Relief from Sex Offender Registration in Oregon for People Convicted as Adults

A handbook to assist with following the procedures as described in ORS 163A.125



Oregon Voices

www.oregonvoices.org

Oregon Voices is dedicated to providing support, education, and advocacy to help bring rationality to Oregon's treatment of sexually related crimes and people affected by them.

Oregon Relief from Registration Handbook (Adults)
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This handbook would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of many Oregon Voices members—way too many to name here. The people who contributed to this handbook know, firsthand, the devastating impact of Oregon's registration system on those convicted of sexual offenses and their families. They also know the conclusions of many researchers studying registration: sex offender registration does not increase public safety. They also know the joy in having the burden of registration lifted from a Registered Citizen.

Those who collaborated for over a year on this handbook intend it to bring hope and a chance to live without the dishonor of registration to many Oregon Registered Citizens.

Oregon Voices does not provide lawyers or legal advice, and this handbook is not intended to be used as legal advice. However, Oregon Voices does provide support to Registered Citizens seeking relief from registration, in the form of information and encouragement.

Laws and administrative procedures change frequently. This handbook reflects the law and administrative procedures as of the date of publication and may not reflect changes enacted thereafter. Readers are encouraged to research the latest Oregon laws and procedures rather than relying solely on this handbook.

We've addressed this handbook and its content to Oregonians who are considering applying for relief. We know that others will read this handbook—people who are supporting a loved one, professionals supporting their patient or client, and many others who are curious to learn more. We appreciate your interest and welcome your support for this effort. To contact Oregon Voices about relief from registration, send an email to: info@oregonvoices.org.

This handbook is free to use and share. We invite donations to support future updates and our ongoing advocacy efforts. You can also join our mailing list to learn more about our work and receive updates about advocacy efforts. Visit our website at www.oregonvoices.org.

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Introduction

Oregon law provides a pathway for some people who are on Oregon's sexual offender registry to obtain relief from registration. We (Oregon Voices) created this handbook to provide a map for that pathway.

This handbook is a guide for adults seeking relief from registration under Oregon law—from knowing whether you qualify for relief through the hearing. We've based this handbook on Oregon law and rules and advice from experts. Most important, we have relied on the actual experiences of Registered Citizens who have blazed the trail by seeking and obtaining relief.

The wife of one of those trailblazers described her perspective:

> *The freedom from registration was the restoration of basic human dignity. The process itself and speaking to the Board was in its own way liberating, not that anyone glossed over any past wrongdoing in any way. But there was a recognition that so many years later, after my husband's incredible personal growth, hard work mending relationships and relentless honesty, real change could be acknowledged and celebrated. Relief from registration made us both safer and opened up employment options as well. We could finally move forward in life. It took a lot of time and energy and dredged up challenging memories. Was it worth it? A thousand times over!*

We do need to give you a few disclaimers, so here goes. This handbook:

- Is not legal advice or a substitute for legal advice;
- Applies only to Oregon law; and
- Reflects Oregon law as it exists on the date of publication. Laws and rules may change frequently; as you work on the process, check back to be sure that you are using the most current information we have.

For those who are not eligible for relief from registration—don't lose hope! Oregon Voices continues to educate policymakers about best practices for relief and the cost of a burgeoning Oregon registry. We hope relief possibilities will be expanded in the future.

We hope you find this handbook useful in navigating your path toward relief from registration.

Sincerely,
Oregon Voices
July, 2024

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Should You Hire a Lawyer to Help You?

As lawyers say, *"it depends."* (Sorry about that.)

Many people who are successful in getting relief from registration do not hire an attorney. Attorneys can be expensive and there are limited options for free legal aid to assist with registry relief. We know that of the nearly 300 hearings the Board has held by late 2023, about 80% have resulted in positive decisions. We also know that many unsuccessful applications fail either because the file was incomplete in some important areas or because the person failed to appear at the hearing. We do not have comparative figures for hearings held with attorneys and those without, but it seems clear that a good majority of well-prepared applications have been successful, whether or not attorneys were involved.

This handbook is no substitute for an attorney. However, as you make your way through this handbook, you may discover that you feel confident in some parts of the process and maybe not quite as confident in others. Some parts of this process may mystify or even terrify you. Having an attorney on your team can help you with those parts.

In addition, if your situation is unusual—outside the mainstream of cases, for example, or a situation in which records are no longer available—an attorney may be helpful in preparing your case. This handbook can help you identify those situations and develop strategies to address them. One strategy may be to hire an attorney to help with all or part of your case.

Good news: You don't have to decide whether to hire an attorney right now. By reading this handbook, you are taking the important first step—educating yourself about Oregon's system of relief from registration. The handbook will point you toward other resources as well. Remember: you are so much more than your crime. Finding safe people and places where you can talk, ask questions, and get help improves your ability to prepare for this process. A knowledgeable counselor or support group will help you cope with the sometimes overwhelming stress that is inherent in being on the registry and preparing to seek relief.

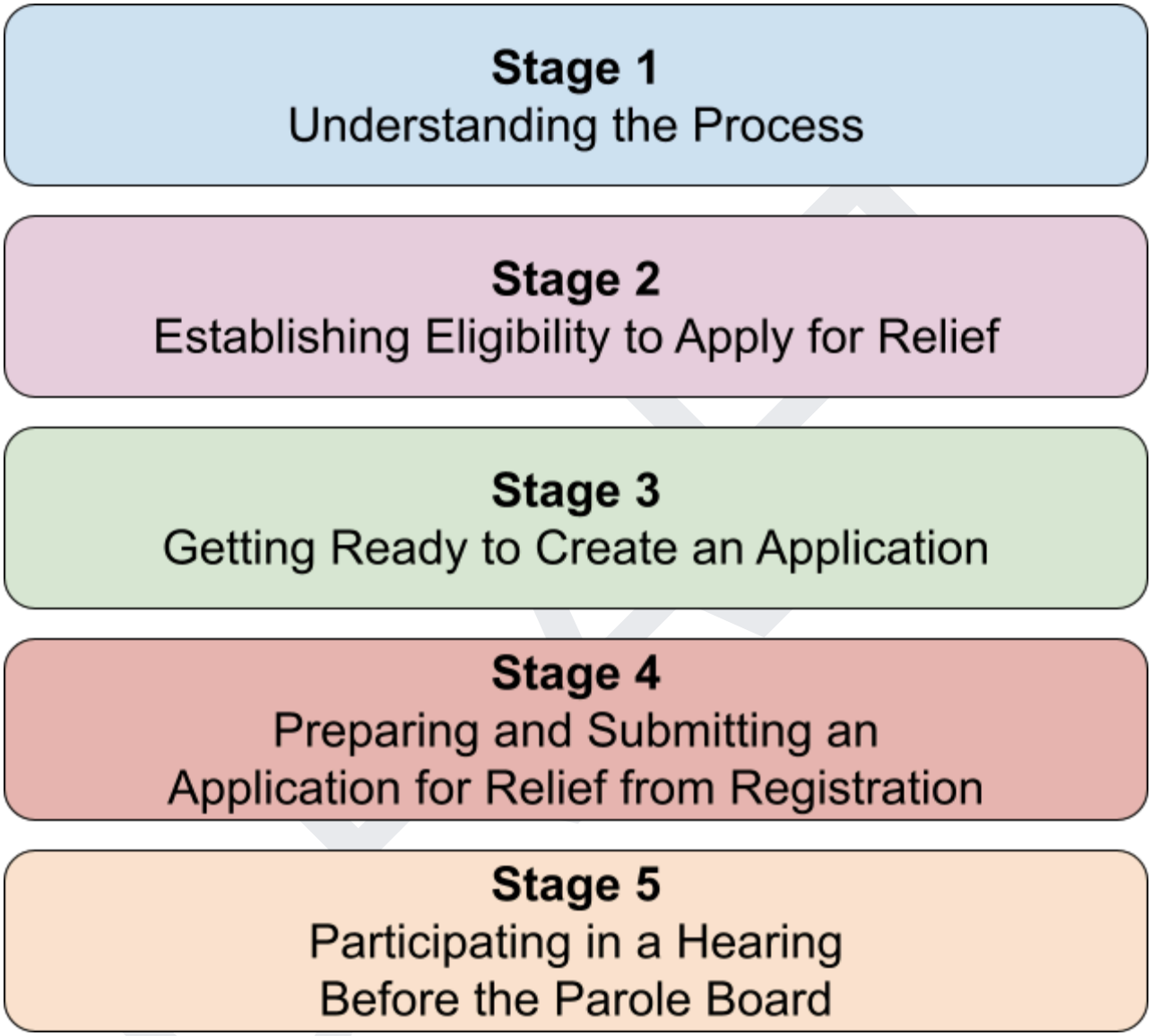
Oregon Voices believes that when you are ready to seek relief from registration, you will know who you need on your team and how to gather your team together. That team might – or might not – include an attorney.

Let's begin!

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Section 1: Understanding the Relief from Registration Process

The Oregon relief from registration process has five distinct stages:



Stage 1: Understanding the Process

This section of the handbook and the map above will help you navigate your journey toward relief.

This handbook is divided into five sections, each relating to a stage in the process described in this section.

As you work toward relief, completing the stages in order will help you focus on what's important. For example, don't waste energy worrying about the hearing (Stage 5) when you are gathering documents in Stage 3.

Stage 2: Establishing Eligibility to Apply for Relief

The central component of eligibility to apply for relief from registration is *risk classification*. Each person on the Oregon registry who was convicted as an adult either has or will receive a *Risk Level Classification*. The staff of the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision (which we will call the Parole Board) classifies people based on the risk of reoffending (i.e. the commission of a new sex crime).

Level 1 is the lowest risk level. Only persons classified as Level 1 can seek relief from registration.

Level 2 represents a moderate risk level. After a prescribed period, persons classified initially as Level 2 may seek reclassification to Level 1. After five more years as Level 1, those persons may seek relief from registration.

Level 3 represents the highest risk level. People classified as Level 3 may seek reclassification to Level 2, but they may not petition for reclassification to Level 1. Therefore, under current law, they cannot apply for relief from registration.

Only people who have been given a Risk Level 1 or who have not yet received a risk classification can apply for relief. You will find more information on this issue in Section 2.

In addition, conviction for some specific offenses and some post-conviction crimes make a person ineligible for relief from registration under current law. **Section 2** of this handbook discusses eligibility requirements.

Stage 3: Getting Ready to Apply for Relief

This is the most time-consuming stage of the process. You will have to gather and organize a large collection of documents required by the application for relief. Some of these documents may be old or difficult to obtain, such as those pertaining to your treatment and successful completion of a treatment program. Persistence is rewarded and relief is worth the effort! Start

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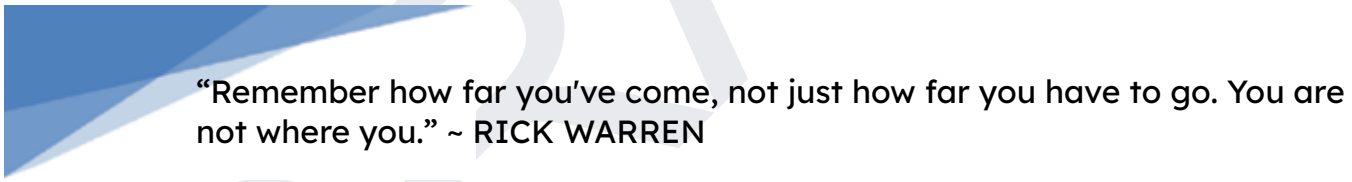
a notebook detailing every effort you have made to gather the information you are seeking—phone calls, emails, letters made in the search for particular materials. This is also the time to consider the people in your life who could help you by writing a letter to the Parole Board to be included in your application. Section 3 of this handbook discusses the gathering of documents and other information.

Stage 4: Submitting an Application for Relief from Registration

After your documents are gathered, you will organize them and complete your application for relief from registration. You will submit your application and attachments to the Parole Board. This is your chance to build a narrative of why you are a good candidate for relief from registration. **Section 4** of this handbook discusses preparing the application.

Stage 5: Participating in a Hearing before the Parole Board

The Parole Board staff examines each application carefully. If the application meets the requirements, the staff will schedule a hearing. The hearing allows the Parole Board to determine if the person has met the standard for relief—that the applicant is not statistically likely to re-offend and does not pose a threat to the safety of the public. The applicant will testify and may introduce testimony from witnesses if appropriate. The Applicant must answer questions from Parole Board representatives. Usually, the Parole Board makes its ruling immediately, or shortly after the hearing. **Section 5** of this handbook discusses the hearing.



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Section 2: Eligibility to Apply for Relief from Registration

Overview

Not every Registered Citizen is eligible to apply to the Parole Board for relief from registration. This section first describes the four requirements for eligibility. You should work through these requirements to discover if you are eligible to apply for relief from registration. Then, we turn to the disqualifying factors. The final subsections of this section discuss what you can do if you are not (yet) eligible for relief from registration.

Requirements for Eligibility.

Requirement No. 1: Conviction as an Adult.

This handbook applies to Registered Citizens who were convicted of a sex crime as an adult, either in Oregon or some other jurisdiction. This includes people who were juveniles when they committed the offense but were charged and convicted as adults. People who were adjudicated as juveniles for sex crimes use a different process. If you were adjudicated as a juvenile, you may want to contact the volunteer lawyers at the CLiF Project) for assistance with relief from registration.

Requirement No. 2: Level 1 Risk Classification.

You must be scored and classified as Level 1 under Oregon's risk classification system. This is the lowest level of risk for reoffending. If you have a Level 2 or a Level 3 classification, you cannot apply for relief from registration. If you have just been classified other than level 1 and you believe that the scoring of your case is based on incorrect information, you have 60 days from the date of the classification letter to challenge your scoring. Only errors of fact will be considered, and you will need to provide the Board with evidence to support your challenge.

The Parole Board staff is responsible for classifying many people on Oregon's registry. For male registrants who were adults at the time of the offense, it usually assigns risk levels by using the **Static 99R** risk assessment tool. You should try to understand everything you can about this assessment tool. The risk assessment process may involve gathering information from the person being scored and confirming that information through a records search.

The Static 99R is not applicable to some populations. The **LS/CMI (Level of Service-Case Management Inventory)** is an actuarial tool that is used for populations other than adult male registrants: women, people who committed their crime as juveniles but were tried as adults, and some Trans persons (check with the Board If this applies to you). The LS/CMI is also used for adult males who were convicted of Category B sex offenses. These include offenses that are sexual behaviors that are illegal, but the parties were consenting, or no identifiable victim was involved. The tool is administered in an interview with a trained evaluator retained by the Parole Board. The Parole Board supplements this test with an evaluation by a person who is licensed to conduct sexual risk assessments.

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If you were recently incarcerated in Oregon, you were likely classified during the last few months before release. Make sure you know your score (ask your parole officer or counselor). If you recently moved to Oregon from another state, you should be classified following your initial registration here. If it has been more than 60 days since your first registration here and you have not received your classification, contact the Parole Board. The Board is completing risk assessments for people who have been on the Oregon registry for many years and, after receiving increased funding in 2025, expects that everyone on the Oregon registry will have their risk assessments completed by 2030. As of September 2025, approximately 9,000 individuals remain who have not yet received a risk assessment.

After ten years from the end of supervision, people assigned a Level 2 classification can petition the Parole Board to be assigned a Level 1 classification. If they are successful, they will be able to follow the pathway outlined above in seeking relief from registration. Unfortunately, people assigned a Level 3 classification can only be reclassified to Level 2. Under current law, they cannot petition for reclassification to Level 1 and therefore cannot seek relief from registration.

Requirement No. 3: Five-Year Waiting Periods.

If you were initially classified as Level 1, you are eligible to apply for relief from registration at any time after five years have elapsed from the end of your supervision period. If a person had no supervision requirements, the period runs from the end of incarceration. While usually people know this date, in some situations it can be hard to tell from the official records when supervision was terminated, especially if it was modified or terminated earlier than the date on the original release documents.

If you were initially assigned a Level 2 classification and obtained a reclassification to Level 1, you are eligible to apply for relief at any time after five years have elapsed from the date of reclassification to Level 1.

Requirement No. 4: Required to Register in Oregon.

In order to make an application, you must be required to register in Oregon. This means that you cannot apply for relief unless currently you reside, work, or attend school in Oregon. You must also be registered in Oregon. The relief process is not available to persons who do not meet all of these requirements. If you have not registered and should have, Oregon Voices recommends conferring with an attorney.

These requirements are complicated, at least when you first study them. The questionnaire at the end of this section should help.

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"To me there is nothing complicated about ordinary equality." ~ ALICE PAUL

Disqualifying Factors.

Many Subsequent Crimes Preclude Relief.

Even if the other requirements are met, relief will not be granted if, after the conviction for a sex crime, the applicant is convicted of a **person felony** or a **person Class A misdemeanor**. See Appendix 1 (List of Person Felonies) and Appendix 2 (List of Person Class A Misdemeanors).

These person crimes include sex crimes and a wide variety of other crimes as well. Many of these crimes may seem to relate only tangentially to actual injury to people. Nevertheless, conviction for any of these crimes will disqualify you from being granted relief from registration.

For people from outside Oregon, the Parole Board will analyze any subsequent crimes to determine if they are equivalent to Oregon disqualifying crimes.

Relief Unavailable for Certain Sex Crimes

Even if you meet all the requirements, if you were convicted of certain crimes, you are not eligible for relief from registration, even if you meet the other requirements. These are listed below.

- Rape 1
- Sodomy I
- Unlawful Sexual Penetration I
- Kidnapping I, which is kidnapping:
  - of a person under the age of 18, or
  - in furtherance of Rape I, Sodomy I, or Unlawful Sexual Penetration I
- Burglary I, when committed with the intent to commit a sex crime

For people convicted in other states, the Parole Board will analyze whether their conviction is for a crime that is functionally equivalent to these crimes.

If a person is labeled as a "sexually violent predator" under Oregon law, that person will be assigned a Level 3 classification and will not be eligible for reclassification or relief from registration.

What If I Am Not *Yet* Eligible to Apply for Relief?

This section offers suggestions about what you can be doing to help your situation while you are waiting to become eligible. Whatever the reason you are not yet eligible, make sure you follow these recommendations:

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- Establish and continue a stable life and engage in pro-social activities that demonstrate your low risk of reoffending. These activities will be important when you apply for relief, as discussed in **Section 5**.
- Develop relationships with people who can ultimately provide references for you.
- If you have non-sexual crimes that are eligible for expungement, apply for expungement.
- Review **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2** carefully. Then live your life in the most productive way you can. Do not involve yourself in any situation that could potentially lead to you being convicted of a felony person crime or a person Class A misdemeanor. Everyone on the Oregon sex offender registry is subject to the so- called "flashlight effect," which means that in any chaotic or potentially criminal situation, law enforcement will zero in on the person on the sex offender registry. Be careful not to ruin your chances for relief from registration by being involved in such situations.

If You Are Waiting for Risk Classification.

There is no rushing the Parole Board. As described above, it will likely take until 2030 before risk assessments for everyone on the registry are completed. Try to be patient.

If you have met all the other eligibility requirements to apply, you can apply for relief, and the Parole Board will complete your risk classification as part of their process of determining your eligibility for relief. Before doing so, we recommend that you review the assessment tools and try to estimate what risk level you may be assigned to. The scoring guides for the Static-99R and LS/CMI are available online. Applying for relief will speed up the process of completing your risk assessment, but it may lead you to being assigned a risk level 2 or 3. If this is the case, your application will be considered as an application for reclassification rather than relief, which has different eligibility criteria.

Appealing the Initial Classification.

There is a strict timeline for applying for reclassification of your initial classification level. The Parole Board will mail you the results of your classification. You must file your application for reclassification within 60 days of the date that the Parole Board mailed you your classification. Note that the 60 days begins as of the date that the letter was mailed, not the date you receive the notice. Since you are depending on the mail, the amount of time that you have to submit your application will probably be very short.

In limited circumstances (called "for good cause") an extension of time can be granted. But that cannot extend beyond 60 days after the your next reporting date. "Good cause" means that, due to a person's transience, lack of housing, ongoing mental health concerns or other similar circumstances, the person did not receive the mailed notice.

You must be ready to prove that the initial classification was incorrect. This requires you to prove with reliable evidence that the person who assessed your risk of reoffending relied on information that was factually incorrect.

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The Parole Board uses experienced, trained evaluators, so the errors that are often made by untrained staff in prison or supervision are less likely to occur in the procedure. When scoring errors occur, they are usually the result of incorrect information. That is why it is important that you obtain all the information you can about how the Static 99R or LS/CMI would be applied to your situation

The Static 99R measures objective facts and most of these are a matter of public record. If you have a common name, you will want to make sure your record is correct and does not include information from someone else's record. One factor is whether a person has lived with an intimate partner for two years or more. This will not be a matter of public record and so gathering the evidence will be important. Evidence can include lease agreements or mortgage statements with both parties' names on them, utility bills or other bills in joint names with the same address, and declarations of friends and family.

In a very rare cases, people might believe that they were evaluated using the wrong instrument. This might happen If you Identify as trans, or If the Static 99R was used on you when you had a conviction for a category B crime. The Parole Board may hold a hearing and allow you to be heard. At the hearing, you will present your case about a mistake in the application of the Static 99R to your situation. Remember: this is not a relief from registration hearing. The topics are limited to the correctness of the classification that was assigned to you.

Applying for Reclassification after a Waiting Period.

A person assigned a Level 2 classification can file an application with the Parole Board for reclassification to Level 1 after 10 years from the end of the person's supervision. If you had no supervision, the ten year waiting period begins after your term of incarceration. Reclassification to Level 1 allows the person to apply for relief from registration after five years from the date of reclassification. A person assigned a Level 3 classification can file an application with the Parole Board for reclassification to Level 2 after 10 years from the end of the person's supervision. Under current state law, a person who was ever assigned a Level 3 classification (unless that Level 3 classification was successfully appealed) can never apply for reclassification to Level 1 and can never apply for relief from registration.

The application is the same as for relief from registration. The Parole Board is required to hold a hearing if the waiting period has been reached and must allow the person to be heard. The person should be ready with evidence of how the Static 99R factors have changed since initial classification. Because the Static 99R focuses mostly on objective factors and time, a person's score is typically lower as time goes on. Therefore, the application for reclassification and the hearing should focus on how the risk factors are different at the time of the application than they were at the initial classification. The person should be ready with evidence of the application of these factors, rather than their own testimony alone.

While you are waiting for the 10-year period to run, you can study the Static 99R or LS/CMI factors and organize your life toward changing those that caused the Level 2 or 3 risk classification.

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What If I Am Not Eligible for Relief?

Some Registered Citizens are not eligible for relief at all under current law. This could be because their offense was disqualifying, they were classified as Level 3 (even if they successfully petitioned for reclassification to Level 2), or they committed a person felony or person Class A misdemeanor after conviction for a sex crime.

If you are in this situation, please don't lose hope! Oregon Voices continues to educate the Legislature and the public about improvements to the law and best practices. We are focused on the problem of non-eligibility and continue to work on it.



"Hope is being able to see that there is light despite all of the darkness." ~ DESMOND TUTU

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Handbook Exercise: Am I eligible for relief?

Was I convicted of a sex crime as an adult?	□Yes	□No
Have I been assigned a Level 1 risk classification?	□Yes	□No
Have I been off supervision for at least five years?	□Yes	□No
Am I currently required to register in Oregon?	□Yes	□No

If you checked "Yes" to these four questions, you are potentially eligible for relief. Go on to the next set of questions.

Was I convicted of a disqualifying sex crime?	□Yes	□No
Have I committed a subsequent disqualifying crime?	□Yes	□No

If you checked "No" to these two questions, you are likely eligible to apply for relief.

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Section 3: Getting Ready to Apply for Relief

Congratulations! You've made it this far, and you think you may be eligible to apply for relief from registration, now or in the future. You may be feeling some hope mixed with fear—hope for a life beyond the registry, and fear because so much rides on it. That is normal; that is ok. The next sections may seem complicated, but you can manage it. If necessary, stop when something confuses you and see if you can get some clarification—online, from someone you know, or from Oregon Voices. You don't have to understand all this at once. Take your time, get help if you need it, and only then move on. The goal here is well worth the time you take.

Understand the Goal.

You will first file what the Parole Board calls a petition (here, the "application") with the Parole Board asking for relief from registration. The application is your first (and best) opportunity to show that you meet the requirements for relief from registration. Then, you will have a hearing with the Parole Board to make your case.

In both the application and the hearing, you must:

- Prove
- by clear and convincing evidence
- That two conditions are met:
    1. that you are statistically unlikely to reoffend; and
    2. that you do not pose a threat to the safety of the public.

Your application includes a narrative in which you respond to 11 prompts. Taken as a whole, your application should demonstrate clearly that you have met these two conditions. It should also address any areas of concern that Parole Board members would be likely to have (more about this in Section 5 of this handbook). It should be clear, complete, and factual. Your application should not be argumentative or legalistic in tone. The Parole Board members who will review and hear your case know the law and have experience with many of these cases. They are not necessarily lawyers or judges. They will be trying to understand you as a human being. Your writing should help them do that.

Proving Your Case

To prove your case, you must satisfy what lawyers call the *burden of production* and the *burden of proof*.

Simply put, the *burden of production* means that you have the obligation to offer evidence to the Parole Board in your application and at the hearing. You cannot rely on anyone else to do that, and you cannot assume that the Parole Board "must already know" about you or your case. In your application for relief, the evidence will be in the form of your narrative and supporting documents. At the hearing, the evidence will primarily be in the form of testimony—principally from you.

Satisfying the *burden of proof* means that the evidence you offer must prove to the Parole Board that you meet the two statutory conditions requirements to the level of satisfaction required by the statute, which is discussed in the next section.

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Clear and Convincing Evidence

You may have heard of various "levels" of proof, such as *beyond a reasonable doubt* or *the preponderance of the evidence*. The relief statute adopts the *clear and convincing* standard as the level of proof required for relief to be granted. This means that you must present evidence that leaves the Parole Board with a firm belief that it is highly probable that you meet the two required conditions.

The *clear and convincing* standard of proof is higher than the *preponderance of the evidence* standard which is used in ordinary civil cases. This standard is also something less than *beyond a reasonable doubt*. But the *clear and convincing* standard is a high standard of proof. Therefore, you should include all the evidence that a reasonable person would need to conclude that the required conditions are almost certainly met.

The Parole Board will rarely, if ever, make its decision explicitly referring to the burden of proof. But if the Board members who have heard the case have "nagging doubts" about a registrant's rehabilitation, they will likely deny the application. That means that the person has not met his or her burden of proof.



This Figure illustrates the relationship between the most familiar standards of proof. Relief from registration requires the intermediate level of proof: *clear and convincing evidence*. This standard is higher than the standard for most civil cases (*preponderance of the evidence*) and is lower than the standard in criminal cases (*beyond a reasonable doubt*). Of course, you should present as much proof as you can that you meet the two tests discussed below.

The Two Conclusions That You Must Prove with Evidence

All of the evidence submitted in the application and the hearing should be focused on proving that two conditions exist: (1) that you are unlikely to reoffend sexually, and (2) that you do not

pose a threat to the safety of the public. The application itself guides you through the evidence that the Parole Board expects to see to prove your case.



Don't leave inferences to be drawn when evidence can be presented. ~ RICHARD WRIGHT

Test 1: You Are "Statistically Unlikely to Reoffend"

The application begins with six questions seeking information about your offense. The statute refers to being "statistically unlikely" to reoffend, but no one knows what "statistically unlikely" to reoffend really means. Probably this simply means that you must show that you are unlikely to reoffend sexually. This is not easy, as you will see later. One important bit of evidence to prove this is your successful completion of the sex offender treatment that was required or recommended as a result of your offense. Make sure that you know what treatment was required or recommended, and that you have the proof to show successful completion of treatment.

A critical part of successful completion of treatment is taking responsibility and expressing remorse for one's actions, and this is also an essential part of the relief process. The Parole Board likely believes that this is an essential element of being unlikely to reoffend. You must show remorse for your actions in your application—usually in response to Question #11. The Parole Board wants to see that you have taken responsibility for your offense(s) and that you are empathetic toward the victim(s) in your case. They want to see how you have changed as a person since your offense.

Test 2: You Do Not Pose a Threat to the Safety of the Public.

The statutes say that the purpose of the registration statutes is to protect the public from future sex crimes. Many people (including Oregon Voices) question whether the registration statutes are effective at all in achieving this goal, but the relief from registration process is not the place to argue about this.

The application's request for documentation guides the proof for this test. First, it asks for all of your other crimes, of all types, not just sex crimes. Second, it asks for proof that you have a stable life: regular employment, stable housing, community involvement, and a personal support system. The details of all of these are discussed in Section 4.

Remember: The Totality of the Facts and Circumstances is what Matters

The Parole Board will ultimately make its decision based on all of the facts and circumstances and will not likely make a distinction between Test 1 or Test 2. Make it easy for the Board to find in your favor by providing evidence on both these tests.

Every Case Has at Least One Bad Fact (Really!)

While every case is different in its details, they all share one similarity: there is at least one bad fact in each one. We call these "warts" and, guess what? Every case has at least one!

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Please don't be afraid of warts. The best way (in fact, the only way) to handle a wart is to address it right up front in the application and in the hearing. For example, if it took you a long time to finish sex offender treatment, you would want to explain why and what changed to allow you to finish successfully. Your explanation must be truthful, and you must be able to explain it with authenticity and honesty. Your explanation should be 100% consistent with you taking responsibility for the offense.

Gathering Your Documents.

Those who have previously applied for relief from registration report that gathering documents is the most difficult and time-consuming part of the process. The application requires that you provide specific documents. If you were convicted many years ago, as many Registered Citizens were, the passage of time will make this more difficult. Some offices may be slow to respond to your inquiries, but be persistent and patient.

Tip: The list of required documents is long and complicated, but don't lose heart. It will take some time, but you can do this, step by step. A checklist of the documents you will need to gather appears late in this section. Using that checklist, work through the required documents item by item. As you get documents, save them in file folders—one for each category.

Obtaining all the documentation and records can feel like an impossible task. It is unlikely that you will be able to locate each and every item requested. If you have been unable to obtain certain records or documents after a reasonable effort, write an explanation detailing your attempts and include that in your application for relief. Do your best, but do not let missing documents and details stop you from applying. Sample letters to the Parole Board explaining why you could not obtain a specific document, or documents are included as an appendix at the end of this handbook.

Some comments from people who have travelled this road:

I called the courthouse and paid to receive certified copies of everything they had, which wasn't much as it had been longer than 7 years ago. What I was able to obtain was included in my packet and given to the Board. Go to the courthouse and police station in the county you were convicted in and make a good faith effort to obtain any records they have on file.

I had a certificate of completion for my treatment. This is what I turned in to the Board in my packet—there were no actual treatment records.

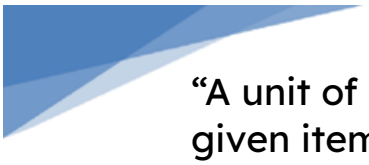
My probation officer wrote a note of completion for me as well as a recommendation. I still had these two papers and included them in my packet. Records from police reports and my attorney's office no longer existed though we tried to obtain them. Of course we told the Board that we did try to get copies, but that was impossible. The important thing is to make an honest effort to collect any information out there.

The documentation must be "official," which means that it is reliable because it comes from a custodian of the record. This could mean a court, law enforcement authority, correctional facilities, IRS, probation and parole offices, or a treatment provider. It is your responsibility to track down these sources. Most custodians impose a copying charge. The amount varies. In

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your request, you can offer to pay for copying charges, and that the document custodian let you know in advance of the charge.

If, after you try very hard to obtain a record, you cannot find it, you should provide an explanation of what you did to obtain a record and that you could not obtain it. Sample statements appear attached as Appendixes 4 and 5.



"A unit of documentation. There are always three or more on a given item. One is on the shelf; someone has the others. The information you need is in the others." ~ RAYMOND SIMARD

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CHECKLIST OF ITEMS REQUIRED FOR THE RELIEF APPLICATION

No two registrants will be able to obtain and include with their application the exact same documents. Each of these categories is discussed in detail in Section 4 of this handbook.

- □ Documents of all arrests (for anything)
- □ Official Documents of all convictions (for any type of offense)
- □ Official Documents related to the offense for which you were convicted and all other offenses, including:
  - o Police Reports
  - o Charging Documents (petitions or indictments)
  - o Pre- and post-sentencing memoranda and similar information
  - o Court judgments, orders and similar legal documents
- □ Treatment Records, including:
  - o Records of all court-approved sex offender treatment programs in which you participated
  - o Records of all court-approved other treatment programs in which you participated
  - o Completion certificates
  - o Static 99R reports or similar tests
  - o Polygraph test reports (if part of treatment)
- □ Supervision Records, including:
  - o Narrative of experiences on supervision
  - o Documents to support those experiences, including records of sanctions, revocations violations, and successes
  - o Polygraph tests reports (if part of supervision rather than treatment)
  - o If available, personal letter from Parole Officer
- □ History of Employment, including:
  - o A narrative of your employment
  - o W-2s, pay stubs, or similar proof of employment
  - o If necessary, declarations of your employers as to employment
- □ Verification of Where You Have Lived

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- Narrative of your history of where you have lived
- Leases, checks for rent payments or similar items to support narrative
- If necessary, declarations of roommates or landlords

□ Community and Personal Support Letters

- Letters of support from community
- Letters of support from friends and family

□ Other Information You Wish to Provide

- Information about family
- Information about education
- Awards and recognitions
- Any recent psychosexual evaluations

Sexual and Non-Sexual Offense (Arrests or Convictions) History

You must obtain official documentation of all of your arrests and convictions (for any crime or offense). Specifically, you must include:

- A list of all your sexual and non-sexual offenses.
- Police reports and other documents related to the offense for which you were adjudicated and other offenses (such as judgments, indictments, pre-sentence investigation, post-sentence investigation, sentencing memoranda)

Perhaps you remember each and every arrest and conviction! If not, any background check service will give you a list of your sexual and non-sexual offenses. But these are not necessarily reliable—background checks will likely includeoffenses committed by someone else with your name. Background checks are not "official" documentation. Instead, you can use that information as a tool to recall the dates and crimes that you were arrested or convicted of to track down the official record.

In Oregon (and probably in other states) you may obtain an official criminal background record by applying to the State Police. See https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/cjis/Pages/CCH.aspx. Fill out the form, get fingerprinted, and submit it with a $33 fee (as of this writing). Be sure to check the website for the latest form and application fee information. This does not provide information about other states' records. Therefore, you must apply to those other states for that information.

In Oregon, you can also obtain a "record of the case," which is a printed report of the various steps in the litigation process for each offense. A record of the case may help jog your memory regarding the specifics of plea agreements, probation violations, etc. You may obtain a record of the case from the clerk of any Oregon courthouse. This printout will list the charged crimes, all the activities during litigation of the case, and the final disposition of the matter. If you

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choose to include it, however, you will be providing more information than is requested or required. This is not necessarily a bad thing: it shows the Parole Board that you are an "open book."

Moreover, if the record of the case shows a negative event, it is better for you to bring it up than to have it revealed and be questioned about it at the hearing. (The Parole Board will probably know about this from other sources). For example, the record of the case might show a period during which the proceedings were abated because the accused "absconded." By including the full record of the case, you have the opportunity to explain the circumstances and take responsibility for the event. This lowers the negative impact of the event on your case.

In Oregon, the county in which you were convicted keeps your "legal file." This includes all of the official records of each case. You may obtain a copy of this file by making a request from the court clerk. In some counties in Oregon, your pre-sentencing reports and similar documents will be part of this file, and in other counties you have to request it separately. The attorney who represented you likely has copies unless the attorney has already destroyed the file under the office's records retention policy.

Police reports may be part of your legal record. If not, in Oregon you must request them from the station in which the report was made. For example, in Portland, you would contact the public records department of the Portland Police Department: https://www.portland.gov/police/divisions/records. Each station will have its own procedure, and the time for their response varies. Keep at it.

There is no time frame for this request. It's best to include everything that appears on your adult record.

Treatment Records

You must provide the records of all court-approved sex offender treatment programs, and any other rehabilitative programs you have participated in or successfully completed.

Treatment records can include clinical assessments, treatment recommendations, curriculum records, workbooks, treatment notes, progress notes, Static-99 reports, polygraph records, and in some cases, reports of other types of treatment, such as anger management, grief counseling or domestic violence counseling.

To obtain treatment records, you will usually have to contact the treatment provider or program. First, find out if the provider or program requires certain forms to be submitted and obtain those forms. Submit them for each treatment program that you participated in, whether or not you completed the program. For programs that do not have a specific form, a sample letter is attached as Appendix 3.

Most importantly, ask for written confirmation of your successful completion of sex offender therapy. Modern programs often provide certificates of completion or similar documents. If a separate written document is not available, study your treatment records for confirmation within the records or within the legal records. For example, at the end of parole or probation,

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the report to the court can sometimes include a statement from the parole or probation officer that the person had completed treatment.

Employment Verification

You must include documents verifying your history of employment, which can include W-2s, pay stubs, letters from the human resources department or a manager, or other verifiable records. You may have many different employers or just a few. Either way, you must submit proof of employment: the employer, the dates of employment, and your duties at each job.

The easiest method is to provide paystubs, paper or electronic, if you kept them. If not, you can obtain records from the IRS. If you submitted W-2s with your tax returns, you can obtain a copy of these W-2s from the IRS. If you didn't submit the W-2s, you can get a "transcript" from the IRS, which is the official record of your income as reported by employers. You can get a transcript and copies of W-2s at https://www.irs.gov/individuals/get-transcript.

If you were paid "under the table," you will need confirmation from the employer regarding employment. This may be difficult, but persevere. Reach out to the office manager or anyone you know at the company and make it clear that you are just having to prove your employment for a government application. You don't have to explain why, and if the employer seems skittish (as they might be if you were supposed to be given a W-2), you can assure them that this has nothing to do with how you were paid. The Parole Board has not specified a time frame for employment verification. Go back as far as you can for employment as an adult.

Housing Verification

You must provide documents that show your housing history. This can include rental agreements, letters from rental agencies, canceled checks for rent payments, letters from landlords, property tax records, utility bills, or other verifiable records. This requirement is easy to describe, but difficult to complete. Many Registered Citizens move frequently by necessity. Establishing your residency at each address requires some detective work on your part.

Few people keep rental agreements, canceled checks for rent payments or old utility bills. But you can obtain copies of cancelled checks from your bank, for a fee. Utility companies can sometimes provide old bills. However, if you were on a lease, it may be a better bet to seek confirmation from a landlord or rental agency. Most will verify the dates of occupancy without saying more.

In many cases, Registered Citizens are not officially on a lease, for obvious reasons. In these situations, try to obtain a statement from a person who was on the lease.

Community and Personal Support Verification

This requirement requires you to provide reference letters from community groups, churches, programs, friends, family members, and other verifiable sources. The Parole Board wants to understand the depth and breadth of your support system, and to see that you are engaged in pro-social activities. These letters are critical to this understanding. Plus, your letter-writers can provide perspectives and insights that you could not include in your own narratives without seeming arrogant.

Ideally, your references will know about your situation. Certainly family and close friends would be able to say something like "I am aware of Joe's offense, its consequences, and his treatment. We have discussed it in detail." No further detail is necessary. But not all references have to have that level of information. They should know that you are seeking relief from registration and say that they write the letter in support of that relief. They should speak to ideas such as:

- How they know you and for how long;
- Your character and how they came to understand it, with a couple of specific examples;
- Your strengths as a person—if they have personal knowledge of the situation, they might offer a description of any particularly challenges you have overcome (such as alcohol or chemical dependency or reconnecting with children after a long absence in prison)
- If appropriate, your employment history or volunteer activities, and other pro-social activities.
- A statement of support for relief from registration; and
- An offer to give further information if needed, with contact information.

Perhaps it goes without saying, but these letters are not the place for anyone to discuss the unfairness of the system or the registry or to assert your innocence. We recommend that you meet in person or virtually with each potential letter writer so that you can discuss what should go into the letter, and what should not. Give each person a deadline.

There is no perfect number of reference letters. It makes sense to have at least one from each category, if possible. Letters should be as succinct as possible, with a maximum of two pages in length.

Supervision Records

You must provide records regarding your performance on supervision, including all sanctions, revocations, and violations. Your supervising agency is the best source for supervision records. Contact your parole or probation officer, if they are still working, and you feel comfortable doing so. If not, contact the records department of that agency.

In Oregon, the "record of the case" maintained by the court will contain only the supervision problems that make it to court, such as charged parole violations. The records that you submit with your application should have all that information along with the positive aspects of your supervision and negative incidents that did not rise to the level of revocation or legal sanction.

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Yet probation records vary widely in specificity and completeness; older records will likely be less complete than modern ones because of changes in recordkeeping and retention policies.

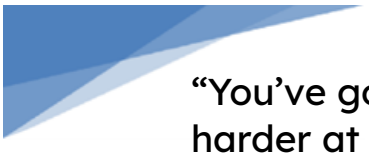
If the probation records have been destroyed or are woefully incomplete, provide whatever information is available and use the record of the case to show your performance on supervision.

Other Information

You have the opportunity to submit any other document that is relevant to your application. Use this opportunity to show the person you are today.

In some cases, a Registered Citizen will have other important documents to share with the Parole Board, relating to events that occurred after the offense for which registration is required. These might include, for example:

- Educational achievements, including earned degrees or professional certificates;
- Any recent psychosexual or similar evaluations you may have received;
- Marriage certificates and children's birth certificates;
- Awards or other recognitions received; or
- Change of name or gender.



"You've gotta believe in yourself, and you just have to work harder at it than you've ever worked at anything before in your life. And if you keep doing that and keep believing in yourself, great things do happen." ~ KATE MCKINNON

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Section 4: Preparing and Submitting the Application

The Parole Board publishes the Application for relief and related information on its website [https://www.oregon.gov/boppps/Pages/SONL.aspx. The Parole Board has the authority to change the application at any time, so make sure you have the latest version. If the application changes, check out Oregon Voices website (www.oregonevoices.org)as we may have an updated version of this handbook to reflect those changes.:

Overview

You must use the form adopted by the Parole Board, except that you may create your own cover letter.

As of the date of this publication, there is no application fee. Check the Parole Board website before you submit the application to make sure this is still the case.

The form can be confusing because it is used for both reclassification and relief applications. On page 6, check the appropriate box for your application. As a reminder, you may submit an application for relief or reclassification if you have not yet been classified.

The person filing the application to seek relief from registration is the **Petitioner**. Each petitioner signs the application "under penalties of perjury." This means that the petitioner is swearing that the information is true and correct. Submitting false information is a crime and can seriously damage the petitioner's chances of success.

You must include your contact information with the application. Be sure to keep the Parole Board informed of any change in your contact information.

The Board prefers to receive applications In pdf format. This will require scanning each of your documents In the order specified In the application form. Doing so requires that scanning must be the last thing you do before you submit the form to the Board. If you do not know how to scan documents or do not have the resources to do so, they will accept paper copies.

You can email a scanned application to the Parole Board. Although mailing is slower, it can be more reliable than email, because of the volume of information you may be submitting. If you choose to use paper, we recommend mailing the application certified mail, return receipt requested, so there is a record of the Parole Board receiving it. Or you can use a private delivery service such as FedEx or UPS, signature required, which provides proof of delivery.

Basics of the Application.

There are strict requirements for preparing the application, which are listed on the first page of the form. Below, these are reproduced, along with Oregon Voices' comments added in brackets: [ ]

- Send only one copy. [Be sure to keep a complete copy for yourself.]
- All pages must be 8 1/2 x 11 single-sided.

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- All documents must be unstapled/unbound and loose. Binder clips and paper clips are acceptable means of securing documents.
- Do not send any electronic storage device intended to be viewed through electronic means. [This means you cannot send any thumb drives, CDs, DVDs or portable hard drives, even if the accompanying documents are voluminous]
- Do not submit copies of legal decisions or scholarly articles; summarize the content in a cover letter, if it is relevant. ["Relevant" means that it is likely to assist the Parole Board in understanding your situation.]
- Handwritten documents must be easy to read and suitable for photocopying. [You can probably tell if a handwritten document is difficult to read. You may need to have it transcribed.]
- Write your name and state identification number (SID) number (if available) on each page. [Put this info on the top of each page. If you were convicted in another State, include that State's case or person identification number (if available) instead and identify the State with that information. Here is an example: "Iowa case number C-09876-04".]
- Only PDF format will be accepted. If you are unable to send the document electronically we will accept paper submissions.
- If your PDF is too large to email you can contact us and we will provide you another way to upload the files. [email the Parole Board at **ParoleBoardReliefandReclass@paroleboard.oregon.gov** if you need help with this.]
- **DO NOT SEND ORIGINALS AS THEY WILL NOT BE RETURNED.**

Submitting a complete application is critical. The Parole Board cannot schedule a hearing on your case If your application Is incomplete. It will be returned to you, or the Parole Board might contact you. Oregon Voices understands that the Parole Board receives many incomplete applications, which cannot be processed.

Page 3 of the Application lists the 11 different prompts to guide your narrative. Do not answer these on Page 3. Instead, create a separate document for each category that contains your information. You will enter similar information beginning on page 9 of the application, but this is not a substitute for the written responses requested on Page 3.

Page 4 lists the documentation that you must provide. This is an extensive list and will probably require you to research and request documentation from a variety of sources. Refer to Section 3 of this handbook for more information about each category of documentation required.

Some information may simply not be available. Page 5 addresses this problem. If a required document is not available, you must explain its absence. Duplicate this page or create a separate doucment for each document that is missing and address each of the questions on Page 5 of the Application. See also Appendix 4 and Appendix 5.

It is critical that you take all possible steps to obtain these documents before using the "missing document" approach. For example, a single request for treatment verification is insufficient. Most people ask three times, and if the documents are still unavailable, copies of the letters used to request information (each with dates) should be included in the petitioner's section (c) relating to the "status" of the document.

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Sections of the Application.

Your Cover Letter

Your cover letter is the Parole Board's first introduction to you. *Write it last*, and as you work through gathering the information required and write your narrative, jot down ideas for your cover letter.

Just like a cover letter for a job you really want, use this space to introduce yourself, tell the Parole Board why you are a good candidate for relief from registration, and take the opportunity to show that you take responsibility for your previous actions. Thank the Parole Board for taking the time to review your application. Make sure that your cover letter is unique to you, reflecting who you are as a person now.

The 11 Questions—Your Narratives

Page 3 of the form requires you to address specific issues. Your responses should be on separate pages for each separate inquiry. The narrative should cross-reference specific documents that you are including separately.

Some narratives will be purely factual; others will allow you to demonstrate who you are today. In general, more is better here. When relief applications are denied, it is often because applicants have not put in sufficient time and effort to answer the questions fully.

Questions 1-4 address the details of the sexual offenses for which you are required to report.

1. Explain the details of the offenses that requires reporting
2. List the age and number of victims of the offenses that requires reporting
3. List your age at the time of the offenses that requires reporting
4. List how long ago the offenses occurred

Notes:

- These questions refer to "offenses," not a single offense. If you are required to register for a single offense, say so in Question 1.
- You are required to register for offense(s) that you were convicted of, or to which you pleaded guilty, not all of the offenses for which you were charged.
- Your answer to Question 1 will be the most important. Review the police reports and other legal papers (probable cause statements, for example) relating to your case. Make sure that your description of the offense or offenses is consistent with these, and if your memory is different, explain why.

Important Tip: This is **not** the time or place to re-litigate the underlying offense(s). If you were innocent of the offense(s) you were convicted of, or to which you pleaded guilty, this will be a difficult process. This is a situation in which Oregon Voices recommends consulting with an attorney.

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Question 5: List how long you have been offense-free (include arrests or convictions for all sexual and non-sexual crimes).

This is your chance for you to give the Parole Board the first piece of important information about your journey—that you have been offense-free for X years (obviously, the longer the better). If you had a period in your life when you had a pattern of non-sexual offenses, there was a reason why—explain it without blaming anyone else. For example, some Registered Citizens had a period of drug or alcohol dependence that led to non-sexual crimes. That person would want to explain that and focus on the steps he or she took to overcome addiction and become offense free. Many Registered Citizens have a couple of "Failures to Register." This is not fatal. Explain the situations in which you failed to register, again without blaming others.

Notes:

- Only crimes must be reported here. What constitutes a "crime" varies from state to state; if in doubt, report it. Examples of non-crimes include most motor vehicle violations and all civil judgments.
- You must include arrests as well as convictions. We all know that Registered Citizens suffer under the so-called "flashlight effect," which means that law enforcement often singles them out for interviews, interrogations, and arrest. If you were arrested, and nothing came of it, explain that.
- Some crimes and most arrests that did not lead to conviction are expungable. You might want to consider pursuing expungement before seeking relief.

Questions 6 & 7:

6. Describe your performance on supervision for the offenses that require reporting.

7. List any court-approved sex offender treatment programs, or any other rehabilitative programs, you have participated in, or successfully completed.

Your responses to these two questions are critical because they allow the Parole Board to assess your ability (and willingness) to accurately report your past.

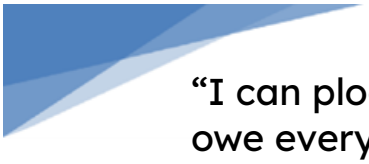
To create your responses, we recommend that you first carefully review all the records of your supervision and all treatment programs. From those records, create two separate timelines for each of Questions 6 and 7. The timelines will include all of the important events that occurred during the time period. You will include the good, the bad and the ugly—this is not the place to forget to include anything. While you are making your timelines, jot down an explanation of how all these experiences helped you. The timeline isn't going to be included in your response. Instead, it will help you write your response in chronological order. This will make it easy for the Parole Board members to understand. If you want to go further than just the facts, you could include in your timelines the names and relationships of several people who were influential for you during your supervision and during all treatment programs.

Further still, jot down a few ideas as to the lessons you learned, goals you set, and how your support system was important to you during those times. The goal of including this more

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personal information is to give the Parole Board a chance to understand how you've developed as a person.

These timelines will guide you as you write your narratives in response to Questions 6 and 7.



> "I can plod. I can persevere in any definite pursuit. To this I owe everything" ~WILLIAM CAREY

Question #6 (supervision) Your narrative in response to Question 6 will be important in letting the Parole Board know that you are being fully candid about your past. As a whole, your response to 6 should (1) answer the question of whether you were successful on supervision, and (2) help the Parole Board understand your personal development during that time.

The timeline of supervision will begin with the date your supervision began and end on the day after the date of termination of supervision (be specific about dates and make sure you can tie your statement to the record). Include all significant events, such as a date when you were allowed to live independently or became eligible for bench probation. If you had probation violations, no matter how minor, include those along with the consequences of these violations. After your timelines are complete, write the factual narrative. Then sit back and think about who was influential in your life during this time. What was your relationship to them? How did you meet? Most importantly, what did you learn from these people? What else is or was important about the relationship as it related to your personal development? Work those people and ideas into your narrative. Think of the factual narrative in this section as the main course, and the stories about people as the seasonings.

Finally, consider the "big questions" as you review the timeline. How did you develop as a person during this time? What were the important lessons you learned? Did your mistakes help or hurt you—and how? If your Narrative for Question 6 is properly constructed, the Parole Board members will understand you a lot better after reading it.

Question #7 (treatment) Your timeline for treatment may in fact be multiple timelines if your sex offender treatment started and stopped, or you completed a number of different treatment programs. If you successfully completed sex offender treatment and any other recommended treatment programs, say that right up front. This is because the Oregon Court of Appeals has said that successful completion of recommended treatment programs means that you have been rehabilitated. If you did not successfully complete treatment, however, your narrative must explain why.

For this question, it is critically important that you move beyond the facts. Explain what you learned in your various treatment programs and how you integrated this knowledge into your life. This is your first opportunity to show the Parole Board that you are remorseful, and you can tie this to treatment topics about empathy and remorse. Describe how you grew as a responsible person during this time. Even if treatment was not life-changing for you, talk about treatment ideas, even small ones, that helped you learn about yourself and your

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relationships with others. If this is difficult for you, talk with a close friend and let them help you.

Questions 8 & 9:

8. Describe employment and housing information.

9. Provide community and personal support information.

These questions are inspired by the simple idea that a person with a stable life is not likely to reoffend. A stable life includes steady employment and reliable housing. Don't worry: the Parole Board understands that being registered is a barrier to both. A stable life ideally also includes family, friends, and community—people to help you and that you help. This will look different for everyone, of course.

Question 8 (employment) The best way to present your employment history is in reverse chronological order—the most recent employment first, and then work back from there. Construct this information like a resume, including the employer, dates of employment, and a brief description of your responsibilities at each job. Don't worry if you have many different jobs, because that is typical for anyone on the registry.

Question 9 (community and personal support) We recommend beginning with personal support (family and friends) before moving to community support. Your personal support people may include a spouse, partner, or other family, and close friends. The Parole Board wants to make sure that you have people to whom you can turn in times of distress, because this is a protective factor against reoffending. It helps if you can say that these people are fully informed about your situation. For community support, consider including any spiritual programs in which you are involved, clubs, sports, your children's school activities, or however you spend your time. The Parole Board wants to make sure that you aren't spending your days playing video games in the basement. The Parole Board members who will read this are also aware that it is simply not possible for Registered Citizens to fully participate in all community activities.

Question 10: List any other criminal and relevant non-criminal behavior both before and after the offenses that requires reporting.

Questions may arise because they are part of the criminal record or treatment record. The Parole Board can consider past criminal or other behaviors that are not directly linked to the case that caused you to end up on the registry. If you have expunged crimes, it is still best to include them with an explanation of when you were granted expungement. The Parole Board probably knows about them anyway, and it is better to mention them upfront than to have to answer questions about them later.

This is your opportunity to address how these behaviors contributed to the situation leading to registration and explain how and why this behavior is no longer part of your life. This might include situations you placed yourself into in the past that increased the likelihood of offending. Examples may include, but not limited to, going places that frequently placed you in contact with minors, consumption of drugs or alcohol, or other risky behaviors. The Parole Board wants to know that you recognize any factors that helped increase the conditions for offending and that it is unlikely you will return to those behaviors in the future. Again, you

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must not make any excuses for what led to the registerable offense(s), while recognizing the harm and how you will not again engage in that type of activity or behavior.

Question 11: Describe any other relevant factors.

This open-ended question allows you to tell the Parole Board in straightforward terms that you are not the person that you were at the time of the offense for which you must register. Drawing on your answers to Questions 1-10, your answer should explain how you've changed and why you are not a risk to the safety of the public.

Here is your chance to show who you have become since the offense—what education you have gained or what you learned in a 12-Step program or any other program you participated in, from your work history, or through your personal relationships with others

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Section 5: The Hearing

Overview

Once you file the application, the Parole Board staff will schedule the hearing and give you (or your attorney, if you have one) notice of the date and time of hearing by email, phone, or mail, depending upon what contact information you have provided. Generally this happens about 30 days before the scheduled hearing date. If the date/time given to you presents a scheduling conflict due to your employment or some other serious matter, you have the ability to reschedule to a later date (however, you should make every effort to appear on the first date/time given). The Board will also send you a copy of the materials they have assembled for the hearings office; the Board refers to this as the **Hearings Packet**. This packet is what the hearings officer(s) will have read carefully and will have with them during the hearing.

The hearings are held via teleconference (a system similar to Zoom) or by telephone. We recommend that you choose the teleconference option instead of the telephone. We also recommend that you call the Parole Board a day or two before the hearing to confirm the date, time, and teleconference information.

Structure of the Hearing

The hearing will be conducted by an experienced hearings officer; in some cases, there may be more than one hearings officer present. They will have studied your application carefully and will be familiar with the documents you have submitted. You will be asked for your testimony and any witnesses that you wish to call. The Parole Board will have questions for you and perhaps for any witnesses that you call. If you plan to have support persons or witnesses who will make a statement at the hearing, you should notify the board immediately after the hearing is scheduled with each person's name and telephone contact information. Any witnesses who are professionals (treatment providers, for example) may submit a written report to the board.

The victim in the case, if registered with the Parole Board, is entitled to notice of the hearing and is entitled to attend and make a statement. That said, victims rarely attend these hearings. In addition, the District Attorney for the county in which you were prosecuted will receive notice of the hearing and.is entitled to attend and make a statement. Similarly, District Attorneys rarely attend.

After the conclusion of all testimony and questions, the members of the Parole Board typically retire to discuss the case. In many cases, they will then return to the teleconference and inform you of their decision. Sometimes, however, they will want to consider the situation for a longer period and will inform you of the outcome by mail or email.

The Parole Board members are experienced in conducting hearings, and they take their role in relief hearings seriously. They understand that you may be nervous in the hearing (after all, who wouldn't be?), and they typically conduct the hearing more informally than a trial. Expect hearings to take from one to two hours, although occasionally they may be somewhat shorter or longer.

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Prepare for the Hearing and its Aftermath.

The more prepared you are for the hearing, the less nervous you will likely be when you are there. Preparing is your responsibility, but let other people help you. Anyone you trust and who knows you—a significant other, your attorney, family, friends—can help you by playing the role of the board at the hearing. It is important the individual knows in advance exactly what happened, so you are able to answer fully and honestly any question they ask. Best to avoid asking persons who may minimize the incident, insist that you assert your innocence at the hearing, or blame the victim. Most importantly, you must feel comfortable receiving feedback from these people.

Appendix 6 includes questions Parole Board members have asked in previous hearings. Having someone who will honestly critique the responses you give is better than someone who agrees with everything you say. Have them play a Board member and ask you questions. The Board will ask follow-up questions, so they should prepare you for that as well. Spend time thinking about any questions you are struggling with well before you get to the hearing room.

If you don't have anyone who can help with the above practice sessions, Oregon Voices volunteers may be able to assist. Even if you do have one or two people, it is good to have more than one perspective because more than one Board member will listen to your testimony. Contact Oregon Voices for more information on getting in touch with someone who will help you prepare.

Prepare for the Teleconference.

If you opt to appear by teleconference, use your own home or office as a background, and make sure it is not distracting. The background can be expressive of your life now, so a few family pictures or objects that are a part of your life now can be part of the evidence that the Board will see. But don't overdo it. If a support person will attend with you, make sure you can both be seen in the same frame. Invite a couple of friends or family on a Zoom before the hearing and ask them to provide feedback on your background.

Next, consider what you will wear. Some colors come across well on teleconferences— red, blue, and green, for example. Other colors, such as brown or black, can make a person look pale and washed out. If you can, wear a suit and tie (for a man) or other conservative office attire. Try out a couple of different outfits and ask your friends or family to offer feedback.

If you are planning to have witnesses with you on the call, tell them that they will be asked to login separately so that they will appear on a separate screen.

Finally, on teleconferences it is tempting to look at the boxes on the screen where the other people appear. However, that will make you look like you are not meeting the eyes of the Parole Board members, because you must look at the camera in order to make eye contact. Practice doing this until it comes naturally. Put a sticky note on your computer that says, "Look at the CAMERA!"

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Prepare your Opening Statement.

You will be invited to give a statement at the beginning of the hearing. The purposes of an opening statement is to (1) make a good impression on the Parole Board—that you are an open and honest individual; and (2) summarize how you have met your burden of proof. In your opening statement, you should take responsibility for your offense, show empathy for the victim, and summarize how you have changed as a person since the time of the offense.

While preparing for the hearing, you will likely write out your opening statement, but try to avoid reading it to the Parole Board. Instead, as you practice, reduce your statement to notes that you can refer to (the Parole Board doesn't expect you to speak extemporaneously). If you must read your statement, it is not fatal to your case. For example, if you are terribly nervous, be open about that, and say something like "I need to tell you that I am extremely nervous and so if you don't mind, I'd like to read my statement." If you have a nervous habit (such as a nervous laugh or a tendency to pull on your ears), own up to that so that the Parole Board members know it arises from nervousness and not some other emotion. (Don't know if you have a nervous habit? Ask a family member.)

Your opening statement should not last longer than about seven minutes. In constructing your statement:

- Don't make excuses, minimize what happened, or blame anyone else.
- Do be sincere and honest.
- Don't go overboard giving crime details. The Board already has detailed information on your case that they have thoroughly reviewed.
- Do take responsibility for your crime.
- Do show empathy for the victim(s) form your case(s).
- Don't be afraid to show true emotions.
- Do offer some concrete examples of how you have changed in the years following your crime.
- At the end of your opening statement, tell the Board:
    - The names of any witnesses that you want to call; and
    - That you are happy to answer any questions they have.

As the hearings officer(s) ask questions, be prepared not only to talk about completing treatment, but also to give concrete examples of what you learned and how your life has been different than It was at the time of your crime.

Prepare your Witnesses-If any.

You are not required to have any witnesses testify at your hearing. You might choose to present no witnesses, to have only your support person testify, or to have several witnesses. Sometimes when a Registered Citizen has had a recent psychosexual evaluation, the evaluator may appear as an expert witness. These situations may require the assistance of an attorney.

We recommend that you talk in person with anyone you are considering asking to be a witness and make sure they are comfortable doing so. It is important that they know your history, so nothing that the Parole Board asks will surprise them. But your witnesses aren't there to

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comment on your history. Instead, they will help the Parole Board understand you as a person today and how you have changed in the years since the offense. Witnesses can help by offering their observations of and experiences with you over the years. They are not there to give an opinion as to any crime you committed or whether you are likely to reoffend. Essentially, they are acting as character witnesses who can testify on your behalf as to your positive or negative character traits and your reputation in the community.

Witnesses should limit their testimony to five to seven minutes and be willing to answer questions from the Parole Board members. Witnesses should feel free to write their testimony and even read it to the Parole Board. (Of course, if they can speak from notes, that's even better!) Here are a few do's and don'ts of preparing your witnesses:

- Do tell them simply to tell the truth as they know it, based on what they have seen and heard.
- Do ask them to help the Parole Board understand that you are a good person and not a threat to the safety of the public, by offering some specific examples of how they have come to understand and trust you.
- Do tell them to listen carefully to any questions posed by the Parole Board and answer them succinctly and truthfully.
- Do tell them not to answer a question they do not understand, and tell them they should feel free to ask for clarification of any question.
- Do tell them not to guess or speculate. If they don't know the answer they should simply say "I don't know."
- Do tell them to say something like this to the Parole Board, "I hope you will grant X's application for relief."
- Don't try to influence exactly what your witnesses will say. They can share their thoughts, and even read their statement to you, but you must avoid trying to influence them.

Don't look away when your witnesses are testifying. Look at them (through the camera) throughout their testimony. Sometimes it is difficult to hear people say personal, loving things about you. If a witness' testimony makes you tear up, that's fine. If, after the testimony, you need a minute or two to compose yourself, just tell the Parole Board members that. They will understand.

Prepare to Answer Questions.

Answering questions is probably the most difficult part of the hearing because you cannot know in advance what the Parole Board members will ask you. But there are a couple of ways to prepare.

First, review your Application as if you have never seen it before. As you do that, jot down the questions that you think a reasonable person would want to know after reading it. Second, consider the questions that Oregon Voices has collected from past hearings, which are included as Appendix 6. Third, ask the person who is helping you with the application what questions they would ask if they were on the Parole Board

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For each of these, make sure you have authentic and complete answers. Practice with a friend, but not so much that you have rote answers. The Parole Board wants to meet someone who answers their questions sincerely, thoughtfully, and honestly, not someone who seems to be parroting phrases they have learned.

For each of these, make sure you have authentic and complete answers. Practice with a friend, but not so much that you have "rote" answers. The Parole Board wants to meet someone who answers their questions sincerely, thoughtfully, and honestly, not someone who seems to be parroting phrases they have learned.

Be prepared to talk about what you learned from your arrest and from treatment. How is your life different from what it was before the crime and before you were in treatment? And why do you think that society has made what you did illegal?

Review the do's and don'ts above of witness preparation. These rules apply to you as well. If you need to have a question clarified, just ask. Even though the Parole Board members are experienced in holding these hearings, even they can have an "off" day in posing questions. Most importantly, tell the truth, and do not leave yourself open to them imagining that you did not tell the whole truth. That said, your answers should be succinct.

At the end of the question period, the Chairperson will tell you what comes next. Be sure to thank the Parole Board members for considering your Application.

After the Hearing

In most cases, the Parole Board will inform you of the result after the end of the hearing. If not, you will receive the result via email or mail a few weeks after the hearing. If too much time goes by, call the Parole Board and ask about the result

> "Anytime you have to relive a traumatic experience, it isn't going to be easy. Going to the police station yearly to register isn't easy either. Ultimately, you have to deal with these demons and put them behind you." *~A FORMERLY REGISTERED CITIZEN*

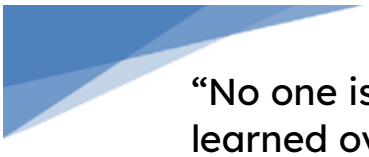
If the Parole Board grants relief, you will be elated—and your friends and family will be as well! The Parole Board will send its decision to the Oregon State Police for you to be removed from the registry. You should also hear later from the State Police when your name has actually been removed from the registry. Be ready, though, for a period of let-down, because you will likely be exhausted from the hearing process.

If the Parole Board doesn't grant relief, immediately reach out to family and friends. Let them help you with the disappointment. Remember, this is not the end of the world. Put your documents in a safe place. Jot down notes on what you think went awry, and then put the entire process out of your mind for a while. You will be able to reapply after 36 months (three years).

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You will have some tasks to accomplish to close this process. You will likely have some thank-you notes or emails to write to the witnesses and people who have helped you prepare.

Finally, please reach out to Oregon Voices to tell us the result of the hearing, and relay your experience along with any new questions that came up in your hearing. This will help others succeed in later hearings.



"No one is born believing in harmful stereotypes. They are learned over time. The good news is they can be unlearned.."
~KEVIN FAULCONER

Congratulate yourself! You have come so far!

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Appendix List

APPENDIX 1 List of Person Felonies

APPENDIX 2 List of Person Class A Misdemeanors

APPENDIX 3 Sample Letter Requesting Treatment Records

APPENDIX 4 Sample Statement of Inability to Locate Treatment Documents

APPENDIX 5 Sample Statement of Inability to Locate Other Records

APPENDIX 6 Questions Asked in Previous Hearings

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Appendix 1: Person Felonies

These are numerous, so read carefully.

ORS 97.981 Purchase or Sale of a Body Part for Transplantation or Therapy;

ORS 97.982 Alteration of a Document of Gift;

ORS 162.165 Escape I;

ORS 162.185 Supplying Contraband as defined in Crime Categories 6 and 7 (OAR 213-018-0070(1) and (2));

ORS 163.095 Aggravated Murder;

ORS 163.107 Murder I;

ORS 163.115 Murder II;

ORS 163.115 Felony Murder; ORS 163.118 Manslaughter I; ORS 163.125 Manslaughter II; ORS 163.145 Negligent Homicide;

ORS 163.149 Aggravated Vehicular Homicide;

ORS 163.160(3) Felony Assault;

ORS 163.165 Assault III; ORS 163.175 Assault II; ORS 163.185 Assault I;

ORS 163.187(4) Felony Strangulation;

ORS 163.192 Endangering Person Protected by FAPA Order; ORS 163.196 Aggravated Driving While Suspended or Revoked; ORS 163.205 Criminal Mistreatment I;

ORS 163.207 Female Genital Mutilation;

ORS 163.208 Assaulting a Public Safety Officer; ORS 163.213 Use of Stun Gun, Tear Gas, Mace I; ORS 163.225 Kidnapping II;

ORS 163.235 Kidnapping I;

ORS 163.263 Subjecting Another Person to Involuntary Servitude II; ORS 163.264 Subjecting Another Person to Involuntary Servitude I; ORS 163.266 Trafficking in Persons;

ORS 163.275 Coercion as defined in Crime Category 7 (OAR 213-018-0035(1));

ORS 163.355 Rape III; ORS 163.365 Rape II; ORS 163.375 Rape I; ORS 163.385 Sodomy III; ORS 163.395 Sodomy II; ORS 163.405 Sodomy I;

ORS 163.408 Sexual Penetration II;

ORS 163.411 Sexual Penetration I;

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ORS 163.413 Purchasing Sex With a Minor;

ORS 163.425 Sexual Abuse II;

ORS 163.427 Sexual Abuse I;

ORS 163.432 Online Sexual Corruption of a Child II;

ORS 163.433 Online Sexual Corruption of a Child I;

ORS 163.452 Custodial Sexual Misconduct in the First Degree;

ORS 163.465 Felony Public Indecency;

ORS 163.472 Unlawful Dissemination of Intimate Image;

ORS 163.479 Unlawful Contact with a Child;

ORS 163.525 Incest;

ORS 163.535 Abandoning Child;

ORS 163.537 Buying/Selling Custody of a Minor;

ORS 163.547 Child Neglect I;

ORS 163.670 Using Child In Display of Sexual Conduct;

ORS 163.684 Encouraging Child Sex Abuse I;

ORS 163.686 Encouraging Child Sex Abuse II;

ORS 163.688, Possession of Material Depicting Sexually Explicit Conduct of Child I; ORS 163.689, Possession of Material Depicting Sexually Explicit Conduct of Child II; ORS 163.701 Invasion of Personal Privacy I;

ORS 163.732 Stalking;

ORS 163.750 Violation of Court's Stalking Order;

ORS 164.075 Extortion as defined in Crime Category 7 (OAR 213-018-0075(1));

ORS 164.225 Burglary I as defined in Crime Categories 8 and 9 (OAR 213-018-0025(1) and (2));

ORS 164.325 Arson I;

ORS 164.342 Arson Incident to the Manufacture of a Controlled Substance I;

ORS 164.377(2)(c) Computer Crime—Theft of an Intimate Image;

ORS 164.395 Robbery III; ORS 164.405 Robbery II; ORS 164.415 Robbery I;

ORS 164.886(3) Tree Spiking (Injury); ORS 166.070 Aggravated Harassment; ORS 166.087 Abuse of Corpse I;

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ORS 166.165 Bias Crime I;

ORS 166.220 Unlawful Use of a Weapon;

ORS 166.275 Inmate In Possession of Weapon;

ORS 166.385(3) Felony Possession of a Hoax Destructive Device;

ORS 166.643 Unlawful Possession of Soft Body Armor as defined in Crime Category 6 (OAR 213-018-0090(1));

ORS 167.012 Promoting Prostitution; ORS 167.017 Compelling Prostitution; ORS 167.057 Luring a Minor;

ORS 167.320(4) Felony Animal Abuse I; ORS 167.322 Aggravated Animal Abuse I; ORS 468.951 Environmental Endangerment;

ORS 475.752(6)(a) Manufacturing or Delivering a Schedule IV Controlled Substance thereby Causing Death to a Person;

ORS 475.908 Causing Another to Ingest a Controlled Substance as defined in Crime Categories 8 and 9 (OAR 213-019-0007 and 0008);

ORS 475.910 Unlawful Administration of a Controlled Substance as defined in Crime Categories 5, 8, and 9 (OAR 213-019-0007, -0008, and -0011);

ORS 475B.359 Arson Incident to Manufacture of Cannabinoid Extract I;

ORS 475B. 367 Causing Another Person to Ingest Marijuana;

ORS 475B.371 Administration [of cannabis]to Another Person Under 18 Years of Age;

ORS 609.990(3)(b) Maintaining Dangerous Dog;

ORS 811.705 Hit and Run Vehicle (Injury);

ORS 813.010(5) Felony Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (as provided in OAR 213-004-0009);

ORS 830.475(2) Hit and Run Boat;

ORS 837.365(2)(b) and (c) Unlawful Operation of Weaponized Unmanned Aircraft System; and Attempts or solicitations to commit any Class A or Class B person felonies as defined herein.

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Appendix 2: Person Class A misdemeanors

These are numerous, so read carefully.

ORS 162.315 Resisting Arrest;

ORS 163.160 Assault IV;

ORS 163.187 Strangulation;

ORS 163.190 Menacing;

ORS 163.195 Recklessly Endangering Another;

ORS 163.200 Criminal Mistreatment II;

ORS 163.212 Use of Stun Gun, Tear Gas, Mace II;

ORS 163.415 Sexual Abuse III;

ORS 163.454 Custodial Sexual Misconduct in the Second Degree; ORS 163.465 Public Indecency; ORS 163.467 Private Indecency; ORS 163.472 Unlawful Dissemination of Intimate Image;

ORS 163.476 Unlawfully Being in a Location Where Children Regularly Congregate;

ORS 163.545 Child Neglect II;

ORS 163.575 Endangering the Welfare of Minor; ORS 163.687 Encouraging Child Sex Abuse III; ORS 163.700 Invasion of Personal Privacy II;

ORS 163.709 Unlawfully Directing a Laser Pointer;

ORS 163.732(1) Stalking;

ORS 163.750(1) Violating Court's Stalking Order; ORS 165.572 Interfering with Making a Police Report; ORS 165.815 Criminal Impersonation;

ORS 166.065(4) Harassment/Offensive Sexual Contact;

ORS 166.155 Bias Crime II;

ORS 166.385(2) Misdemeanor Possession of a Hoax Destructive Device;

ORS 167.054 Furnishing Sexually Explicit Material to a Child;

ORS 475.910(4) Unlawful Administration of a Controlled Substance;

ORS 609.990(3)(a) Maintaining Dangerous Dog;

ORS 811.060 Vehicular Assault;

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ORS 813.010, Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (as provided in OAR 213-004- 0009);

ORS 837.374(2) and (3) Unlawful Interference with Aircraft (if aircraft manned at time of offense); and attempts or solicitations to commit any Class C person felonies as defined in section (14) of this rule.

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Appendix 3: Sample Letter Requesting Treatment Records

[Your Name]
[your mailing address]
[your email address]

[date]

[Treatment Provider—name]
Treatment Provider—institution]
[Address]

RE: Sex Offender Treatment Records for [Your Name], DOB [Your date of birth]

Dear { }:

You provided sex offender treatment to me in the approximate period from [date] to [date].

I am applying for relief from sex offender registration in Oregon. The State requires that I provide your treatment records to support that application.

I would appreciate your providing me with the complete records of my treatment. You can send these to the address above, either in paper or electronic format.

- If you require a different form of release, please send the form to me and I will sign it and return it to you.
- If there is a charge for these records, please let me know and I will arrange for payment.
- If you no longer have these records, I would appreciate an email from you saying that this is the case that I can provide to the State.

I appreciate your attention to this request. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the above address.

Thank you.

[your name]

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Appendix 4: Sample Statement of Inability to Locate Treatment Documents

The most important document you need may be difficult to locate—your treatment records. If you cannot get records out of your treatment provider(s) for any reason, you should provide a statement that covers the issues mentioned below to the best of your ability.

To: Oregon Board of Parole

Date:

Re: Inability to Obtain Treatment Records

I have been unable to obtain the treatment records for my sex offender treatment that was provided by [Treatment Provider / Institution] during the period from [date] to [date]. (dates may be approximate)

Part One: why you don't have records (choose one)

1. If your treatment provider was nonresponsive:

On [date], I wrote to the treatment provider requesting these records (see letter attached).

On [date], I followed up with another letter (see letter attached).

On [date], I followed up with an email (see email attached)

On [date], I followed up with a phone call (see notes from phone call)

The Treatment Provider was nonresponsive. [add any details here, such as "She has retired."] Therefore the records are not available.

2. If your treatment provider destroyed the records.

On [date], I wrote to the treatment provider requesting these records (see letter attached). The Treatment Provider told me that [he, she, it] had destroyed these records in accordance with their records retention policy. As a result, these records are not available.

Part Two: Summary of Treatment

Even though these records are not available, I will summarize the information regarding my treatment.

Name of Treatment Provider:

Contact Information:

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Dates of Treatment (approximate):

Treatment mode: ▢ Individual therapy ▢ Group therapy ▢ Both

Successful completion: ▢ Yes ▢ No

Part Three: Description of Treatment

Describe what you understand and remember about what the treatment covered. Here are some examples that may or may not apply to your treatment. If you remember that your treatment was divided into sections, mention what you can remember. Here are some examples of what treatment sometimes covers. Use any that apply or describe other topics addressed during your treatment.

- Cognitive distortions:
- Core values and beliefs:
- Sexual abuse:
- Cycle of sexual offending behavior:
- Relapse prevention skills:
- Relationships:
- Safety planning:
- Discharge planning:
- Polygraphs—approximate number taken. If any were 'deception indicated,' explain, if you can. Also indicate if you passed a full disclosure polygraph and on what date.

Here are some ideas for additional things that the Board might find helpful if they apply to your situation:

- Most of my challenges in treatment arose from:
- The most important things I learned in treatment were:
- Treatment changed my life positively in the following ways: M
- My Treatment Provider, [name], was influential in my life in the following ways:

If you completed a process of reconciliation with the victim in your offense, explain what you learned from that process.

Finally, indicate that you would be happy to provide any additional information that the Board would like to have.

End with statement like this:

I declare, under penalties of perjury, that all of the information in this statement is true, correct and complete, to the best of my knowledge.

[Signature]

[Your Name]

[month][day][year]

[city]{state]

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Appendix 5: Sample Statement of Inability to Locate Other Records

To: Oregon Board of Parole

Re: Inability to Obtain Records of (Police Reports, housing or job records, details of the various requests that the Board Application requires.)

Follow the same general pattern that is outlined if you cannot get treatment records.

Explain what you have done to try to get records, and why you haven't been successful. Include information and copies of letters or emails you wrote seeking information.

Then summarize honestly and to the best of your ability what you remember in answer to the Board's inquiry.

End this section with another signed statement like the one included at the end of Appendix 4 above.

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Appendix 6: Questions Asked in Previous Hearings

People we have had contact with have said again and again that the Board treated them with courtesy and respect, even if some of the questioning might have been challenging and difficult. In the end, the Board wants to be able to say with confidence that this particular applicant seems to represent little risk of reoffending, because that is the job that they are charged to do.

The hearings that Oregon Voices representatives attended included questions that were grouped more or less like these:

- **Questions about your current living situation**—about work, free time, family, and other support systems.
- **Questions revisiting the conviction**—asking about what exactly happened, and clearly wanting to hear both a taking of responsibility and some reason to believe that there is little chance of anything like this taking place again.
- **Questions about supervision and treatment**, and about violations and sanctions, if there were any.
- **Additional questions that arose for them during the interview or after reading your application materials.**

Jeff Turnoy, a Portland attorney who has been engaged in multiple relief hearings, put together a list of questions that were asked in the hearings he participated in. Here is a list he shared with us. The order varied, and not all of the questions were asked in any individual hearing, but you should expect to be asked questions like some of these on this list.

- How do you spend your free time?
- Are you currently engaged in an intimate relationship? If not, are you comfortable being single?
- What community activities do you participate in? (church, community service, sports leagues, etc.)
- Who do you spend your free time with? What do you like to do with them? Should the Board have any concerns about your friends and family? (legal or substance abuse issues)
- What do you do for work?
- Are you financially stable?
- What is your residence?
- Who is in your support network?
- If you have children, do you maintain a good relationship with the children's mother?
- What do you do to support each other?
- When you were on supervision for the offense, what were the requirements to complete? What requirements did you complete? Were they helpful? What did you learn? Did you have any violations? If so, what for?

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- Looking back, how was your life impacted? (Issues with school, work, travel, family, emotionally, etc.)
- How was the victim's life impacted? Who else was impacted by the offense?
- Having gone through all this, what would you have done differently at the time of the offense?
- What, if any, history do you have with drug and alcohol abuse?
- Should the Board have any other mental health concerns for you?
- What is your criminal history?
- What harm was caused by your offense? And to whom?
- Do you respect women? How so? Do you respect children? How so?
- Explain why you took a plea or went to trial.
- Does the community have a need to fear you?
- What would it mean to you to be granted relief from registration? Why do you want relief?
- What are you working on to move your life forward?

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