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Document Title: Law Enforcement Perspectives on Sex Offender Registration and Notification: Supplemental Report on Open-Ended Responses on Policy Recommendations

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Electronic monitoring was also suggested as a way to track the movement of offenders, especially those offenders listed as homeless in the registry. A supervisor at a county sheriff's office in Tennessee suggested that homeless offenders should be required to wear electronic monitors.

"I would like to see that any Sex Offender that registers as being homeless is immediately required to wear a GPS ankle bracelet. This person should be monitored on a 24 hour a day basis, to watch and keep up with their movement. Today this is not required, and some Sex Offenders claim to be homeless and report in once a month. This way they live where they want to live and we have no idea where they are spending the night."

Citing potential access to victims that may be facilitated through mobile devices and computers, several respondents indicated that these methods of communication should be closely monitored for registered sex offenders. A Sheriff's officer in Florida suggested

"Cell phones- I can track my kids using there [sic] cell phones, even to the point of being alerted when the get to school. Development of an mobile application [sic] that sexual offenders/predators would have to have on those offenders that have cell phones. Offender computers should be routed through a law enforcement router."

These sentiments were echoed by a New Hampshire police officer who noted a lack of resources made it difficult to track the online activity of sex offenders.

"I believe the most crucial threat is the online threat. It is very difficult to monitor offenders online activity [sic]. Not enough resources are being used to conduct online compliance and threat assessment."

A civilian staff member at a police department in Colorado cited the need for policies to reduce redundancies occurring in the registration system when RSOs move from one location to another:

"There must be a better way to track when an offender moves. At the present time, unless a sister agency lets us know that one of our offenders has moved into their jurisdiction, we have no way of knowing we should remove him from our records. Offenders should be required to de-register from one agency before moving to the next. Right now, the state of Colorado only requires offenders to deregister if they are leaving the state."

DEDICATE FUNDING/PERSONNEL TO REGISTRY ENFORCEMENT AND VERIFICATION

The second most common sub-theme, comprising 35% of recommendations in this category, focused on dedicating funding and personnel to registry enforcement and address verification. Respondents noted that few resources were usually dedicated to sex offender registration generally, and even fewer were allotted for law enforcement officers to conduct address verification.

A county sheriff's officer in Florida noted that as the number of registered sex offenders increases, the manpower and resources dedicated to address verification does not increase.

"Laws are passed frequently in attempts to make community feel safer, typically there is no increase in funding or manpower to manage the new requirements for this population. This population increases daily along with new requirements (laws)in addition additional"

