

Examination	Primary Purpose	Treatment / Risk Assessment Contribution	Supervision / Risk Management Contribution
Instant Offense (IO)	Examines disputed or denied important aspects of the offense of conviction.	Helps clarify offense behavior, accountability, victim characteristics, offense dynamics, and treatment-relevant patterns that denial or minimization may obscure.	May improve understanding of victim access, offense circumstances, restrictions, supervision planning, and monitoring needs.
Instant Offense Investigative (IOI)	Explores the limits of admitted conduct surrounding the instant offense and possible behavior beyond what was originally alleged.	May identify greater breadth, frequency, severity, or diversity of offense behavior and thereby refine case formulation and treatment targets.	May identify behavior or victim-access circumstances warranting collateral verification, further investigation, or modification of supervision strategies. A polygraph result alone does not establish an uncharged crime.
Prior Allegation Examination (PAE)	Addresses a specific prior sexual-offense allegation, distinct from a broad inquiry into unknown sexual history.	May provide information relevant to repetition, behavioral similarity, victim selection, or escalation and can help refine the treatment team's formulation. May preempt difficulties with complex sexual history	May help determine whether a prior allegation warrants additional collateral inquiry or consideration in risk-management planning. The result itself does not establish guilt.

Sexual History Examination I (SHE-I)	First phase of the sexual-history disclosure process. Commonly focuses on previously undisclosed sexual offenses, victims, and other hands-on or criminal sexual behavior	Helps establish the breadth, frequency, victim characteristics, crossover patterns, onset, and escalation of prior offending. This can materially refine baseline case formulation and identify treatment targets not apparent from the conviction record alone.	May reveal previously unknown victim-access patterns or offense behavior relevant to restrictions, collateral investigation, safety planning, and supervision intensity. (Disclosures require appropriate legal and investigative handling.)
Sexual History Examination II (SHE-II)	Second phase of the sexual-history disclosure process. Commonly addresses additional sexual behaviors and interests not fully covered by SHE-I, including other risk-relevant, compulsive, deviant, or problematic sexual behavior	Can expand understanding of sexual interests, behavioral patterns, compulsivity, secrecy, escalation, and other clinically relevant factors that may influence treatment goals and dynamic risk management.	May identify behaviors, access patterns, secrecy, or circumstances that warrant revised monitoring, boundaries, treatment-supervision coordination, or other risk-management measures. Scope should follow the governing jurisdiction's standards.

Maintenance Examination (ME)	Periodically assesses compliance with treatment and supervision requirements during a defined monitoring period.	Provides information about dynamic change, including concealment or noncompliance involving treatment rules, prohibited contacts, pornography/internet restrictions, boundary issues, or other risk-relevant behavior.	Functions as an ongoing risk-management feedback mechanism and may assist early detection of behavior suggesting an escalating threat or need for adjusted controls.
Sex Offense Monitoring Examination (SOME)	Examines whether new sexual offending or unlawful sexual behavior may have occurred during a defined monitoring period; it is not simply a test of ordinary rule compliance.	A significant concern or disclosure may prompt reassessment of current risk, treatment progress, offense patterns, and whether the existing treatment plan remains appropriate.	May provide information supporting further investigation, increased supervision, revised safety planning, or other authorized intervention when new sexual offending is suspected.