

SRC Summary of BOP Program Statement: Sex Offender Programs
(Program Statement No. 5324.10, issued February 15, 2013)

Any “sexual offender” could be designated to a SOMP facility. Those who are newly sentenced with a “sex offender history” can be initially designated to a SOMP. Others can be designated either for (a) treatment, or (b) for “Specialized Correctional Management” (which means restrictions on personal property, visitation and communication). All who enter a SOMP will get an Initial Risk Assessment if they “appear[] to pose significant risk for sexual recidivism, as identified at the Screening Interview” (a determination that appears to be based on offense history). The Static-99R is identified as an example of an actuarial risk assessment to be used for an “adjudicated contact offense.” The Program Statement does not identify what will be used to assess risk on those who do not have an adjudicated contact offense – stating only that the “Risk Assessment will be based on a review of the inmate’s sexual offense history.” It appears that participation in treatment (SOTP) – residential or non – is voluntary. All who participate in treatment will receive a psychosexual evaluation. All inmates in the SOMP who are “sexual offenders with significant risk management issues” will receive Discharge Evaluations which are sent to the RRC and probation. These evaluations include a “summary of risk classification based on actuarial instruments and other risk-relevant factors.”

- “Sexual offender” – appears to include CP
- “risk management” refers to reducing likelihood of “future acts of a sexually offensive nature”
- SOMP – all offer SOTP-NR (non-residential); some offer SOTP-R (residential).
- Designated to SOMP:
 - “newly sentenced inmates with a sex offense history may receive an initial designation to a SOMP” (1.2.1)
 - Redesignated for two reasons (1.2.2):
 - Treatment – if inmate **volunteers** (1.2.2)
 - “Specialized Correctional Management Referrals”(1.2.2) – Those who “demonstrate risk-relevant behavior may be referred for redesignation to a SOMP institution to receive a CMP.” (4.2) Will get risk assessment and the CMP “describes specific modifications and/or restrictions to mail, property, visiting, and telephone privileges, as determined by the inmates Initial Risk Assessment.” (4.5.3)
- SOMP Evaluation Components
 - Screening Interview includes “A review of the inmate’s offense history... to determine whether the inmate appears to pose significant risk for sexual recidivism, warranting an Initial Risk Assessment, or whether specialized correctional management services are required.” (2.1.1) [BOP does not identify what about a person’s offense history will show he “poses a significant risk for sexual recidivism.”]
 - Initial Risk Assessment: “a provisional determination of risk used to guide treatment and management decisions. SOMP staff rely on actuarial risk assessment measures coupled with consideration of other clinically relevant factors associated with risk.” (2.1.2)
 - Assessed to determine appropriate program.
 - “Inmates appearing to pose significant risk for sexual recidivism, as identified at the Screening interview, may receive an Initial Risk Assessment to determine

whether a Discharge Evaluation or other risk management measures are required.”

- Evaluator will score an actuarial instrument (e.g. Static-99R). In cases where an actuarial instrument cannot be scored (e.g., due to a lack of an adjudicated contact sexual offense), the Risk Assessment will be based on a review of the inmate’s sexual offense history.” [It is not clear what the risk assessment will look like for all of those with non-contact offenses.]
- Discharge Evaluations (2.1.3): “risk assessments performed on releasing sexual offenders with significant risk management issues. Discharge Evaluations enhance public safety by providing clinical and risk data to probation or community programs staff to promote more effective management and supervision of these offenders in the community.” [Again, it is not clear what the risk assessments will look like those with non-contact offenses.]
 - Will be performed on:
 - Sexual offenders with significant risk management issues, as determined by an Initial Risk Assessment
 - Inmates who were expelled from the SOTP-R or SOTP-NR [So it is likely an individual will get a discharge eval if he either (a) refuses to participate in treatment (if he is deemed to have “significant risk management issues), or (b) does poorly in treatment.]
 - The eval will include a “summary of risk classification based on actuarial instruments and other risk-relevant factors” as well as treatment recommendations.
 - Discharge eval will go to RRC
- Comprehensive Psychosexual Evaluation: “performed on treatment participants prior to completion of the treatment plan”
- Sex Offender Treatment Programs (SOTP). Residential and non-residential.
 - [Participation in treatment appears to be voluntary. It says inmates may self-refer, and they can withdraw. Imagine those who withdraw could be subject to CMPs – it doesn’t say that explicitly, but it could possibly happen.]
 - Priority based on release date: for residential, need no less than 27 months, for non-residential, no less than 21 months.
 - Residential generally reserved for “inmates with more extensive sex offense histories.”
 - You can be expelled for disruptive behavior or unsatisfactory progress in treatment.
- Correctional Management Plans: Inmates at non-SOMP institutions who demonstrate “risk-relevant behavior” may be referred for redesignation to a SOMP institution to receive a CMP.
 - Initial risk assessment
 - Can include restrictions of personal property, restrictions on visitation, restricted correspondence or telephone communication.