



# RATIONAL REFORM

AUTUMN 2025

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER





The Pennsylvania Association for Rational Sexual Offense Laws (PARSOL) believes all sexual abuse is unacceptable and that prevention, treatment, and healing are possible. We take a person-first approach to criminal justice reform that cultivates a fair and just society, honors inherent dignity and promotes respect and fairness. People can and do change. As such, PARSOL advocates for sexual offense public safety measures and resources that work for all through prevention-based, treatment-informed, and healing-focused legislative and public policy initiatives that respect our Constitution and all people's dignity (PARSOL.org).

PARSOL is the Pennsylvania affiliate of the National Association for Rational Sexual Offense Laws (NARSOL.org).

Josiah Krammes, Editor  
 John Dawe, Managing Director  
 Randall Hayes, Editor at Large

Twitter: @PARSOLOfficial  
 Email: [contact@parsol.org](mailto:contact@parsol.org)  
 Phone: 717-820-2237

Send address corrections to: PARSOL, PO Box 123, Lehman, PA 18627-0123

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### **Pennsylvania Association for Rational Sexual Offense Laws**

1010 Mountain View Drive, Box 123  
 Lehman, PA 18627-0123  
<https://parsol.org>  
[contact@parsol.org](mailto:contact@parsol.org)  
 717-820-2237

*The printing and mailing of the PARSOL Rational Reform newsletter to persons who are incarcerated is made possible through the contribution of our members.  
 Thank you for your support.*

**Terminology Key:** SCOPA= Supreme Court of Pennsylvania  
 PFR= Person Forced to Register      SORNA= Sexual Offender Registration and Notification Act

# Thoughts From the Chair

*By Josiah Krammes, Pennsylvania Assoc. for RSOL Board Chair*

This year marks the 30th anniversary of Pennsylvania's registry. Thirty years. That's three decades of a policy born in the "tough-on-crime" panic of the 1990s, still alive today despite overwhelming evidence that it doesn't make communities safer. As a PFR, I know what it means to live under a system that has barely changed since its inception. At its core, the registry is still the same blunt instrument it was in 1995: a public list that assumes people with a sex offense conviction are uniquely dangerous, incapable of change, and must be tracked for years, or life.

But here's the truth: decades of peer-reviewed research, government studies, and even statements from law enforcement have proven these assumptions wrong. PFRs have one of the lowest recidivism rates of any crime category. Registries do not reduce reoffending or prevent harm. Instead, they create lifelong punishment, collateral consequences, and barriers to reintegration that actually increase risk factors for harm. And yet, the registry's foundation hasn't budged. Lawmakers continue to expand it with longer terms, more reporting requirements, and broader definitions without asking the most basic question: is this working? If the answer were yes, we would see measurable reductions in sexual harm linked to registry use. But we haven't.

Over time, the registry has ballooned into an unwieldy machine that harms not just registrants, but their families and communities. Employment discrimination pushes families into poverty. Public shaming fosters isolation and despair. This doesn't make Pennsylvania safer, if anything, it makes it more fragile.

Contrast that with what we know does work: prevention rooted in education, treatment, support, and strong community ties. When individuals are given opportunities to rebuild with stable housing, employment, therapy, and acceptance, they are far less likely to cause further harm. In fact, most sexual harm is committed not by strangers on a registry, but by people in positions of trust who were never on it at all. So why, thirty years later, are we still pouring resources into a failed experiment? **Fear.** No politician wants to be painted as "soft" on sexual crime. But true leadership requires courage, the courage to admit when a policy doesn't work and to replace it with one that does.

Pennsylvanians deserve better. We deserve investments in prevention, victim services, and second chances that actually reduce harm. The registry may be thirty years old, but age alone doesn't make it wise.

## Legal Happenings

*Com. v. Smith and USA v. Josey*

**SCOPA decided *Com. v. Smith***, 35 EAP 2024, on 09/25/25 addressing two key issues in a child sexual assault case. First, whether the trial court erred in refusing to ask prospective jurors if they held a fixed bias that children alleging sexual abuse are always truthful. Smith proposed a voir dire question to detect bias in favor of child victims' testimony, which the court declined to ask. The Court held that on the record, the trial court did not abuse its discretion in refusing this question, emphasizing that the question was essentially about witness credibility and that the court had otherwise conducted thorough voir dire on jurors' ability to be impartial. The Court explained that while specific inquiry into certain fixed biases (like racial bias or official witness status) is mandated, such a fixed-bias inquiry towards child victims has not been established as necessary.

The second issue concerned whether Smith's convictions for unlawful contact with a minor under 18 Pa.C.S. § 6318 were supported by sufficient evidence, specifically whether Smith's conduct met the type of communication criminalized by the statute. The Superior Court had affirmed the convictions, but SCOPA vacated that judgment and remanded for reconsideration in light of the recent *Commonwealth v. Strunk*, 325 A.3d 530 (Pa. 2024), decision, which clarified that Section 6318 targets communications that further the sexual exploitation of children and does not criminalize inappropriate touching alone.

In conclusion, the Court upheld the trial court's discretion on voir dire but remanded the unlawful contact convictions for further review consistent with Strunk, emphasizing careful application of the statute's grooming-focused scope.

**The Third Circuit Court of Appeals** issued its decision in *US v. Xavier Josey*, addressing the interpretation of the Sentencing Guidelines regarding the look-back period for counting prior sentences in calculating a defendant's Criminal History Category. The key question was what constitutes the "commencement of the instant offense" under U.S.S.G. § 4A1.2(e), specifically whether this includes the defendant's "relevant conduct" or only the start of the specific offense conduct for which he was convicted.

Josey was convicted for failing to update his federal sex offender registration after interstate travel, violating 18 U.S.C. § 2250(a). The District Court counted three prior sentences imposed over ten years before, based on the Guidelines commentary that included "relevant conduct" extending the look-back period. Josey challenged this, arguing the count should only include prior sentences within ten years of the start of his offense conduct, not relevant conduct.

The Third Circuit held that the text of § 4A1.2(e)(2) is unambiguous: the "commencement of the instant offense" means the start of the specific offense conduct for which the defendant is being sentenced and does not include relevant conduct. The court rejected deference to the Guidelines commentary extending the look-back period based on relevant conduct because the Guideline text was clear. Consequently, the Court vacated Josey's sentence and remanded for resentencing, excluding the older prior sentences outside the proper look-back period. This decision clarifies that relevant conduct under § 1B1.3 does not factor into determining the look-back period for criminal history scoring in § 4A1.2.

*While PARSOL **does not give legal advice**, you can email [legalinfo@parsol.org](mailto:legalinfo@parsol.org) with questions about these and other cases pending in the courts.*

## Legislative Update:

*By Randall Hayes, Legislative Director*

PARSOL continues to monitor expenditures and policy under the Executive Branch related to PA's SORNA. We are building a list of Legislators who are open to the idea of registry reform and reframing our dialogue towards effective prevention.

We have submitted our Registry Relief Proposal to a member of the General Assembly. People who have paid their debt to society need a meaningful chance to reclaim their constitutionally-guaranteed Right to Reputation. Our proposal would allow ALL PRFs to file a court petition seeking timely relief from the registry.

## Is Life After Prison Going to be as Hard as I've Heard?

*By Randall Hayes*

I was recently contacted by a supporter (whom we'll call Dwayne), who is serving a 195-month sentence at a federal prison. He was concerned about how he might be treated at the sex offense therapy clinic, which he expects to be required to attend.

Dwayne met someone from his area who had his Supervised Release (SR) revoked for a technical violation. (Technical violations involve noncompliance with SR conditions as opposed to a new crime.) In this case, a treatment provider had unsuccessfully discharged this Supervisee, which led to a revocation hearing in court and a return to prison. According to Dwayne's friend, the treatment provider was biased against him and acted unreasonably. He felt that the head of the program was religiously motivated, too conservative, and was eager to see clients returned to prison.

I do not know the circumstances of this person's discharge and subsequent SR revocation and resentencing. I liken his sentiments, however, to the 1-star reviews that we've all seen. People who have particularly bad experiences are often motivated to share the specifics and warn others of the danger. On the other end are the 5-star reviews where a product or service is painted as near-perfect. Both extremes fail to represent the experiences of the majority, which lie somewhere in between.

I have been to several treatment providers over the course of 11 years. I've certainly disagreed with some of their methods. The "containment model" that many providers use as a backdrop to patient care and interaction assumes that the person in treatment is a danger to society. Viewed through this basic lens, a person's strengths, needs, and abilities take a backseat to the need to protect the public.

While this sounds laudable, the problem is that a person's level of risk is not always individually assessed. Instead, a one-size-fits-all approach is adopted. At its worst, I've seen therapists demean and ignore people in groups, forbiddance of mundane requests like attending church, a movie, or a flea market, and year after year of therapy without successful discharge even for fully compliant patients. If asked about these decisions, treatment providers may cite any reason. Because they are private entities, there is very little accountability and the only oversight is internal. At a poorly managed facility, the experience of being a patient can be difficult and frustrating.

I have also gained life skills and grown as a person while a client in mandatory treatment. Important concepts like consent, boundaries, and sexual safety are not always taught to people, and I wish that I would have learned more about these ideas when I was growing up. I was educated in this area and learned how to better respect the feelings of other people. Treatment helped me learn how to make better decisions for myself and my own mental health.

I was also given the opportunity to enter a relationship with a therapist who I could tell anything to. I very much valued the ability to be completely candid with someone and share things that I had never told another person. This was liberating and helpful, and I hope that we can all find someone like this inside or outside of a clinic.

Dwayne wanted to know: What am I going to do? How will I fare during my time in mandatory treatment?

I had a hard time answering his question. So much depends on the therapist(s) that a person is assigned to and what skills and strategies they use. I had seasons in treatment that were colored more permissively and accommodating, where I was



treated with patience and understanding, and other seasons where the mood was more authoritarian and I was spoken to with less caring and compassion. So, what is the truth? Is treatment restrictive, or is it accommodating? Is it helpful, or is it a burden? Are the therapists going to be unreasonable, or will they hear you, see you, and understand?

The truth is that Dwayne is going to have to experience his life post-incarceration for himself. Though he may attend the same treatment provider as I did, perhaps even in the same office, his experience will be unique. While I am willing to share my experiences, there is nothing that I can tell a re-entrant that will fully capture what life has to offer following release from custody. Whether it is the registry, finding a job or housing, or attending sex offense therapy, challenges and opportunities will surely abound. These are what makes life unique. These burdens and rewards are ones that only you can bear and reap.

Whatever your experience looks like, Dwayne, you have nothing to fear. I urge you to embrace and adapt. Stay optimistic and present in the moment. Nurture the things in life that bring you joy. Even as you continue your sentence, liberate yourself from worrying over tomorrow and what may be; there will be time for that. Remember that our woes and anxieties are largely created by our own thoughts and attempts to influence things we have no control over. Others can tell you a lot about being a PFR, but you must see and experience your life for yourself.

## Letter From the Editor

### *Treatment Facilitators are NOT POs*

As editor, I feel compelled to draw attention to a troubling and often overlooked issue at the intersection of justice and rehabilitation: the role of treatment facilitators who, intentionally or not, end up acting as probation officers. This blurring of lines disrupts the delicate trust that therapeutic environments depend on, raising serious ethical and practical concerns.

Treatment, at its best, is meant to foster openness, honesty, and personal growth. Individuals enter group or individual sessions with the belief that they can speak candidly about their struggles without the same fear of sanction or punishment they associate with the criminal justice system. Yet increasingly, facilitators find themselves in the position of monitoring compliance, reporting behaviors, and even recommending revocation of probation. When the treatment chair morphs into a de facto surveillance seat, the therapeutic promise collapses.

The problem is not born of malice but of a system that conflates accountability with healing. Probation officers have a statutory duty: enforce conditions, track compliance, and ensure public safety. Counselors, by contrast, have a moral

and professional duty: earn trust, offer tools, and encourage change. When one professional tries to fulfill both, neither duty can be performed well. The client enters the room balancing fear instead of practicing vulnerability. The facilitator, meanwhile, loses credibility as a helper and becomes yet another arm of control.

Our communities deserve better. Effective rehabilitation requires a clear division between therapeutic work and correctional oversight. If we insist on collapsing the two, we risk creating spaces where no genuine treatment occurs at all—replaced instead with coerced compliance thinly disguised as counseling. Facilitators must begin with drawing a bright line: treatment is not probation, and those who practice it cannot also police it.

## When It Feels Like Treatment Facilitators Keep “Moving Goalposts”

Completing a mandated sex-offense treatment program can be one of the most challenging parts of parole or probation. For many, it feels less like a class with a clear start and finish and more like an ongoing process of digging deeper into one’s own choices, beliefs, and coping strategies.

This can create a unique frustration. People often share that they feel as if the program’s requirements are always just out of reach. Participants say things like:

- “Every time I turn in an assignment, they ask me to revise it or expand on it.”
- “They keep telling me to ‘go deeper,’ but I thought I already answered the question.”

This feeling of “moving goalposts” is common enough that it deserves closer exploration.

### Treatment as More Than a Checklist

At first, many participants approach treatment as if it were a checklist. If you finish the autobiography, complete the relapse prevention plan, and show up for groups, you might expect to be done. But treatment is not about checking boxes. Its goal is not simply compliance, but transformation. Providers are trained to look for shifts in thinking, not just completed paperwork. That means they are often less interested in whether you can list “risky situations” and

more interested in whether you can recognize your own patterns and respond differently to them.

Instead of thinking of assignments as hurdles to clear, try seeing them as opportunities to explore your own story. What did you miss the first time? What emotions or thoughts were underneath your actions? How might similar situations challenge you in the future?

**Tip:** Instead of thinking of assignments as hurdles to clear, see them as opportunities to explore your own story and growth.

### Why “Go Deeper” Matters

When a provider tells you to “go deeper,” they are often inviting you to think about what lies beneath surface-level answers.

For example:

- If you wrote that stress is a risk factor, have you explored what kind of stress triggers you the most?
- If you said you would avoid certain places, have you thought through what you would do if you accidentally encountered a similar situation anyway?
- If you acknowledged impulsivity, have you traced it back to the thoughts and feelings that come just before the impulsive act?

This process can feel uncomfortable, but that discomfort is a clue that you are getting closer to the heart of the issue.

### Revision as a Sign of Growth

Being asked to revise something is not necessarily a setback. In fact, it can be a sign that your provider believes you are capable of deeper insight. Think of it like a coach who sees potential in an athlete. They are not satisfied with “good enough,” because they know you can go further. One participant once put it this way:

“At first I thought they just didn’t like my answers. But then I realized they were pushing me to see what I couldn’t see on my own. It was frustrating, but it forced me to think differently.”

## Exploring Beyond the Offense

Another point of tension can be when treatment explores areas that seem unrelated to your case. Providers may ask about substance use, peer pressure, or relationship conflicts even if they were not part of your original offense. While it can feel unnecessary, this approach is meant to build a broader set of coping skills. Life after supervision will present many challenges, not just those connected to past behavior. Thinking through “what-if” scenarios in advance is a way to practice decision-making before those challenges appear.

You might ask yourself:

- How do I react when I feel cornered or disrespected?
- What happens when I am lonely, angry, or bored?
- What would I do if someone tempted me to break a rule?

This is not about labeling you as “high-risk” for everything. It is about rehearsing healthy responses before you need them.

**Tip:** Rehearsing responses to a range of situations builds practical skills that reduce risk and improve decision-making in the long term.

## Shifting to Curiosity

A powerful way to approach treatment is to move from frustration to curiosity. Instead of seeing feedback as criticism, ask yourself:

- What are they seeing that I might be missing?
- Is there a part of my story I have been avoiding?
- What do I still need to learn about myself before I am fully ready to succeed after supervision?

This mindset can transform treatment from something being done to you into something you are actively participating in.

**Call-out:** *Curiosity allows you to participate in your own growth and take ownership of your progress.*

## How to Stay Collaborative

Even with a curious mindset, there will be times you feel stuck or misunderstood. When that happens, it helps to slow down and engage the process respectfully:

1. *Ask for Clarity*
  - Try: “Could you give me an example of what going deeper would look like?”
  - This keeps the conversation constructive.
2. *Listen for Themes*
  - If you are hearing the same feedback repeatedly, that is likely an area they want you to focus on.
3. *Write It Down*
  - Taking notes during group or individual sessions can help you avoid repeating mistakes and can show that you are serious about your growth.

## Seeing the Bigger Picture

At its best, treatment is an invitation to build a new foundation for life. Each revision, each question, and each reflection is a small step toward a future where you are less likely to reoffend and more likely to thrive. This does not mean you have to agree with every single exercise or every word from your provider. It does mean that exploring what they are asking of you can reveal insights that might otherwise stay hidden. The ultimate goal is not to get out of the program as fast as possible, but to walk out of it equipped to live safely, successfully, and freely.

**Final Thought:** Treatment is not about perfection. It is about progress, exploration, and developing tools for life. Every insight gained, every reflection completed, and every challenge faced is an investment in a safer, more successful, and freer future.

# I Got Off Probation Three Years Early

## Part 2

Before I finish the final piece of my journey, I want to talk about something that is very personal to me that I want to share. And I believe this is important to most, if not all persons who are forced to register...and that is dating. Composing and thinking about this piece just brings me to tears. Trying to find meaningful companionship has been very difficult. I have met a handful of people but never disclosed my past because I was so fearful that they would refuse to get to know any longer and smear me on social media.

There was one particular person whom I told and disclosed everything. I have known this individual for more than 20 years. We had reconnected while I was in group therapy, and we were “encouraged” to share our past to anyone that might be a potential romantic relationship. This was not something I was keen on, or remotely agreed with. I am inherently a rule follower, and as much I was against it, I did it because I had to. I remember vividly crying inconsolably to my friends and family because I was scared to death to tell her.

When it came time to tell her, she was “ok” with it at first. We went on lots of dates, and we spent lots of quality time with one another. Things were looking good. Then suddenly after a few months, she became cold and callous. She began to ghost me and not respond to any of my text messages or phone calls. We stopped hanging out, and stopped going on dates because she became “too busy”. She basically called me a sicko over text message and broke everything off at the same time. Since then, I have never been able to possess the courage to move past this incident and express my past to others. My guard is always up, and my anxiety and paranoia are always heightened the moment I am genuinely interested in someone. It’s unfortunate.

It is unfortunate that those, like myself, who are forced to register are unwelcome and banned from dating sites such as Tinder, Bumble, Match, POF, etc. Even though some of these sites are considered hookup sites, persons like myself can still find and meet really nice people, and develop a legitimate loving relationship. Unfortunately, with the addition of AI photo recognition, it makes sure no one has privacy any longer whether one is forced to register, other criminal, or neither. This is also just another roadblock of what myself and other PFR face. The government and most of society have made sure that PFRs do not have access to the proper resources to find love, companionship, and/or privacy. It’s unfair.

As the years have gone by, my probation officer allowed me to check in through email every other month. If there were any minor incidents such as any traffic violations/accidents, registration with the state police, or me calling

911 if there was an emergency, I would inform them. I was as honest as I always have been. I never had a single violation since I have been on probation, and I have been on probation at the time for nearly 4 years.

I contacted my lawyer to see if we could put it in a petition for termination of probation. He was willing to do it. The process took a little bit longer than I wanted to. I remained patient. Since the old ADA was no longer, I was also afraid that the new ADA would be adamantly against terminating my probation. The ADA ended up ultimately being not in favor and/or agreeing to the proposed stipulation from my lawyer to terminate my probation. So we filed the petition and requested a hearing from the judge.

I received a notification from my attorney that the Judge granted me a hearing for possible termination of probation. I'm not going to lie, I was a nervous wreck. I didn't think the things I have accomplished or my years of good behavior would hold value with the ADA.

On the day of the hearing, we were ready to go and argue our position. I had a good friend of mine who was willing to testify, and I had my psychologist who was going to testify. I had about 15 people there to support me at the hearing. I have a very large support group that extends far beyond my own family and the friends that showed up. I appreciate all of them every single day. Without them, I don't know where I would be.

My PO showed up to the hearing and spoke to my lawyer. He mentioned to my attorney that he was in favor of terminating my probation early. They explained that they needed to get in touch with the ADA who was handling my case. As the ADA showed up, my PO spoke with the ADA. My probation officer had informed me that the ADA agreed to terminate my probation. As the ADA and my lawyer explained everything to the judge, the judge had no problems with terminating my probation effective immediately. I officially was terminated from probation 3 years early.





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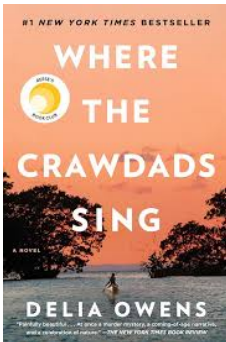


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## ***RATIONAL REFORM* Book Review**

*Review by Olivia.*

### ***Where the Crawdads Sing* by Delia Owens**



With the release of the movie in 2022, a renewed interest in this book was sparked. I will admit, I tend to stay away from books or movies that seem to be “overhyped”, but I am glad our Book Club finally got me to read this one! I thought I was in for a Nicholas Sparks type, cheesy and classic, romance, but that couldn’t have been farther off. *Where the Crawdads Sing* is full of mystery, murder, love, loss, and tells a beautiful coming of age story. The murder and drama aspect of the book was completely unexpected coming from someone who had no idea of the storyline and that made this read all the better. The toughest hurdle for me to jump was the author’s style of writing, which is a bit flowery; long, very descriptive

passages setting the scene of a marsh in North Carolina. Once I adjusted to that, though, it was such an easy and enjoyable read.

The story follows Kya, the “march girl”, from childhood, through the pain of her mother leaving, each family member following suit, to her first love and heartbreak, through prejudices and bullying, to a court trial, to marriage, and eventually to the end of her life. We see Kya grow and change through all life had to throw at her, all the while staying true to herself and making the most of every moment. *Where the Crawdads Sing* was a truly beautiful story, though there were a few questions left unanswered and a couple elements that perhaps poked a few holes in the validity of the story, but these things did not ruin the overall story for me. I would absolutely recommend this book to someone who was looking for an unexpected story with depth and twists that will keep you thinking about it for weeks after you set it down.

The next book to be read as part of PARSOL’s book club is *Amplify: How to Use the Power of Connection to Engage, Take Action, & Build a Better World* by Aaron Met. We will meet on October 21st 2025 at 7pm. Register at [parsol.org/bookclub](https://parsol.org/bookclub)

Check out all our Book Suggestions at [PARSOL.org/books](https://PARSOL.org/books)

## Community Resource Corner

Help is available if you put in the effort



Finding housing, employment, and other living essentials are more difficult to find if you’re a PFR, but not all hope is lost. There are resources out there who are willing to help if you are willing to make the phone calls, keep appointments, and fill out the paperwork it takes to make things happen. In this issue we highlight NARSOL’s State Information Wiki page.

Normally we highlight re-entry resources that provide financial, medical, or other survival support. But what if you’re looking to move out of state? NARSOL’s State Information Wiki page is the most reliable and up-to-date resource on state and territories registration laws. The site aggregates direct links to legislation and official sources to help users understand, compare, and research the legal framework around registry issues in each U.S. state. Since laws frequently change, the wiki invites contributions, corrections, and

updates from users. It's important to note that its content is not legal advice and should be independently verified.

<https://statewiki.narsol.org/doku.php?id=start>

## Words From the Wise

*"You can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future".- Steve Jobs*

Steve Jobs' quote speaks directly to the uncertainty and struggle of rebuilding a life under heavy restrictions and stigma. Often, it is impossible to see how today's hardships, lost opportunities, rejection, or ongoing surveillance could lead to anything meaningful. Yet, looking back, many of you can trace how each challenge shaped resilience, opened unexpected doors, or deepened empathy. The quote is a reminder that while the future may feel disconnected and uncertain, trust and perseverance can eventually bring those "dots" together, creating a story of survival, growth, and even purpose that only makes sense in hindsight.





Pennsylvania’s Fearless support meetings are free on the second Saturday of each month. (although sometimes the schedule changes to accommodate our facilitator’s schedules – see the website for details!)

They run from 4:00 to 5:30 and are open to Pennsylvanians who are affected by PA’s registry (this includes registrants, family, and friends) and those who live in neighboring states and regularly travel to PA. We use a 12-step and 12-tradition-inspired format.

We create a safe environment free from law enforcement or treatment professionals – a place to vent and connect with people “who get it.”

Other support group meetings suggest attending at least six times before deciding if it’s a good fit for you. Each meeting is different, and we are confident you will find something helpful and applicable with continued attendance. We also look forward to how your experiences and knowledge will enrich our discussions and community.

To learn more or sign up for the next meeting call 717-820-2237 ext. 3 or go to <https://parsol.org/fearless>

*Note: The **November** Fearless Meeting will be a special in-person workshop at the PARSOL Conference, Nov. 15th in Harrisburg. See [PARSOL.org/conference](https://parsol.org/conference) for details.*



**PARSOL is committed to educating the public and policy makers about the inadequacy of Pennsylvania’s Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) and advocating for policies supported by empirical research and endorsed by criminal legal system reform experts.**

## OUR POSITIONS

**Public registries are dehumanizing and ineffective.**

Alternatives that promote public safety but focus on person-first, strengths-based measures are key.

**Sexual harm is a preventable public health issue.**

Education, awareness, and evidence-based prevention measures are a critical factor in preventing harm outside of the criminal legal system.

**Carveouts based on crime class are discrimination.**

Excluding those with registry requirements from policy and legislative reform measures creates significant reentry barriers and are unnecessary when evidence-based risk assessments are available.

## WHAT WE BELIEVE

- All sexual abuse is unacceptable
- Prevention, treatment, and healing are possible.
- People can and do change.
- Sexual offense policy and laws should work for all through prevention-based, trauma-informed, and healing-focused legislative and public policy initiatives that respect our Constitution and all people’s dignity.
- Once an individual has completed their sentence, their debt to society should be considered paid, and no law, whether punitive or regulatory, should prolong or add to that sentence.



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# ***If you are a person who is incarcerated...***

## ***Did you get this newsletter from a friend? Want to be added to our mailing list?***

Have a loved one send your mailing address and details to [contact@parsol.org](mailto:contact@parsol.org) or send us a letter requesting to be added to our mailing list at: PARSOL; PO Box 123; Lehman, PA 18627-0123

*Remember, PARSOL cannot offer legal advice. Requests for legal advice or direct financial support will not be answered.*

**Note:** *If you received this newsletter mailed to you, you're already on our list.*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Contact Person's Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

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