

► *Adjunctive Use of Surveillance and Monitoring Strategies*

Surveillance Officers

The utilization of specialized surveillance officers can augment and support sex offender supervision efforts considerably. Specifically, through intensive field work, surveillance officers can provide routine monitoring of sex offenders' activities and adherence to case plans and specialized conditions, subsequently increasing the amount of time assigned supervision officers can dedicate to other critical case management responsibilities and collaborative activities (Cumming & McGrath, 2005; English et al., 1996, 2003; Pettett & Weirman, 1996; Scott, 1997).

Generally, when monitoring adult sex offenders, surveillance functions are performed by individuals from law enforcement, public safety, or community supervision agencies; for juvenile sex offenders, trackers or public safety officials employed by juvenile courts, juvenile justice agencies, or juvenile supervision agencies may be utilized to augment the supervision activities of juvenile officers. To ensure effective partnering and monitoring, surveillance officers should be trained by specialized supervision officers and other professionals on victimization issues, the etiology and dynamics of sex offending, and effective sex offender management practices. Surveillance officers must also have a clear understanding of the specific offense patterns and dynamic risk factors for each offender for whom they have monitoring responsibility.

Surveillance officers should focus on developing productive working relationships with offenders and their collaterals. This enables surveillance officers to assess more thoroughly sex offenders' engagement in treatment, compliance with supervision, status and nature

of significant relationships, potential high risk factors or behaviors, access to victims, and effective or ineffective use of coping skills (CSOM, 2002a, 2002b; Cumming & McGrath, 2000, 2005; English, 1998; English et al., 1996, 2003; Hudson et al., 2002; Marques et al., 2000; Pettett & Weirman, 1996; Scott, 1997). Hence, where utilized, surveillance officers can play a critical role on sex offender case management teams. Through immersion in the field of sex offender management and the day-to-day activities of specific offenders, surveillance officers become well positioned to identify concerns or problems and can subsequently alert supervision officers and other team members to the need for intervention. Beyond identifying risks posed by offenders, surveillance officers should also be expected and willing to recognize and provide important information that reflects offenders' progress and successes (Cumming & McGrath, 2000, 2005).

Electronic Monitoring

The use of surveillance technologies, including electronic monitoring and global positioning systems has recently become increasingly popular to enhance the risk management efforts of supervision officers with sex offenders (see, e.g., DeMichele, Payne, & Button, 2007; English et al., 2003; ICAOS, 2007; Lyons, 2006; Schlank & Bidelman, 2001). More than half of states in the U.S. have created policies or passed legislation that stipulates that electronic monitoring can be used to manage these offenders (DeMichele et al., 2007; ICAOS, 2007).

Currently, however, there is a lack of research that demonstrates the impact of electronic monitoring when used with sex offenders. To date, there have only been limited efforts to examine the efficacy of electronic monitoring with general criminal offenders, with the existing studies

indicating that it does not affect recidivism (see, e.g., Aos et al., 2006; Bonta, Wallace-Capretta, & Rooney, 2000; Renzema & Mayo-Wilson, 2005).

More research is needed to examine the impact of electronic monitoring with sex offenders. In the meantime, if it is implemented, jurisdictions would be well served to utilize the technology as a part of a larger, multidisciplinary, and comprehensive approach to managing sex offenders in the community that focuses both on monitoring their behavior and supporting their successful participation in treatment. Because of the research that indicates that outcomes are enhanced and recidivism is reduced when higher risk offenders with significant needs receive more intensive services and interventions (see, e.g., Andrews & Bonta, 2007), electronic monitoring is, perhaps, most appropriately used with sex offenders who are assessed to be more dangerous and likely to commit additional crimes in the future.

Polygraph

Supervision officers and treatment providers often use the polygraph as one component of an overall sex offender management strategy, primarily to assess compliance with supervision and treatment (Blasingame, 1998; CSOM, 2000; Cumming & McGrath, 2000; English, 1998; English et al., 1996, 2003; McGrath, Cumming, & Burchard, 2003; Madsen, Parsons, & Grubin, 2004; O'Connell, 2000; Scott, 1997). The polygraph can be particularly useful as a means of gathering information about sex offenders' compliance with supervision conditions and treatment expectations (Blasingame, 1998; English et al., 1996, 2003; Madsen et al., 2004; O'Connell, 2000). (See the Assessment section of this protocol for more information on the polygraph.)

For the purpose of enhancing existing community supervision practices, two common types

of polygraph examinations may be used: the single/specific issue examination and the monitoring/maintenance examination. The single issue polygraph examination may be required by the supervision officer when concerns about specific high risk behaviors arise during the course of supervision. For more general and periodic assessments of compliance with supervision conditions and treatment expectations, the monitoring or maintenance polygraph examination may be conducted. Included among the focus of inquiries are risk factors such as victim access, substance abuse, use of pornography, or masturbation to deviant sexual fantasies.

It should be noted, however, that the polygraph remains somewhat controversial. Therefore, stakeholders should be fully aware of the limitations, caveats, and potential risks and benefits of its use before making decisions about implementing such technology, and should not make supervision-related decisions exclusively based on polygraph examinations (ATSA, 2005; Blasingame, 1998; CSOM, 2000, 2002a).

Because of the potential impact of age, functioning, development, maturity, and co-occurring behavioral health concerns on the reliability and validity of polygraphy, questions remain about the use of the polygraph with juvenile sex offenders (CSOM, 1999; Fanniff & Becker, 2006; Hunter & Lexier, 1998; Lane, 1997; NAPN, 1993; Worling, 1998). Despite these questions, its use to enhance supervision and treatment practices with juvenile sex offenders is increasing nationwide (McGrath et al., 2003). Consequently, it has been suggested that, if used, polygraph examinations should be restricted to older juveniles (i.e., 14 years of age or older) who are more developmentally stable, and with the informed consent of the juvenile, parent/caregiver, and referral source. Therefore, clear policies and procedures are necessary to ensure the cautious and responsible use of such technology.

► Questions: Adult Sex Offenders

Adjunctive Use of Surveillance and Monitoring Strategies

Surveillance Officers

- always/ typically generally never/*
yes not no
156. Do **policies or procedures** facilitate the inclusion of surveillance officers for monitoring of sex offenders?
157. **In practice**, are surveillance officers utilized to support the efforts of supervision officers?
- If surveillance officers are not used, move to the next section.
158. Do **policies or procedures** specify the roles and responsibilities of surveillance officers with respect to sex offender supervision?
159. Do surveillance officers receive specialized training about sex offenders and their management?
160. Are surveillance officers provided detailed information (e.g., relevant risk factors, support network membership) about the individual sex offenders they monitor?
161. Are surveillance officers actively involved in collaborative sex offender case management teams?
162. Do surveillance officers routinely share critical information with supervision officers and other team members in a timely manner?

Electronic Monitoring

- always/ typically generally never/*
yes not no
163. If electronic monitoring is used as a sex offender management tool, do **policies or procedures** guide how it is implemented?
- If electronic monitoring is not used, move to the next section.
164. If electronic monitoring is used, is it a part of a larger, comprehensive, and collaborative approach to sex offender management?
165. If electronic monitoring is used, is it reserved for higher risk sex offenders?

Polygraph

always/ typically generally never/
yes not no

166. Do **policies or procedures** allow for the use of the polygraph as a sex offender management tool?
167. **In practice**, is the polygraph used as a sex offender management tool?
- If the polygraph is not used, move to the next section.
168. Is the polygraph used selectively (e.g., for higher risk offenders) as a sex offender management tool?
169. Are decisions to require polygraph examinations made within the context of sex offender case management teams?
170. Are single/specific issue polygraph examinations utilized to inform the supervision process?
171. Are monitoring/maintenance polygraph examinations utilized to inform the supervision process?
172. Are the results of polygraph examinations shared routinely with members of sex offender case management teams?

► Questions: Juvenile Sex Offenders

Adjunctive Use of Surveillance and Monitoring Strategies

Surveillance Officers/Trackers

always/ typically generally never/
yes not no

173. Do **policies or procedures** facilitate the inclusion of surveillance officers or trackers to enhance the supervision and monitoring of juvenile sex offenders?

174. **In practice**, are surveillance officers or trackers utilized routinely to assist supervision officers with the supervision and monitoring of juvenile sex offenders?

If surveillance officers or trackers are not used, move to the next section.

175. Do **policies or procedures** specify the role of surveillance officers or trackers with respect to juvenile sex offender supervision?

176. Do surveillance officers or trackers receive specialized training about effective juvenile sex offender management?

177. Are surveillance officers or trackers provided detailed information (e.g., relevant risk factors, support network membership) about the individual juvenile sex offenders they monitor?

178. Are surveillance officers or trackers actively involved in juvenile sex offender case management teams?

179. Do surveillance officers or trackers routinely share critical information with supervision officers and other team members in a timely manner?

Polygraph

always/ typically generally never/
yes not no

180. Is the polygraph used selectively (e.g., with older offenders, developmentally stable, higher risk offenders) as a juvenile sex offender management tool?

If the polygraph is not used, move to the next section.

181. Do **policies or procedures** restrict the use of the polygraph with juvenile sex offenders?

- | | <i>always/
yes</i> | <i>typically</i> | <i>generally
not</i> | <i>never/
no</i> | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 182. | <input type="radio"/> | | | <input type="radio"/> | Do policies or procedures explicate how the information collected during polygraph exams is used? |
| 183. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Is informed consent of the juvenile and parent/caregiver obtained prior to the use of the polygraph with juvenile sex offenders? |
| 184. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Are decisions to require polygraph examinations made within the context of juvenile sex offender case management teams? |
| 185. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Are single/specific issue polygraph examinations utilized to inform the supervision process? |
| 186. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Are monitoring/maintenance polygraph examinations utilized to inform the supervision process? |
| 187. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Are the results of polygraph examinations shared routinely with members of juvenile sex offender case management teams? |
| 188. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Are the results of polygraph examinations used routinely to inform supervision case management decisions for juveniles? |

Responses to Violation Behaviors

Agency policies and procedures should provide for a continuum of sanctions and other responses to violation behaviors in order to guide decisionmaking. Depending upon the nature and seriousness of the behavior or violation, supervision officers should discuss violation behaviors with other members of the collaborative case management team and strive to develop a coordinated response, keeping in mind that it is important to respond to all violations and non-compliance as quickly as possible (Cumming & McGrath, 2000, 2005; Greer, 1997; Ryan, 1997a, 1997b; Scott, 1997).

In addition, officers should keep in mind that – as discussed in other sections of this protocol – most sex offenses are not spontaneous or unplanned. Rather, there are often identifiable precursors such as thoughts, emotions, and behaviors that come before them. As such, officers can work proactively to anticipate problems, intervene before they become worse, and thereby reduce the likelihood of a more serious transgression or reoffense.

Decisions about the types of responses to risk factors, non-compliance, and violation behaviors that occur during the course of supervision should be driven, in part, by the following (Cumming & McGrath, 2000, 2005; English et al., 1996, 2003; NAPN, 1993; NCJFCJ, 2005):

- Seriousness of the behavior;
 - Relationship of the behavior to sex offending;
 - Risk level of the offender;
 - Degree to which community and/or victim safety was jeopardized;
 - Whether the offender voluntarily disclosed the behavior or maintained secrecy;
 - Level of responsibility assumed by the offender;
 - Awareness and disclosure of the behavior by members of the support network;
- Ability and willingness of parent/caregiver to provide adequate support and structure (for juveniles);
 - Ability and willingness of the offender to develop and adhere to a realistic plan to address the behavior; and
 - Presence of assets or services to assist the offender in maintaining compliance.

It is also important that supervision officers recognize that some non-compliance is to be expected in their work with sex offenders, and that one of the goals of their responses and interventions is to provide these offenders with sufficient opportunity to disclose concerns or problems voluntarily, develop and practice effective and appropriate coping skills, modify their behaviors, and ultimately maintain placement in the community. Thus, it is preferable that supervision officers utilize a range of pre-conviction interventions, responses, or graduated sanctions, including:

- Additional restrictions or specialized conditions to address newly identified risk factors, or an increase in risk level or community instability;
- Increases in the frequency of office visits or other contacts;
- Earlier curfews;
- Restrictions on movement in the community;
- Limits on recreational activities;
- Home detention/house arrest; and/or
- Electronic monitoring.

There are also viable treatment- and programming-based options, such as:

- Requiring that the issue be addressed specifically in treatment;
- Participating in residential or institutional programming as a “day treatment” option; and
- Enrolling in new or different community-based services.

It is also recognized that in some circumstances (e.g., multiple or repeated instances of non-compliance, very high risk activities, new criminal behavior), an immediate and severe response may be required in order to ensure victim and community safety, including potential revocation of community supervision and subsequent incarceration. With juveniles, if parents or caregivers are unable or unwilling to provide adequate structure or support to manage the juvenile sex offender's behaviors, an out-of-home placement in a more restrictive setting may be required to ensure victim and community safety (Bengis, 1997; NAPN, 1993; NCJFCJ, 2005; Ryan, 1997a, 1997b).

► Questions: Adult Sex Offenders

Responses to Violations

- | | <i>always/
yes</i> | <i>typically</i> | <i>generally
not</i> | <i>never/
no</i> | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 189. | <input type="radio"/> | | | <input type="radio"/> | Do policies or procedures provide specific direction to supervision officers with respect to responding to violation behaviors? |
| 190. | <input type="radio"/> | | | <input type="radio"/> | Is a continuum of responses available to respond effectively to offenders' violation behaviors? |
| 191. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Do supervision officers provide responses or sanctions (either formal or informal) to all violations? |
| 192. | | | | | Do responses to violations take into consideration the following factors: |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Seriousness of the behavior?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Relationship of the behavior to sex offending?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Risk level of the offender?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Degree to which community and/or victim safety was jeopardized?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Whether the offender voluntarily disclosed the behavior or maintained secrecy?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Level of responsibility assumed by the offender?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Awareness and disclosure of the behavior by members of the community support network?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Ability and willingness of the offender to develop and adhere to a realistic plan to address the behavior?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Presence of assets or services to assist the offender in maintaining compliance?</i> |
| 193. | <input type="radio"/> | | | <input type="radio"/> | Do policies or procedures include a range of pre-revocation interventions, responses, and graduated sanctions that can be used with sex offenders? |
| 194. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | In practice , are the following pre-revocation interventions, responses, and graduated sanctions used with sex offenders: |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Additional restrictions or specialized conditions?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Increases in the frequency of office visits or other contacts?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Earlier curfews?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Restrictions on movement in the community?</i> |

► Questions: Juvenile Sex Offenders

Responses to Violations

- | | <i>always/
yes</i> | <i>typically</i> | <i>generally
not</i> | <i>never/
no</i> | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 202. | <input type="radio"/> | | | <input type="radio"/> | Do policies or procedures provide specific direction to supervision officers or case managers with respect to responding to violation behaviors? |
| 203. | <input type="radio"/> | | | <input type="radio"/> | Is a continuum of responses available to respond effectively to juvenile offenders' violation behaviors? |
| 204. | <input type="radio"/> | | | <input type="radio"/> | Do supervision officers or case managers provide responses or sanctions (either formal or informal) to all violations? |
| 205. | | | | | Do responses to violations take into consideration the following factors: |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Seriousness of the behavior?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Relationship of the behavior to sex offending?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Risk level of the juvenile offender?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Degree to which community and/or victim safety was jeopardized?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Whether the juvenile offender voluntarily disclosed the behavior or maintained secrecy?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Level of responsibility assumed by the juvenile offender?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Awareness and disclosure of the behavior by members of the community support network?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Ability and willingness of the juvenile offender to develop and adhere to a realistic plan to address the behavior?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Presence of assets or services to assist the juvenile offender in maintaining compliance?</i> |
| 206. | <input type="radio"/> | | | <input type="radio"/> | Do policies or procedures include a range of pre-revocation interventions, responses, and graduated sanctions that can be used with juvenile sex offenders? |
| 207. | | | | | In practice , are the following pre-revocation interventions, responses, and graduated sanctions used with juvenile sex offenders: |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Additional restrictions or specialized conditions?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Increases in the frequency of office visits or other contacts?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Earlier curfews?</i> |

always/
yes typically generally
not never/
no

- Restrictions on movement in the community?*
- Limits on recreational activities?*
- Home detention/house arrest?*
- Electronic monitoring?*

208. **In practice**, are the following treatment- and programming-based options used with juvenile sex offenders?

- Requiring that the issue be addressed specifically in treatment?*
- Participating in residential or institutional programming as a “day treatment” option?*
- Enrolling in new or different community-based services?*

209. What percentage of juvenile sex offenders under community supervision are violated for purely technical matters? _____%

210. What percentage of juvenile sex offenders under community supervision are violated for engaging in new criminal behavior? _____%

211. What percentage of juvenile sex offenders are violated for a new sex crime? _____%

212. What percentage of juvenile sex offenders under community supervision are revoked and subsequently placed in residential or institutional facilities for purely technical violations? _____%

213. What percentage of juvenile sex offenders under community supervision are revoked and subsequently placed in residential or institutional facilities for engaging in new, non-sexual criminal behavior? _____%

214. What percentage of juvenile sex offenders under community supervision are revoked and subsequently placed in residential or institutional facilities for engaging in a new sex offense? _____%

Documenting Supervision Activities

Case files should provide documentation of all case management and supervision activities that occur throughout the period of supervision, including the date and nature of all contacts, the officers' assessments of offenders at each contact, and any identified concerns or risk factors. Also included in case files should be regular updates and summaries of treatment participation and progress, registration verification, polygraph examination disclosures and results, all contacts with collaterals or members of community support networks, and victim impact statements. Furthermore, when violations occur, such behaviors – as well as the responses or sanctions, whether formal or informal – should be documented. Overall, the case file serves as a permanent record of offenders' behavior throughout the course of supervision. This information proves critical in the event that a case is transferred to another officer or agency, when legal actions arise, when determining the appropriateness of adjusting supervision requirements, or when violation behaviors or new criminal/delinquent activity requires a response.

► *Summary*

The successful supervision of adult and juvenile sex offenders in the community is contingent on an understanding of the diversity of this offender population, and the selective application of supervision strategies based on the risk level, needs, and circumstances of each case. Furthermore, public safety is enhanced when more dangerous offenders receive higher intensity supervision and lower risk individuals are provided less stringent supervision interventions. In addition, officers and case managers must balance monitoring activities with a focus on rehabilitation and promoting the success of sex offenders. When they go on to live crime-free, pro-social lives, community safety is served.

In jurisdictions across the country, practitioners recognize the importance of multi-disciplinary collaboration to enhance and support community supervision efforts. Indeed, officers and case managers must work closely with treatment providers, victim advocates, members of community support networks, and others to hold sex offenders accountable and to ensure that they are receiving services that increase community stability and decrease the likelihood of recidivism. With juvenile sex offenders, officers and case managers must pay particular attention to the unique developmental needs of these youth and make every effort to include parents and family members in the community management process.

► Questions: Adult Sex Offenders

Documentation

- | | <i>always/
yes</i> | <i>typically</i> | <i>generally
not</i> | <i>never/
no</i> | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 215. | | | | | Do case files contain the following information: |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Confidentiality waivers?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Criminal history (i.e., record check)?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Index offense records (e.g., affidavits, victim impact statements, sentencing records)?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Pre-sentence investigation?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Prior sex offense records (e.g., affidavits and victim statements)?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Registration verification?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Employment history?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Reports from other agencies (e.g., institutional records, psychiatric hospitalization reports, prior treatment summaries, juvenile record, etc.)?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Risk assessment results?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Psychosexual or sex offender-specific evaluation?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Victim impact statements?</i> |
| 216. | | | | | Do case files contain ongoing supervision and treatment documents, including: |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Polygraph examination disclosures and results?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Record of offenders' violation behaviors?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Record of officers' responses to violation behaviors?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Signed and reviewed case plans?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Dates of all contacts with offenders and collaterals?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>The nature of all contacts with offenders and collaterals?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Treatment progress reports?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Treatment termination summaries?</i> |

► Questions: Juvenile Sex Offenders

Documentation

- | | <i>always/
yes</i> | <i>typically</i> | <i>generally
not</i> | <i>never/
no</i> | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 217. | | | | | Do case files contain the following information: |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Confidentiality waivers?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Signed parent/caregiver consents?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Delinquency history?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Social service/child welfare investigations?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Index offense records (e.g., affidavits, police reports, victim impact statements)?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Pre-sentence investigation?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Prior sex offense records (e.g., affidavits and victim statements)?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Registration documentation?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Reports from other agencies (e.g., institutional records, psychiatric hospitalization reports, prior treatment summaries, school records, juvenile records)?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Risk assessment results?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Psychosexual or sex offender-specific evaluation?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Victim impact statements?</i> |
| 218. | | | | | Do case files contain ongoing supervision and treatment documents, including: |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Signed and reviewed case plans?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Parent/caregiver informed consent?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Dates of all contacts with offenders and collaterals?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>The nature of all contacts with offenders and collaterals?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Treatment progress reports?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Treatment termination summaries?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Polygraph examination disclosures and results (if applicable)?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Record of offenders' violation behaviors?</i> |
| | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <i>Record of officers' responses to violation behaviors?</i> |