deviant sexual preferences, and sexual interest in boys. The study found that having general psychological problems was unrelated to sexual offense recidivism, but that having a personality disorder was related. Another finding was that failure to complete treatment was a moderate predictor of sexual offense recidivism. The study also found that being sexually abused as a child was unrelated to sexual offense

³⁶ Ibid., p. 4.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 11.

³⁸ Meta-analysis relies upon a quantitative approach to synthesizing research results from similar studies. This technique involves more than just a simple grouping together of disparate studies to obtain average effects. Rather, it entails a statistically sophisticated approach to estimating the combined effects of various studies that meet certain methodological criteria; CSOM, *Recidivism of Sex Offenders*, p. 11.

³⁹ R. Hanson and M. Bussiere, "Predicting Relapse: A Meta-Analysis of Sexual Offender Recidivism Studies," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 66 (1998), pp. 348-364.

recidivism. Knowledge of these historical or static factors helps to predict the relative likelihood of reoffending.⁴⁰

Studies that take into account changes over time (dynamic factors) can inform about the most useful types of interventions in lowering the risk of recidivism. Another five-year study conducted in 1998 (Hanson and Harris) focused on dynamic factors.⁴¹ This study collected data on over 400 sex offenders under community supervision, of whom about half were recidivists who had committed a new sexual offense during the five-year follow-up period. The study revealed a number of significant differences in dynamic factors between recidivists and non-recidivists. For instance, employment status and drug habit of a sex offender were found to play a role in recidivism. Recidivists were more likely to be unemployed (especially rapists) and to have substance abuse problems. Non-recidivists were likely to have positive social influences but tended to have intimacy problems. Attitudinal differences between recidivists and non-recidivists also were identified. The recidivists in the study who had committed subsequent sex offenses tended to be less remorseful or concerned about the victim. They were less likely to acknowledge that they were likely to reoffend and were less likely to avoid high-risk situations. In this study, recidivists were more likely to report engaging in deviant sexual activities. Compared to non-recidivists, the lifestyle of recidivists tended to be more chaotic and antisocial.⁴²

Bureau of Justice Statistics Study. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted a study involving 9,691 male sex offenders among 272,111 prisoners released from prisons in 15 states in 1994. For three years after their release, the sex offenders were tracked. BJS published a report documenting the recidivism rate of these sex offenders as determined by rates of rearrest, reconviction, and reimprisonment during the three-year followup period (see **Table 1**). The report provides recidivism rates for four overlapping categories — 3,115 released rapists; 6,576 released sexual assaulters; 4,295 released child molesters;⁴³ and 443 released statutory rapists. Following are the highlights of the survey findings by category.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ CSOM, *Recidivism of Sex Offenders*, pp. 11-12.

⁴¹ R. Hanson and A. Harris, *Dynamic Predictors of Sexual Recidivism* (Ottawa: Solicitor General of Canada, 1998).

⁴² CSOM, *Recidivism of Sex Offenders*, pp. 12-13.

⁴³ Sixty percent of the children molested by these individuals were age 13 or younger.

⁴⁴ Patrick A. Langan et al., U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994* (Washington, 2003), pp. 1-2.

Rearrest for a New Sex Crime.

- Within three years of release from prison in 1994, 5.3% of the sex offenders were rearrested for a sex crime compared to 1.3% of non-sex offenders.
- Of sex crimes committed by sex offenders within three years of release from prison, 40% of the sex crimes were allegedly committed within the first 12 months.
- The oldest sex offenders (age 45 or older) had the lowest rate of rearrest for a sex crime (3.3%).
- The more prior arrests sex offenders had for different crimes, the greater likelihood of their being rearrested for another sex crime after release from prison. Released sex offenders who had only been arrested once (for the sex crime for which they were imprisoned) had the lowest rearrest rate for a sex crime, about 3%; those with two or three prior arrests, 6%; seven to 10 prior arrests, 7%; and 11 to 15 prior arrests, 8%.
- No clear association was shown between the lengths of prison terms served by sex offenders and their recidivism rate.

Rearrest for a Sex Crime Against a Child.

- The released child molesters were more likely to be rearrested for child molestation compared to the entire group of sex offenders and to the non-sex offenders released from prison. Within the first three years of release from prison in 1994, 3.3% of released child molesters were rearrested for child molestation. The rate of rearrest for a sex crime against a child for all sex offenders (a category that also includes child molesters) was 2.2%, while the rate for all non-sex offenders was less than half of 1%.
- Released child molesters with more than one prior arrest for child molestation were more likely to be rearrested for the same crime (7.3%) than those with only one such prior arrest (2.4%).

Rearrest for Any Type of Crime.

- Compared to non-sex offenders who were released from prison, the overall rearrest rate for sex offenders was lower. When rearrests for *all types of crimes* were counted, 43% of the sex offenders who were released were rearrested, while the rearrest rate of the non-sex offenders who were released was higher at 68%.

Reconviction for a New Sex Crime.

- Of released sex offenders, 3.5% were reconvicted for a sex crime within the three-year follow-up period of the study.

Reconviction for Any Type of Crime.

- Of released sex offenders, 24% were reconvicted for a new offense; the new offense included all types of crimes.

Returned to Prison for Any Reason.

- Within the three-year follow-up period of the study, 38.6% of the released sex offenders returned to prison either because they were sentenced again for a new crime or because of a technical violation of their parole (failing a drug test or missing an appointment with their parole officer).

Table 1. Recidivism Rate of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994, by Recidivism Measure and Type of Sex Offender
(percentages)

Recidivism measure	All sex offenders	Rapists	Sexual assaulters
Within three years following release:			
Rearrested for any type of crime	43.0	46.0	41.5
Reconvicted for any type of crime ^a	24.0	27.3	22.4
Returned to prison with a new sentence for any type of crime ^b	11.2	12.6	10.5
Returned to prison with or without a new sentence ^c	38.6	43.6	36.1
Total released	9,691	3,115	6,576

Source: Patrick A. Langan et al., U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994* (Washington, November 2003), table 7, p. 13.

Note: The 9,691 sex offenders were released in 15 states.

- Because of missing data, prisoners released in Ohio were excluded from the calculation of percent reconvicted.
- “New prison sentence” includes new sentences to state or federal prisons but not to local jails. Because of missing data, prisoners released in Ohio and Virginia were excluded from the calculation of percent returned to prison with a new sentence.
- “With or without a new sentence” includes prisoners with new sentences to state or federal prisons plus prisoners returned for technical violations. Because of missing data, prisoners released in six states (Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and Virginia) were excluded from the calculation of percent returned to prison with or without a new sentence. New York state custody records did not always distinguish prison returns from jail returns. Consequently, some persons received in New York jails were probably mistakenly classified as prison returns. Also, California with a relatively high return-to-prison rate affects the overall rate of 38.6%. When California is excluded, the return-to-prison rate falls to 27.9%.