Containment Model

A collaborative approach to sex offender management, known as the Containment Model, became mandatory in California beginning July 1, 2012. (See Penal Code §§ 290.09, 1203.067, 3008, and 9003.) This sex offender management program has three required components: supervising (e.g., probation or parole) officer; sex offender treatment provider; and polygraph examiner, using a victim-centered approach. These three people are the core of the Containment Team, although other team members should participate at times (e.g., the registering law enforcement agency).

Communication and collaboration among the supervising officer, treatment provider, and polygraph examiner are mandatory. The treatment provider must communicate with the supervising officer at least once a month about the offender’s progress in the program and dynamic risk assessment issues. (PC § 290.09.) Appropriate waivers of confidentiality must be obtained. (See CASOMB Treatment Program Certification Requirements). Both provider and supervising officer should document these contacts.

It is a primary responsibility of the supervising officer to ensure that communication occurs with the treatment provider occurs regularly, at least once a month, and remains open to deal with issues that arise during supervision or treatment. Click on the probation/parole link on the home page to see an example of a Monthly Progress/Communication Report.

The treatment provider must share the dynamic and violence risk scores and information about the scoring with the supervising officer, within 30 days of scoring the tool. (PC § 290.09.) It is the supervising officer’s responsibility to send the score on the dynamic tool (SRA-FV) to DOJ within 5 working days of receipt. It is the treatment provider’s responsibility to score the violence tool (LSCMI) online, using the SARATSO-issued password, and the score will be automatically sent to DOJ.

The Containment Team must communicate about the offender’s progress and criminogenic needs. A treatment contract with the offender should describe the responsibility of the offender to avoid risky, aggressive or re-offending behavior and high risk situations. The treatment contract should require the offender to self-report any such behaviors to the provider and supervising officer as soon as possible.

- The treatment program, as well as the providers in that program, must be certified by the California Sex Offender Management Board. (See CASOMB Certification, www.casomb.org.) A list of certified programs is posted on the CASOMB web site. Polygraph examiners must meet the standards set by CASOMB. (See Post-Conviction Sex Offender Polygraph Certification Standards, www.casomb.org.)

- Probation and parole should have scored the offender on the Static-99R before he or she is placed on supervision, and the score should be reviewed by the provider. It is the treatment program’s responsibility to ensure that the program uses a SARATSO-certified scorer to score the offender on the dynamic tool (SRA-FV) and violence tool (LSCMI). See the list of certified programs at www.casomb.org/certification.htm.