

I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Correction ("Department" or "DOC") submits this annual report pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 16, which requires that the Department annually prepare a report that describes the treatment offered to persons civilly committed as sexually dangerous persons ("SDPs").

Specifically, Section 12 of AN ACT IMPROVING THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY AND ESTABLISHING CIVIL COMMITMENT AND COMMUNITY PAROLE FOR LIFE FOR SEX OFFENDERS, enacted as an emergency law on September 10, 1999, and as appearing in M.G.L. c. 123A, § 16, provides:

The department of correction . . . shall annually prepare reports describing the treatment offered to each person who has been committed to the treatment center . . . as a sexually dangerous person and, without disclosing the identity of such persons, describe the treatment provided. The annual reports shall be submitted, on or before January 1, 2000 and every November 1 thereafter, to the clerk of the house of representatives and the clerk of the senate, who shall forward the same to the house and senate committees on ways and means and to the joint committee on criminal justice.

In addition, M.G.L. c. 123A, § 16 further provides:

The treatment center shall submit on or before December 12, 1999 its plan for the administration and management of the treatment center to the clerk of the house of representatives and the clerk of the senate, who shall forward the same to the house and senate committees on ways and means and to the joint committee on criminal justice. The treatment center shall promptly notify said committees of any modifications to said plan.

On December 10, 1999, the Department filed its Plan for the Administration and Management of the Massachusetts Treatment Center for Sexually Dangerous Persons ("the 1999 Plan"), which described in detail the treatment offered to the civilly committed sexually dangerous persons confined at the Massachusetts Treatment Center for Sexually Dangerous Persons ("Treatment Center"), as well as the Department's plan for operating the Treatment Center. The Department has filed Annual Reports updating the 1999 Plan and reporting relevant developments.

Accordingly, this report includes (a) the accomplishments of the Treatment Center in the year 2017; (b) modifications to the 1999 Plan; (c) the manner in which the Treatment Center satisfied its obligations under M.G.L. c. 123A during the year; and

(d) the treatment and rehabilitative services delivered to the civilly committed SDPs confined to the Treatment Center over the past year.¹

As reported in prior annual reports, Treatment Center staff members continue to participate in training about the Treatment Center's mission, the therapeutic model, re-entry issues and Department policies and procedures. Treatment Center and Department staff have continued to work cooperatively with other agencies including the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Developmental Services and Probation Departments to facilitate re-entry planning and appropriate placements for releasing inmates and civilly committed individuals.

II. THE TREATMENT CENTER'S CIVILLY COMMITTED POPULATION

As of September 25, 2017, 168 individuals were civilly committed as SDPs to the Department's custody. All of the data that follows in this section is as of September 25, 2017.

Of these 168 SDPs, 39 individuals remain committed under the pre-1990 version of G. L. c. 123A. In addition, 129 SDPs committed under the 1999 amendments to M.G.L. c. 123A remain civilly committed.

Eight SDPs have been transferred to other DOC facilities pursuant to the provisions of M.G.L. c. 123A, § 2A.² Five SDPs were receiving medical care at off-site facilities.

Also, 29 individuals were temporarily committed to the Treatment Center pending resolution of civil commitment proceedings.

1 The Treatment Center has traditionally referred to its civilly committed population as "residents" and to state prison inmates, who are not civilly committed, as "inmates." Inmates may voluntarily participate in the Department's sex offender treatment program at the Treatment Center, MCI-Norfolk, North Central Correctional Institution at Gardner ("NCCI-Gardner"), Old Colony Correctional Center ("OCCC"), or MCI-Framingham (female offenders).

2 Massachusetts General Laws c. 123A, § 2A provides, in pertinent part, that an individual "who has been committed as sexually dangerous and who has also been sentenced for a criminal offense and said sentence has not expired may be transferred from the treatment center to another correctional institution designated by the commissioner of correction. In determining whether a transfer to a correctional institution is appropriate the commissioner of correction may consider the following factors: (1) the person's unamenability to treatment; (2) the person's unwillingness or failure to follow treatment recommendations; (3) the person's lack of progress in treatment at the center or branch thereof; (4) the danger posed by the person to other residents or staff at the Treatment Center or branch thereof; [and] (5) the degree of security necessary to protect the public." As required by M.G.L. c. 123A, § 2A, the Department has promulgated regulations establishing a transfer board and procedures governing the transfer process. See 103 CMR 460, Transfer Procedures for the Massachusetts Treatment Center. The statute also requires that individuals transferred pursuant to this statutory provision be offered a program of voluntary treatment services and be evaluated annually and a report be prepared which report shall be admissible in any hearing conducted pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 9. A transfer does not vacate the SDP commitment. The statute mandates that the individual be returned to the Treatment Center upon completion of the criminal sentence.

No juvenile was committed to the Treatment Center during the year. M.G.L. c. 123A, § 14(d). Likewise, no person deemed incompetent to stand trial in the underlying criminal case was civilly committed to the Treatment Center during the year. M.G.L. c. 123A, § 15.

III. THE DEPARTMENT'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER M.G.L. C. 123A

A. Initial Commitment Proceedings Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, §§ 12(e), 13(a) and 14(d)

As described in detail in the 1999 Plan, the Department and the Treatment Center remain committed to the successful implementation of M.G.L. c. 123A. The Department has established an effective and timely process to notify the Attorney General's office and the various District Attorneys' offices of the impending release of inmates subject to potential civil commitment as sexually dangerous persons. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 12(a), the Department reviews the records of all inmates in its custody and identifies those convicted of the sexual offenses listed in M.G.L. c. 123A, § 1. The Department then provides the Attorney General's office and the District Attorneys' offices with written notice of the inmate's discharge date and other documentation so that the District Attorneys can decide whether to file a petition for civil commitment pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 12(a).

Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, §§ 12 and 13, the Department provides the District Attorneys' offices with all records, files, and information that it can lawfully provide.

When the Superior Court orders that an inmate be temporarily committed to the Treatment Center pending a probable cause determination pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 12(e), or orders that the inmate be committed to the facility for a 60-day observation period pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 13(a), the temporarily committed individual is oriented to the operation of the facility and educated as to its rules and regulations. The Treatment Center administration remains committed to responding in a proactive and efficient manner to developments arising during the implementation of c. 123A. Temporarily committed individuals have been and continue to be effectively managed in accordance with the 1999 Plan and subsequent Annual Reports. These individuals receive access to facility programs, services, and treatment, as well as visitation with family members and legal representatives. The administration and staff of the Treatment Center continue to strive toward the appropriate management and treatment of those persons identified as possibly sexually dangerous as well as those committed under M.G.L. c. 123A.

After persons are found sexually dangerous and civilly committed to the Treatment Center, they are scheduled to meet with a therapist within two business days. They are offered the opportunity to enroll in treatment.

B. Forensic Evaluations for SDP Proceedings

Through its contract for the delivery of psychological forensic services with Forensic Health Services (“FHS”), the Department coordinates the statutorily mandated evaluations of persons subject to initial commitment petitions, described above, and persons subject to discharge proceedings, described below.³ Chapter 123A requires that two qualified examiners evaluate the sex offender in connection with the initial commitment petition pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 13(a), and any petition for discharge pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 9.

Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 6A, the Community Access Board (“CAB”) is required, on an annual basis, to evaluate those persons who have been adjudicated as sexually dangerous and committed to the Treatment Center. The CAB sometimes evaluates an SDP more than once annually if the SDP has filed a petition for discharge pursuant to M.G.L. c. 123A, § 9 and an updated report is needed.

C. Discharge Proceedings – M.G.L. c. 123A, § 9 Petitions

The Department’s Legal Division continued to represent the Commonwealth in M.G.L. c. 123A, § 9 proceedings during 2017.⁴ Between January 1 and September 25, 2017, the Treatment Center Legal Office received 21 new M.G.L. c. 123A, § 9 petitions for discharge.

The Unified Session at Suffolk Superior Court continues to manage the M.G.L. c. 123A, § 9 petitions for trial. The Unified Session scheduled 53 petitions for trial in 2017. Section 9 jury trials were held in the Suffolk Superior Court. The data that follows in this section is as of September 25, 2017.

Eighteen of the petitions have been heard by juries. In 11 cases, the jury concluded that the petitioner remained sexually dangerous. In seven cases, the jury concluded that the petitioner was no longer sexually dangerous.

Six of the petitioners withdrew their § 9 petitions. In six instances, the trials were continued at the petitioner’s request or the Court’s direction; these cases were not tried before September 25, 2017. One of these petitions is scheduled for trial in October 2017. Seven additional petitions are scheduled to be tried between October 10 and December 31, 2017.

In 15 other instances, the Commonwealth lacked sufficient expert evidence to proceed to trial under the Supreme Judicial Court’s decision in *Johnstone, petitioner*, 453 Mass. 544 (2009). In *Johnstone*, the Court concluded that, in order to proceed to

3 FHS is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of MHM Correctional Services, Inc. (“MHM”).

4 In addition to representing the Commonwealth in these § 9 cases, the Treatment Center Legal Office provides in-house legal advice to the Department and the Treatment Center administration. The Treatment Center Legal Office also represents Treatment Center and other DOC employees in civil rights litigation brought by SDPs, temporarily committed individuals and inmates in the state and federal courts.

trial, the Commonwealth must have the opinion of at least one of the two qualified examiners that the petitioner is a sexually dangerous person. *Johnstone*, 453 Mass. at 553. This ruling applies to both initial commitment petitions managed by the District Attorneys' offices and Section 9 trials managed by Department attorneys based at the Treatment Center. *Id.* In these cases, the judge entered an order allowing the petition for discharge as required by *Johnstone*.

IV. ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHANGES SINCE NOVEMBER, 2016

- Sex Offender Treatment Program ("SOTP"): The Department's SOTP contract includes treatment programming for SDPs, individuals temporarily committed to the Department's custody who are awaiting SDP commitment proceedings and inmates. As part of its treatment program, the contractor, MHM/FHS, has incorporated aspects of the Good Lives Model and is delivering the treatment via a therapeutic community model. This model was implemented with the civilly committed population in November and December 2011 and with the state inmate population in June 2012. As a result, housing assignments are based on level of treatment participation in addition to security and other considerations. Among other things, the Department's SOTP contract includes provisions for assessment, group therapy and psycho-educational classes.
- The Treatment Center Deputy Superintendent of Reentry and contractor staff conducted a presentation about DOC's policy for sex offender management and sex offender treatment and assessment for Norfolk County employees.
- For the past several years, the Treatment Center has housed civilly committed residents in the eight housing units in the main facility (A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2) and inmates in the modular units. State law permits the Commissioner of Correction to utilize available bed space at the Treatment Center to address overcrowding or any special correctional needs of the inmate populations at other Department facilities, provided that civilly committed residents "shall at all times remain separate and apart" from inmates. St. 1990, c. 150, § 104. The Department is currently reallocating the D1 and D2 units to house inmates who are participating in the voluntary state-wide SOTP. The Treatment Center will continue its practice of keeping residents separate and apart from inmates.
- Edible Boston Magazine published an article on the Treatment Center's garden program.
- The Treatment Center has increased inmate participation in the woodshop vocational program.
- Treatment Center staff have continued to participate in training in several areas including, but not limited to, environmental health and safety, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Mass Health procedures, and visitor entrance procedures.

- The Massachusetts Commission for the Blind provided training for correctional staff related to the process of correction officer adaptive guiding. The Department's Director of Inmate Reasonable Accommodations provided training about the Department's policy on inmate reasonable accommodations to the Treatment Center's upper management team and the contractual health services administrator and director of nursing.
- In conjunction with the Department's Reentry Services Division, Treatment Center staff members have collaborated with the Probation Department so that Probation staff may apply GPS monitoring devices to those individuals who are being discharged from the Treatment Center and subject to GPS monitoring as a probation condition before the individuals are released from custody.
- Safety and security improvements were made during the year, including the upgrading of fire safety equipment and installation of additional cameras throughout the facility. The installation of cameras is ongoing.

V. CONCLUSION

The Department of Correction continues to operate the Treatment Center as a facility geared to deliver state-of-the-art sex offender services to its unique population. During the year 2017, the Department received new temporarily committed individuals and new SDPs and provided them with services in a safe and secure setting conducive to providing treatment and protecting the public.