Task Force Meeting 06-14-2017
Policy Discussion

The task force began the meeting by discussing this memo on sex offender management boards

The task force then began discussing and voting on the policies listed in this memo, starting with policy "D. 1)" because of the preceding SOMB discussion (as stated in the memo, the numbers on the policies were the purpose of guiding discussion and did not suggest any order of importance).

Policies and votes:

D. 1) a. & b.
 D. **Infrastructure Concerns**
 1) Restructure and Strengthen SOMB
 a. Establish SOMB (or equivalent entity) as an independent agency that is staffed and directed by an expert with a clinical background specializing in sex offender assessment and treatment.
 b. In addition to the current training on treatment and best practices (from SOMB statute), add training around the public registry (including judicial training) as a function of SOMB.

LOCATION	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
CHICAGO	9	0	1
SPRINGFIELD	4	0	1
MARION	1	0	0

A. 1) a.
 A. **Utilize Risk-Assessments Post Conviction for Treatment and Management Purposes**
 1) Illinois should use validated, structured risk assessments to identify general offending risk. For persons convicted of sex offenses, they should also be evaluated by a validated, structured risk assessments for risk to sexually reoffend
 a. The risk assessments for sexual reoffending should be used to place an offender into a category or tier:

LOCATION	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
CHICAGO	9	0	1
SPRINGFIELD	1	0	4
MARION	1	0	0

A. 1) b.
 A. **Utilize Risk-Assessments Post Conviction for Treatment and Management Purposes**
 1) Illinois should use validated, structured risk assessments to identify general offending risk. For persons convicted of sex offenses, they should also be evaluated by a validated, structured risk assessments for risk to sexually reoffend
 b. The state should standardize the risk assessment process to promote consistency across those conducting the assessments. This includes specifying which validated, structured risk assessments are most appropriate. The validated, structured risk assessment should include both static and dynamic factors.

LOCATION	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
CHICAGO	10	0	0

SPRINGFIELD	5	0	0
MARION	1	0	0

A. 2)
   A. **Utilize Risk-Assessments Post Conviction for Treatment and Management Purposes**
   2) Risk assessments should be administered after conviction by licensed sex offender evaluators. For persons still under supervision in the community, state resources should be made available to allow for risk assessments to be re-administered periodically.
   - This does not prevent voluntary risk assessments pre-trial

LOCATION	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
CHICAGO	10	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	1	1	1
MARION	1	0	0

*lost two voters from Springfield after the break

A. 3)
   A. **Utilize Risk-Assessments Post Conviction for Treatment and Management Purposes**
   3) Risk assessments should be used to guide management and treatment, not just identify risk.

LOCATION	YES	NO	ABSTAIN
CHICAGO	10	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	3	0	0
MARION	1	0	0

*lost two voters from Springfield after the break

A. 4)   REMOVE – REPEATS A. 3)
   A. **Utilize Risk-Assessments Post Conviction for Treatment and Management Purposes**
   4) Treatment should be informed by risk-assessments.

A. 5)   Revisit and bring back up next time – there is apparently already existing administrative code for this
   A. **Utilize Risk-Assessments Post Conviction for Treatment and Management Purposes**
   5) Variations from the validated, structured risk assessment scores should be documented and explained. Treatment providers or those supervising persons convicted of a sex offense in the community should consider risk assessment results.
Possible rewrite from Mary Boland:
   5) Professional evaluation by treatment providers or those supervising sex offenders in the community should include consideration of risk assessment results.

The task force DID NOT GET TO a discussion on the following:

B. Reform Current Registry

1) Use a registry tier system that reflects actual risk of sexual re-offending (informed by the risk-assessment conducted post-conviction).
   a. The different tiers should differentiate lengths of time on the public registry:

Risk Tier	Registry Duration
I Very Low Risk	5 years
II Below Average	10 years
III Average	15 years
IVa Above Average	Lifetime
IVb Well Above	Lifetime

   b. In addition to the lower levels automatically coming off the public registry after their set duration (i.e. 5 years, 10 years, etc.), registrants should be allowed the potential to be removed from the public registry (i.e. petition to be removed if they meet certain criteria).

2) Improve the accuracy of the terminology currently used for lifetime registrants by referring to them as "Lifetime Registrant" instead of "Sexual Predator."

3) The public registry should only contain persons convicted of a sex offense.
   a. Remove persons convicted of murder from the sex offender registry act.
   b. Remove statutory requirements that stipulate any new felony (not for a sex offense) triggers retroactive registration for certain individuals

C. Lessen Current Restrictions
   1) Limit residence restrictions for persons convicted of a sex offense to only while they are on the public registry.
      a. Tailor restrictions to the different tiers, with the highest risk tiers having the most restrictions.

   2) Revise the time on Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) for persons convicted of sex offenses.
      a. Those individuals determined to be not the highest risk (i.e., Tiers 1-3), as determined by a validated, structured risk assessment, should have maximum MSR sentences of 3 years.

b. Only the highest risk individuals (e.g., Tier IVa and IVb), as determined by a validated, structured risk assessment, should have MSR sentences beyond 3 years.

Risk Tier	Parole Duration
I Very Low Risk	3 years
II Below Average	3 years
III Average	3 years
IVa Above Average	$\geq$ 3 years
IVb Well Above	$\geq$ 3 years

3) Implement sanctions for those who take information from the registry, <u>do not</u> keep it updated or current, and share it with others.

D. <u>Infrastructure Concerns</u>:
   2) Research and Evaluation
      a. Use research to inform the creation of policy as well as to evaluate how policies are implemented and their impact.