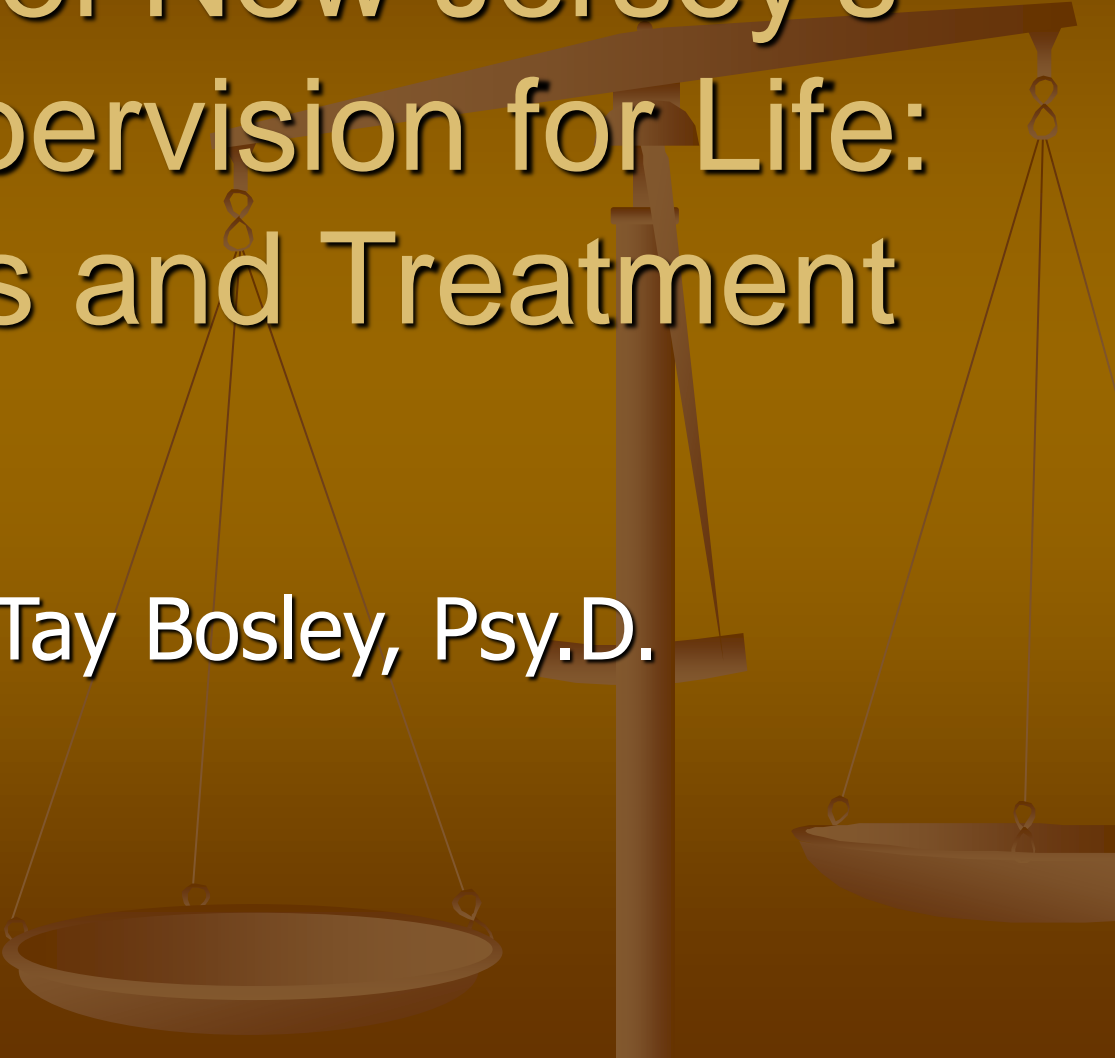


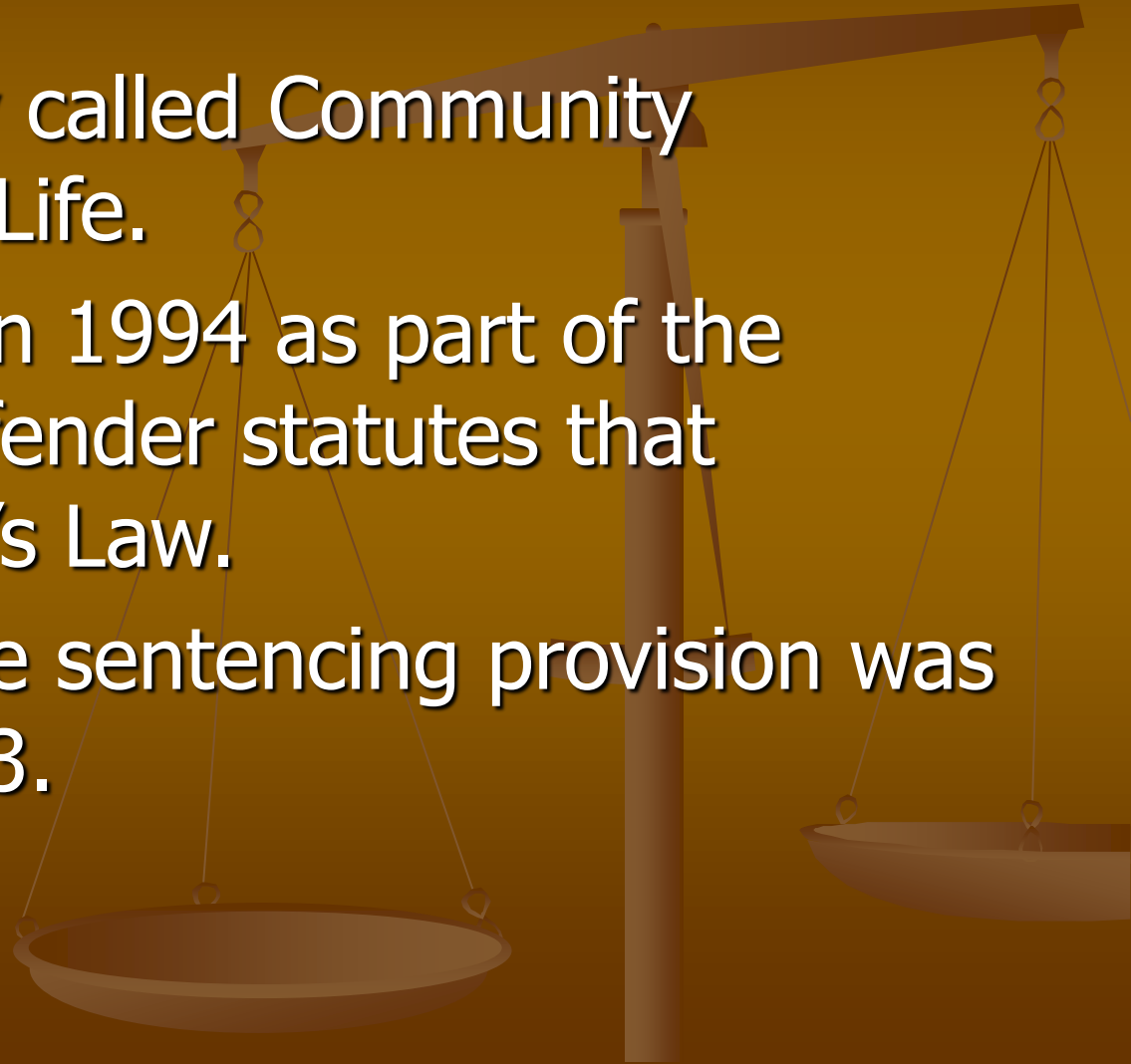
Overview of New Jersey's Parole Supervision for Life: Conditions and Treatment



Jackson Tay Bosley, Psy.D.

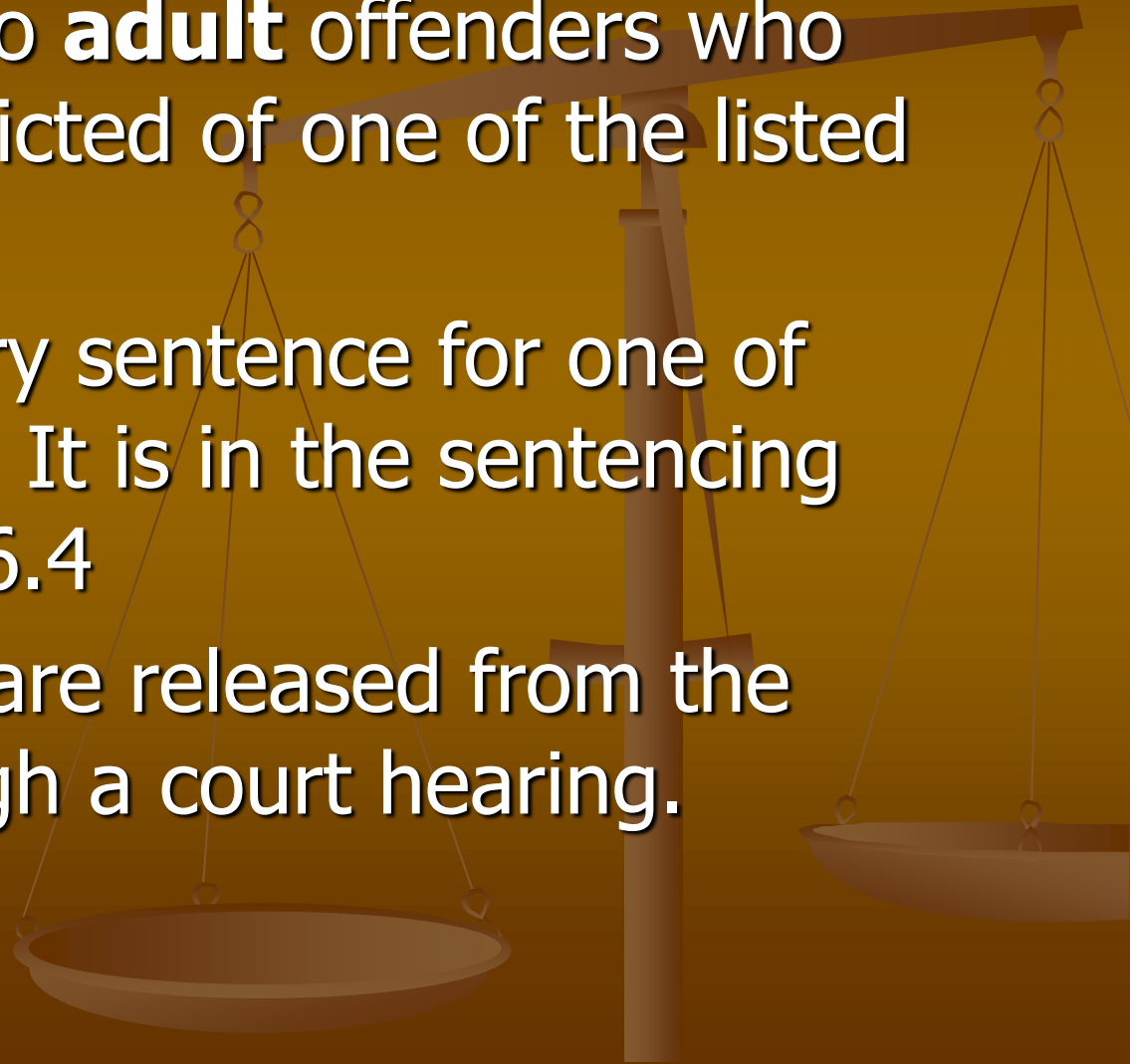
Context-What is Parole Supervision for Life?

- It was originally called Community Supervision for Life.
- It was created in 1994 as part of the group of sex offender statutes that includes Megan's Law.
- The name of the sentencing provision was changed in 2003.



Context-What is Parole Supervision for Life (Cont.)

- It only applies to **adult** offenders who have been convicted of one of the listed offenses.
- It is a mandatory sentence for one of these offenses. It is in the sentencing statute- 2C:43-6.4
- Some parolees are released from the provision through a court hearing.



Sexual Offenses in NJ which trigger PSL Sentence 2C:14 – 1 et seq.

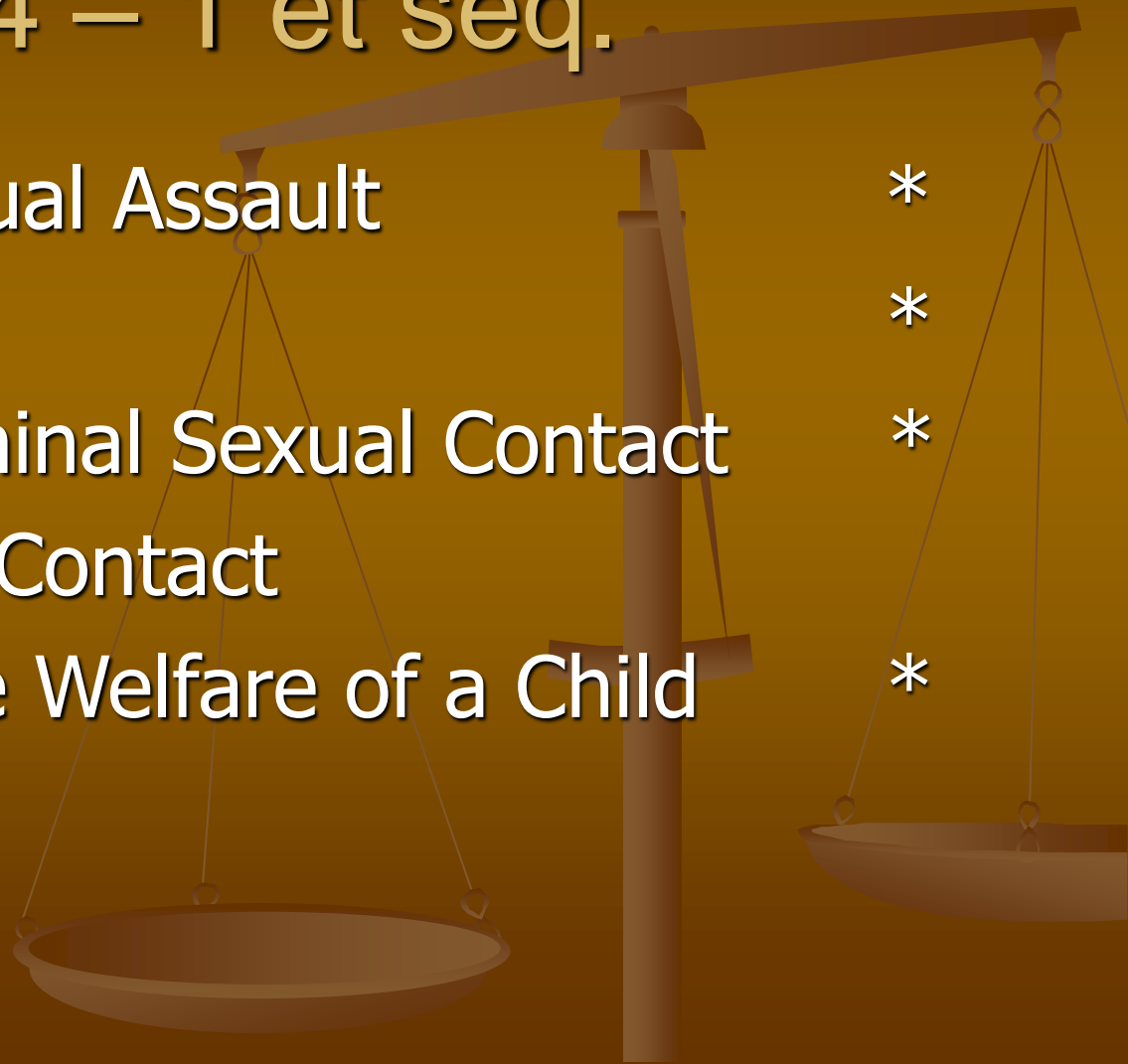
- Aggravated Sexual Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Aggravated Criminal Sexual Contact
- Criminal Sexual Contact
- Endangering the Welfare of a Child

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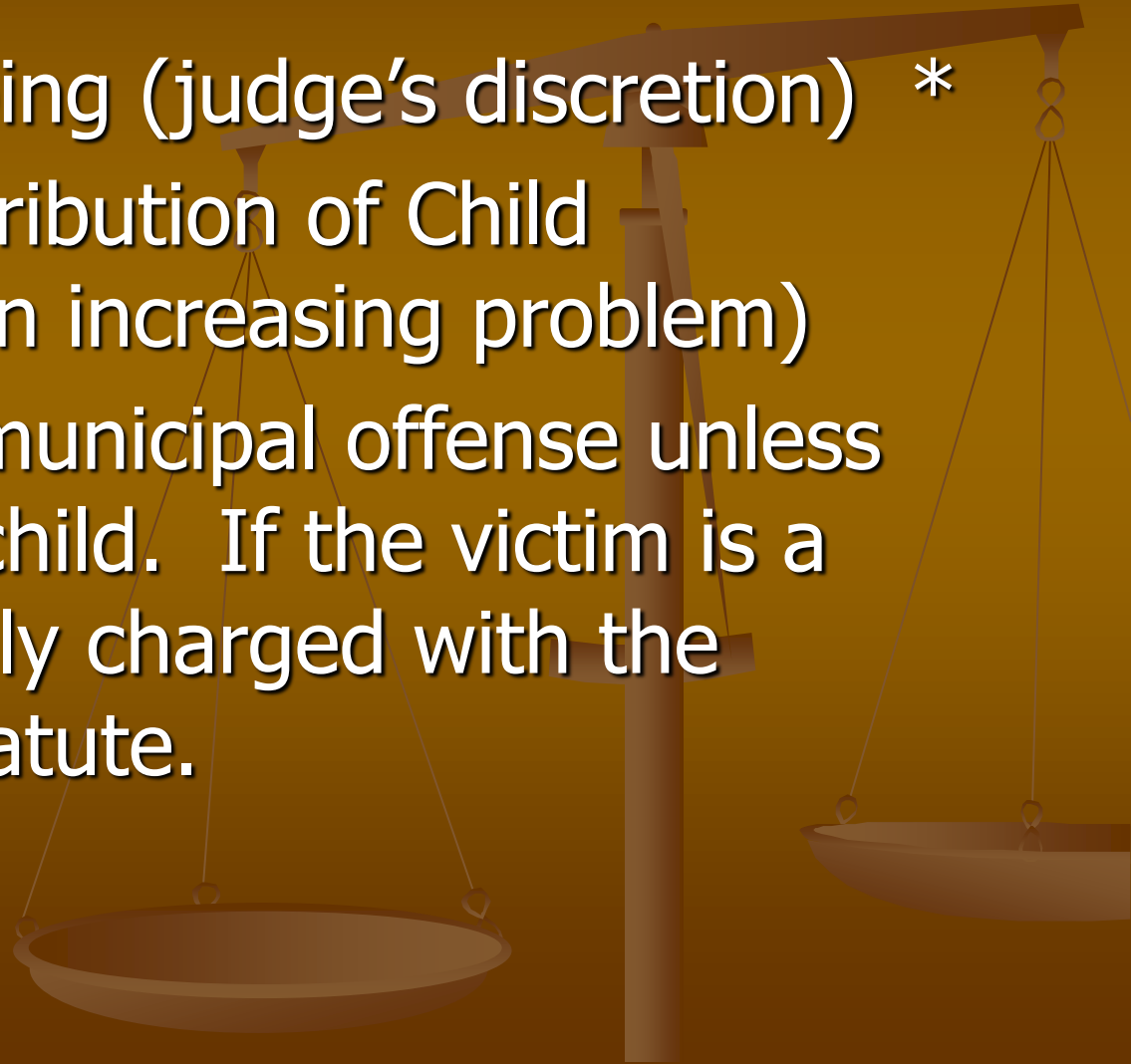
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Sexual Offense Laws

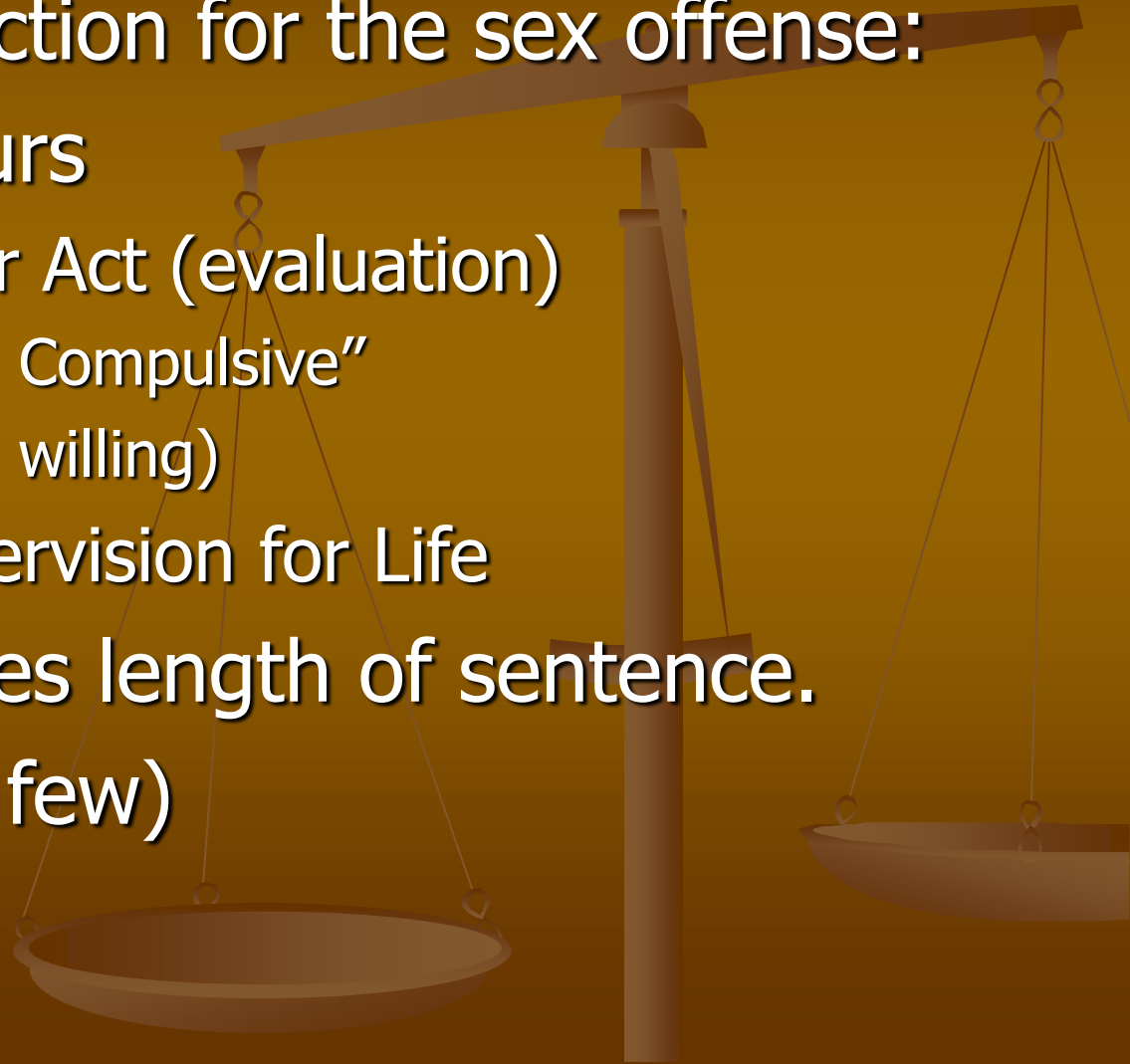
(Cont.)

- Luring, kidnapping (judge's discretion) *
- Possession/Distribution of Child Pornography (an increasing problem)
- Lewdness is a municipal offense unless the victim is a child. If the victim is a child, it is usually charged with the Endangering statute.



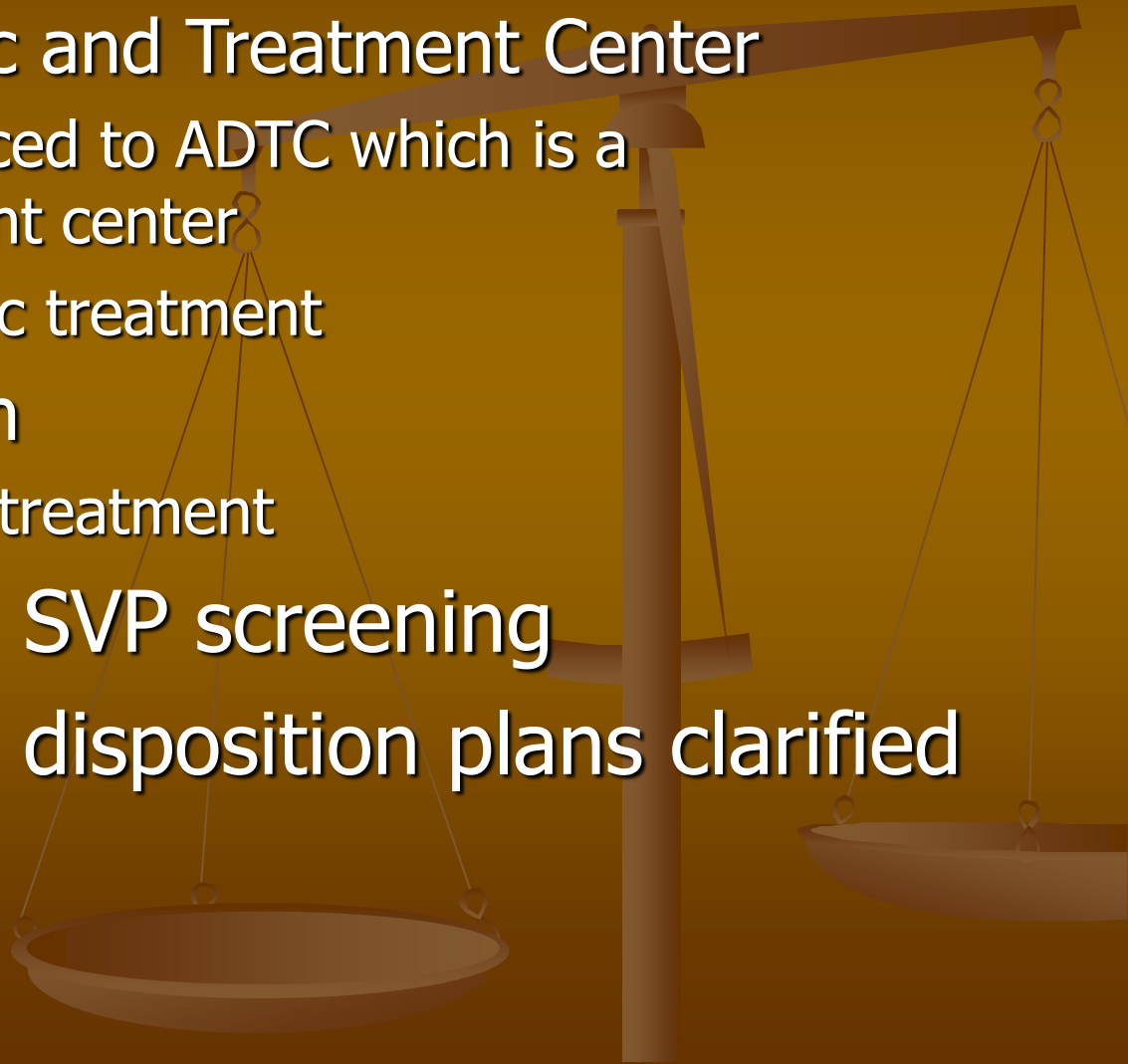
Imposition of a Sentence of CSL/PSL

- Following Conviction for the sex offense:
- Sentencing occurs
 - NJ Sex Offender Act (evaluation)
 - “Repetitive and Compulsive”
 - (Amenable and willing)
 - Mandatory Supervision for Life
- Judge determines length of sentence.
- Probation (very few)



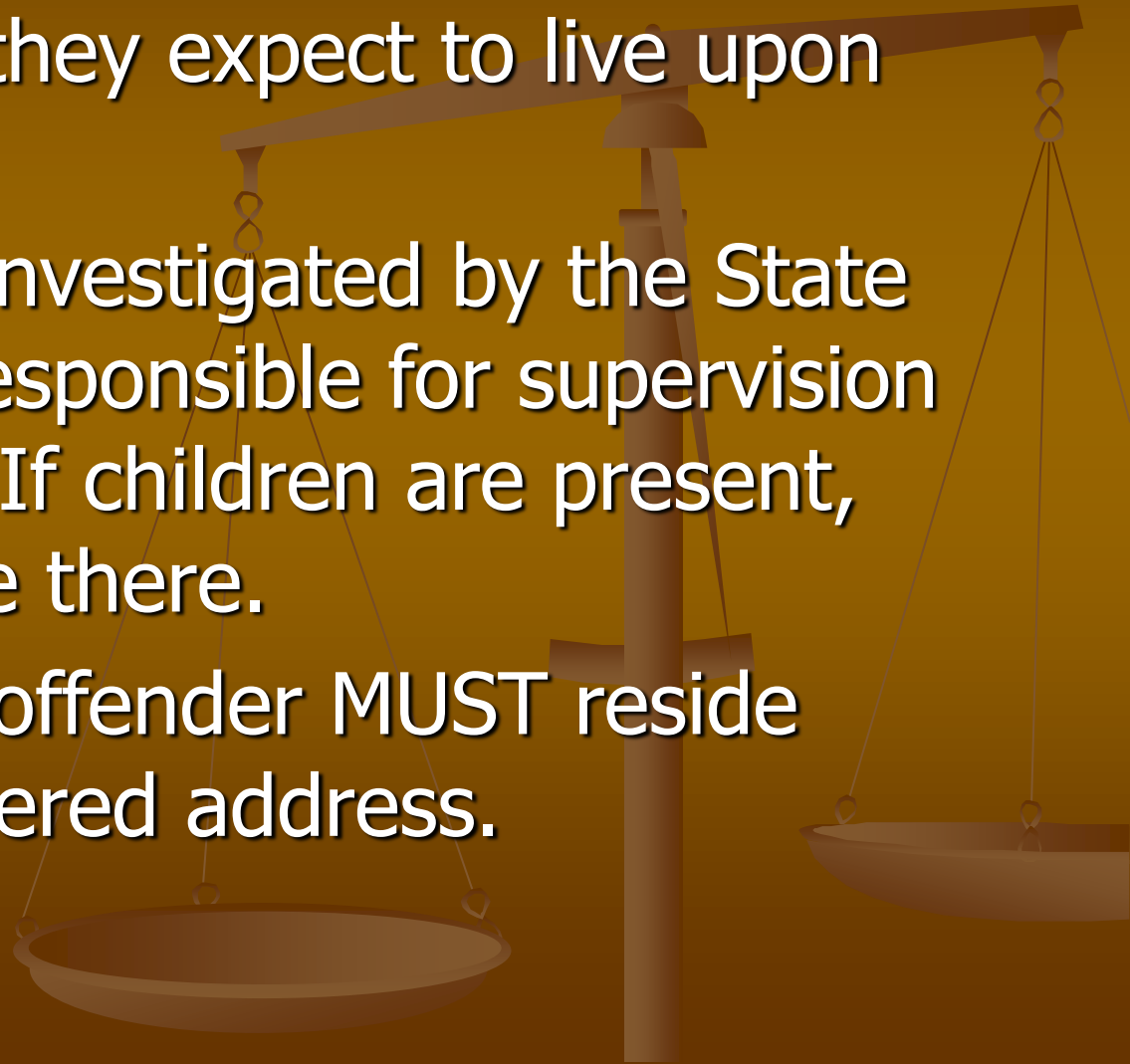
Incarceration

- Prison assignment:
 - Adult Diagnostic and Treatment Center
 - If R&C, sentenced to ADTC which is a prison/treatment center
 - Gets SO-specific treatment
 - “Regular” prison
 - No SO-specific treatment
- Prior to release, SVP screening
- Prior to release, disposition plans clarified



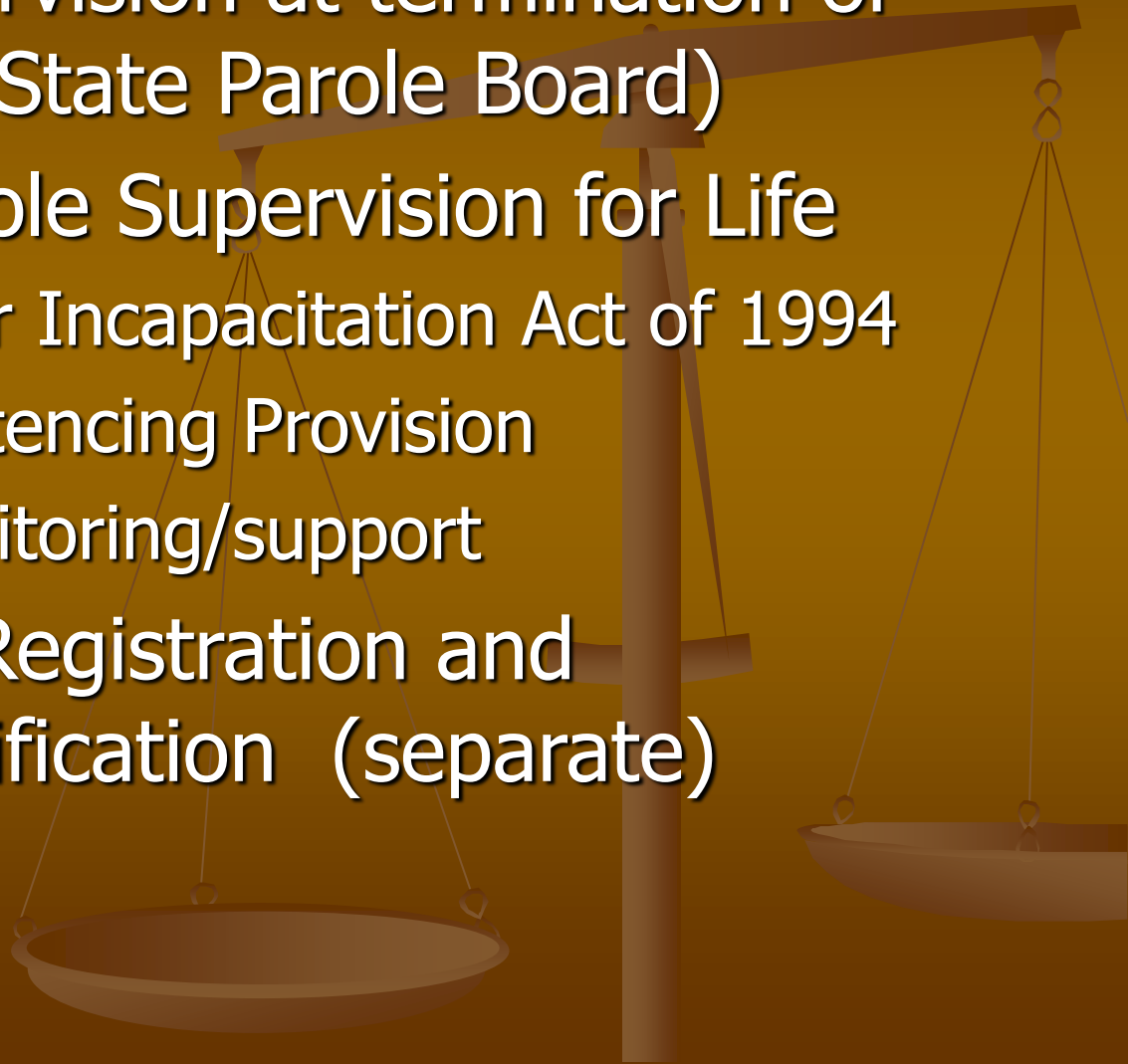
Release to the Community

- Prior to release, inmates must submit an address where they expect to live upon release.
- The address is investigated by the State Parole Board (responsible for supervision upon release). If children are present, inmate can't live there.
- Once released, offender **MUST** reside (sleep) in registered address.



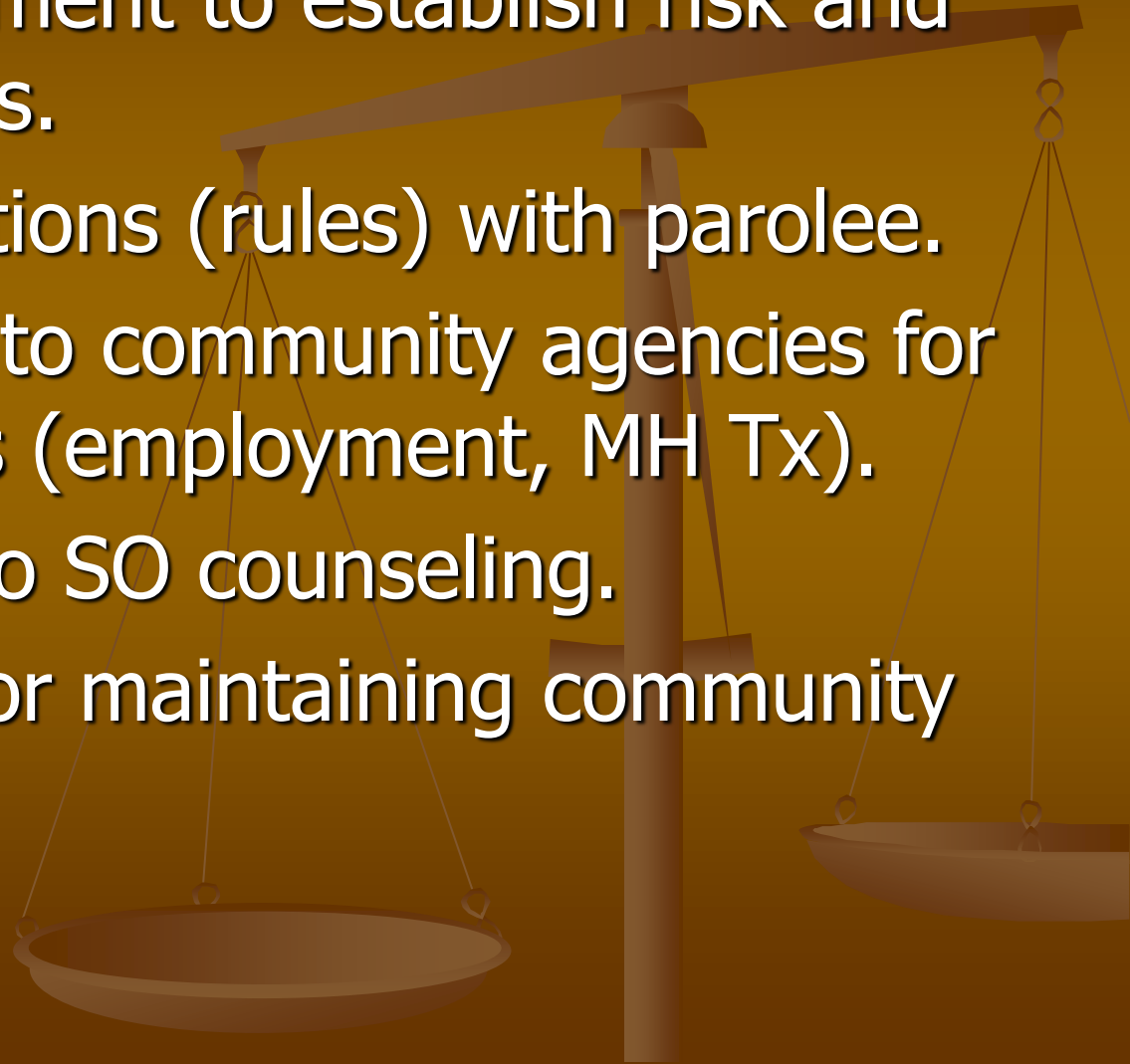
Sex Offender Supervision

- Release to supervision at termination of incarceration (State Parole Board)
- Community/Parole Supervision for Life
 - Violent Predator Incapacitation Act of 1994
 - Mandatory Sentencing Provision
 - Graduated monitoring/support
- Megan's Law - Registration and Community Notification (separate)



Seen by PO upon release

- PO does assessment to establish risk and determine needs.
- Reviews stipulations (rules) with parolee.
- Makes referrals to community agencies for needed services (employment, MH Tx).
- Makes referral to SO counseling.
- Is responsible for maintaining community safety.

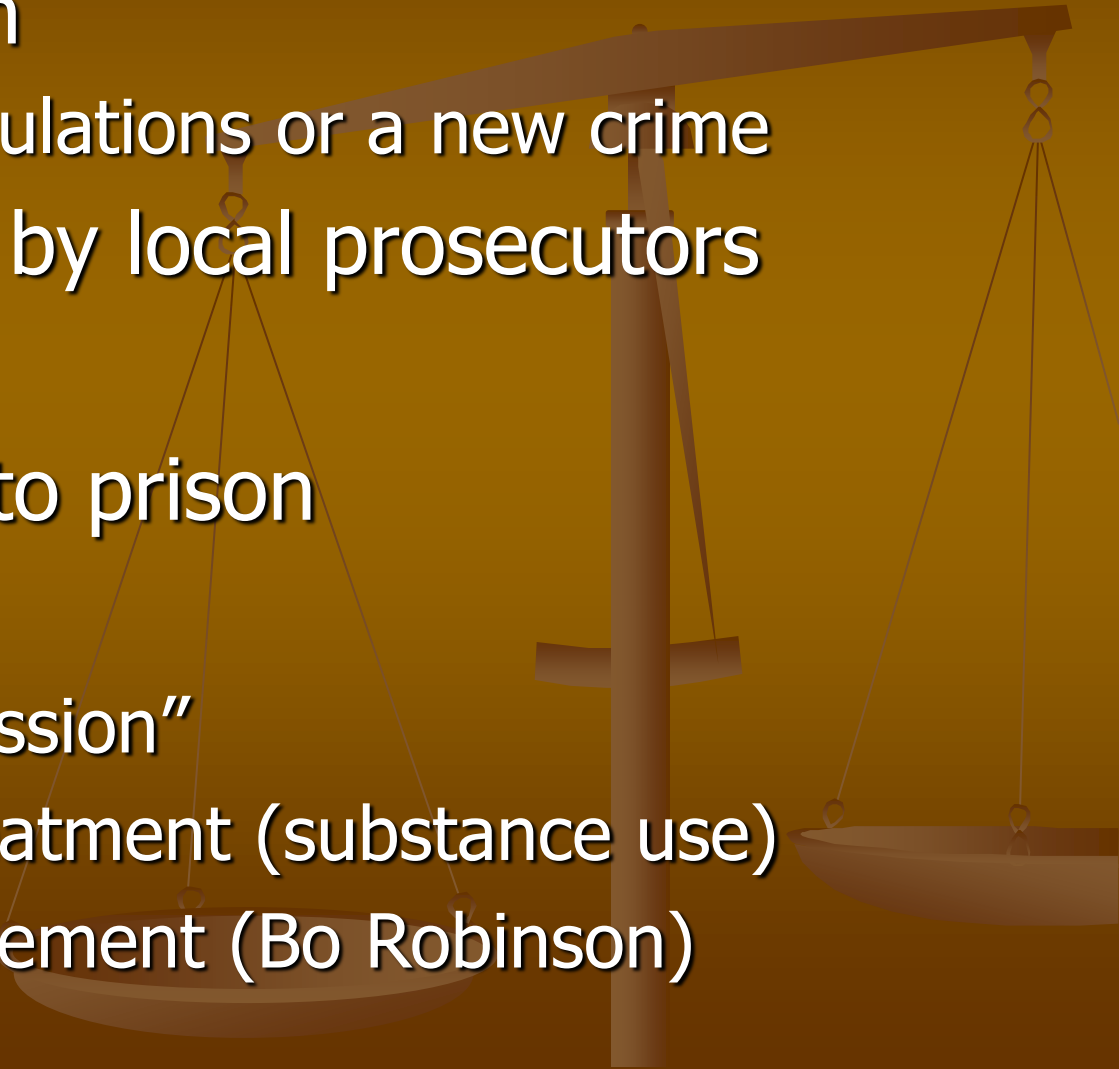


Supervision Stipulations

- Parolee is given a list of the rules.
- They initial each rule & sign at the bottom.
- PO will supervise with regular visits, sometimes in office, usually at the offender's home after work hours.
- Relationship between PO and Parolee is important.
 - Supportive, guidance, monitoring violations

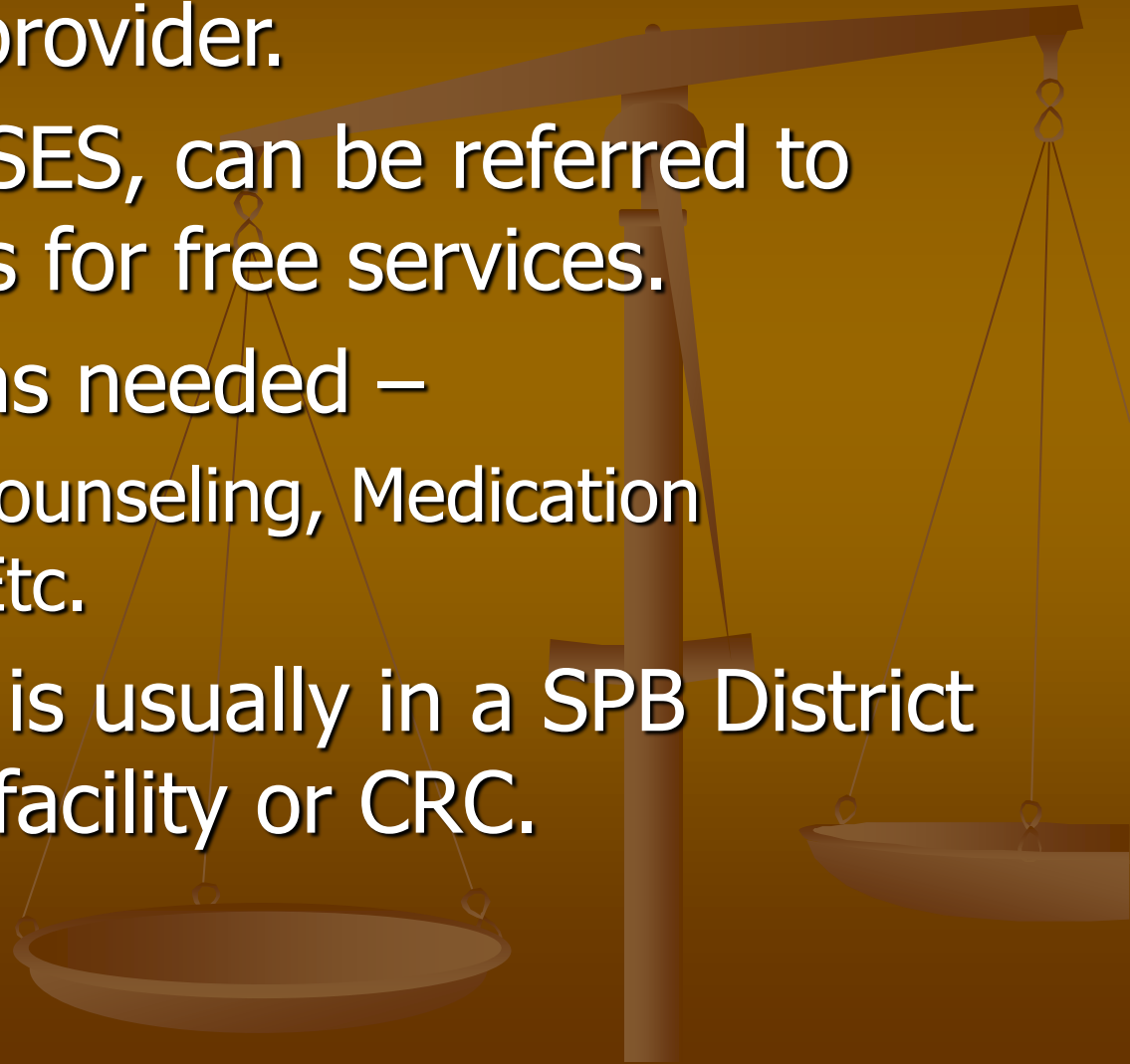
Failure to Comply with Conditions

- Type of violation
 - Violation of stipulations or a new crime
- Possible charge by local prosecutors
- Parole hearing
- Possible return to prison
- Other sanctions
 - “Adjustment Session”
 - Mandate for treatment (substance use)
 - Residential placement (Bo Robinson)



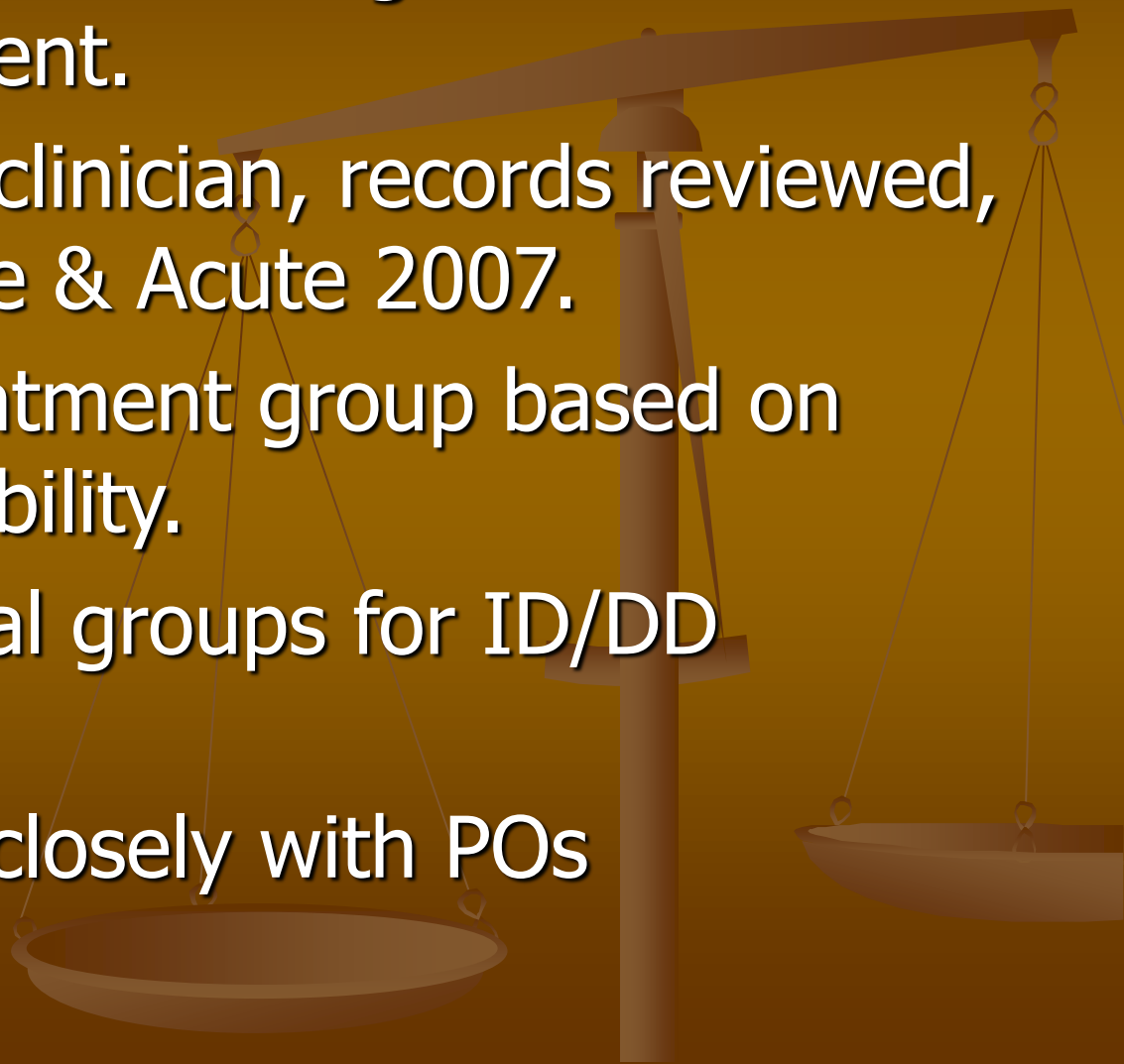
SO Counseling

- POs will usually mandate SO counseling with approved provider.
- If indigent/low SES, can be referred to Rutgers services for free services.
- Other services as needed –
 - Mental health counseling, Medication management, Etc.
- The Rutgers Tx is usually in a SPB District Office, Rutgers facility or CRC.



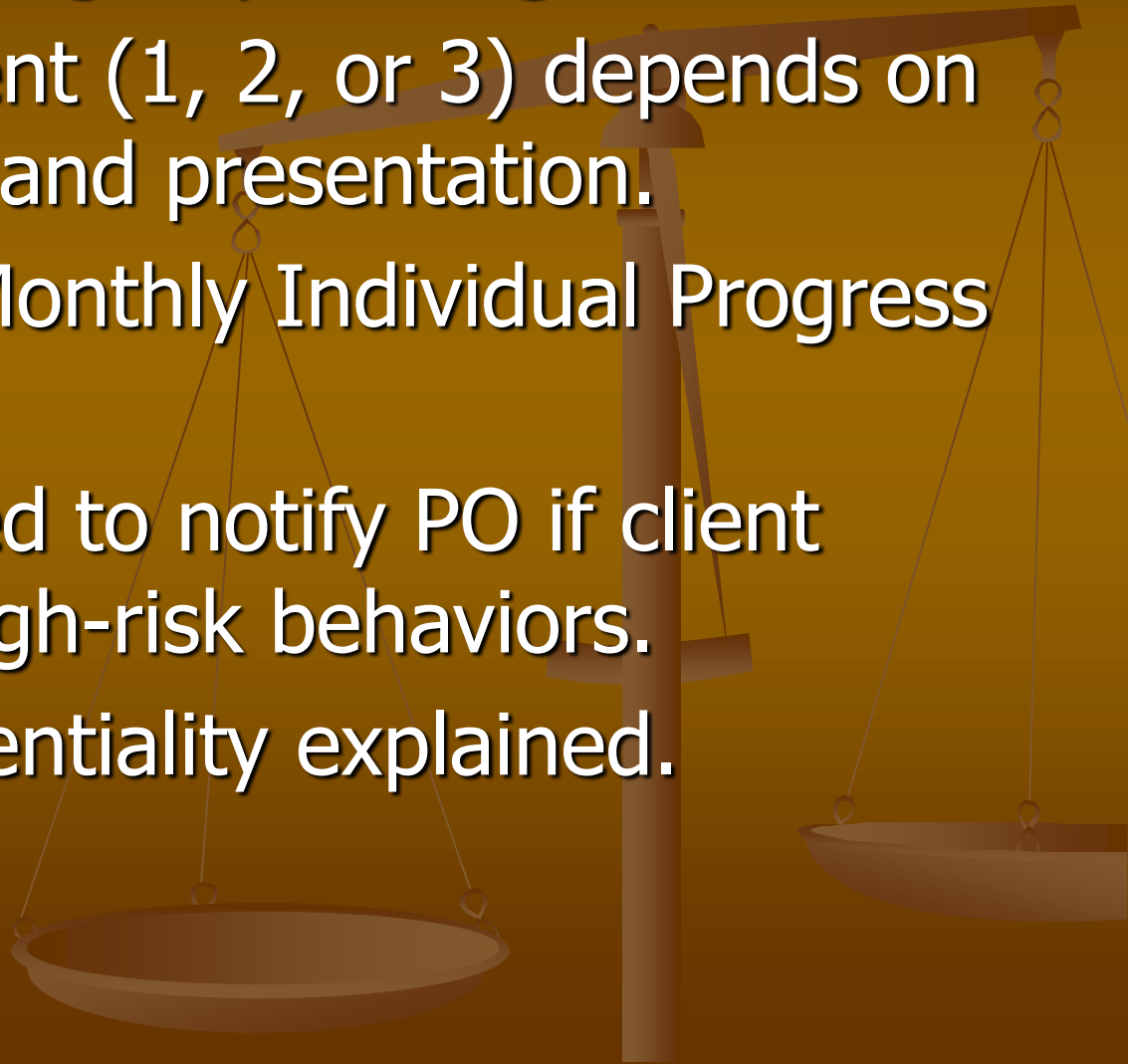
Rutgers Treatment

- Parole schedules with Rutgers for an Intake Assessment.
- Interviewed by clinician, records reviewed, scored on Stable & Acute 2007.
- Assigned to treatment group based on need and availability.
- There are special groups for ID/DD individuals.
- Clinicians work closely with POs

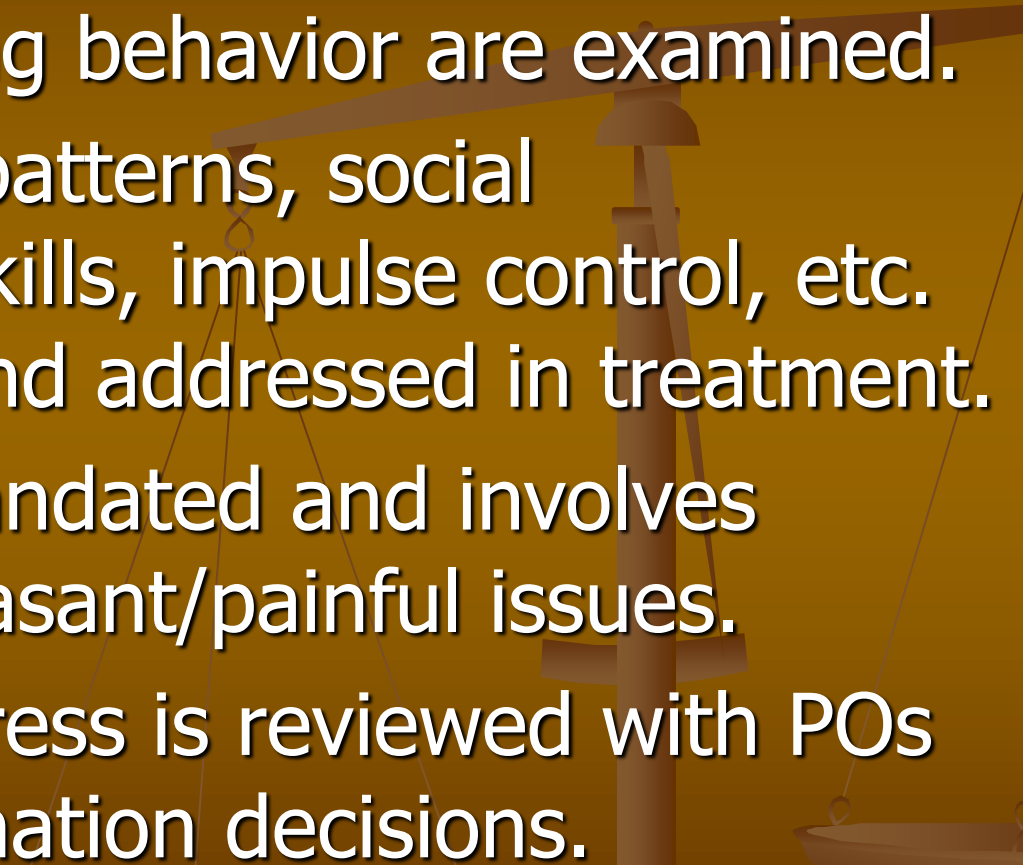


Rutgers Treatment (Cont.)

- Treatment is in a group setting.
- Phase assignment (1, 2, or 3) depends on prior treatment and presentation.
- Clinician write Monthly Individual Progress Report for PO.
- Clinician required to notify PO if client discloses any high-risk behaviors.
- Limits of confidentiality explained.

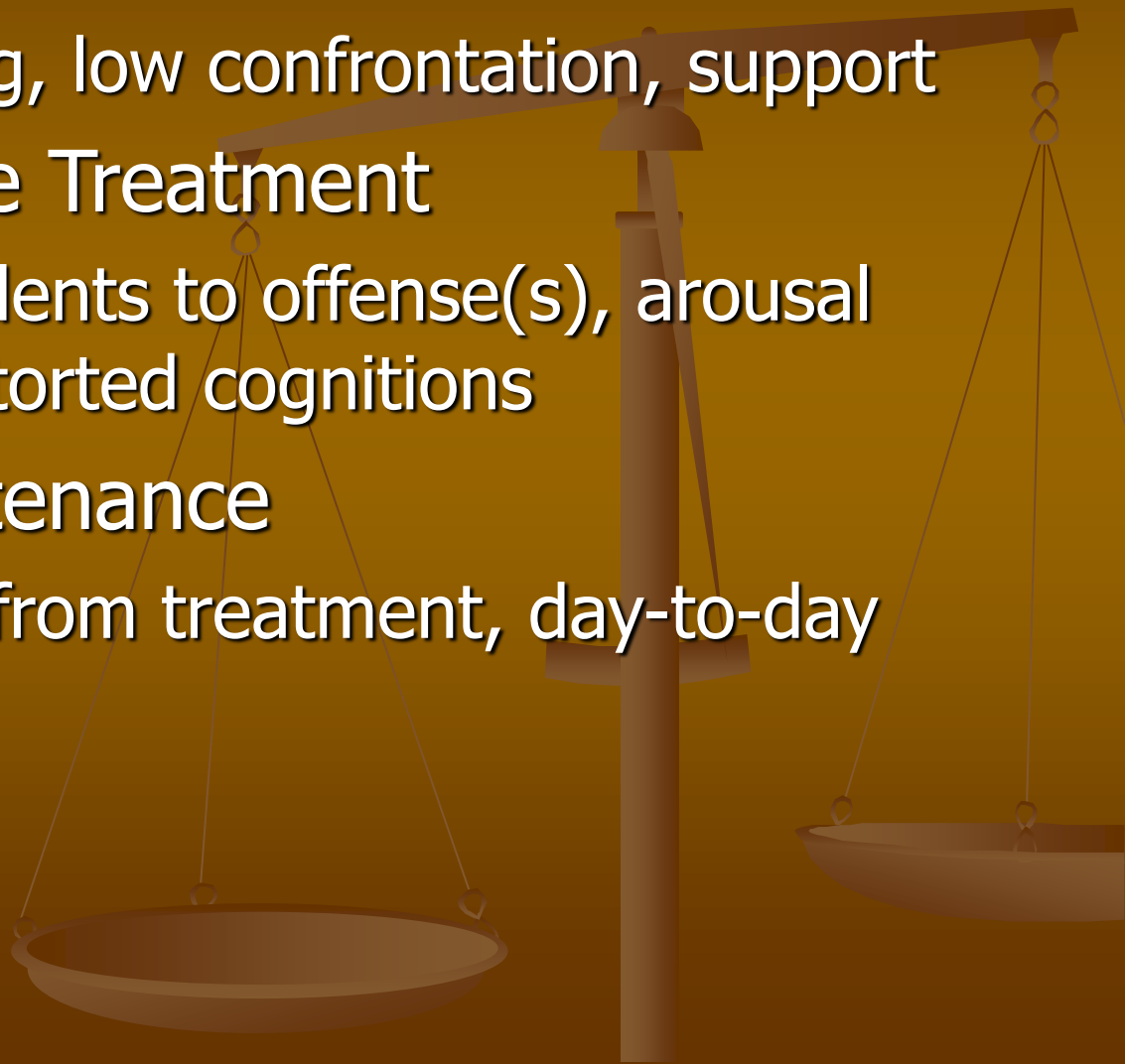


Rutgers Treatment (Cont.)

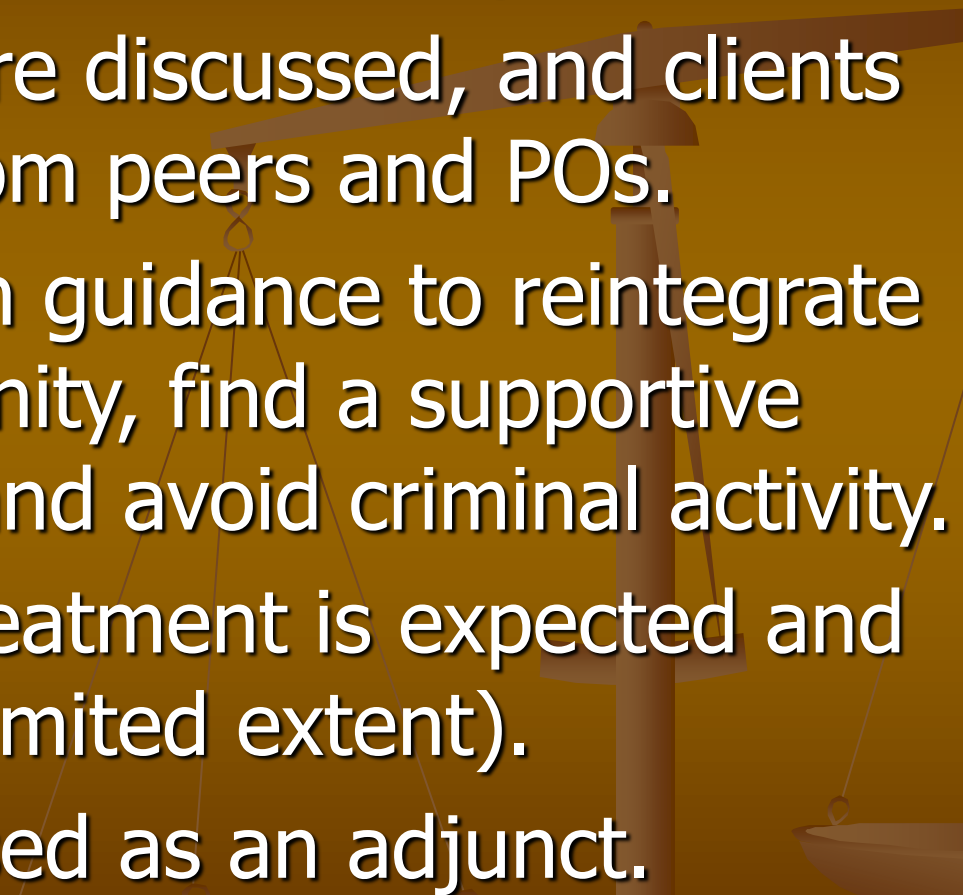
- Treatment is individualized, and all aspects of prior offending behavior are examined.
 - Sexual arousal patterns, social competencies/skills, impulse control, etc. are examined and addressed in treatment.
 - Treatment is mandated and involves exploring unpleasant/painful issues.
 - Treatment progress is reviewed with POs as are Tx termination decisions.
- 

Rutgers Treatment Phases

- Phase 1 – Introduction
 - Rapport building, low confrontation, support
- Phase 2 – Active Treatment
 - Explore antecedents to offense(s), arousal pattern and distorted cognitions
- Phase 3 – Maintenance
 - Weaning away from treatment, day-to-day issues

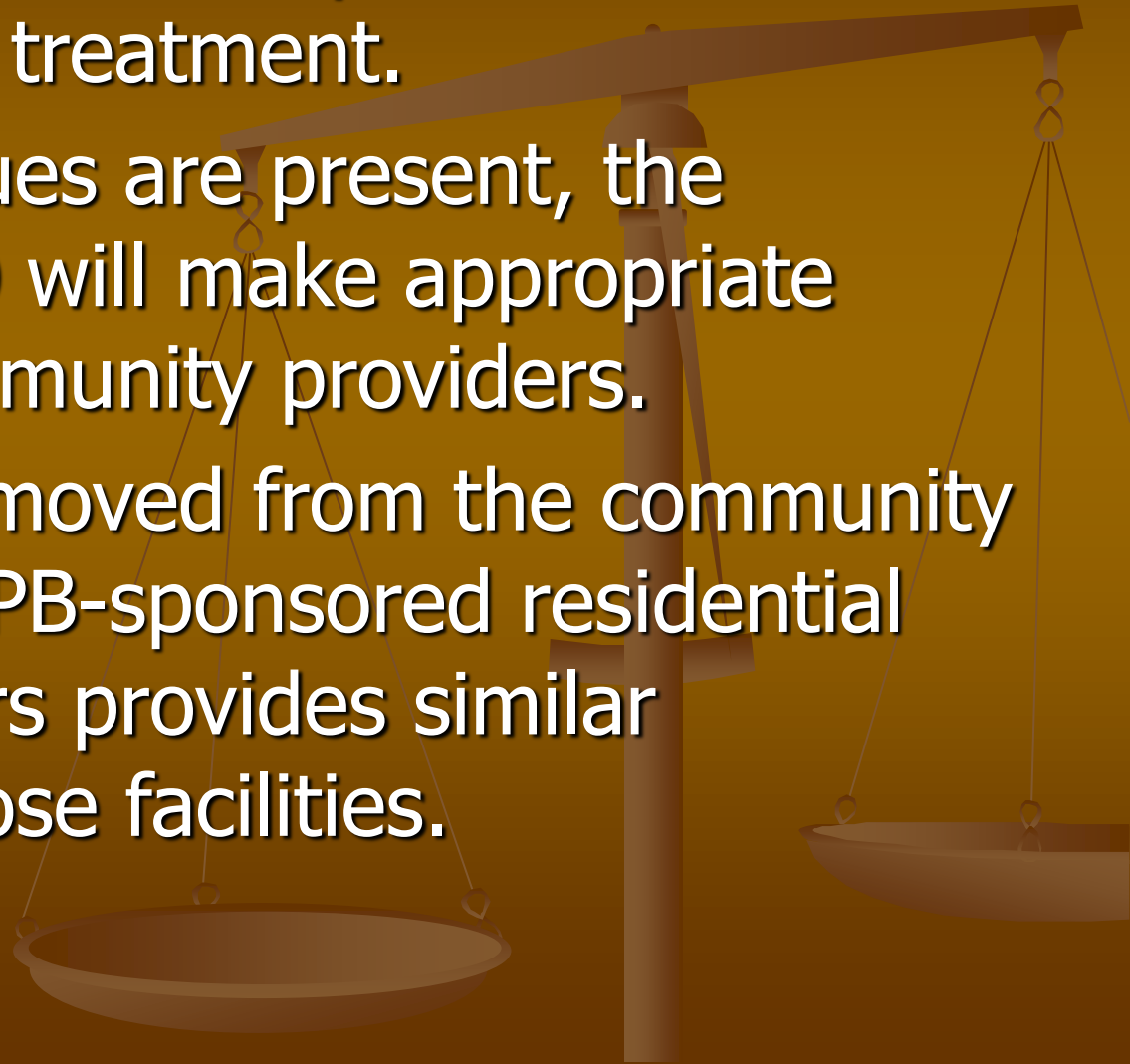


Client Presentation

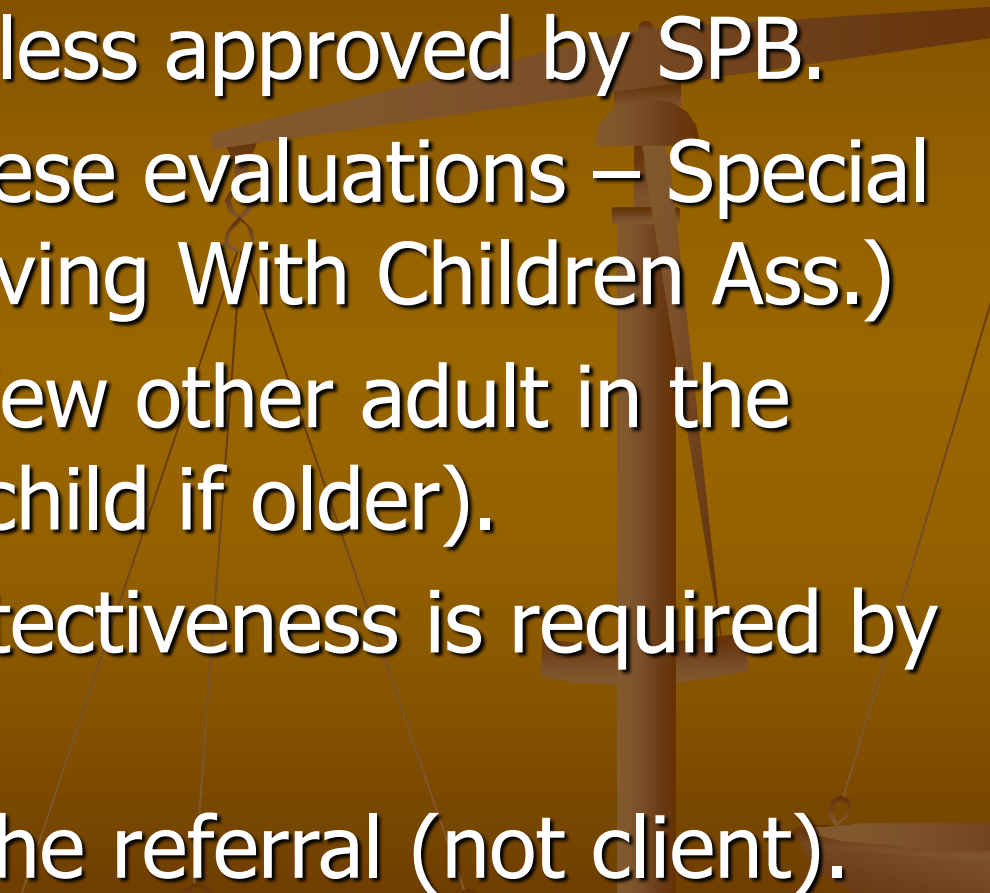
- Parolee/Clients are continually assessed.
 - Life situations are discussed, and clients get feedback from peers and POs.
 - Clients are given guidance to reintegrate into the community, find a supportive social network and avoid criminal activity.
 - Resistance to treatment is expected and tolerated (to a limited extent).
 - Polygraphy is used as an adjunct.
- 

Referrals

- Rutgers is contracted to provide sexual offense-specific treatment.
- When other issues are present, the clinician and PO will make appropriate referrals to community providers.
- If clients are removed from the community and placed in SPB-sponsored residential facilities, Rutgers provides similar treatment in those facilities.



Rutgers Special Assessments

- Parolees are not allowed to live in a home with children unless approved by SPB.
 - Rutgers does these evaluations – Special Assessments (Living With Children Ass.)
 - Clinicians interview other adult in the home (and the child if older).
 - Appropriate protectiveness is required by all concerned.
 - The PO makes the referral (not client).
- 

Summary

- SOs in the community are supervised by well-trained officers who visit the parolee's home regularly.
- Rutgers clinicians are competent and communicate closely with the POs.
- There are resource limitations (i.e., housing, employment) that are problems.
- Everyone is working hard to keep the society safe.

