

EVALUATION OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROBATION SUPERVISION STANDARDS FOR ADULT SEX OFFENDERS

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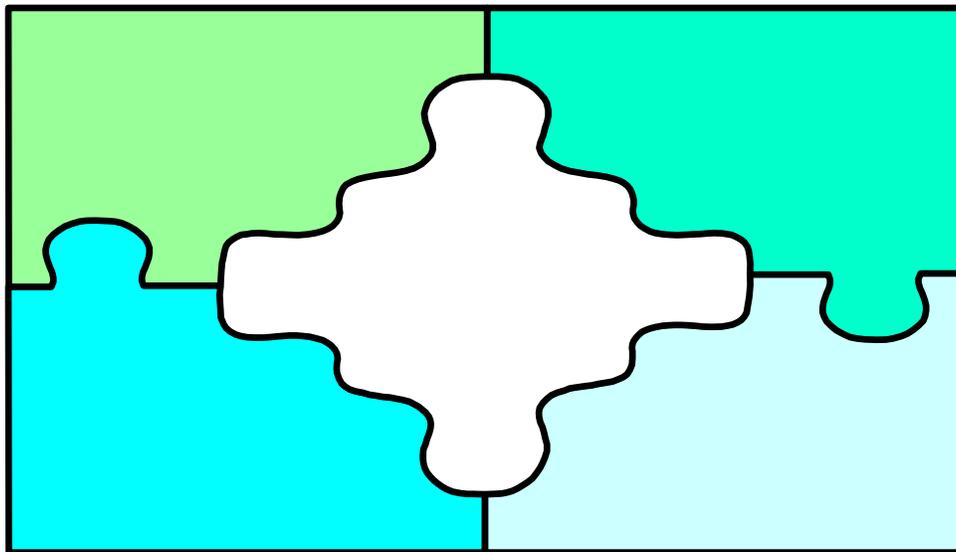
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EVALUATION OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROBATION SUPERVISION STANDARDS FOR ADULT SEX OFFENDERS

INTRODUCTION

One of the deliverables stated in the San Diego Community Sex Offender Management Implementation grant was the review of 50 adult probation intensive supervision cases to determine compliance with the protocol and criteria described in the newly created San Diego County Probation Department Standards for Sex Offender Supervision. The Standards for Sex Offender Supervision is a document created by the San Diego Probation Department that outlines the specific protocol for supervising sex offenders. These are based on the Containment Model, a multidisciplinary approach that includes monitoring, supervising, and providing sex offender treatment to sex offenders. The Containment Model (Figure 1) acknowledges that in order to assist in rehabilitating sex offenders and keeping the community safe, while reintegrating these individuals, it is necessary to use a multidisciplinary approach. This includes involving staff from law enforcement to assist with monitoring, Probation and Parole to assist with supervising, treatment providers who specifically provide sex offender treatment, and victim advocates who can provide a better understanding of the victimization to focus treatment. The development of the new Probation protocol for supervision of sex offenders was reflective of the collective process created by CSOM. Careful consideration was taken to obtain input on the standards from the key entities involved in the monitoring and treatment of sex offenders in the community.

Figure 1
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE CONTAINMENT MODEL
Evaluation of Adult Supervision Standards, September 2003



Source: San Diego County Sex Offender Management Council Community Education Curriculum

The final draft received the approval of the CSOM committee and those involved in March 2003. However, because the standards were not officially implemented before case review began in April 2003, this evaluation effort was affected. Specifically, a much smaller number of cases were available for review and the focus changed from monitoring compliance with the standards to describing areas that were already consistent with the protocol, as well as those that would need more attention and training during implementation. This report therefore describes the components of the standards and notes areas where conformity was high in a sample of case files, as well as where training efforts should be directed once implementation occurs. Therefore, this report serves as a baseline to be used for future outcome measurement.

METHODOLOGY

Prior to selecting a sample of cases for review, research staff met with Probation Department management to discuss eligibility criteria. In order for a case to be eligible for review, it had to involve a conviction for a new sex offense. Failure to register as a sex offender conviction (PC 290) and probation violations were excluded and the conviction had to occur between December 1, 2002 and March 1, 2003. This time frame was selected because the standards had not begun to be informally implemented until December 1, 2002. In addition, convictions that occurred later than March 1, 2003 could not be considered because enough time had not passed from conviction to data collection to complete a thorough assessment of the implementation of the standards. Some of the protocol already being used included establishing specialized caseloads, using a predefined format for pre-sentence reports, and recommending conditions that were components of the containment model approach. As a result of this selection process, only 12 cases were identified by Probation as eligible for review.

In order to measuring the consistency of these cases with the supervision standards, SANDAG created and used a standardized data collection instrument (see Appendix). Consistency with standards was verified solely through review of case files and case notes and if there was no record of something occurring, then a lack of consistency was noted.

RESULTS

Pre-Sentence Report

Upon conviction of a sex offense, the offender is referred to Probation and a pre-sentence report is prepared. This pre-sentence report includes sections for the defendant's and victim's statements, a description of the offense and the defendant's criminal history, an evaluation of the appropriateness of the defendant for probation, other information from collateral individuals, personal history (employment and medical/psychological information), former compliance with probation or parole (if applicable), and a discussion of the psychological evaluation. The purpose of this report is to address the issue of whether the offender can be managed in the community while maintaining safety for the victims and community. Therefore, it is essential that all sections of the report identified in the supervision standards be included in an actual pre-sentence report.

As Table 1 shows, all 12 files had 5 of the 11 sections, with 1 missing the collateral information, 2 missing personal history. There were nine cases missing a discussion of the psychological evaluation. While all of the pre-sentence reports included a section on psychological and medical problems, as assessed by the Probation Officer, not all of the pre-sentence reports included a discussion of the comprehensive psychological evaluation completed by a psychologist. In order for proper recommendations for probation supervision to be made, it is essential that the pre-sentence report include a discussion of a psychological evaluation. Details of the psychological evaluation may have been considered in the Probation Officer's recommendations even though there was not a full discussion in a psychological evaluation section of the report. Six cases were missing a discussion about former compliance with probation. However, those that were not previously under parole or probation supervision did not have the former probation/parolee compliance section in the pre-sentence report because it was not applicable.

Offense Section	12
Victim's Statement	12
Defendant's Statement	12
Criminal History	12
Probation Evaluation	12
Collateral Information	11
Personal History	10
Former Probation/Parole Compliance	6
Discussion of Psychological Evaluation	3
TOTAL	12

Recommendations for Conditions of Probation

Required Conditions of Probation

When an offender is convicted of an offense and placed on probation, the Court typically takes into account the recommendations made by the Probation Officer regarding what these conditions should be. However, sometimes the court does not require specific conditions even though they were recommended by Probation. Included in the supervision standards is a template for recommendations for conditions of probation. These standards require Probation Officers to use this template, which has several mandated conditions and other sex offender appropriate conditions, when preparing the recommendation.

Table 2 shows the consistency of the 12 files in terms of whether or not specified required recommendations were made or not. As is shown here, almost all (10 to 12 cases) consistently made eight of these recommendations, including obeying all orders of the court, getting Probation approval for travel, having no contact with the victim, and submitting to fourth waiver searches. Fourth waiver searches require the probationer to submit his/her person or property to search and seizure at any time without a warrant or probable cause.

Sign release of information	12
Obey All Orders of the Court	12
Pay a fine	12
Obtain approval of employment/school	12
Submit to fourth waiver searches	11
Obtain approval of residence	11
Have no contact with the victim(s)	11
Obtain approval to travel	11
Submit to periodic polygraph examinations	10
Complete a sex offender treatment program	9
Register as a sex offender (per PC 290)	9
Submit to DNA testing	8
Do not use threat/s, violence, or force	8
Complete alcohol or other drug counseling	8
Attend AA/NA <i>(may not have been applicable for some cases)</i>	8
Submit to HIV/AIDS testing	7
Reimburse police for costs associated with the investigation	7
Pay victim restitution <i>(may not have been applicable for some cases)</i>	5
TOTAL	12

Polygraph examinations and sex offender treatment are two components of the containment model that are required as conditions of probation and were recommended for ten and nine, respectively. From review of the files, it appeared that the recommendation to submit to polygraph examinations was erroneously missed in two cases.

Registering as a sex offender (per PC 290) is required by state law of any offender who has a conviction for multiple violent offenses, certain sex-related felonies, or felony and misdemeanor child molestation. As Table 2 also shows, 9 of the 12 cases included registration as a recommendation. For the three that did not include this recommendation, two involved defendants who were not statutorily required to register, and one should have included this recommendation, an oversight that has since been resolved. Two other conditions that are usually required in conjunction with PC 290 registration are DNA testing and HIV/AIDS testing. For DNA testing, probationers submit saliva and blood samples, from which DNA is collected and the code is stored in a databank. In cases of unsolved, violent crimes, the DNA databank can be searched to see if there is a match. The cases that did not involve a recommendation for DNA testing were appropriate since testing was not mandated. The same was true for all but one of the cases that did not recommend HIV/AIDS testing.

Optional Conditions of Probation

SANDAG staff also tracked conditions of probation that apply only to certain offenses. These conditions require a rationale for including them in the recommendations, which is often dependent on the offense including these items. These special conditions include:

- computer use restrictions;
- limited access to the Internet;
- no use or possession of sexually-arousing materials;
- no possession of handcuffs or other restraint equipment;
- camera/video restrictions;
- no possession or placement of ads in personal contact magazines;
- no possession or access to costumes or masks;
- Probation approval of dating/intimate/sexual relationships;
- restrictions on hitchhiking or picking up hitchhikers;
- restrictions on frequenting areas where potential victims can be encountered;
- Probation approval of a Post Office box;
- restrictions on being alone or residing with a minor or incapacitated adult;
- restrictions on alcohol and other drug use;
- requirements for drug and alcohol testing;
- disclose to the Probation Officer regarding any contact with a minor;
- restrictions on being within 100 yards from places where minors or incapacitated adult frequent;
- restrictions on possession of toys or video games that would be used by minors; and
- restrictions on possessing children's clothing or pictures of unclothed children.

The only special conditions of probation that were noted by SANDAG staff in this sample of 12 files included four cases that had computer/Internet restrictions, two cases with camera restrictions, two that could not possess or access pornography, one that could not associate with minors, and one that was restrained from the area where the offense occurred (not shown).

Intensive Supervision

The supervision standards provide protocol as to when initial and follow-up interviews should occur, as well as what topics and concerns should be addressed during them. In addition, there are standards for how the probationer should be supervised and what activities should be accomplished. This section of the report outlines what these standards are and describes how well the 12 cases reviewed conformed to them.

Initial Contact and Interview

After conviction, a probationer's case should be assigned to a Probation Officer within 30 days, per the supervision standards. According to the review of the 12 case files, all but 1 met this time frame, which was assigned after 47 days had passed. After assignment, initial contact was made for all 12 of these cases through a notification letter (not shown).

The standards also suggest that the initial supervision interview with the probationer should take place prior to release from jail if the offender is in custody upon case assignment, or, if the probationer has already been released, within 72 hours of assignment. For this review, all of the eleven probationers who had been released from jail at the time of assignment were contacted within 72 hours (not shown).

As required, these eleven probationers met with their Probation Officer for an initial face-to-face interview after they were released from custody (not shown). The one who had not met with his Probation Officer as of the time of this study was still in custody. Therefore, an initial interview could not be conducted. Since one case did not have an initial interview, the remainder of this report will discuss compliance with the standards of supervision for eleven cases.

Per the supervision standards, the initial interview should include a review of the court orders with the probationer, gathering of identification information, and a review of the probationer's risk to the community if s/he is out of custody. Consistent with the protocol, the court orders were explained to all of the eleven probationers (not shown).

Information to assist with monitoring the sex offender is also collected at this time for the majority of cases. For these eleven cases, this occurred most of the time and included taking photographs of the probationer, documenting who lived with him/her, and photocopying the probationer's identification card (Table 3). Eight cases involved the Probation Officer obtaining the names of other individuals who lived with the probationer. This information was missing for the other three cases because the probationer lived alone or in a shelter. As this table also shows, there was less consistency in copying the probationer's vehicle registration, assessing his/her volunteer activities, photographing his/her vehicle, and obtaining documentation of where s/he lived. It should be noted that obtaining documentation of the probationer's residence was not officially required at the time this initial interview took place, that around one-third of the probationers (4) did not own a vehicle at the time of the initial interview, and that the other 9 individuals did not volunteer. Regardless, this lack of consistency does point to some areas where training will be needed once standardization is completed.

Table 3	
INITIAL INTERVIEW PROTOCOLS	
Evaluation of Adult Supervision Standards, September 2003	
Probationer signed release of information	10
Photographed probationer	9
Obtained names of people living in home	8
Copied identification card	7
Copied vehicle registration	3
Assessed volunteer activities	2
Photographed probationer's vehicle	1
Obtained documentation of residence	1
TOTAL	11

Follow-up Interview

All of the probationers that had an initial interview with their Probation Officer also had follow-up interviews. The supervision standards state that the second interview should occur ten days after the initial interview. Six of the eleven follow-up interviews did occur within this time frame and for the other five cases, the follow-up interview occurred about three weeks later, on average (range 12 to 39 days). Out of the eleven probationers who had a follow-up interview, all completed the Level of Service Inventory (LSI), ten completed the Adult Substance Abuse Survey (ASUS), and eight provided proof of submitting to the DNA test. Seven of the eight who submitted proof of the DNA test were court ordered to submit to this test and one provided proof as directed by the Probation Officer. For the remaining four that did not show proof of taking the DNA test, three were not required to do so, and one was still in custody. Also at this interview, a case plan was created for all probationers who were out of custody (not shown).

At the time of the follow-up interview, the probationer is also required to submit proof of the HIV/AIDS test. Seven probationers were required to submit to this test, but only three had evidence of taking the test (not shown). Similar to verifying a probationer's address, this may be a documentation issue, rather than one of lack of consistency to the planned-for standards. Because of the sensitive nature of the test, the current procedure for verifying HIV/AIDS testing is to contact the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, by phone, to verify the probationer submitted to the test. If the test was not taken at the Sheriff's Department or cannot be verified, then the probationer would be asked to submit proof of the test. Most likely this was the case for the three probationer's who had proof of the test in their case files.

According to case files, nine of the probationers were required to register annually, per PC 290. Only one case did not include a copy or verification of PC 290 registration (not shown). However the Probation Officer's verification of the probationers' PC 290 registration could have been completed with a computer check, thus a copy of the receipt would not be in the file.

Subsequent Visits and Other Supervision Procedures

Home Visits

After the initial interview, the Probation Officer has to physically evaluate the probationer's residence within one week. Often, this field visit also includes face-to-face contact with the probationer, as well as family members. This occurred for 9 out of the 11 cases. For three of the cases, the Probation Officers was able to do this within seven days, which is consistent with the new supervision standards. For the other six cases that had a physical evaluation, the average number of days after the initial interview was 40 (range 13 to 90 days). There was no record of physical evaluation of residence for two probationers (not shown).

Sex Offender Treatment

As a condition of probation, nine probationers were required to attend sex offender treatment. The supervision standards state that the Probation Officer should refer the probationer to sex offender treatment within 30 days after the initial interview. There were seven probationers who were referred to treatment within 30 days of the initial interview. For the two cases where this standard was not met, one moved to New Jersey and the other was a mentally ill offender who failed to appear to appointments (not shown). As a result of his failure to comply with court orders, he was charged with a probation violation and served time in jail.

According to the supervision standards, Probation Officers should receive quarterly progress reports from sex offender treatment providers. Only in one case did the Probation Officer "always" receive treatment progress reports. Two of the Probation Officers for the other cases received progress reports "sometimes" and the remaining six cases "never" received progress reports. This speaks to the containment model's multi-disciplinary team component and the need to also include treatment providers in the training component of the standards.

Polygraph Examinations

The new supervision standards require that all sex offenders submit to polygraph examination. The standards require that the probationer submit to polygraph examinations every six months and undergo follow-up examinations if the result is “deception indicated” or “inconclusive” until the probationer clears all relevant issues of the polygraph and is found non-deceptive. The probationer could be required to submit to one of three different types of examinations. An instant offense disclosure test covers the details of the offense that resulted in the current probation. This examination might be given to offenders who deny all or part of the offense. A maintenance examination focuses on technical violations to insure the probationer is meeting the conditions of probation and treatment. This might include contact with victims or unsupervised contact with minors. Lastly, a monitoring examination pertains to new sexual law violations.

There were ten cases that were court-ordered to submit to the polygraph test. Many of the probationers whose cases were reviewed for this study had not submitted to their first polygraph at the time of case review. However, the first polygraph is required within the first six months of probation and six of the probationers had not reached the end of their first six months at the time of data collection . In addition, two cases had not submitted to the polygraph examination because they had moved or were unable to be located. Of the remaining two probationers, both had completed a polygraph examination at the time of data collection. Both submitted to a monitoring examination and had passed (not shown).

Fourth Waiver Searches

Another monitoring activity conducted by Probation is a fourth waiver search. There are two kinds of fourth waiver searches, a limited fourth waiver and full fourth waiver. The difference between the two is that an armed Police Officer or Probation Officer accompanies the Probation Officer for the full fourth waiver search, which includes a more thorough search of the probationer's residence. The standards require a limited fourth waiver search be conducted within six months. This was completed for four of the eleven cases that required the search. There was no record of a limited fourth waiver search for the other seven cases. However, these cases had not reached the end of their first six months. In addition, during the first home visit, Probation Officers conduct a walk through of the home that is usually considered a limited fourth waiver search but not often documented as such. For the seven where a fourth waiver search was not documented in the case files, five of these cases had a home visit by the Probation Officer. It is very possible that a walk through of the home was conducted for these five cases also. If so, then only two cases did have a limited fourth waiver search (not shown).

Minor Visitations

Probationers conditioned to have no contact with minors without supervision by an approved, responsible adult must complete a chaperone contract prior to any visit. There was only one case that did not comply with this protocol and the probationer was charged with a probation violation and taken into custody (not shown).

Increased Monitoring

The supervision standards require that monitoring be increased if any of the following occur for the probationer:

- increased stress or crisis;
- resides in a high-risk environment;
- visits with victims or potential victims;
- has a positive urinalyses test;
- commits law or specific probation violations;
- does not pass the polygraph examination or admits to violations; and
- compliance with treatment is unsatisfactory;

Two sex offenders required increased monitoring. As a result of an unchaperoned visit with a minor one probationer was charged with a probation violation. In addition, his progress in sex offender treatment was unsatisfactory. On the basis of these two issues, the Probation Officer conducted a full fourth waiver search, increased the number of face-to-face contacts, and had the probationer taken into custody. The other probationer failed to make contact with probation. This resulted in a probation violation for failure to comply with court orders and he served time in jail (not shown).

Face-to-Face Contacts

While on intensive supervision, the sex offender is supposed to meet with the Probation Officer at least twice a month. Since most of the probationers whose files were reviewed had not been under supervision for the current offense for six months, only the first four months of probation contacts were reliable. During the first month, face-to-face contacts were made on an average of less than one per month (.80) with a range from zero to three contacts. An average lower than two face-to-face contacts can be expected in the first month as the probation officer may have had difficulty locating the probationer or if the case was received mid-month there may not be enough time in the first month to complete two face-to-face contacts. The average increased for the next three months with 2.0 in the second month, ranging from zero to six; 1.6 in the third month, ranging from one to three contacts; and 2.1 in the fourth month, ranging from zero to four contacts. Overall, the average number of face-to-face contacts a month during the first four months of probation was 1.6 (not shown).

Containment Model

Lastly, a review of the active members of the containment model working with the sex offender was conducted. Most often, the treatment provider was on the containment model team. This occurred for half (6) of the cases. In four cases, some other service provider was involved with the team, such as a case manager or psychologist. There were three cases that involved the polygraph examiner and two that included a substance abuse treatment provider.

SUMMARY

This review of adult sex offender case files serves a baseline for implementation of the new supervision standards, which are a key piece of the Containment Model. The new standards provide guidelines and timelines for completion for the pre-sentence report, recommendations for conditions of probation, initial and follow-up interviews, subsequent visits, sex offender treatment, polygraph examinations, fourth waiver searches, and minor visitations. Because the standards were not uniformly implemented prior to data collection and associated training had not yet occurred, this review serves as a mechanism to help identify areas that need to be focused on in the training.

Overall, the review of the 12 files revealed that Probation Officers were already meeting most of the Supervision standards. Except for a few instances, mandated conditions of probation were included in the recommendations of probation, initial and follow-up interviews were conducted, polygraph examinations were given to the required probationers, monitoring was increased when needed, the physical evaluation of the probationer's residence was conducted for most of the sex offenders, as was the verification of probationer's addresses, and Probation Officers met with their probationer on average 1.6 times a month.

The review of files did reveal areas that would need to be improved upon to be in alignment with the standards. Each of these areas could be easily addressed in the implementation training. The first area is the need to include a psychological evaluation in all of the pre-sentence reports. This was a document that was absent from most of the files. The issue of not properly documenting activities that may have occurred was also evident when reviewing verification of probationer's addresses, HIV/AIDS testing, and fourth waiver searches. Currently, the Probation Officer may be in compliance, but documentation per the supervision standards is not included in the case file. Finally, the standards set up timelines to achieve each of the required meetings and test. Although, most of these timelines were met, having a system in place to help remind Probation Officers of important dates and also document reasons why those timelines were unable to be met, might help with this issue.

APPENDIX

A _____

ADULT PROBATION STANDARDS CHECK LIST

Date Assigned ___/___/___ to Today's date or date case closed ___/___/___

I PRE- SENTENCE REPORT

Pre-sentence report was prepared Yes No

Pre-sentence report includes:

- Offense section Yes No
- Victim's statement Yes No
- Defendant's statement Yes No
- Criminal history Yes No
- Former probation/parole compliance Yes No NA
- Personal history Yes No
- Collateral information Yes No NA
- Psychological evaluation Yes No
- Probation evaluation Yes No
- *Other*, _____ Yes No

The following conditions of probation were recommended

- Full restitution to the victim(s) Yes No
- Reimbursement to the police Yes No
- No contact with victim(s) Yes No
- Fine Yes No
- HIV/AIDS testing Yes No
- DNA testing Yes No
- 4th waiver search Yes No
- Approval of residence Yes No
- PO approval of employment, school Yes No
- Sex offender treatment program Yes No
- Polygraph examinations Yes No
- Obey all orders of the courts Yes No
- No use of threat/violence/force Yes No
- PO permission for travel Yes No
- PC 290 registration Yes No
- *Computer restrictions* Yes No
- *Drug/Alcohol counseling* Yes No
- *AA/NA* Yes No
- *Custody* Yes No Days _____
- *Other*, _____ Yes No

Date of last sex offense ___/___/___ (if more than one use last date)

Date of conviction for last sex offense ___/___/___

Date of conviction for last offense ____/____/____

List all convicted charges for last offense (PC314.1A)

Case assigned to supervision office after sentencing within 30 days Yes No

If no, how many days _____ (look for code on CANARI, CPO and date make sure case is at least 2 months old (3/03) from date of collection and not more then 6 months (12/02)

II INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

• Was victim contacted by supervising probation officer Yes No

If the victim was not contacted, why _____

• PO attempted to contact probationer in 72 hours after receipt of case file Yes No

If no, why _____

Initial Interview

An initial face-to-face interview occurred Yes No

If an initial face-to-face interview did not occur, why _____

Assessment made for (all in LSI):

- Employment Yes No NA
- Place of residence Yes No NA
- Medication/drug treatment Yes No NA

Referral made to Community-Based Organization Yes No NA

Which organizations _____

The following were explained to the probationer:

- Court orders (includes all conditions of probation) Yes No NA
- Contact with minors/victims Yes No NA
- Computer restrictions Yes No NA
- DNA testing Yes No NA
- HIV/AIDS testing Yes No NA
- Urinalyses procedures Yes No NA
- Made a copy of the probationer's ID Yes No NA
- Made a copy of the probationer's vehicle reg. Yes No NA
- Took photographs of the probationer Yes No NA
- Took photograph of the probationers vehicle Yes No NA

- Obtained documentation of residence (i.e. utility bills or pay stubs) Yes No NA
- Probationer signed Release of Information forms Yes No NA
- Obtained names of persons living in the probationer's residence Yes No NA
- Probationer's volunteer activities were assessed for risk to minors (NA if no volunteer activities) Yes No NA

Follow-up Interview

- Did a follow-up interview occur Yes No NA
- Did the follow-up interview occur within 10 days after the initial interview Yes No NA

If not within 10 days, how many days _____

- LSI administered Yes No NA
- ASUS administered Yes No NA
- Verify probationer submitted to DNA test Yes No NA

What action was taken if s/he did not submit to a DNA test _____

- Verify probationer submitted to AIDS test Yes No NA

What action was taken if s/he did not submit to an AIDS test _____

- Is the probationer PC 290 registration compliant Yes No NA

If not, what action was taken _____

Subsequent Visits

- Did the PO review the results of the LSI with the probationer Yes No NA
- Did the PO review the results of the ASUS with the probationer Yes No NA
- Did the PO develop a supervision case plan Yes No NA

Other Supervision Activities

- PO physically evaluated the probationer's residence 7 days after the initial interview Yes No NA

If not within 7 days, how many days _____ (99 if never)

- Referred to a offense-specific treatment provider within 30 days of initial interview Yes No NA

If not within 30 days, how many days _____ (99 if never)

- Did the PO refer the probationer to substance abuse treatment Yes No NA
- Did the probationer submit to polygraph in first 6 months Yes No NA Unk
If no, why? _____
- What type of test Instant Offense Maintenance Monitoring Full history NA
- What was the result of the test Passed Deceptive Inconclusive NA Unk
- PO received quarterly written treatment reports Always Sometimes Never NA
- Limited 4th Waiver search conducted within 6 months from custody release Yes No NA
- Surveillance was conducted Yes No NA
Explain type of surveillance:

- Did the probationer complete a chaperone permission contract prior to visits with minors (only needed if no contact in court orders) Yes No NA

If no, what action was taken by the PO _____

During this time period did monitoring need to be increased due to:

- Increased stress or crisis Yes No NA Unk
- High-risk environment Yes No NA Unk
- Visit with victims/potential victims Yes No NA Unk
- High or increased level of denial Yes No NA Unk
- Positive urinalyses test Yes No NA Unk
- Committed a new violations Yes No NA Unk
- Probation violation Yes No NA Unk
- Deceptive polygraph Yes No NA Unk
- Compliance with treatment is unsatisfactory Yes No NA Unk

If monitoring needed to be increased how did this occur:

- Full 4th waiver search conducted Yes No NA
- Number of face-to-face contacts
Increased from 2 per month Yes No NA
- Other, specify _____ Yes No NA

Subsequent Offenses

Did the offender commit a new sex offense while on intensive supervision Yes No

If yes, what action was taken _____

Highest charge for referral _____

Highest charge for conviction _____

V FACE-TO-FACE CONTACTS

Number of face-to-face contacts with the probationer (look for codes in CANARI, OV or FC/FV)
99 if not applicable because the month has not occurred yet

First month ____/____ # _____

Second month ____/____ # _____

Third month ____/____ # _____

Fourth month ____/____ # _____

Fifth month ____/____ # _____

Sixth month ____/____ # _____

IV CONTAINMENT MODEL

The team includes:

- Law enforcement Yes No
- Child protection Yes No
- Probation Yes No
- Sex offender TX provider(s) Yes No
- Drug/Alcohol TX provider Yes No
- Polygraph examiner Yes No
- Victim advocate Yes No
- Victim Yes No
- Other _____ Yes No
- Other _____ Yes No