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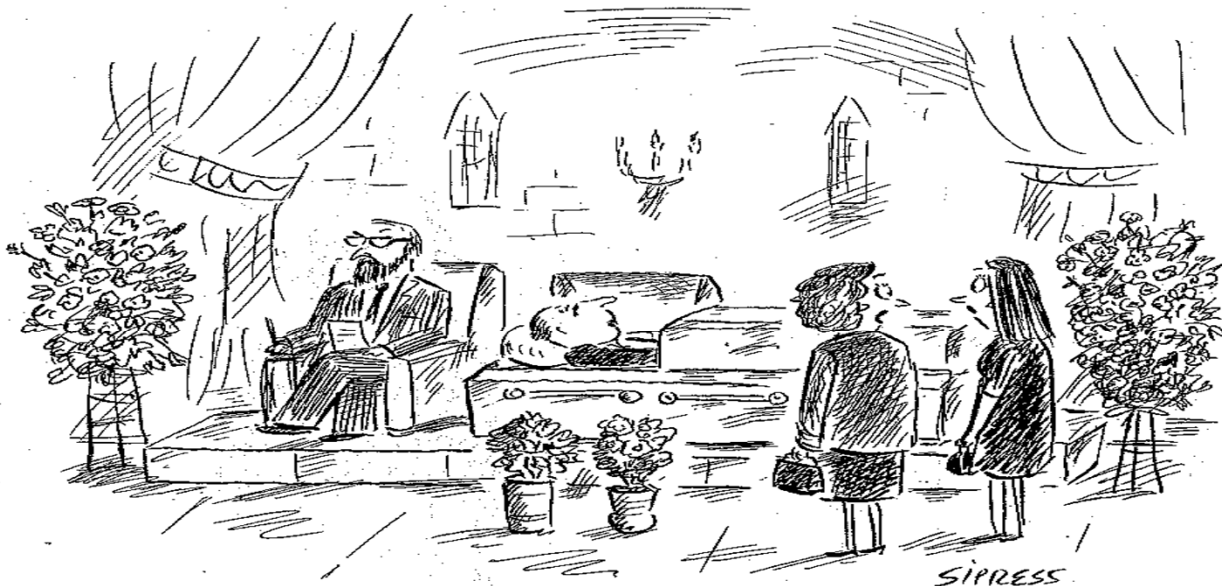
**Counseling and
Psychotherapy
Center Inc.**

CDCR
Sex Offender Management
December 13-14, 2010

Advancing the Containment Model:
Expanding and Implementing Comprehensive
Sex Offender Management
CPC, Inc.

PRINCIPLES OF SOUND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

- 1. Prisons are where offenders are sent as punishment, not for punishment.*
- 2. There must be an unconditional respect for inmates as people.*
- 3. Staff must believe in an offender's ability to change their behavior.*
- 4. Programs, based on the cognitive behavior model, must be available to all inmates at all institutions.*
- 5. Staff must demonstrate the behavior they wish inmates to emulate*



"He's still in therapy."

SIPRESS

CDCR RECIDIVISM STATISTICS

2005-2006

- Inmates released from CDCR in FY2005-06 have a 67.5% three year recidivism rate;
- The recidivism rate for first time releases is 16.8 percentage points less than that of re-releases!
- Almost 50% of these recidivate within the first 6 months.....75% at the one year mark.

CDCR Sex Offender Recidivism Statistics

- Flagged sex offenders have a recidivism rate that is lower than non-flagged felons;
- First and second released flagged sex offenders have a lower recidivism rate than non-flagged offenders;
- Specific's break down as follows:
 - 86% Parole Violations
 - 8.9% new non sex crime
 - 5% new sex crime

Around the Country, the Most Promising Sex Offender Management Practices are Based on two Basic Premises

- A multi-disciplinary, collaborative approach to sex offender management is more effective than the work that any one discipline can do alone;
- It is necessary to place the safety needs of victims and the community at the forefront of our sex offender management strategies.
- In light of the above, the inclusion of victims and victim advocates in our supervision work is key to effective sex offender management, our collective goal... "No more victims".

Central Component of a Comprehensive Case Planning Approach: A Victim Centered Response

- In traditional treatment and monitoring the sex offender is seen as the client. In a victim-centered approach, because of safety concerns (emotional, physical, sexual) the victim must receive equal consideration in all decisions regarding recommendations and interventions.

The “Containment Approach”
is one of the most effective
models in managing sex
offenders in the community

The Containment Approach Model Includes Five Parts

1. A philosophy that values public safety, victim protection, and reparation for victims as the paramount objectives of sex offender management.
 - a. concerns for recovery of victim and safety of the community guide program development;
 - b. information about perpetrator's status, to whatever extent the victim chooses;
 - c. reparation to victim;
 - d. control of sex offenders in the community.

2. Implementation strategy : interagency coordination, multidisciplinary partnerships, and job specialization

- a. improves communications among involved agencies;
- b. promotes exchange of expertise and ideas;
- c. facilitates sharing of information;
- d. increases understanding;
- e. fosters a unified & comprehensive approach
- f. use of specialized functions I.e. sex offender specific probation/parole officers, polygraph examiners, etc. complete the mission

3. The containment approach model of case management.

- a. internal controls (treatment);
- b. external controls (cj);
- c. polygraph examinations (to expedite flow of information)

4. Development strategy: informed and consistent public policy

- a. acceptance or rejection of plea agreements;
- b. sentencing strategies;
- c. use of polygraph information;
- d. offenders in denial;
- e. confidentiality limitations;
- f. failure to progress in treatment;
- g. revocation procedures.

5. Quality control: ongoing monitoring and evaluation

- a. how will you measure efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness (a team decision)
- b. performance based measures;
- c. regular reporting
- d. outcomes

The Counseling & Psychotherapy Center's
**Sex Offender Management Containment
Approach**

***PROBATION/
PAROLE OFFICER***

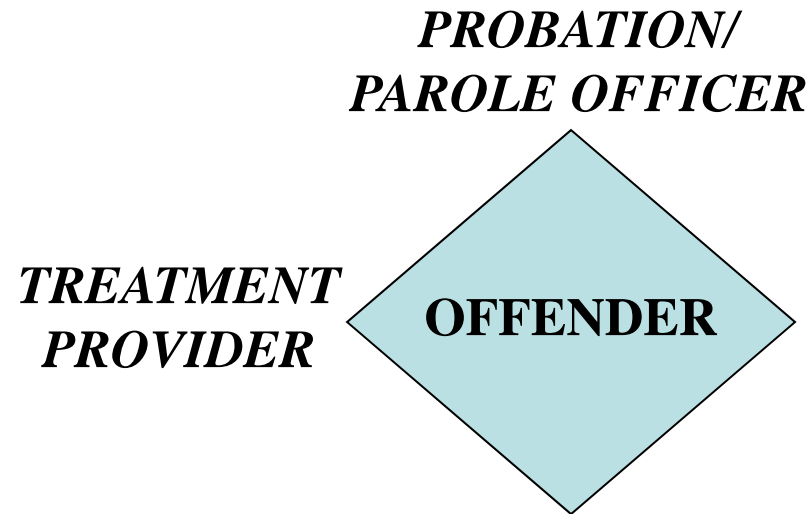


Parole/Probation Officer- Represents the external control components. The supervising officer, adhering to court and/or Parole Board orders/conditions, limits what the offender does or is allowed to do, and tries to limit the offender's exposure to potential victims and high risk situations.

Key Elements for External Controls Include:

- Ensuring offender participates in appropriate treatment programming;
 - Electronic monitoring;
 - Substance abuse testing as is appropriate
 - Maintenance of a daily journal
 - Scheduling regular polygraph examinations
 - Appropriate employment
- Under parole/probation's intensive supervision for sex offenders, program officers maintain a caseload of **20-25**, and are specially trained to supervise sex offenders.

Treatment Provider



Treatment Provider: Assists the offender in developing internal controls. Sex Offender specific treatment works on helping offenders identify their individual pattern of abuse, what the thoughts, actions, and events that precede their offense behavior are and how they can respond differently to avoid re-offending.

Treatment is a Three Part Approach

- Assessment
- Intensive Treatment
- Aftercare

Treatment

- Must adhere to the principles of effective intervention:
 - Target Criminogenic needs;
 - Assess Risk and Needs;
 - Base implementation on proven theoretical model;
 - Use a cognitive Behavioral approach;
 - Disrupt the delinquency network;
 - Provide intensive services;
 - Match offender personality and learning style with program settings and approaches;
 - Include relapse prevention component;
 - Integrate with other community based services;
 - Reinforce integrity of service.

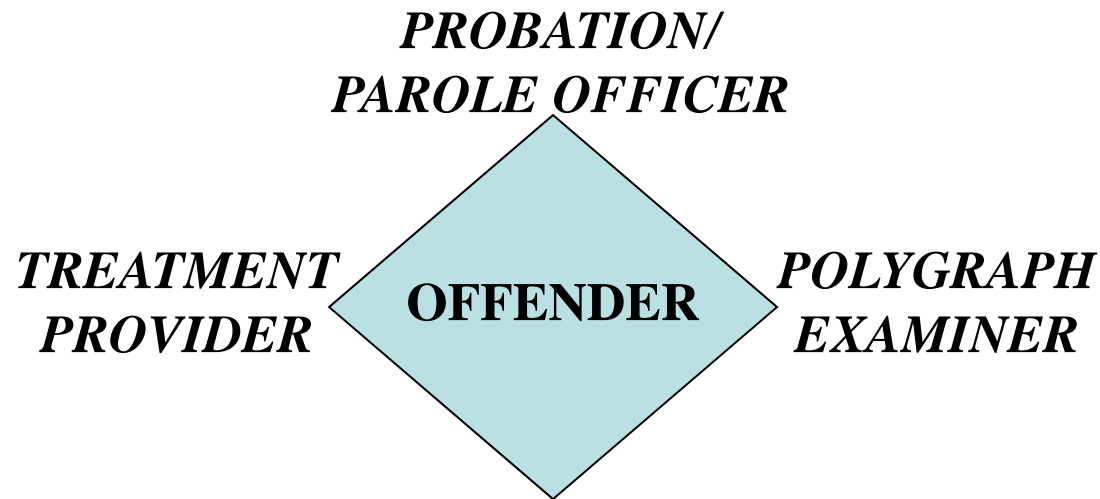
R.U.L.E

Four Phases of Treatment

- R**esponsibility: The impact the offender's behavior has had on his victims, himself, and others
- U**nderstanding: The experiences and decisions that have led him to this point
- L**earning: New patterns of appropriate behavior
- E**xperience: The benefit of using new skills in relating to others and in managing strong negative emotional states

A "CPAI" Certified Sex Offender Treatment Program!

Polygraph Examiner



Polygraph Examiner: polygraph examiner's are responsible for conducting polygraphs an all sex offenders under the supervision of the court. Polygraph examiners will work closely with the treatment providers and supervision agents in developing questions to monitor the offender's compliance with treatment and supervision conditions

Types of Polygraphs

There are generally three types of polygraphs employed in monitoring sex offenders as follows:

✿ **Full Disclosure**: The purpose of this exam is to obtain the offenders full sexual offense history. We do not utilize this test in Massachusetts.

✿ **Maintenance Exam**: The purpose is to monitor the offenders compliance with supervision and treatment conditions. These exams are generally given every three to six months initially and scaled back as the offender demonstrates consistency in program compliance.

✿ **Single Issue Exam**: This type of exam focuses on a specific alleged incident that becomes the subject of concerns once offender is in treatment

* It should be noted that deceptive responses in and of themselves do not constitute a return to custody, but rather are used to identify appropriate follow-up actions.

Full Disclosure Polygraphs 2009 Statistics Maine

Number of exams conducted: 115

Number of pre-test victims: 185

Number of new victims disclosed: 155

Maintenance Exams
2009
Statistics
Maine

Number of Exams Conducted: 97

Truthful Exams: 52

Deceptive Exams: 45

Critical Issues Identified

Maintenance

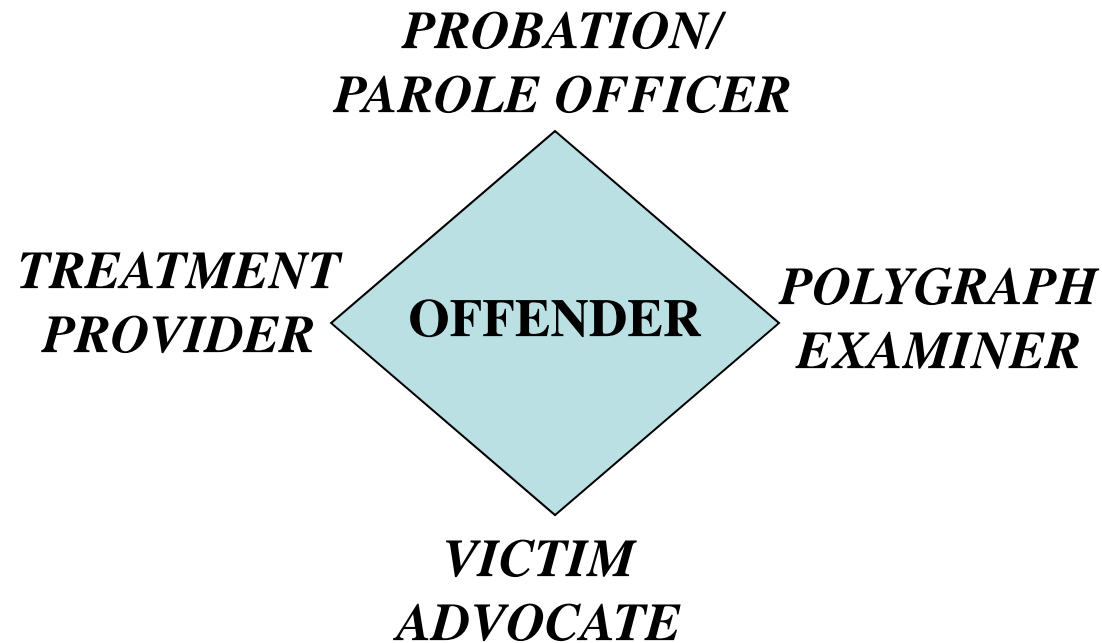
- Undisclosed contact with minors: 51
- Drug disclosures: 37
- Pornography: 36
- Alcohol Disclosures: 29
- Internet use violations: 18
- Curfew violations: 6
- Out of State Violations: 6
- Contact with victims: 3
- Operating a MV on expired/suspended lic: 3
- Unreported police contacts: 2

Specific Issue Exams 2009 Statistics Maine

- Total Tests Conducted: 18
- Successful Exams: 2
- Failed Tests: 16

- Note: all 16 clients resulted in client's admission following exam.

Victim Advocate



Victim Advocate: This team member represents the interest of the victims. At a minimum, this component means that concern for the safety and privacy of known victim(s) and victim families influences the supervision plan designed for an individual offender.

Role of Victim Advocate

- Policy development
- Community notification and education about prevention
- Professional training, information sharing, and networking

Role of Victim Advocate on Containment Team

- Explaining the community supervision and treatment program to victims and clarifying that it is designed to protect them, rather than coddle offenders;
- Making sure that victims are informed of changes in offenders' status in the criminal justice system and conditions of supervision;
- Helping victims address their concerns and plan for safety;

Victim Advocate Role on Containment Continued

- Providing victims with ongoing support, information, and referrals;
- Communicating with justice agencies, treatment providers, and other stakeholders (e.g., those conducting physiological tests, schools, social services, and employers) on behalf of victims;
- Helping treatment providers develop victim empathy programs;
- Ensuring that offender assessment is routinely repeated to identify risks and that appropriate changes are made to supervision and treatment plans.

Victim Advocate Role in Containment Continued

- Facilitating victim input regarding supervision and treatment plans (e.g., assisting them in sharing concerns with supervision officers and making recommendations about probation conditions, victim empathy education, and restitution);
- Accompanying supervision officers on field visits to assess the danger offenders may pose to victims or potential victims;
- Participating in case review meetings and sharing information (with victim's consent) to promote informed case decisions that promote victim protection

Victim Advocates Role in Containment Continued

- Ensuring that treatment providers (**and other containment team members**) view their responsibility to the victim as equal to their responsibility to the offender with whom they are working – interventions they utilize must be in the best interest of the victim and the community (recognizing that what is in the best interest of victims and the community is also in the best interest of offenders) and
- Assisting victims in intra-familial sexual abuse cases to assess the risks involved in family reunification and, if reunification is to occur, monitoring the process to ensure safety.

A Role for the Family of Offenders?

- Family members and the offender's community support system in general by far have the greatest number of contacts with the offender.
- How do we manage this component?
- Friend or Foe?

Chaperone Program

- 16 Week cognitive behavioral program developed to address the educational, support, and trauma needs of family and members of the offender's community support system;
- The focus is on providing useful information, emotional support, and skill building/practice.

Two Perspectives to Consider for Establishing such a Program

- If abusers are to have any hope of sustaining their commitment to treatment recovery.....If they are to have any success in re-engaging with their families and their communities, they must:
 - realize that they need to return to an environment where there is an understanding for the complexity of offender behavior; and
 - where their support system, now informed, can hold them responsible for fulfilling their treatment and supervision demands.

Secondly

- If the non-abusing family member(s) and community support folks are to have any hope of better protecting their families and the community at large, they deserve a full awareness, not only of offender behaviors, victim impact, and treatment demands, but also of the myriad of issues that underlie their own past powerlessness to improve this situation.

Goals of Chaperone Programming

- To present curriculum in such a way as to not blame the non-abusing parent, or support member;
- To validate the realities of their lives during the abuse, including the impact of possible adult and childhood trauma histories;
- Supporting simultaneously, efforts to change, to heal, to develop mastery and increased self-esteem;
- To recognize their “window of tolerance” and to increase their capacities to regulate emotions and tolerate distress;
- To improve relationships with their families;
- To recognize when the offender is in cycle and the appropriate action to take when these situations occur;
- Understanding their role in the containment approach process, **NO MORE VICTIMS!**

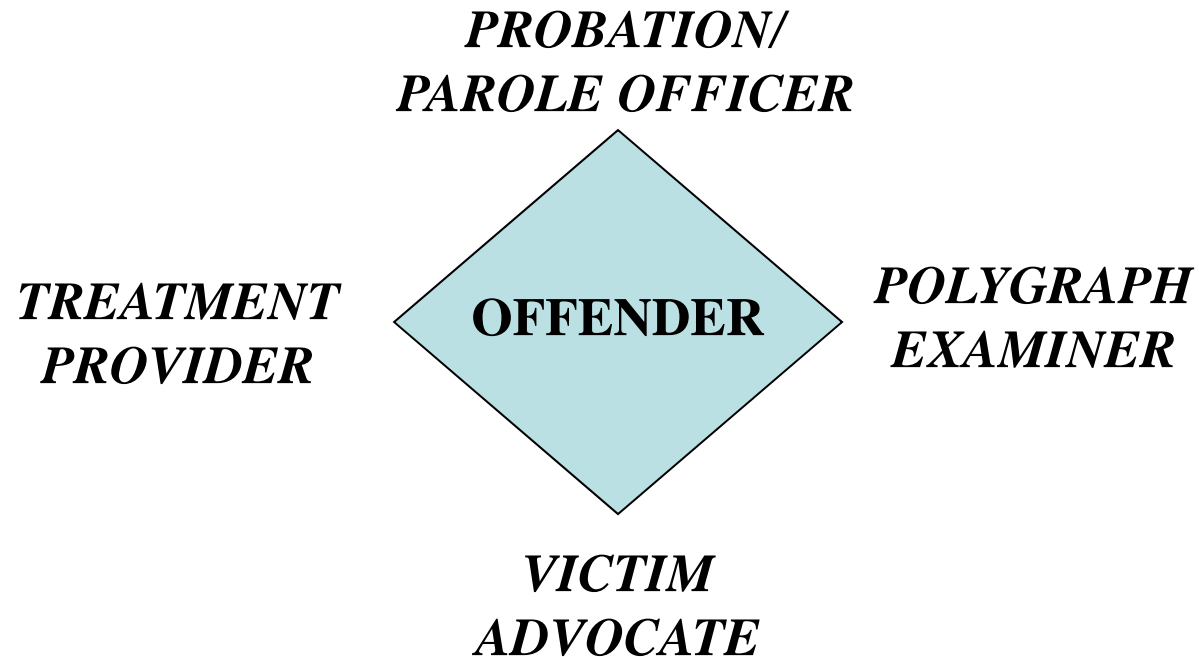
Massachusetts Sex Offender Intensive Supervision Program (CSOM National Model)

- 7 year recidivism review
- Included 120 offenders
- 30 revocations
- 3 new offenses (no sex offenses)

Maine Sex Offender Management Program Initiative

- Four stages of treatment:
 - Orientation treatment (one year)
 - Intensive treatment (two years)
 - Transition phase (one year)
 - Community Containment Approach Model
- 32 graduates released to the community beginning July 2007;
- No new offenses to date.

The Counseling & Psychotherapy Center's
**Sex Offender Management Containment
Approach**



“A Work In Progress”

Questions and Answers
More information is available at
www.cpcamerica.com