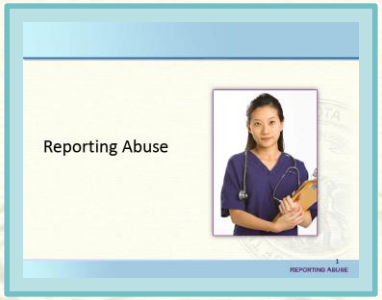
Predatory Offender Training

for caregivers of
children and vulnerable adults

Click above for full training or click on individual chapters at right

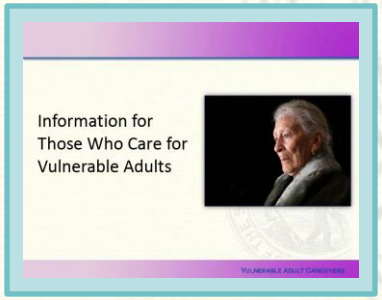
Overview



Reporting Abuse

Child Educators

Registration & Community Notification



Vulnerable Adults

Summary

Welcome

This training is intended for programs and officials who care for and educate children and vulnerable adults. It contains information about community notification requirements, registration requirements, and the dangers posed by predatory offenders.

For access to the entire presentation, click on the solid green box on the following slide. You will also find that the six chapters may be accessed individually.

Throughout the presentation, you will find links to other websites and supporting documents. These may be accessed by clicking on any green underlined text (indicating a hyperlink).

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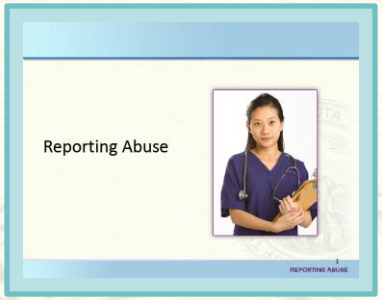
Overview



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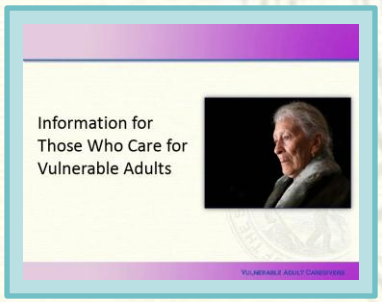
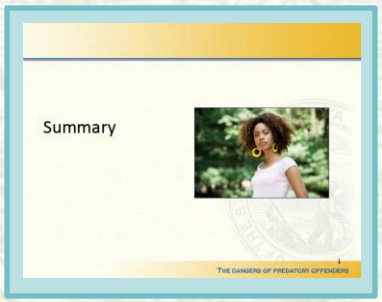


Vulnerable Adults

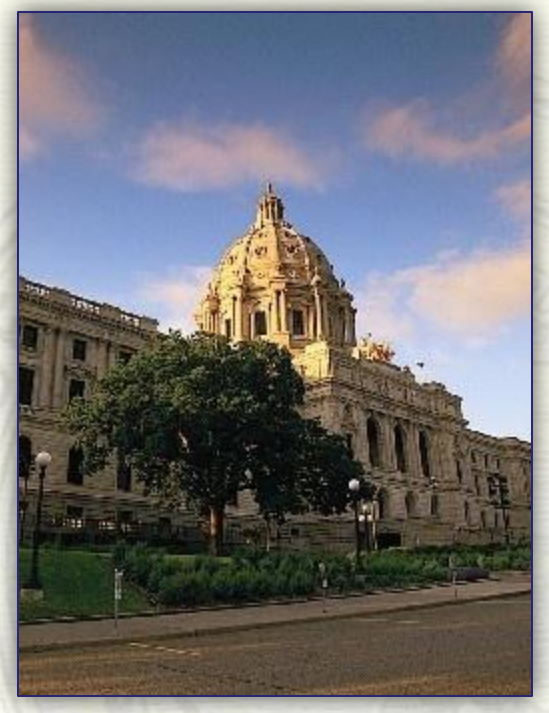


Summary

Overview

The Minnesota Legislature has required the commissioner of corrections, in conjunction with the commissioner of public safety, to develop training materials for programs and officials who care for and educate children and vulnerable adults, about the dangers of predatory offenders.

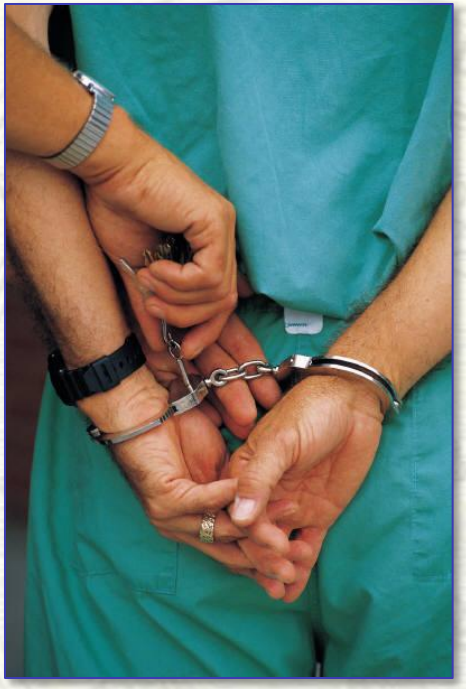
M.S. 244.0521



Predatory Offenders

Offenders who are convicted, charged, or adjudicated delinquent for specific crimes are required to register as a predatory offender. Crimes include:

- Murder involving a sexual component
- Kidnapping and false imprisonment
- Criminal sexual conduct
- Indecent exposure
- Soliciting a minor to engage in sexual conduct, prostitution, or sexual performance
- Other offenses defined by law



Overview of Training

Accurate information about predatory offenders and re-offense rates can contribute to effective safety measures. Understanding the dynamics of predatory offenses is important in order to take the appropriate steps to promote safety. This training will include:

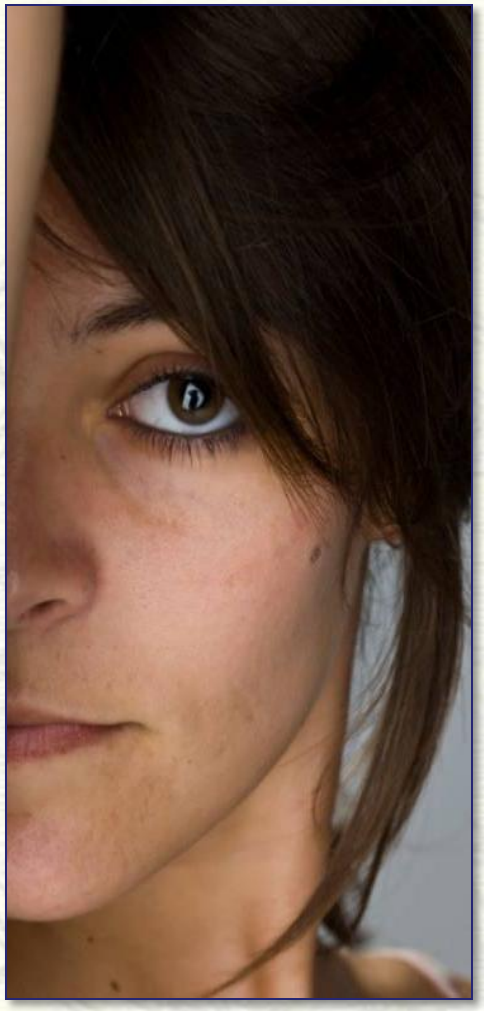
- Facts about predatory offenders
- Ways to identify sexual abuse, steps that can be taken to prevent it, and how to respond when it is suspected
- Information about the management of convicted predatory offenders

This training presents a general overview of these topics and is not intended as legal advice. Always contact your attorney on legal issues.

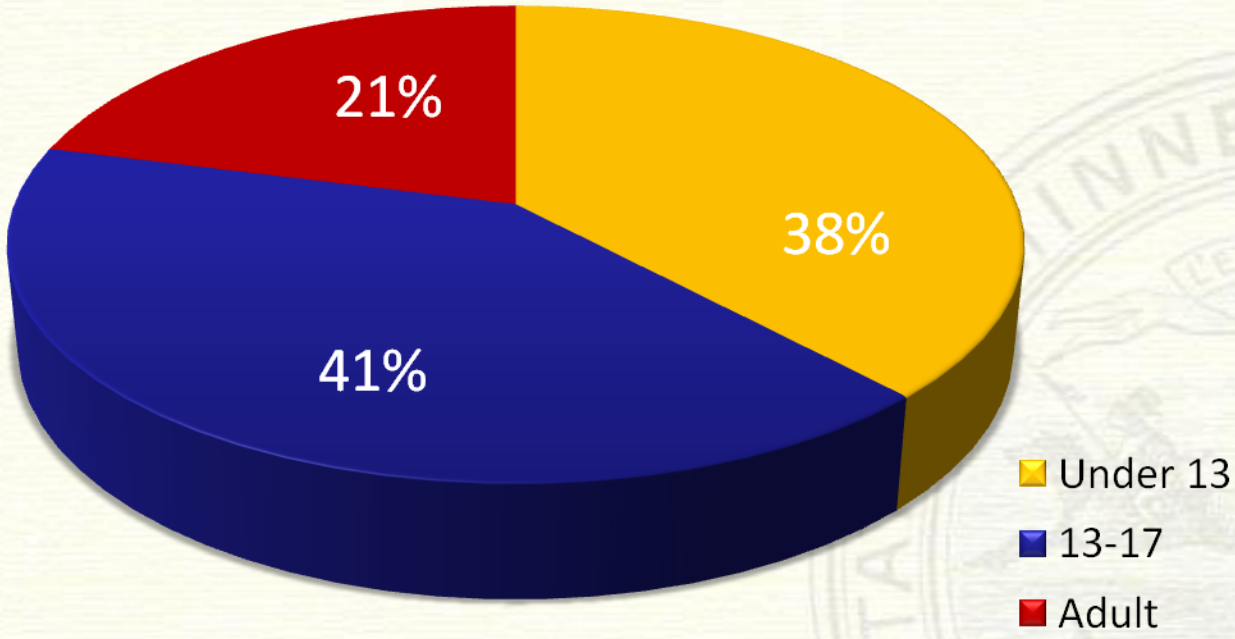
Those Victimized

National data and reports by the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) consistently show:

- The majority of victims are under the age of 18.
- Victims are predominately female.
- Victims often know and trust those who offend against them.



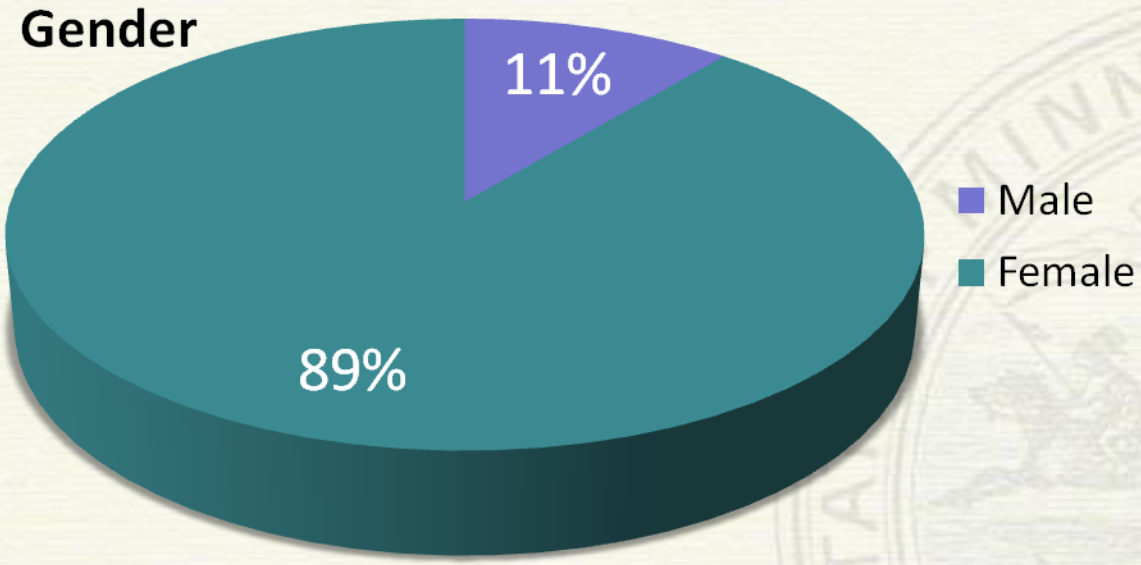
Age of Those Victimized



Two-thirds of those victimized are under the age of 18.

DOC Publication: Sex Offender Recidivism in Minnesota (April, 2007)

Gender of Those Victimized



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Offenders

Predatory offenders are found in all cultures. They come from all social, economic, and racial groups. They live in rural, suburban, and urban areas. They are juveniles as well as adults.

Offenders are married or single, gay or straight, employed or unemployed. They cannot be identified by appearance, persona, or profession.

Sexual Abuse is Under-Reported

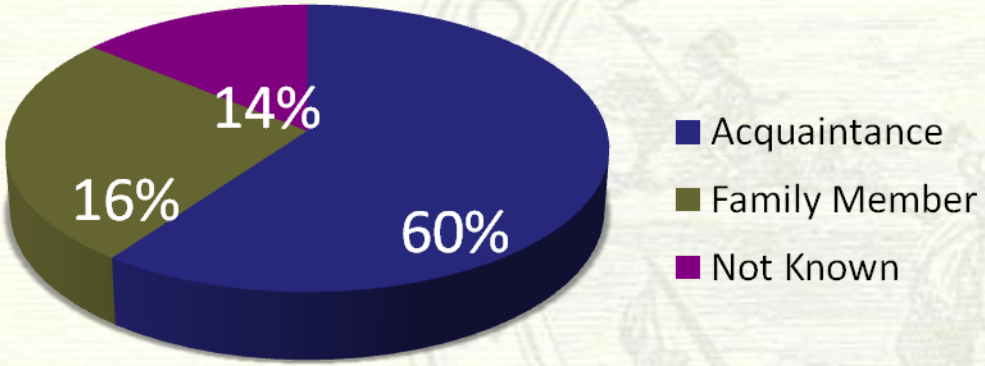
It is estimated that as much as 90 percent of sexual abuse is not reported. Most victims do not report to authorities because they:

- Are afraid that their abuser will harm them again
- Do not want to make a very private matter public
- Are afraid of disrupting family relationships
- Are worried they will be blamed for what happened or they will not be believed
- Feel ashamed, guilty and/or embarrassed

Most Sex Offenders Are NOT Strangers

Over 90 percent of sexually-abused children are abused by someone they know and trust – often someone within their own family. **Single mothers are often targeted so that offenders can access their children.**

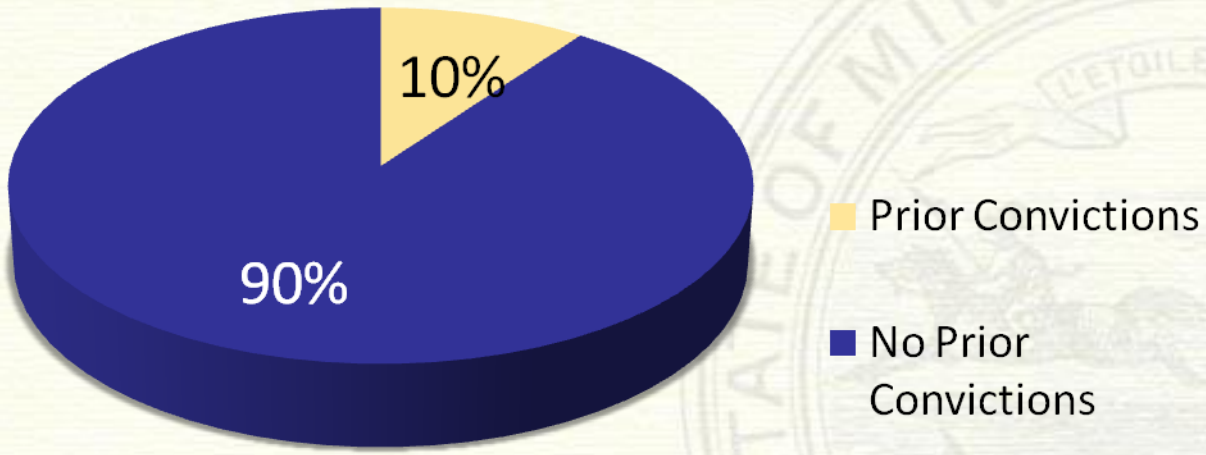
Vulnerable adults are most frequently abused by caregivers or fellow residents at care facilities.



DOC Publication: Sex Offender Recidivism in Minnesota (April, 2007)

Registered Offenders Do Not Commit Most Sex Offenses

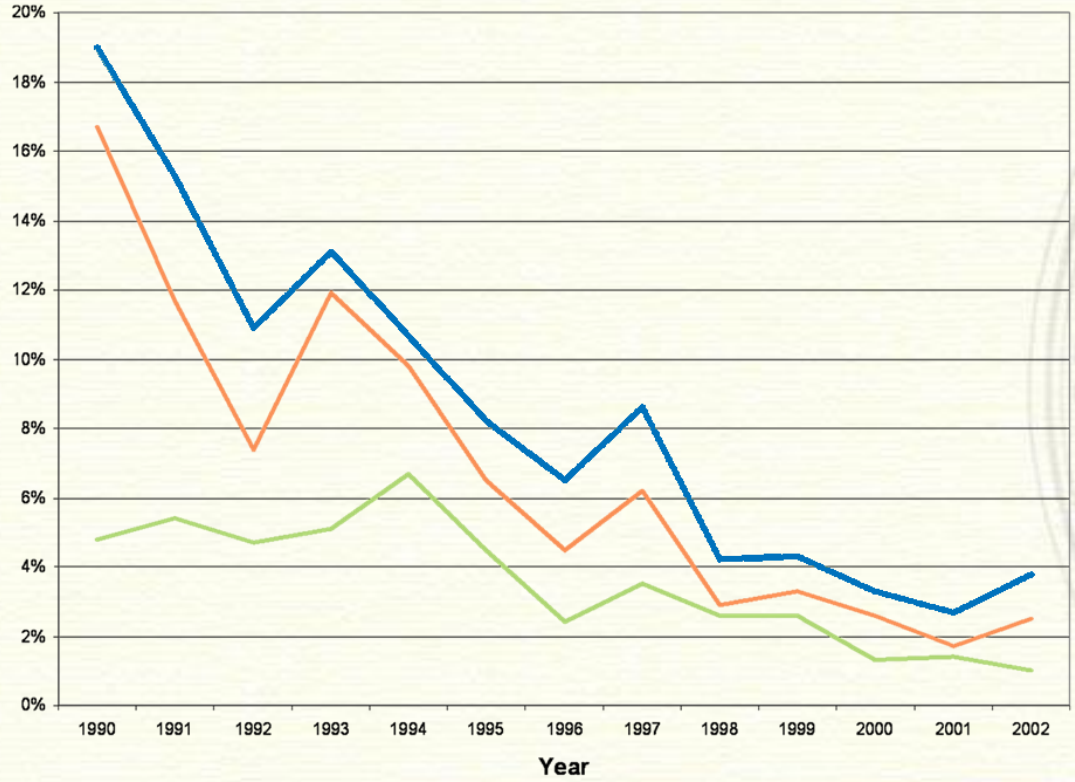
Most sexual abuse is committed by someone with no prior convictions.



DOC Publication: Sex Offender Recidivism in Minnesota (April, 2007)

Most Offenders Do Not Re-Offend Sexually

A 2007 study found a **dramatic decrease** in sexual recidivism of those offenders released from incarceration from 1990-2002. Three years following release, those released in 1990 were rearrested for a sex offense at a rate of about **19 percent**, whereas those released in 2002 were rearrested at a rate of about **4 percent**.



Rearrest

Reconviction

Reincarceration

DOC Publication: Sex Offender Recidivism in Minnesota (April, 2007)

Do Residency Restrictions Make People Safe?

The Minnesota DOC conducted an extensive study on the impact of imposing restrictions on where an offender may live in proximity to certain locations where children congregate.

A total of **3,166 offenders** released from 1990-2002 were reviewed. Of those, **7 percent (224)** committed new sexual offenses and were returned to prison.

The department analyzed the circumstances of those 224 new sexual offenses. **Residency restrictions from schools, parks, or daycares would have impacted none of the offenses.***

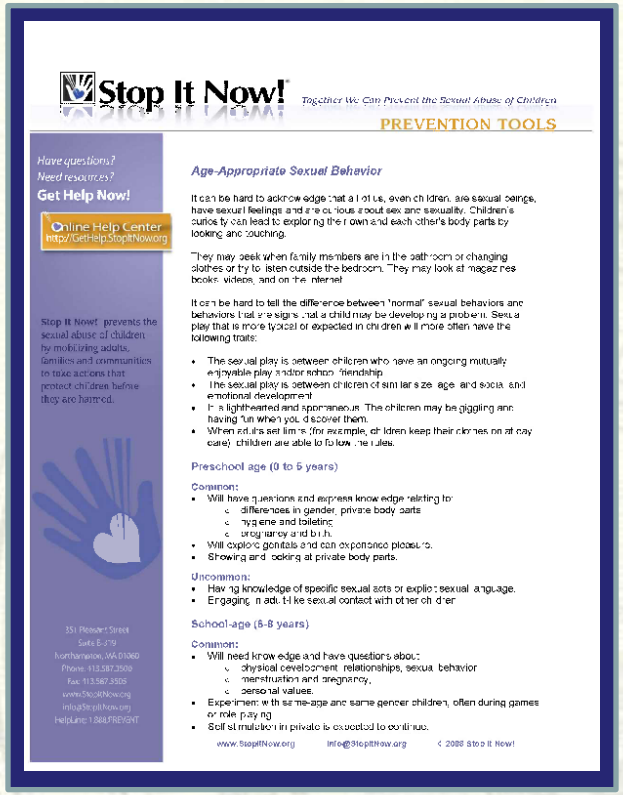
* DOC Publication: Residential Proximity and Sex Offense Recidivism in Minnesota (April, 2007)

Information for Child Educators

Children – Definition of Population

Children are defined as individuals younger than 18 years of age.

- Two-thirds of those victimized are younger than 18.
- Some sexual behavior exhibited by children is normal.
- A description of some age-appropriate sexual behavior may be found in the flyer to the right.



Stop It Now! Together We Can Prevent the Sexual Abuse of Children

PREVENTION TOOLS

Have questions? Need resources?

Get Help Now!

Online Help Center http://GetHelp.StopItNow.org

Stop It Now! prevents the sexual abuse of children by mobilizing adults, families and communities to take actions that protect children before they are harmed.

351 Pleasant Street
Suite E-379
Northampton, MA 01060
Phone: 413.587.3500
Fax: 413.587.3505
www.StopItNow.org
info@StopItNow.org
Helpline: 1.888.PREVENT

Age-Appropriate Sexual Behavior

It can be hard to acknowledge that a lot of us, even children, are sexual beings, have sexual feelings and are curious about sex and sexuality. Children's curiosity can lead to exploring their own and each other's body parts by looking and touching.

They may peek when family members are in the bathroom or changing clothes or try to listen outside the bedroom. They may look at magazines, books, videos, and on the internet.

It can be hard to tell the difference between "normal" sexual behaviors and behaviors that are signs that a child may be developing a problem. Sexual play that is more typical or expected in children will more often have the following traits:

- The sexual play is between children who have an ongoing mutually enjoyable play and/or school friendship.
- The sexual play is between children of similar size, age, and social and emotional development.
- It is lighthearted and spontaneous. The children may be giggling and having fun when you discover them.
- When adults set limits (for example, children keep their clothes on at day care), children are able to follow the rules.

Preschool age (0 to 5 years)

Common:

- Will have questions and express knowledge relating to:
  - differences in gender, private body parts
  - hygiene and toileting
  - pregnancy and birth.
- Will explore genitals and can experience pleasure.
- Showing and looking at private body parts.

Uncommon:

- Having knowledge of specific sexual acts or explicit sexual language.
- Engaging in adult-like sexual contact with other children.

School-age (5-8 years)

Common:

- Will need knowledge and have questions about:
  - physical development, relationships, sexual behavior
  - menstruation and pregnancy,
  - personal values.
- Experiment with same-age and same gender children, often during games or role playing.
- Self stimulation in private is expected to continue.

www.StopItNow.org info@StopItNow.org © 2008 Stop It Now!

Click to go to site

Special Considerations

- Since the sexually-abused child may lack the outward symptoms of physical abuse, sexual abuse may be difficult to identify.
- Children often do not know how to express or explain what has happened to them and may be afraid, confused, or ashamed.
- A child may not be developmentally capable of understanding or resisting the contact.

Child Sexual Abuse

Examples of criminal sexual abuse include:

Abusive physical contact or touching	Non-contact sexual abuse
Touching the child's genitals or private parts for sexual purposes	Deliberately exposing an adult's genitals to a child
Making a child touch someone else's genitals or play sexual games	Creating or possessing child pornography
Putting objects or body parts (like fingers, tongue, or penis) in the vagina, mouth, or anus of a child	Adult solicitation of sexual contact with children by any means, including the internet

Possible Signs of Child Sexual Abuse

Physical symptoms	Behavioral symptoms
Bruising or sores around breasts or genital area	Avoidance of specific settings or individuals
Unexplained vaginal or anal bleeding	Changes in personality or behavior, including sudden and extreme mood swings
Unexplained venereal disease or genital infections	Excessive crying spells
Unexplained pregnancy	Social withdrawal
Torn, stained, bloody, or missing underclothing	Nightmares, difficulty sleeping
Somatic complaints (e.g., chronic stomach ache)	Eating disorders or appetite loss

Other Signs of Child Sexual Abuse

Other signs
Regression – older child exhibiting behavior typical of younger child
Sexual behavior with toys or other children
New words for private body parts
Talk of a new older friend
Suddenly having money or items they could not have obtained on own
Learning difficulties/problems at school

Talking to Children

When choosing language to discuss sexual abuse, take into account:

- Developmental age of the child/group of children (emotional, biological components)
- Depth of information being provided
- Possibility of currently occurring or prior history of abuse

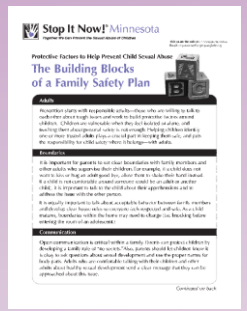
Use caution in discussing abuse. If abuse is suspected, refer the matter to law enforcement.

Risk-Reduction Strategies

- Reduce opportunities for potential abusers to be alone with children
- Provide adequate supervision of adults during interactions with children
- Educate children about protective strategies
- Educate parents and guardians about behavior that could be dangerous or indicative of abusive conduct

Safety Tips for Parents

Characteristics of Adults who Molest Children



Family Safety Plan

Create a Family Safety Plan

Click links to view

Educate Children

- Help children learn to trust their feelings.
- Help them understand that they have the right to set physical boundaries.

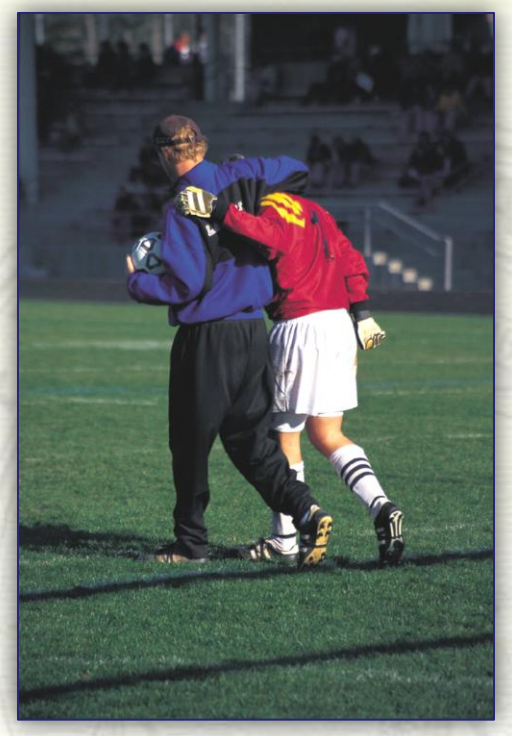
Let them know:

- ✓ It's okay to be rude to someone who is using sexual pressure, even if feelings are hurt.
- ✓ It's okay to get angry when someone does something that is unwanted.
- ✓ It's okay to yell, leave, push, or use other means to get away.
- ✓ It's okay to question behavior that doesn't seem right, such as staring, sitting or standing too close, blocking the way, grabbing or pushing, or disregarding "NO."

Signs to Watch During Interactions

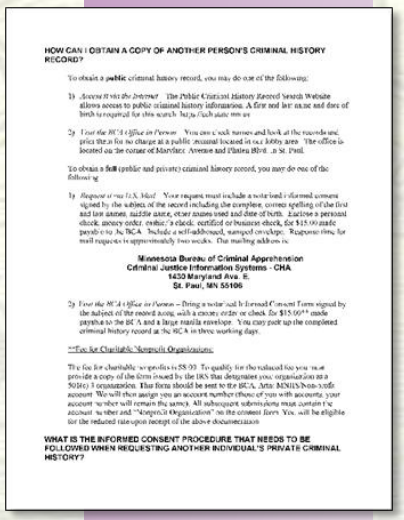
The following behaviors may be exhibited by adults or older adolescents who potentially abuse children:

- Those who refuse to let children set their own physical limits, such as hugging, touching, or tickling when the children do not want the affection
- Those who are overly interested in the sexual development of children
- Those who prefer the companionship of children over that of their peers



Recommended Workplace Safety Measures

- Ensure adequate supervision of employees
- Conduct background checks (click on graphic for more information)
- Maintain emergency contact lists
- Have a system or policy for mandated reporting
- Periodically refresh staff in reporting requirements
- Train staff on how to identify possible sexual abuse
- Incorporate learning activities about safety into academic curriculum and share information regarding these activities with parents



HOW CAN I OBTAIN A COPY OF ANOTHER PERSON'S CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD?

To obtain a **public** criminal history record, you may do one of the following:

1) *Access it via the Internet* – The Public Criminal History Record Search Website allows access to public criminal history information. A first and last name and date of birth is required for this search. http://bcb.state.mn.us

2) *Visit the BCA Office in Person* – You can check names and look at the records and price that is free of charge at a public terminal located in our lobby area. The office is located on the corner of Marshall Avenue and Platoro Blvd. in St. Paul.

To obtain a **full** (public and private) criminal history record, you may do one of the following:

1) *Request it via U.S. Mail* – Your request must include a notarized informed consent signed by the subject of the record including the complete, correct spelling of the first and last names, middle name, other names used and date of birth. Enclose a personal check, money order, cashier's check, certified or business check, for $15.00 made payable to BCA. Include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Response time for mail requests is approximately two weeks. The mailing address is:

Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
Criminal Justice Information Systems - CHA
1430 Maryland Ave. E.
St. Paul, MN 55106

2) *Visit the BCA Office in Person* – Bring a notarized Informed Consent Form signed by the subject of the record along with a money order or check for $15.00** made payable to the BCA and a large manila envelope. You may pick up the completed criminal history record at the BCA in three working days.

**Fee for Charitable/Nonprofit Organizations:

The fee for charitable/nonprofits is $5.00. To qualify for the reduced fee you must provide a copy of the form issued by the IRS that designates your organization as a 501(c) 3 organization. This form should be sent to the BCA, Attn: MNLS/non-profit account. We will then assign you an account number (those of you with accounts, your account number will remain the same). All subsequent submissions must contain the account number and "Nonprofit Organization" on the consent form. You will be eligible for the reduced rate upon receipt of the above documentation.

WHAT IS THE INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE THAT NEEDS TO BE FOLLOWED WHEN REQUESTING ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL'S PRIVATE CRIMINAL HISTORY?

Click to view

Information for Those Who Care for Vulnerable Adults

Definition of Vulnerable Adult

- Resident or inpatient of a facility (such as hospital, nursing home, adult services, home care provider, hospice, etc.)
- Receives services from a specified adult services facility, home care provider, or personal care assistant
- Regardless of receiving services:
  - ✓ Possesses a physical, mental, or emotional infirmity or dysfunction that impairs the person's ability to provide adequately for his/her own care without assistance
  - ✓ AND has an impaired ability to protect him/herself from maltreatment

M.S. 626.5572, Subd. 21

Special Considerations

- Dependence on caregivers, such as family members or facility staff, may lead to a reluctance to report.
- Some individuals may be less likely to report sexual abuse due to diminished capacity, cognitive disease or communication issues, or caregiver or family threats.
- Generational differences may impact reporting; older victims may be reluctant to discuss sex and may be ashamed of being exploited.

Sexual Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult

Examples of sexual abuse include:

Abusive physical contact or touching	Non-contact sexual abuse
Touching an individual's genitals or private parts for sexual purposes	Forcing an individual to view pornography
Forcing an individual to touch someone else's genitals or play sexual games	Deliberately exposing an adult's genitals to the individual
Putting objects or body parts (like fingers, tongue, or penis) in the vagina, mouth, or anus of an individual	Photographing an individual in sexual poses
	Encouraging an individual to observe others engaging in sexual acts

Possible Signs of Sexual Abuse of Vulnerable Adults

Physical symptoms	Behavioral symptoms
Bruising or sores around breasts and genital area	Avoidance of specific settings or individuals
Unexplained vaginal or anal bleeding	Changes in personality or behavior
Unexplained venereal disease or genital infections	Excessive crying spells
Unexplained pregnancy	Social withdrawal
Torn, stained, bloody, or missing underclothing	Eating disorders or appetite loss

Other Possible Signs of Sexual Abuse

Other	
Sleep disturbances	Change in self-esteem
Response to “triggers”	Resisting examination, either medical or dental
Substance abuse	Self-destructive behavior
Secret relationships	Regression to child-like behavior
Sexually-inappropriate behavior	Sudden loss of independent living skills

Talking to Vulnerable Adults

- Treat adults as adults, regardless of any disability they may have.
- Speak directly to the person.
- Do not assume a person with a disability has a cognitive limitation or is not telling the truth.
- Work with specialists to gain information about communication barriers and successful techniques.

Use caution in discussing abuse. If abuse is suspected, refer the matter to law enforcement.

Risk-Reduction Strategies

Reduce opportunities for potential abuse by:

- Providing adequate supervision of vulnerable adults and those who care for them
- Educating vulnerable adults about protective strategies
- Educating family members and guardians about behavior that could be dangerous or indicative of abusive conduct

Recommended Workplace Safety Measures

- Ensure adequate supervision of employees
- Conduct background checks (click on graphic for more information)
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- Have a system or policy for mandated reporting
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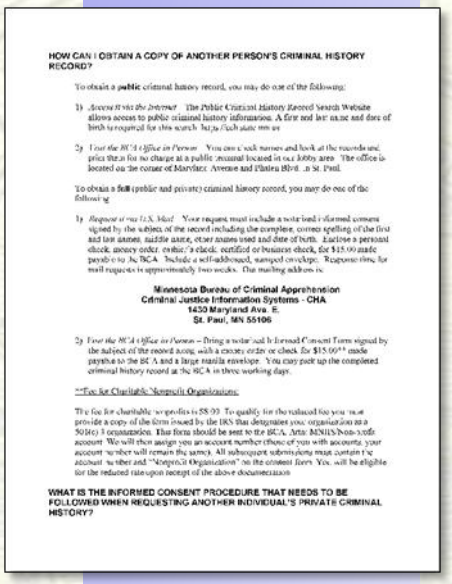

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Click to view

Reporting Abuse

Mandatory Reporting

Minnesota law mandates reporting of maltreatment of minors and vulnerable adults

M.S. §626.556
M.S. §626.557

Important

- Call **911** to report sexual and physical assaults. Assault is criminal activity and merits law enforcement response. The response may include involvement of other agencies.

- Minnesota statutes require reporting by certain individuals in cases of maltreatment of children and vulnerable adults. The law specifies which individuals are mandatory reporters, what activity requires reporting, as well as when reports and to whom reports must be made.

Mandatory Reporters

Examples include but are not limited to individuals in these professions:

- Social services
- Care providers
- Health and human services
- Education
- Law enforcement
- Mental health
- May also include clergy, medical examiners, and coroners

The law also allows for voluntary reporting by persons who are not required to report.

When to Report Child Abuse

A mandatory reporter must report abuse when the reporter knows or has reason to believe that a child has been abused:

- Orally by phone or other means within 24 hours
- Followed by a written report within 72 hours
- Law requires mandated reporters to make a report if they know of or have reason to believe that a child has been abused within the preceding 3 years

For special considerations pertaining to child sexual abuse, you may wish to consult with social services.

Where to Report Child Abuse

- If suspected abuse is by a parent, guardian, or individual functioning within the family unit, contact the local child welfare agency and/or law enforcement. These two agencies cross-report.

- If suspected abuse occurs outside of the family unit in licensed facilities (schools, hospitals, foster care settings, daycare settings, etc.), a report should be made to the governmental agency that licenses the facility. For example, maltreatment in a school would be reported to the Department of Education. Other reports occurring outside the family unit are reported to law enforcement.

When to Report Abuse of Vulnerable Adults

- A mandated reporter who has reason to believe that a vulnerable adult is being or has been maltreated, or who has knowledge that a vulnerable adult has sustained a physical injury which is not reasonably explained, must immediately make a report.

Where to Report Abuse of Vulnerable Adults

- Reports are made to designated local Common Entry Point (CEP), which is responsible for receiving reports. The CEP usually includes law enforcement, which is available 24 hours a day, and/or county social services, which is generally available during business hours Monday-Friday.

- Upon receiving a report, the CEP makes an assessment and involves appropriate agencies such as law enforcement, adult protection, the Minnesota Department of Health, and the Department of Human Services.

Minnesota County Social Services Agencies are often but not always designated on county websites.

minnesota north star

Click to go to site

Local law enforcement or social services can assist in determining appropriate contacts in your area.

Reporting Assistance

- When questions arise, contact county social services for advice.
- The Minnesota Department of Human Services also provides general and case-specific assistance to citizens, providers, and local and state agencies about these requirements and issues arising from them.
- Specific requirements are detailed at the website of the Minnesota Department of Human Services. Relevant material may be found under child and adult protection. www.dhs.state.mn.us
- Guidelines may be found in *Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect: A Resource Guide for Mandated Reporters at* http://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Legacy/DHS-2917-Eng.

Registration and Community Notification

Registration and Community Notification

Statute	Requirement	Authority
M.S. §243.166	Registration of certain offenders	Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
M.S. §244.052	Assignment of risk to certain offenders	Minnesota Department of Corrections
M.S. §244.052	Community notification	Local law enforcement

Offenses Requiring Registration

Offenders who are convicted, charged, or adjudicated delinquent for specific crimes are required to register as a predatory offender. Those crimes include:

- Murder involving a sexual component
- Kidnapping and false imprisonment
- Criminal sexual conduct
- Indecent exposure
- Soliciting a minor to engage in sexual conduct, prostitution, or sexual performance
- Other offenses defined by law

A complete list of offenses requiring registration and detailed information about predatory offender registration is available at www.por.state.mn.us.

Predatory Offender Registration

- The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) governs predatory offender registration. The registry is a tool for law enforcement used for investigative purposes and is linked to federal databases.

- The registry is a collection of data about offenders that includes information regarding residence, employment, school enrollment, and vehicles driven by offenders. It also includes photographs of the offenders and a DNA sample.

- Registration information is not public.

Click to go to site

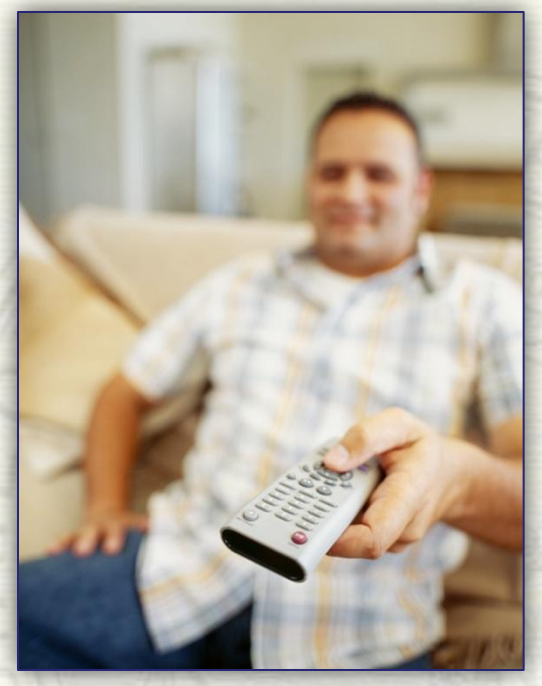
Predatory Offender Registration

- Predatory offenders are required to register for a specified period of time, either 10 years or the duration of supervision, whichever is longer. Lifetime registration may be required in some circumstances.

- Calculation of the registration period is made by the BCA. The end-date of this period is subject to change. A new registration period may be triggered by a new conviction that results in incarceration of over 24 hours (misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, felony) even when the offense is not considered predatory.

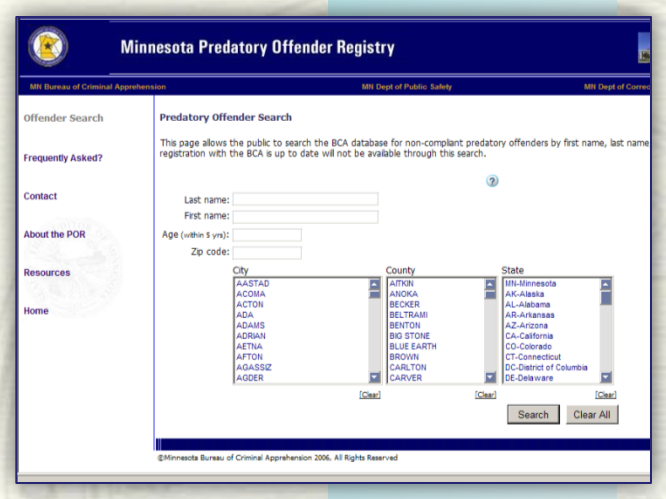
Predatory Offender Registration

- Law enforcement with jurisdiction over the community where an offender resides may do compliance checks on the registration information.
- It is the responsibility of each offender or the assigned supervision agent (while the offender is under supervision) to provide the registration information to law enforcement and/or the BCA.
- Failure of the offender to do so, if substantiated, may result in a new felony conviction and/or additional incarceration time.



Registration Non-Compliance

- The BCA maintains a public non-compliance list of predatory offenders over the age of 16 who fail to provide the required informational components of the registry.
- After 30 days have lapsed, information on non-compliant offenders is posted on the BCA website.
- Once the missing or incorrect information is provided to the BCA and they or law enforcement verify it, the offender's listing is removed from the public website.
- The list is published for the purpose of obtaining tips from the public.



Click to view

Community Notification

Applies to:

- Predatory offenders released from state or federal prison
- Civilly-committed predatory offenders under Minnesota Department of Human Services jurisdiction

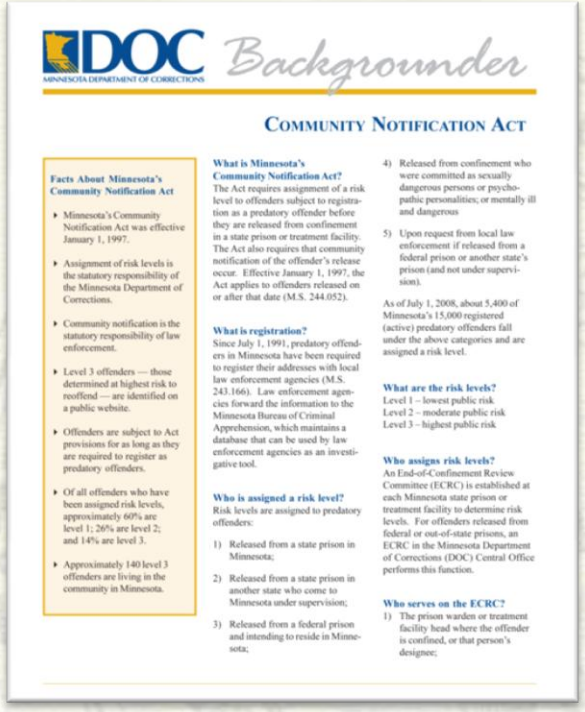
Does not apply to:

- Juveniles (unless certified as an adult)
- Offenders on probation

Watch a short video on community notification

Risk Level Assignment

- 90 days prior to the offender's release from prison, the DOC assigns a risk level to the offender.
- The risk level is assigned by an **End-of-Confinement Review Committee** that includes a DOC chairperson, case manager, psychologist, law enforcement representative, and victim services representative.
- Considerations include the offender's entire criminal history, treatment records, supervision history, institutional behavior, education, employment, availability of community support, and release plans.



DOC Backgrounder

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION ACT

Facts About Minnesota's Community Notification Act

- Minnesota's Community Notification Act was effective January 1, 1997.
- Assignment of risk levels is the statutory responsibility of the Minnesota Department of Corrections.
- Community notification is the statutory responsibility of law enforcement.
- Level 3 offenders — those determined at highest risk to reoffend — are identified on a public website.
- Offenders are subject to Act provisions for as long as they are required to register as predatory offenders.
- Of all offenders who have been assigned risk levels, approximately 60% are level 1; 26% are level 2; and 14% are level 3.
- Approximately 140 level 3 offenders are living in the community in Minnesota.

What is Minnesota's Community Notification Act?
The Act requires assignment of a risk level to offenders subject to registration as a predatory offender before they are released from confinement in a state prison or treatment facility. The Act also requires that community notification of the offender's release occur. Effective January 1, 1997, the Act applies to offenders released on or after that date (M.S. 244.052).

What is registration?
Since July 1, 1991, predatory offenders in Minnesota have been required to register their addresses with local law enforcement agencies (M.S. 243.166). Law enforcement agencies forward the information to the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, which maintains a database that can be used by law enforcement agencies as an investigative tool.

Who is assigned a risk level?
Risk levels are assigned to predatory offenders:

1) Released from a state prison in Minnesota;
2) Released from a state prison in another state who come to Minnesota under supervision;
3) Released from a federal prison and intending to reside in Minnesota;
4) Released from confinement who were committed as sexually dangerous persons or psychopathic personalities; or mentally ill and dangerous
5) Upon request from local law enforcement if released from a federal prison or another state's prison (and not under supervision).

As of July 1, 2008, about 5,400 of Minnesota's 15,000 registered (active) predatory offenders fall under the above categories and are assigned a risk level.

What are the risk levels?
Level 1 – lowest public risk
Level 2 – moderate public risk
Level 3 – highest public risk

Who assigns risk levels?
An End-of-Confinement Review Committee (ECRC) is established at each Minnesota state prison or treatment facility to determine risk levels. For offenders released from federal or out-of-state prisons, an ECRC in the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office performs this function.

Who serves on the ECRC?
1) The prison warden or treatment facility head where the offender is confined, or that person's designee;

Click to see Community Notification Flyer

Community Notification

- Law enforcement is notified about the release of every predatory offender.
- Every registered predatory offender being released from confinement is subject to community notification.
- Health care facilities receive information from law enforcement or supervision agents regarding patients who are registered offenders.
- Law enforcement provides community notification information that directly corresponds to risk level assignment. Community members receive information about high-risk offenders.

Community Notification

Risk Level	
Level One – LOWER RISK	Law enforcement may notify other law enforcement agencies and any victims or witnesses to the offense.
Level Two – MODERATE RISK	In addition to level one notification, law enforcement may notify establishments and organizations that primarily serve individuals likely to be victimized by the offender.
Level Three – HIGHER RISK	In addition to level two notifications, law enforcement may notify other members of the community whom the offender is likely to encounter and may use the media and/or hold public meetings to deliver information and answer questions.

Community Notification

Minnesota law allows these offenders to live in the community after serving their court-imposed sentences. It also allows them:

- To work or continue training, education, and treatment
- To get groceries, do laundry, go to church, seek medical and dental care, etc.
- To live and work free of harassment

Summary

Summary

- Perpetrators of sexual abuse can be anyone, especially those known and trusted by victims.
- Those who care for children and vulnerable adults can help when they are aware of the signs of abuse and the appropriate response.
- In Minnesota, sex offenders released from confinement are individually assessed for risk so that supervision and treatment may be allocated most effectively.
- Signs of abuse may be physical, behavioral, and/or emotional.

(continued)

Summary

- Communication with children and vulnerable adults must take into account developmental and cognitive considerations.
- Educators and caregivers must be vigilant about their employees by conducting background checks, providing appropriate training, and ensuring supervision.
- Contact law enforcement or county social services for concerns pertaining to possible sexual abuse.

Resources

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA): www.bca.state.mn.us/bca.asp click on *POR*, then *POR Public Website*
Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault: www.mncasa.org
Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC): www.doc.state.mn.us click on *Search Offender Locator* then *Level 3 Sex Offender Search*
Minnesota Department of Health Sexual Violence Prevention: www.health.state.mn.us/svprevent
Minnesota Department of Human Services: www.dhs.state.mn.us
Minnesota Internet Crimes Against Children: MICAC Task Force, 651-265-3882
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC): 1-800-843-5678, www.missingkids.com
Minnesota Office of Justice Programs, Crime Victim Services: 1-888-622-8799, www.ojp.state.mn.us click on *Victim Service Provider Directory* for a list of local providers
DOC Restorative Justice: http://www.doc.state.mn.us/rj/Default.htm
United States Department of Justice National Sex Offender Registry: www.nsopr.gov